

Video: Lights, Camera, Action: Staging of Protests in Belarus

By [South Front](#)

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In Belarus presidential elections were held. According to the Central Election Committee, the turnout was quite high and amounted to about 84% of the population. The results of the exit poll confirm the victory of the current President of Belarus, Alexander Lukashenko.

The election campaign was marked by unprecedented administrative pressure and a huge number of provocations. Shortly before the elections in Minsk were held large-scale protests in support of the main opponent of A. Lukashenko, Svetlana Tikhonovskaya. Also, the results of the elections caused disapproval among the population. Given the scale of mobilization of the opposition electorate, such a high percentage of those who voted for A. Lukashenko is suspicious. Svetlana Tikhonovskaya said that she considers herself the winner of the presidential election in Belarus, and her team demanded the peaceful transfer of power to the elected head of state.

“The government does not hear us, it is completely detached from the people, but I must repeat that we are for peaceful changes. And the authorities should now think about how to transfer this power in a peaceful way, because at the moment they have only one way — violence against peaceful Belarusians,” Tihanovskaya said.



However, the election day in Belarus was not characterized by calm. After their completion, violent protests began on the streets. There are more and more videos on the Internet showing more and more large-scale confrontations with special police units involved in ensuring public order. Various news channels claim that hundreds of protesters took to the streets. At the same time, after analyzing of some videos, it becomes clear that many of them are staged stories.

For example, one of the first videos appeared on the Internet, which was titled as “ In Minsk, the police started detaining people. The surrounding people rushed to fight them off.»

В Минске ОМОН начал задерживать людей. Окружающие бросились их отбивать. pic.twitter.com/iP09NhID61

— TUT.BY (@tutby) [August 9, 2020](#)

The video shows a group of police officers consisting of about 9 people. Initially, they were forced to disperse in order to detain several people, and it was at this moment that allegedly “surrounding people” began to protect the protesters from the riot police.

Suspicious about the authenticity of the events on the video are primarily caused by the content of those “passers-by”, consisting exclusively of strong young men, most likely having no relation to the active electorate. With shouts of “let’s go at them!”, “Jackals!” about 20 people come on stage. As a result, about 20 men attack 9 police officers. The collision itself in the video lasts about 10 seconds, because most likely the attackers immediately ran away, for not to be detained.

Special praise is due to the work of the operator, who also seems to be not just a casual viewer, and has good skills with the camera. It is also heard on the video. that the exclamations of” protestors ” containing obscene language were carefully muted.

The slightest analysis of the video allows to conclude that everything was prepared, from the situation itself to the work of the video operator. Apparently, the police were provoked at a certain time and in the right place, where they were already waiting with cameras and prepared “passers-by”, ready to simulate a collision.

Similar suspicions are aroused by another video that has been widely distributed on social networks.

[#Белорусь #Minsk](#)

Лукашенко идиот, ты проиграл!!! Уходи. pic.twitter.com/jOJHvpqKLS

— Odmen Obradovich (@ObradovichOdmen) [August 9, 2020](#)

The video shows how provocateurs tear off their t-shirts and, on the orders of their supervisor, jump off and start provoking the police. The supervisor himself at this time, having given the order, tried to move away, so as not to be in the first poisons during the clashes. It can be seen that about 40 people participated in the production, and they were arranged in two rows so that their number visually seemed larger. For this purpose, the desired shooting angle is also selected.

Strangely, the video ends a few seconds after the collision, and another one shows the entrance to a shopping center located nearby. It appears that a group of protesters were ordered to run away and hide in the shopping center, which is an ideal escape route where they can easily get lost in the crowd. The video also shows the few people who the police managed to catch up and detain.

Such orchestrated situations are not uncommon and are conducted by competent social engineers. At the same time, the main task of such companies is to distribute the video as widely as possible on information platforms, in social networks and in the media.

Apparently, the provocative fake videos did their job, and hundreds of people took to the streets of Minsk. Various information sources claimed hundreds of thousands of protesters.

According to the head of the Investigative Committee of Belarus, I. Noskevich, mass unrest

was observed both in Minsk and in other regions of the country. As a result of illegal actions, dozens of policemen were injured. There are also victims among the protesters. Participants of the riots used garbage containers, benches, sticks, cobblestones, fragments of paving slabs, glass bottles, as well as flammable liquids, Police officers used stun grenades and tear gas. There was the news about the deaths among the protestors that are still to be officially confirmed.

https://southfront.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/IMG_8596.mp4

https://southfront.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/IMG_7508.mp4

https://southfront.org/wp-content/uploads/2020/08/IMG_8599.mp4

Most of the videos published on election day arouse suspicion. They have common features: they are quite short and in most cases they do not show the general plan, but only a local image. In almost all the videos, except for the general procession of protesters, we see only young strong men who act in a fairly organized manner.

The events in Minsk are very similar to what happened in Ukraine in 2014. There is manipulation of the position of a minority of the population that is dissatisfied with the results of the elections in order to organize mass riots and destabilize the situation in the country. However, the situations in two countries differ in several ways. In Belarus there are no prerequisites for the formation of an aggressive sub-ethnic group similar to the representatives of Western Ukraine. In contrast to Ukraine, nationalist movements, which could become the main force for the revolution, are comparatively inactive in Belarus. In order to carry out a coup, the assistance of at least of a part of the state's military forces is required. If the Security Council supported the revolution in Ukraine, at the moment the Security Committee's support for the protesters in Belarus seems unlikely. Thus, despite the efforts of social engineers who actively feed the revolutionary movement, a repeat of the "Maidan" in Belarus seems unlikely. However, a long term civil confrontation based on the discontent of some voters and fueled from the outside is quite likely.

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