

International Human Rights Movement

"A world without Nazism"

MONITORING

**Monitoring the social foundations of the revival of Nazi sentiment,
xenophobia and extremism**

July 2012



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1. Russian Federation

Introduction

In **July**, we can talk about preserving divergent trends in government policy - the fight against xenophobia goes along with manipulation of its manifestations. Cooperation between nationalists and non-system opposition has become almost commonplace. An attempted murder of Mufti of Tatarstan I. Faizov (И. Фаизов), a murder of his deputy V. Yakupov (В. Якупов) and the subsequent demonstrations of radical Islamists showed that this cause is firmly rooted in the heart of Russia.

Legislation

On **July 3rd**, Governor of Krasnodar Region A. Tkachev (А. Ткачев) had signed the law concerning responsibility for promoting homosexuality and pedophilia among minors.¹ On **July 13**, a bill of this kind was introduced in the Legislative Assembly of the Vladimir region², and on **July 16**, it was reported that since June, the same law entered into force in the Magadan region.³

The government's actions

On **July 16**, governor of Ulyanovsk Region Sergei Morozov (Сергей Морозов), speaking at a meeting on the prevention and suppression of "pseudo-islamic" extremism, which was chaired by the Deputy Prosecutor General Sergei Zaitsev (Сергей Зайцев) in Samara, said that the fight against religious extremism must include "overcoming of the religious ignorance by education work through disclosing the positive ideological meaning of Islam".

Governor proposed to reorganize the system of Islamic education, to bring publication of religious literature to a new level. He urged the media and public policy makers to increase accountability for their statements. Also, he stressed the necessity for promote dialogue between religions and cultures, and to form a common space, unified for all people.⁴

On **July 19**, Alexander Torshin (Александр Торшин), the first Deputy Speaker of the Federation Council told to "Interfax" that the attack on Mufti I. Faizov and murder of his deputy V.Yakupov is "arrogant challenge by Wahhabi underground, which is located in the North Caucasus, to Islam in Russia. This is an attempt, so to speak, "okavkazit" (*make look like* Caucasus) areas such as Tatarstan".⁵

On **July 20**, in an emergency meeting with the heads of municipalities, President of Tatarstan Republic Rustam Minnikhanov (Рустам Минниханов) said that strict measures would apply against those who promote the growth of extremism in the country and support the radical Islamists. "Tatarstan always preached traditional Islam, and it will be so in the future," - he said.

Similar stringent measures, according to R. Minnikhanov, will be applied to the heads of the municipality, who allow extremism on territory entrusted to them.

Mikhail Babich (Михаил Бабич), the authorized representative of the Volga Federal District, asked the heads of municipalities, leaders of the clergy and law enforcement agencies of the republic to take all necessary measures to eradicate extremism. "If you feel that your own capabilities are not enough, please refer to the government of the republic and law enforcement authorities", - said the envoy.⁶

Alexander Yakushev (Александр Якушев), Chairman of the committee in the Stavropol region of Nationalities and Cossacks affairs, in an interview to "Stavropol Pravda", published on **July 20**, said that the committee does considerable work on maintenance of the balance of international relations.

In **2012-2015**, 80 million rubles were allocated to this kind of programs. A multi-level interactive system of advisory and consultative bodies exists in the region, including the city and county councils and ethnic village councils of peace and friendship.⁷

In **July 2012**, 28 people had been convicted for crimes motivated by xenophobia. In total, for seven months of **2012**, 168 people had been convicted for similar crimes.

Of these, 85 people were sentenced to non-custodial sentence (24 - to a fine, 2 - to imprisonment, 32 - to compulsory labor, 26 sentences were suspended, for one education measures have been applied). 80 people were sentenced to a custodial sentence (2 - to imprisonment for up to one year, two - to detention for up to 15 days, 33 - to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years, 20 - to imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years, 10 - to imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years, 4 - to imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, 4 - to imprisonment for a term of 20 to 25 years, 4 - to life imprisonment, one was sent to a compulsory psychiatric treatment). Two were released without punishment because the statute of limitations had run out. For one, case was dismissed due to insanity. Sentence against another convict is unknown.

According to MBHR in **2011** for the same period 239 people were convicted, in **2010** - 261 people.

Here are some of the most notable cases.

On **July 9**, it became known that St. Petersburg City Court had found a skinhead gang leader G. Tymofeyev (Г. Тимофеев) guilty of seven murders. Since he had previously made a deal with the investigation and provided assistance in solving of serious crimes, the court sentenced him to 13 years in penal colony of strict regime.⁸

On **July 12**, Judge of the world section of Khamovniki Court of Moscow sentenced Eldar Damirov (Эльдар Дамиров), who had beaten up Roman Dobrokhotov (Роман Доброхотов), an organizer of April prayer service at the Cathedral of Christ the Savior in support of the punk band Pussy Riot, to six months' of the reformatories labor.⁹

On **July 13**, Barnaul garrison military court sentenced the ordinary soldier Ruslan Dobriev (Руслан Добриев) to 2.5 years of imprisonment in a penal colony for forcing other soldiers to draw on their letters for the phrase "Ingush - is power".¹⁰

On **July 18**, Kirov District Court in Yekaterinburg has sentenced three skinheads who have committed a number of xenophobic attacks.

Court sentenced one of the convicts to 7 years imprisonment in a penal colony of a strict regime, a court ordered another attacker with a mental illness to compulsory detention in a psychiatric hospital with an intensive type of observation. Their juvenile accomplice was sentenced to 6 years imprisonment to be served in a juvenile correctional facility.¹¹

On **July 24**, Simonovsky court in Moscow has sentenced five skinheads for hooliganism and murder on nationalistic grounds after riots on Manezh Square in **2010**.

I. Kubrakov (И. Кубраков) was sentenced to six years in prison, M. Kuznetsov (М. Кузнецов) - to three years in prison, V. Guryanov and R. Logvin (В. Гурьянов и Р. Логвин) - to 2.5 years in prison. The court freed E. Gouzenko (Е. Гузенко) from punishment because the statute of limitation had run out.¹²

On **July 25**, Astrakhan Regional Court verdict in the criminal case against four members of the group of Islamists who were preparing a terrorist attack. 35-year-old Musa Yasulov (Муса Ясулов), who took part in terrorist acts in Volgograd, in **April 2011**, as well as in robbing businesses, was sentenced to 19 years in prison and in addition to two years of imprisonment. Shamil Bagandov (Шамиль Багандов), who had brought weapons to Islamists, was sentenced to 4.5 years in prison. Ruslan Belkin-Yablukov (Руслан Белкин-Яблуклов) was sentenced to six years in prison for possession of weapons and threats of violence against members of the Federal Penitentiary was sentenced. A brother of the deceased gang leader

Alexei Antonov (Алексей Антонов) was sentenced to 3 years of penal colony for illegal possession of ammunition.¹³

Recently, we can note an increased activity of law enforcement agencies concerning those who violate the new regional law prohibiting propaganda of homosexuality among minors, as well as activists of the so-called "Totalitarian sects".

Thus, the government of St. Petersburg first allowed and then banned a gay parade on the pretext that it violates the law banning so-called promotion of homosexuality. Three of the parade participants, and two members of the LGBT movement - participants of the picket near the residence of the Governor were detained.¹⁴

On **July 15**, a representative of the government of Vasilievsky Island of St. Petersburg banned the slogan "...No to homophobia propaganda!" on the "European march", regarding it as "homosexual propaganda". Also at the request of the authorities a banner of Straight Alliance for LGBT Equality had been rolled down.¹⁵

On **July 20**, it was announced that for the first half of **2012**, 74 people were prosecuted under the new St. Petersburg of the law on the promotion of homosexuality and pedophilia among minors. However, only one person was prosecuted for the promotion of pedophilia.¹⁶

On **July 27**, in an interview to Regions.ru, deputy chairman of the Duma Committee on Public Associations and Religious Organizations, deputy of the faction "United Russia" Catherine Lakhova (Екатерина Лахова) stated that homosexuality causes an increase in crime and is "causing enormous harm to human health," and called for "tougher measures on combating this evil". A member of the Federation of Khakassia Valentina Petrenko (Валентина Петренко) had even ranked homosexuality to vices.¹⁷

On **July 20**, it became known that in a settlement Peschany (Kalmykia) literature of "Jehovah's Witnesses" was confiscated. The head of the local organization, "Witness" and the keeper of the library issued a warning about the inadmissibility of distribution of extremist materials, their production or storage with an aim to distribution.¹⁸

On **July 27**, Chita district court sentenced Witnesses [Andrew and Lucia Raitin \(Андрей и Люция Райтины\)](#) to 200 hours of compulsory labor for alleged of inciting of religious hatred.¹⁹

On **July 30**, it was announced that the chairman of a local religious organization "Jehovah's Witnesses" in Spassk-Dalniy was fined 3,000 rubles for distributing

literature included in the Federal List of Extremist Materials. Also, there was a warning issued against him about the inadmissibility of extremist activity.²⁰

On **July 30**, it has also become known that in Chuvashia, a criminal case had been filed against leaders of local organizations of "Jehovah's Witnesses" in the cities: Cheboksary, Alaty, Novocheboksarsk and Canas concerning item "c" Part 2, Art. 282: (incitement to hatred and hostility, and also humiliation of human dignity, committed by an organized group), parts 1 & 2 of the Art. 282.1 of the RF Criminal Code: the creation of an extremist group and participation in it.²¹

On **July 2**, it became known that American students living in Samara, and are parishioners of the local church of Evangelical Christians-Baptists (ECB), where denied a temporary registration, for allegedly concealing the purpose of arrival - religious activities.²²

Problems arose even for the representatives of traditional ²³ religions.

So, on **July 9**, a refusal to allocate land for the construction of a mosque in Biysk, though, in the past on public hearings concerning this matter, the majority of participants did not object to its construction, had become known.²⁴

In comparison, on **July 20**, Sverdlovsk court of Kostroma ordered the city administration to give the local Muslim community permission to build a mosque.²⁵

On **July 18**, the Office of Justice issued a warning to the Primorsky local Muslim organization for violations of federal law "On meetings, rallies, demonstrations, marches and pickets" and the Constitution of Russia for prayers in the streets.²⁶

By the end of **July**, the federal list of extremist materials rose to 1364 points, mainly due to the Islamic literature. 65 Muslim books, including the biography of the Prophet came under the ban.²⁷

An organization "Blood and Honor» («Blood and Honour/Combat18», «B & H», «BandH») has been incorporated into the federal list of extremist organizations under the number 29.

On **July 11**, it was announced that Moscow prosecutor's office began checking for signs of extremism concerning the award of "Silver Shoe" (Silver Kalosha) presented to Patriarch Kirill (Патриарх Кирилл).²⁸

On **July 26**, it was announced that the Karelian human rights advocate Maxim Efimov (Максим Ефимов), accused of extremism for criticism of the ROC, left from Russia.²⁹

On **July 20**, Yoshkar-Ola court acquitted a 33-year member of the "Jehovah's Witnesses" Maxim Kalinin (Максим Калинин) who was subjected to criminal prosecution because of his religion. The Court recognized Kalinin's right to rehabilitation as a person who had been unjustifiably subjected to a criminal prosecution.³⁰

Speaking of law enforcement practices, in **July** there were cases of abuse of the use of anti-extremist legislation. For example, on **July 1**, in Moscow, police had detained anti-fascists and beaten them up.³¹

On **July 5 and July 11**, a judge of the court of Moscow Presnensky Diana Azarova (Диана Азарова) fined Т. Harlamova and О. Komarova (Т. Харламова и О. Комарова), two activists of the "Other Russia" (Drugaya Rossia), who were involved in the action to "capture the Foreign Ministry" in 2008, 20 and 30 thousand rubles according to Part 2 of Art. 282.2: (the Russian Federation's Criminal Code).³²

On **July 13**, Chelyabinsk Regional Court had sentenced 13 local residents who had staged a mass beating of participants in the rock festival "Tornado" in August 2010. Although the fight was of domestic nature, the court still delivered a verdict on the article 282.³³

On **July 19**, it became known that subscribers of one of the Yaroslavl Internet providers have been unable to visit the blogs on the site LiveJournal. By decision of the Kirov Court of Yaroslavl, company "Netis Telecom" was required to block the IP-address belonging to the popular blog hosting. The reason for blocking was an entry in one of the "blogs" that was found to be extremist. As a result of the judgment, about six thousand inhabitants of Yaroslavl had lost access to LiveJournal.³⁴

On **July 23**, a verdict of the Leninsky district court of Ufa had convicted bloggers from the site "Ufa provincial" (*Ufa Gubernskaya*) accused of extremism. All five were sentenced to suspended prison sentences. One was forbidden to engage in journalism, publishing and distribution of the media for a period of 2 years.³⁵

On **July 19**, on the radio "FinamFM" in the program "Real Time", МР, head of the "Congress of Russian Communities" (Конгресс русских общин) Alexey Zhuravlev (Алексей Журавлев) announced the need for some "local regional headquarters to ensure ethnic harmony" with their own squads, which he said "will start to restore order right and left".

In fact, Zhuravlev was talking about creation of parallel structures of power, and he openly acknowledged that. He also accused "persons of the certain nationality" in the fact that thanks to their cohesion, they already feel impunity for crimes.³⁶

On **July 19**, on joint board of prosecutors of Moscow and the Moscow region the migrants were presented as the main reason for the growth of crime in the region. At the same time, at the same event, a statement was made that actually in Moscow, visitors from other countries commit no more than 5% of crimes and in the suburbs of Moscow (*Podmoskovie*) - no more than 10%.³⁷

On **July 19**, we became aware of the joint statement of the heads of the Azerbaijani and Tajik diasporas of Petersburg, in which they showed the intention to monitor places of compact residence of their countrymen and also - the desire to create a Council of Elders to work with Main Department of Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Office of the Federal Migration Service.³⁸

If this scenario that is clearly conducted with the approval of the Interior Ministry and the Federal Migration Service, will be implemented, we can talk about the next step towards the concept of collective responsibility of members of a particular nationality and ghettoization of visitors.

Hate Crimes

In **July 12** attacks motivated by xenophobia were recorded.

As a result of these accidents five people were killed and nine injured. In just seven months of 2012, 81 such attacks, killing 20 people and injuring at least 105 (in some cases it is impossible to establish the number of victims because of silence of sources) were recorded.

Dagestan (5 dead) is the first place on this list. It is followed by Moscow and the Moscow region - (4 dead, 35 injured), and St. Petersburg and the Leningrad region - (3 dead, 16 injured).

Then there are the Samara (2 dead, 2 wounded), Sverdlovsk (1 dead, 7 wounded), and Rostov (1 dead, 1 wounded) Regions, the Republic of Tatarstan (1 dead, 1 wounded), Stavropol (1 dead, 1 wounded) Primorsky Krai (1 dead), Saratov region (11 victims), Krasnodar region (10 victims), Bashkortostan (7 wounded), Volgograd (4 victims), Voronezh (3 victims) and Yaroslavl (3 victims) Regions, the Republic of Komi (2 victims) and Karelia (1 wounded), Kirov, Orenburg and Tula Regions (1 wounded in each).

Speaking about the nationality of the victims, in most cases (for 76 people) - it is not known exactly. In other cases, have suffered: Dagestan (5 dead, 1 wounded), Uzbeks (3 dead, 3 injured), Azerbaijanis (1 dead, 4 wounded), Kirghis (1 dead, 3 wounded), Armenians (1 dead, 2 wounded), Tatars (1 dead, 1 wounded), Vietnamese (1 dead), Meskhetian Turks (1 dead). And also - Russian (4 wounded), Malays (2 victims), Africans, Buryats, Jews and Chinese (1 wounded in each).

During the same period in **2011**, 15 dead and 72 injured were recorded, in **2010** - 26 dead and 123 injured. Figures of **2012** are clearly closer to the situation in 2010 than in **2011**, suggesting a gradual increase in attacks.

On **July 1**, in the center of Moscow, there was a fight between anti-fascists and nationalists near the club "Barricada".³⁹

On **July 2**, near village Borisoglebskiy (Yaroslavl region) supposedly members of The Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation (FSB) had attacked the car in which there were two Azerbaijanis - father and son.⁴⁰

On **July 4th**, a supporter of the punk band Pussy Riot, who had participated in a protest in Tagansky Court in Moscow, was beaten up by an activist of the "close to orthodox" circles.⁴¹

On **July 8**, a correspondent of "@New News" (Noviye Izvestia) Dmitry Alyaev (Дмитрий Аляев) was beaten by skinheads in Moscow suburban train.⁴²

On **July 14**, in Togliatti, 21-year-old local man - an Armenian had been killed because of national hatred.⁴³

On **July 15**, an administrator had been wounded in an attack on Caucasian restaurant "There Zhi" in the south of Moscow.⁴⁴

On the night of **July 16th**, in Moscow, a native of Tajikistan had been attacked; he had died because of the wounds.⁴⁵

On **July 19**, in Kazan, a former deputy of mufti of Tatarstan on educational activities Waliullah Yakupov (Валиулла Якупов) had been killed. On the same day there was an attempt on the mufti of Tatarstan Ildus Fayzov (Илдус Файзов).⁴⁶

On the evening of **July 20**, in Syktyvkar nationalists and anti-fascists had clashed. Two antifascists were injured.⁴⁷

On **July 22**, in Kirov, a nationalist had beaten up a 14-year-old.⁴⁸

On the night from **July 22 to 23 2012**, in the Moscow region Khotkovo, six ultra fans of FC (Football Club) "Olymp" had attacked eight anti-fascists. The police had intervened and broke off the attack. None of the far-rights were detained.⁴⁹

On the night of **July 27**, in the village of Chalyah, Tsuntinsky region of Dagestan, Saidahmed Imanov (Саидахмед Иманов) - teacher of madrasah,

named after Uramagomed Hajji (Урамагомед-хаджи), located in the village of the same district Gutatli was killed by unknown.⁵⁰

In **July**, several attempts to use the so-called "kondopogsk technology" - inflation of domestic conflict into an inter-ethnic were noted.

The most notable was an attempt to present a brawl, allegedly initiated by Caucasians that occurred on **July 21** in Kislovodsk, in which two people were killed as an ethnic conflict. However, it should be noted that the operational actions of the authorities have did not let the conflict to develop and all was limited to swirling on the Internet. Also, nationalists had tried to blow up the non-existent conflicts in Ulyanovsk and Buzuluk.⁵¹

One could note the continuation of June attempts by nationalists to unleash "Kondopoga" in the village of Demyanovo, Kirov Region.

On **July 9**, an activist of Russian nationalist movement N. Holmogorova (Н. Холмогорова) published an entry in her blog, in which she repeated the myth that "Dagestanis, armed with guns, shot from behind the Russian police". She had also quoted the message of her co-worker N. Ivanova (Н. Иванова) asserting that members of Center "E" (*Center for Extremism Prevention, known as Center "E"*) that arrived in Demyanovo are using torture to try to knock out of the suspects and witnesses a testimony about participation in extremist organizations. At the same time, it was argued that local lawyers are too afraid of Center "E" to help out.⁵² On **July 10**, press-center of Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) had denied claims of nationalists about torture that had allegedly been applied to witnesses in the case.⁵³

On **July 14**, the same person N. Holmogorova wrote in her blog, echoing the nationalist version of the conflict, that Demyanovo police "deals" only with Russians, while Dagestanis are "quickly released".⁵⁴ And N. Ivanova, in an article with a loud name, "A wounded Demyanovo" (published on **July 15** in the online edition "Free Press" (*Svobodnaya Pressa*)) laid the blame for the conflict on Dagestanis, putting them as instigators of the first skirmishes. She had repeated the charge that "bandits" with firearms" allegedly came to the village and people of Demyanovo had decided to fight back. She abundantly quoted one of the leaders of "trip to the sawmill"- an MP and businessman A. Kochkin (А. Кочкин), who had accused Dagestanis that they allegedly "provoked the people to began to move on them and start shooting". Incidentally, N.Ivanova had accused Dagestani entrepreneurs of cluttering the wood with sawmill waste.⁵⁵

On **July 16**, N. Holmogorova wrote in her blog that "Human Rights Center ROD" (ROD - Russian Public Movement), that she chairs will take up at least partial funding for lawyers of those who had been arrested on charges of

rioting.⁵⁶ On **July 23**, she had stated in her blog that administration officials of Demyanovo are allegedly interrogated for possible links with organizations of Russian nationalists.⁵⁷

Also in **July 14**, cases of vandalism were recorded (total, since the beginning of the year - 86). Most of these are xenophobic graffiti - in St. Petersburg (**July 1**)⁵⁸, Irkutsk (**July 6**)⁵⁹, Vologda (**July 12**)⁶⁰, Rybinsk (July 14 and 24)⁶¹, Perm (**July 26**)⁶², Kachkanar (became known on **July 30**).⁶³

On **July 1**, in Perm, 15 people defeated mashed up three "ethnic" cafés in 45 minutes.⁶⁴

On **July 14**, it became known that a plate on the cornerstone of the future synagogue in Kaliningrad had been broken once again.⁶⁵

On **July 15**, skinheads tried to burn a restaurant of Caucasian cuisine "Zhi Est" in the south of Moscow.⁶⁶

On the night from **July 18 to 19** the church "Word of Life" (*Slovo Zhizni*) in Nizhnevartovsk was attacked.⁶⁷

On **July 28**, stones were thrown into Pentecostal church "Philadelphia" building in Izhevsk.⁶⁸

Civil society

In **July**, the shaft of hysterical statements of activists close to Orthodoxy circles concerning the group Pussy Riot had continued.

The case of the group came to trial, and according to the indictment, members of the group "made a preliminary conspiracy to commit disorderly conduct motivated by religious hatred and enmity towards a social group in the form of the provocative and offensive actions in a religious building drawing attention of the wide range of believing citizens".⁶⁹

The lawyer-nationalist M. Kuznetsov (М. Кузнецов) representing the "victims" was interviewed on **July 20**, where he demanded to open a case against the members of the group under Art. 282.⁷⁰

On **July 22**, in Moscow, there was a rally in support of Patriarch Kirill and the Russian Orthodox Church, attended by some 350 people. Around 350 people had gathered on Suvorov Square. Many were holding banners reading "for blasphemy - to prison!" Speakers condemned the actions of member punk band Pussy Riot, and Father Vsevolod Chaplin (Всеволод Чаплин) called on all believers to unite and

adequately respond to enemies.⁷¹

On **July 23**, Archpriest Vladimir Pereslegin (Владимир Переслегин) published an open letter to writer S. Shargunov (С. Шаргунов) who signed a letter demanding the release of the participating Pussy Riot. Accusing S.Shargunov in that he "signed a godless assessment and denied Christian assessment of the offense done by these horny women defiling the temple of God and insulting your Lord by throwing unpronounceable public insults at him in His holy temple... signed in for atheism, renounced personal obedience to the Lord, got out of the Christian Faith ... stood up for evil persecutors of Jesus". The priest said, - "Only a public denouncement of your signature before the trial on scorners will through you out of the train going to hell... As long as you do not do this - you are my personal enemy". At the same time, the letter emphasized that it was written with the blessing of the father of the writer S.Shargunov - a priest A.Shargunov (А. Шаргунов).⁷²

On **July 29**, a deacon A.Kuraev (А. Купаев) in his blog attributed the emergence of the words "God's shit" (*Sran' Gospodnya*) in the punk public prayer to an alleged acquaintance of one of the participants of the action with the Kabbalah and Hasidism. According to Deacon, who had mixed together Kabbalah and Hasidism, the followers of these movements seem to believe that the souls of non-Jews come from the "excrement of God".⁷³

On **July 30**, there was a letter of the group of the "orthodox writers and journalists" (the most famous of them - V. Rasputin) to support the prosecution of members of a punk band Pussy Riot. They called the defendants "demonic hooligans, who had committed an act of mockery over feelings of Orthodox believers in Christ the Savior". Letter writers apprise their colleagues, who were appealing to release members of a punk band from arrest, as "cynical leaders of barbarism without a love for Russia in their soul, no respect for its thousand-year history".

"These "leaders" once again clearly demonstrated their internal anti-Christian nature, their aggressive and immoral nature and Russophobic direction of their false culture activities... These "champions of democracy" became complicit in this dirty ritual crime... The current advocates of moral abominations will go into Russian history as haters of our faith and our spiritual basis" - an open letter stated.⁷⁴

In addition, according to a survey conducted by POF (*Public Opinion Foundation*) on **July 8**, 39% of the respondents consider imprisonment a just punishment for members of a punk band. The opposite view was held by 34% of respondents. About 35% of respondents had supported the letter in defense of Pussy Riot, 32% were against it. Of these, 13% were in favor of a more severe punishment, while 12% felt that it was a case of blasphemy.⁷⁵

Also, several manifestations of activity of activists close to Orthodox circles directed mainly against modern art can be noted.

In early **July**, Krasnoyarsk diocese and activists close to Orthodox circles tried to prevent the opening of the exhibition of the famous Russian art gallery owner M. Gelman (М. Гельман) under the pretext that its exhibits are a "mockery of Orthodoxy". However, on **July 3** the Ministry of Culture of the Krasnoyarsk Region reported that it could not prevent a budget establishment from conducting a planned exhibition.⁷⁶

On **July 3**, it became known that activists close to Orthodox circles in Perm were angered by a sand sculpture of Christ exhibited in the frame of the cultural festival. According to them the figure holding a fingers folded in "kukish" (shish) behind his back is offensive to Orthodoxy.⁷⁷

On **July 12** in Perm, there was single picket against the sculpture⁷⁸

On **July 29**, the head of the Association of Orthodox Experts K. Frolov (К. Фролов) sent a letter to the Prosecutor General Yuri Chaika (Ю. Чайка) to recognize as an the extremism the slogan «Kill Kirill», which was used by opponents of Patriarch Kirill's visit to Ukraine, and issue a warning to those who told about this slogan to the media. He demanded "a check for the presence of extremism, as well as compliance with article 282 of the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation regarding incitement to ethnic, religious and social strife, in the activity of Russian TV-channel "Rain" («Дождь»), as well as web portal portal-credo.ru.⁷⁹

On **July 30**, with a similar demand was made by Public Committee for Human Rights, which is close to the hierarchy, headed by T. Kvyatkovskaya (Т. КВЯТКОВСКАЯ). According to her repeating this slogan is allegedly an "incitement to commit a murder motivated by religious hatred and enmity and hatred or hostility towards a social group of believers of the Russian Orthodox Church".⁸⁰

On **July 23**, Deputy Head of FAS (The Federal Antimonopoly Service) for Vladimir Region A. M. Potanin (А. М. ПОТАНИН) fined LLC (Limited Liability Company) "Window plant" in the amount of 100,000 (one hundred thousand) for an advertising: "Christ is risen! Do not wash the windows for Easter - order new ones! KITEZH, "Window plant #1", considers that an ad is offensive to Christianity.⁸¹

On **July 16**, the site "Russian Line" published an article by a priest Alexander Shumsky (Александр Шумский), in which he argued that the flooding in Krymsk resulted from the fact that, in defiance of the orthodox bishops and activists close

to Orthodox circles, a Gallery of Mark Gelman whom A. Shumsky called "a Satanist and a scorners" that ostensibly seeks to introduce "besopoklonnichnestvo" (bowing to the devil), had been opened in the Krasnodar region.⁸²

On **July 1**, Moscow hosted an Orthodox prayer standing, headed by Vsevolod Chaplin, the chairman of the department for relations between the Russian Orthodox Church and society. Believers have demanded a federal law prohibiting propaganda of homosexuality among minors.⁸³

On **July 3**, Saratov's activist of the close to Orthodox circles Vladimir Roslyakovsky (Владимир Росляковский) said that if Facebook will not give up icons denoting same-sex marriage, he would take the providers to court. On **July 4**, immediately after the expiration of the ultimatum, Mr. Roslyakovsky filed a request to the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation to check the activities of the Facebook for promotion of homosexuality, pedophilia and lesbianism.

On **July 9**, it was reported that in some regions of Saratov, Russia, where there is already a legal ban on propaganda of homosexuality, there began a collection of signatures to demand the return of the Criminal Code articles for sodomy and lesbianism.⁸⁴

On **July 25**, in an interview to Regions.Ru, a member of the Public Chamber of the Russian Federation, President of the International Islamic Mission Shafiq Pshikhachev (Шафиғ Пшихачев) said: "If you do not directly prohibit such things as homosexuality, there will be increasing temptations to demonstrate and promote this sin on the streets", and urged to return the corresponding article to the Criminal Code of the Russian Federation.⁸⁵

Attempted murder of V.Yakupov and a murder of I. Fayzov gave rise to a discussion on the activities of Tatarstan Islamic underground. On the day of the terrorist attack in a Kazan Marat Khalimov (Марат Халимов) had posted a video message on the Internet from "the Emir of Mujahideen of Tatarstan" named Mohammed, bowing to the leader of the "Imarata Kavkaz" D. Umarov (Д. Умаров).⁸⁶

On **July 6**, in an interview with BBC Mufti Farid Salman (Фарид Салман) said that he estimates the followers of radical Islam in Tatarstan to be more than three thousand people, and not all of them are set to peaceful dialogue. "The attack on Mufti is an open and bold challenge. Apparently, the point of no return has been passed. In Tatarstan, a generation of committed Wahhabis had grown up. And they will not give up their idea - to build Jamaat here - easily. So, we can expect yet another exemplary display of force", - he stated.

We became aware of the existence of a "Muslim racket" when we had learned about requisitions from market traders in Kazan, motivated by the need of every true Muslim to pay "zakat" (alms) in favor of the Jamaat. The money is allegedly going to help the "brothers" sitting in prison, and those who lead a jihad. From merchants who are not Muslim, money is exorted citing "tax on infidels".⁸⁷

On **July 27**, in an interview to an Internet publication "Info-islam.ru" rector of Kazan Russian Islamic University R. Muhammetshin (Р. Мухамметшин) said that there is no a radical Islamist underground in Tatarstan and there is no conflict between different sects of Islam. But he acknowledged that the main version of the reason for murder of V. Yakupov and attempted murder of I. Fayzov is their struggle with radical Salafists.⁸⁸

Some publications have shown that there appeared an ally of Islamists in the face of Tatar nationalists. Chairman of the so-called "Milli Mejlis" Fauzia Bairamova (Фаузия Байрамова) in the nationalist newspaper "Tatar, Uyan" ("Arise, Tatar!") said of the deceased Waliullah Yakupov (Валиулла Якупов) and muftis Ildus Faizov (Ильдус Фаизов) who had miraculously survived the explosion: "Because of these two servants of Shaitan, hundreds of innocent Muslims of Tatarstan are affected, there are mass repressions, searches and arrests of normal, devout Muslims". Bayramova also was called "advanced democratic states" and "international human rights organizations" "not to send athletes and delegations to the upcoming Universiade in Kazan, which will be held on **July 2013**", thus organizing a boycott the 2013 Universiade.⁸⁹ In addition, she called Tatars to start mass demonstrations on the streets

On **July 29**, in Kazan, there was a picket of nationalists and radical Islamists that demanded the release of those arrested, as allegedly illegally detained. This picket organized by the Union of Tatar Youth "Azatlyk" as well as the leadership and congregation of Kazan Al-Ikhlās, the imam of which in **2009** was convicted for organizing the cell "Hizb-ut-Tahrir". About 100 people held banners "Hizb-ut-Tahrir" and posters "Minnikhanov (Минниханов) - protect the Muslims", "We demand the release of innocent Muslims".⁹⁰

On **July 4**, representatives of the "Nationalist Party", created on the basis of the movement "Russians" («Russkie») received a certificate of registration from the Ministry of Justice.⁹¹ On **July 5**, the organization ЕРО "Russians" was established in Arkhangelsk, on **July 6** - in Novosibirsk.⁹²

One can note nationalist's attempts to integrate into various public structures - including pro-government. On **July 11**, an agreement on cooperation between the ethno-political organization "Russian" and the union "Labor and the Law" («Труд и право»), part of the Russian Trade Union of workers in light, wood production and food industries, and operating in the Moscow region. Nationalists themselves

loudly called it "the first step towards nationalization of trade unions" ⁹³, although the real prospects of such cooperation are unclear.

Nationalists took part in the summer camp "Seliger"⁹⁴, and one of the leaders of the "Russians" D. Demushkin (Д. Демущкин) - took part in an analogue in the Caucasus "Seliger" - Vsekavkazski Youth Forum "Mashuk".⁹⁵

On **July 19**, in Moscow, the organizing committee was established "for the removal of Lenin!" Its members offer to bury the body of the leader of the world proletariat as soon as possible. The organizers of the committee were various nationalist organizations and leader of Russian nationalists Dmitry Demushkin, who will oversee the legal issues and the leader of the Union of Orthodox Youth, Michael Nalimov (Михаил Налимов) were elected as coordinators. Nalimov's responsibilities include organizational issues. ⁹⁶

In response, the State Duma deputy from the Communist Party Sergei Obukhov (Сергей Обухов) said that Demushkin apparently decided in such a way to earn a prestigious chair "in the structure of the current Russophobe regime" – the Presidential Human Rights Council.⁹⁷

On **July 24**, in the children's camp "Birch Grove" («Berezovaya Roscha») in Sargatskoe near Omsk Region, there was an official opening of the VI international festival "A bright palette of childhood". The festival program included the days of national cultures (Slavic, Turkic and cultures of the peoples of the Far and Middle East, the nations of Western Europe and the Baltic states), concert and play programs with ethnic-component, station games, sports competitions with the national character.

Participants in the project this year were 250 children from the children's national art groups from Azov, Tarski, Sherbakulskiy and Odessa areas of the Omsk region, the regional cultural institutions and national-cultural associations of Omsk.

The aim of the festival was to join children of different nationalities in creative projects, to give lessons of friendship, of acceptance of people with different culture, consciousness and traditions and psychological readiness to form a tolerant inter-ethnic relations in the modern multi-ethnic society.⁹⁸

On **July 26**, an art contest "My multinational Ulyanovsk region" had started. The competition is held for development of international relations, friendship and mutual understanding between people of different nationalities living in Ulyanovsk region.⁹⁹

On July 23, it was announced that D. Demushkin had sent an inquiry to the General Prosecutor concerning the legality of the body of Lenin being at the Red Square. He wrote that an existence of an unburied body of the Soviet leader in the

center of the capital of insults the feelings of believers generates national tension, discord and strife in society.¹⁰⁰

According to the survey done by the Public Opinion Foundation (POF), published on **July 16**, 37% felt that the multinationality of Russia brings her more troubles than advantage (the same number of respondents held the opposite view).

36% of respondents (and 63% of Moscow residents) considered a privilege for people to "indigenous nationality" justified. 19% of respondents (and 38% of Moscow residents) reported that they experience irritation or hostility towards members of a particular nationality. 75% of respondents do not have negative feelings about it. However, 62% of respondents (and 88% of Moscow respondents) believe that it is necessary to restrict the entry of representatives of some ethnic groups to their region of residence, and 76% of all respondents (and 90% of Moscow) believe that their communities already have many immigrants of other nationalities.

34% (and 63% of Moscow residents) stated that in their city (town, village) there are contradictions and conflicts between visitors of other nationalities and local residents. 10% of respondents (12% in Moscow residents) noted that they themselves have faced harassment and discrimination based on nationality.

The survey data indicates a deep gap in the level of nationalism between Moscow and the rest of Russia. The capital city is the place where nationalism is running "off scale" that is largely due to xenophobic propaganda in the media.

Responding in the same survey to the question: "What do you think, you need to do in our country first of all, for the prevention of ethnic conflicts?" 19% of respondents felt that it necessary to educate, promote tolerance and respect for others nationalities.

3% felt that the government should pay more attention to national politics, 16% on the contrary - supported tougher immigration policy, to restrict the entry of migrants. 5% supported the populist slogan of equality of all before the law, including the newcomers (Nationalists usually try to "prove" that the newcomers have some privileges in relation to Russians), and 4%, even more so, called to evict migrants.

8% felt that we need to provide people with jobs, and 5% believe, that we need to raise the standard of living. Another 3% of respondents believed that it is necessary to improve life in the regions - in the homeland of migrant workers.

1% called for the improvement of law enforcement, increased penalties for acts of ethnic hatred, fight against corruption, organization of free time for children and

adolescents and proposed not to pay attention to the national question, a return to the situation in the former USSR.¹⁰¹

According to a survey of POF, published on **July 26**, 38% of Russians (53% in the Urals Federal District, 49% in Siberia Federal District) believes that too much money from the budget is allocated to the North Caucasus. Interestingly, in the Eastern District only 16% think so, - almost the same number as in the Caucasus itself (17%). Only 17% felt that the Caucasus should be given less attention than the other regions. 2% of respondents echoed nationalist myth that Caucasians do not want to work and live at the expense of others. One percent stated that: in this region they treat Russians badly, you must help the Russian regions first and need to be more concerned about Russia, and Caucasus is not Russia. Equal number of respondents supported the proposal to separate the Caucasus. As part of the same survey 2% of respondents even said when they hear the phrase "North Caucasus", the first thing they think about - is about over-spending on this region. 1% of respondents said their associations "Caucasian aggression", "sweeping over Russia" by newcomers from the Caucasus and the need to separate Caucasus from Russia.¹⁰²

Restriction of activities of "sects" enjoyed considerable support of Russians According to opinion poll from All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center, conducted on **July 7-8**, 91% of Russians are in favor of restricting access to the Internet of calls to enter "religious sects".¹⁰³

In **July**, nationalists held a series of public events - either alone or together with members of non-systemic opposition. The majority of actions held by the nationalists alone associated with the so-called Day of Russian political prisoners, which nationalists celebrate on **July 25**. By "political prisoners", they mean their comrades condemned for crimes motivated by xenophobia.

On this day in Barnaul, Volgograd, Kaliningrad, Krasnoyarsk, Perm, Ryazan, St. Petersburg, Tolyatti, Ulyanovsk and Chelyabinsk there have been rallies, pickets, concerts and football matches. The maximum number on such meetings was reached in St. Petersburg - 50.¹⁰⁴ In addition to that, in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Orekhovo-Samara, Tomsk, Ufa, Cheboksary, Chelyabinsk were painted graffiti or plastered posters demanding the release of "political prisoners".¹⁰⁵

On **July 17**, monarchist rallies were held in Moscow and Samara in memory of the massacre of the imperial family in 1918. At the events anti-Semitic literature were distributed, and speakers endorsed the myth that the murder was allegedly ritual.¹⁰⁶

On **July 1**, in Syktyvkar there was staged a so-called "Russian run".¹⁰⁷

On the same day, the nationalists took part in rallies supporters of "The right to bear's arms" in Moscow, St. Petersburg and Saratov.¹⁰⁸

Russian nationalists also actively tried to use flood that covered Krymsk in early **July** for their propaganda. On **July 8**, a blogger nationalist vadimb coined the version that the city did not declare an evacuation order so that officials and Caucasians could leave quietly.¹⁰⁹ On **July 24**, one of the leaders of the "Russians" A. Severny (А. Северный) in an interview to the party website, talked about the 3,000 who died in Krymsk and the authorities who are deliberately downplaying their numbers.¹¹⁰

On **July 16**, in the blog of the above-mentioned N. Holmogorova, an appeal by an anonymous volunteer-nationalist was published concerning the alleged impending dispersal of the camp of volunteers-nationalists in Krymsk. However, this statement was immediately refuted by the leader of the Krasnodar branch of the "Russians" M. Valkovich (М. Валькович), who wrote: "The Krymsk today is not a place for public relations and political disputes, that say - we're nationalists, we're cool and want to be by ourselves. In war is as in war. In emergencies are as in emergencies... There is only one suggestion - if they come to help, let them forget about political ambitions. Let this be a kind of vaccination".¹¹¹

On **July 16-17**, the next nationalist Yu. Ekishev (Ю. Екишев), was spreading online rumors that the government supposedly going to bring Caucasians into the city for organizing provocations against nationalists.¹¹²

Cooperation between nationalists and non-system opposition had continued. Russian nationalists took part in rallies held on **July 26** and pickets of the opposition in support of political prisoners in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Voronezh, Penza, Magnitogorsk, Krasnoyarsk, Volgograd, Ivanovo and Volgograd.¹¹³ The leader of the "Russians" A. Potkin (А. Поткин) signed a joint statement of the organizers and participants of the march and rally held on **May 6, 2012** in favor of defendants and suspects in the "May 6", published on **July 13**.¹¹⁴

Nationalists got their quota for election to the so-called Coordinating Council - an alternative parliament, which scheduled to be elected in the fall.¹¹⁵

On **July 25**, party "Other Russia" («Drugaya Rossiya»), created by E. Limonov (Э. Лимонов) issued a statement in support of the nationalists, held on charges of rioting on Manezh Square in **December 2010**, equating them to clashes on **May 6, 2012**. "We are saddened to hear that the political prisoners nationalists receive adequate support ... We offer to organize assistance to prisoners of Manezhki¹¹⁶", - said in a statement.¹¹⁷ On **July 27**, Limonov wrote in his blog that the opposition had to support the "Manezhka" in **December 2010**. According to the politician, that the opposition did not support those riots "alienated many protest bodied guys. And it may be those guys we did not have to win in the winter".¹¹⁸

Media

On **July 16**, journalist-nationalist D.Steshin (Д. Стешин) published an entry in his blog, in which he accused the migrants from Central Asia in that they brought in "the labor market collapse, the shaft of hard drugs, hidden unemployment among natives that can not be counted, the cholera outbreak, inter-ethnic tensions". Steshin also stated that it is the migrant workers that make 70% of violent crime in Moscow and the Moscow region, mixing the terms "migrant" and "newcomers". On a much milder form (without thesis about 70% of crimes, etc.) the article was published in "Komsomolskaya Pravda".¹¹⁹

On **July 17**, on the website of M. Nazarov (М. Назаров), an activist of close to Orthodoxy circles, an article devoted to the murder of Nicholay II and his family was published. The article traditionally claimed that it was a ritual murder committed by Jews "as the culmination of two thousand years of struggle against Christ and the Orthodox holding power". It talked about the alleged personal interest of the American Jewish banker Ya.Shiff (Я. Шифф) in this murder. As a proofs were chosen the pseudo-kabalistic lines, supposedly found on the walls of the house, where the royal family was shot, and the information that the majority of the Ural Board was Jewish (although in reality it was not).

Another "proof", according to M.Nazarov, was that the Jews rather than "distance themselves from their fellow-killers as from fanatics that do not reflect the purpose of the whole of Jewry", are trying to explain to the anti-Semites the fallacy of the "Jewish trace". "Jewish Kahal always behaves, so if they have something to hide", - claimed Nazarov.¹²⁰

On **July 19**, speaking at radio station "FinamFM" in the program "Real Time" Co-Chairman of the National Strategy Council Valery Nomyakov (Валерий Хомяков) accused Caucasians of unethical attitude to Russian women and girls.¹²¹

In an interview with nationalist K. Dushenov (К. Душенов) who was convicted for extremism, published on **July 22** in an online edition of the "Free Press", he claimed that the Russian people "today are people oppressed, second-class citizens".¹²²

On **July 24**, in the online edition of "National Accent" published an interview with A. Baranovskiy (А. Барановский), the leader of the pseudo-Human Rights organization "Russian Verdict", in which he was presented as a human rights activist, providing assistance to anyone who will turn to him.¹²³

On **July 25**, a journalist A. Malgin (А. Мальгин) published a panic entry in his blog about his observation that in the Moscow region there are almost no Russians, and exclusively migrants supposedly inhabit Moscow.¹²⁴

On **July 30** famous writer Z. Prilepin (З. Прилепин), an editor of the Internet-resource "Free Press", published on his website an article "A Letter to Comrade Stalin", where he actually reproduced the anti-Semitic accusation that Jews supposedly were the main beneficiaries of the transition to a market economy. It was the same accusation of ingratitude toward Stalin, who "put in seven layers of the Russian people, to save the lives of our seed". Jews themselves supposedly "fought only in Russia, with Russia, on the ridge of the Russian people". Prudently, the word "Jew" had not been mentioned, but there were enough allusions to the Holocaust to understand whom he is talking about.¹²⁵

Conclusion

July showed that the nationalists are looking for new forms of activity - from volunteer assistance to signing agreements of mutual assistance with the unions. Their hope is that silent majority, which according to the polls, shares their anti-migrant sentiment, but feared to admit it openly.

Representatives of non-system opposition are increasingly imbued with the thought of the need for an alliance with radical nationalists to achieve victory over the government.

The idea of Russian nationalists to create the Russian national state finds more and more supporters in Russia, who are seeking to use the so-called leaders of "Non-system" of the opposition against the government. From their point of view all means are good, if they are directed against Putin. Meanwhile, several openly radical nationalist parties were officially registered in Russia. Now they are free to carry on nationalist and Nazi propaganda using legal media.

It's characteristic that in response, we see the rise of Islamic fundamentalism and nationalism in the local national autonomous Russian republics, especially in Tatarstan. Obviously, any action against any social, ethnic or religious groups necessarily gave rise to resistance and cause new tensions, etc.

All of this can cause the collapse of Russia, which could become the sad result of the activization of radical nationalist forces (both Russian and non-Russian) in Russia.

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- 1 <http://lgbtnet.ru/content/gubernator-tkachev-prinyal-chrezvychaynyy-dekret-ogomoseksualizme> (*http://lgbtnet.ru/content/a_governor_Tkachev_signed_an_emergency_decree_on_homosexuality*)
- 2 <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/07/13-23918.htm>
- 3 <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/07/16-23937.htm>
- 4 <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46400>
- 5 <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46478>
- 6 <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46493>
- 7 http://www.stpravda.ru/20120720/mezhnatsionalnye_otnosheniya_problemy_i_puti_ikh_resheniya_na_st_62236.html
(*7http://www.stpravda.ru/20120720/Interethnic_Relations:_Problems_and_Solutions_in_the_Stavropol_region_62236.html*)
- 8 http://www.neva24.ru/a/2012/07/09/Lider_bandi_nacionalistov/
(*http://www.neva24.ru/a/2012/07/09/Leader_of_the_band_of_nationalists/*)
- 9 <http://www.grani.ru/Politics/Russia/activism/m.198991.html>
- 10 <http://polit.ru/news/2012/07/13/ingush>
- 11 <http://sledcomrf.ru/news/44915-v-ekaterinburge-troe-priverjentsev.html>
(*http://sledcomrf.ru/news/44915-in-Ekaterinburg-three-followers.html*)
- 12 http://www.rapsinews.ru/moscourts_news/20120724/263906933.html
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- 14 <http://piter.tv/event/gei/>, <http://lenta.ru/news/2012/07/07/threegays/>,
<http://www.kommersant.ru/news/1976614>
- 15 <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/07/15-23931.htm>
- 16 <http://www.baltinfo.ru/2012/07/20/Za-propagandu-gomoseksualizma-v-Peterburge-nakazali-73-cheloveka-pedofilii--odnogo-292390>
(*http://www.baltinfo.ru/2012/07/20/In_Petersburg,_73_people_were_punished_for_the_promotion_of_homosexuality,_one_-_for_promotion_of_pedophilia_-292390*)
- 17 <http://regions.ru/news/2418940/>
- 18 http://www.kalmprok.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1915:-l-r&catid=1&Itemid=8
- 19 <http://www.jw-russia.org/news/news.htm>
- 20 <http://prosecutor.ru/news/2012-07-30--3.htm>
- 21 <http://www.su-chuvashia.ru/july2012/2676535933>
- 22 <http://www.religionip.ru/node/898>
- 23 *According to the Law "On the traditional religions in Russian Federation", these are the religions that exist in Russia for at least 95 years. They are: Orthodoxy, Islam, Buddhism and Judaism. These religions are entitled to benefits, in particular, tax benefits, etc. (Editor's note)*
- 24 http://fedpress.ru/news/society/news_society/zhiteli-biiska-podderzhali-stroitelstvo-mecheti, <http://biwork.ru/novosti/13744-musulmanam-otkazali-v-stroitelstve-mecheti-v-rajone-lesozavoda.html>

(http://fedpress.ru/news/society/news_society/Residents_of_Biisk_supported_the_construction_of_a_mosque, http://biwork.ru/novosti/13744-Muslims_are_not_allowed_to_build_a_mosque_in_the_area_of_timber-factory.html)

²⁵ <http://www.islamnews.ru/news-135454.html>

²⁶ <http://www.blagovest-info.ru/index.php?ss=2&s=3&id=47978>

²⁷ <http://www.minjust.ru/nko/fedspisok>

²⁸ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46327>

(*"Silver Shoe" (Silver Kalosha) - award established by the private radio station "Silver rain", is awarded "for the most dubious achievements in show business". Established in 1996, the ceremony is held annually (Editor's note).*)

²⁹ <http://echo.msk.ru/news/912876-echo.html>

³⁰ <http://www.jw-russia.org/news/news.htm>

³¹ <http://www.antifa.ru/7248.html>

³² <http://nazbol.info/rubr1/index0/9682.html>,

<http://nazbol.info/rubr1/index0/9690.html>

³³ <http://pravo.ru/news/view/75046/>

³⁴ <http://www.rg.ru/2012/07/19/sud-site-anons.html>

³⁵ <http://www.bashprok.ru/news/news.php?ID=6595>

³⁶ <http://finam.fm/archive-view/6418/3/>

³⁷ <http://www.rg.ru/2012/07/19/migranty-poln.html>

³⁸ <http://www.rg.ru/2012/07/19/diaspori.html>

³⁹ <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/393245.html>

⁴⁰ <http://krig42.livejournal.com/309683.html#comments>

⁴¹ <http://lenta.ru/news/2012/07/05/noble/>

⁴² <http://www.newizv.ru/accidents/2012-07-10/166121-skinhedy-napali-na-korrespondenta-ni.html>, (<http://www.newizv.ru/accidents/2012-07-10/166121-skinheads-attack-a-korrespondent-ni.html>)

⁴³ <http://sledcomrf.ru/news/47435-v-gorode-tolyatti-21-letniy.html>

(<http://sledcomrf.ru/news/47435-in-the-city-tolyatti-21-summer's.html>)

⁴⁴ <http://www.mk.ru/incident/article/2012/07/15/725633-natsisty-prishli-v-restoran-so-svoim-kokteylem.html>

(<http://www.mk.ru/incident/article/2012/07/15/725633-Nazis-came-to-restaurant-with-their-own-coctaille.html>)

⁴⁵ <http://mosday.ru/news/item.php?117578>

⁴⁶ <http://www.itar-tass.com/c1/476667.html>

⁴⁷ <http://komikz.ru/news/incident/?id=7129>

⁴⁸ <http://nazaccent.ru/content/5069-v-kirove-zaderzhan-ranee-sudimyj-neonacist.html> (<http://nazaccent.ru/content/5069-a-Neo-Nazi-who-was-prosecuted-before-had-been-arrested-in-Kirov.html>)

⁴⁹ <http://christian-press-russia.com/archives/44910>

⁵⁰ <http://www.itar-tass.com/c1/482047.html>

⁵¹ <http://kwas-1972.livejournal.com/313972.html>,
<http://shturmnovosti.com/view.php?id=40341>

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- 52 <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1555693.html>
- 53 <http://www.nabludatel.ru/new/2012/07/10/policiya-otricaet-izbienie-podozrevaemyx-i-svidetelej-po-ugolovnym-delam-vozbuzhdennym-poslestolknovenij-v-demyanovo/> (*[http://www.nabludatel.ru/new/2012/07/10/The police deny beating suspects and witnesses in criminal cases after clashes in Demyanovo](http://www.nabludatel.ru/new/2012/07/10/The%20police%20deny%20beating%20suspects%20and%20witnesses%20in%20criminal%20cases%20after%20clashes%20in%20Demyanovo)*)
- 54 <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1564018.html>
- 55 <http://svpressa.ru/society/article/57010/>
- 56 <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1565989.html>
- 57 <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1571537.html>
- 58 http://izrus.co.il/obshie_novosti/news/2012-07-05/56072.html
- 59 <http://www.islamnews.ru/news-135354.html>
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- 61 http://www.aen.ru/index.php?page=brief&article_id=64783,
<http://yarnovosti.com/rus/news/region/incidents/vandalizm>
- 62 <http://properm.ru/news/society/44828/>
- 63 <http://www.kchetverg.ru/2012/07/30/na-stenax-liceya-6-v-kachkanare-poyavilis-ekstremistskie-nadpisi/>
(*[http://www.kchetverg.ru/2012/07/30/on the walls of the Lyceum 6 Kachkanar appeared extremist labels](http://www.kchetverg.ru/2012/07/30/on%20the%20walls%20of%20the%20Lyceum%206%20Kachkanar%20appeared%20extremist%20labels)*)
- 64 <http://www.nr2.ru/society/393287.html>
- 65 <http://lvovich55.livejournal.com/17952.html>
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(*<http://www.mk.ru/incident/article/2012/07/15/725633-Nazis-came-to-restaurant-with-their-own-coctaille.html>*)
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- 70 <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=interview&div=354>
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- 73 <http://diak-kuraev.livejournal.com/356567.html#cutid1>
- 74 <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/396938.html>
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- 76 <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46227>
- 77 <http://www.rosbalt.ru/federal/2012/07/03/1006539.html>
- 78 <http://veved.ru/press/21189-v-permi-nazrevaet-peschanaya-burya-na-festivale-belye-nochi-razgorelsya-religioznyj-skandal.html> (*[http://veved.ru/press/21189- In Perm, a "sandstorm" is brewing: the festival "White Nights" has inflamed religious scandal.html](http://veved.ru/press/21189-Perm%2C%20a%20sandstorm%20is%20brewing%3A%20the%20festival%20White%20Nights%20has%20inflamed%20religious%20scandal.html)*)
- 79 <http://www.portal-credo.ru/site/?act=news&id=94112>
- 80 <http://www.pravmir.ru/komitet-po-pravam-cheloveka-napravil-genprokuroru-rf-zayavlenie-po-prizyvu-sovershit-ubijstvo-patriarxa-kirilla/> (*<http://www.pravmir.ru/>*)

Committee for Human Rights sent a statement to the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation concerning a call to murder of Patriarch Kirill/)

⁸¹ <http://www.regionfas.ru/11/11547>

⁸² ruskline.ru/news_rl/2012/07/16/kuwevka_gelman_i_potop/

⁸³ <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc-y/1971842>

⁸⁴ <http://www.temasaratov.ru/news/society/item/1015/>

⁸⁵ <http://regions.ru/news/2418397/> *In Soviet times, in the Russian Criminal Code, there was an article that punished for homosexuality. (Editor's note)*

⁸⁶ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46658>

⁸⁷ http://www.bbc.co.uk/russian/russia/2012/07/120725_kazan_attack_reasons.shtml

⁸⁸ http://www.infoislam.ru/publ/jandeks_novosti/rafik_mukhametshin_islamistskogo_radikalnogo_podpolja_v_tatarstane_net/35-1-0-15946
([http://www.infoislam.ru/publ/jandeks_novosti/Rafik Mukhametshin "there is no radical Islamist underground in Tatarstan" /35-1-0-15946](http://www.infoislam.ru/publ/jandeks_novosti/Rafik_Mukhametshin_\))

⁸⁹ www.regnum.ru/news/polit/1555372.html

⁹⁰ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/islam/?act=news&div=46667>

⁹¹ <http://www.mk.ru/politics/article/2012/07/04/722109-dmitriy-demushkin-lozungov-bey-chernyih-u-nas-ne-budet.html>

([http://www.mk.ru/politics/article/2012/07/04/722109Dmitry Demushkin: "We will not have a slogan "Beat the Blacks!".html](http://www.mk.ru/politics/article/2012/07/04/722109Dmitry_Demushkin:_\))

⁹² <http://www.dpni.org/articles/blogi/31842/>,

<http://www.dpni.org/articles/novostnaya/31832/>

⁹³ <http://rusnat.com/2012/07/20/pervyj-shag-k-nacionalizacii-profsoyuzov>
(<http://rusnat.com/2012/07/20/a-first-step-toward-nationalization-of-unions>)

⁹⁴ <http://www.kp.ru/daily/25923/2874611>

⁹⁵ <http://kavpolit.com/vstrecha-s-dmitriem-demushkinym-na-forume-v-dombae>
([http://kavpolit.com/meeting with-s-dmitriy-demushkiny-on-forum-in-Dombay](http://kavpolit.com/meeting-with-s-dmitriy-demushkiny-on-forum-in-Dombay))

⁹⁶ <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/395634.html>

⁹⁷ <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/395713.html>

⁹⁸ <http://omskportal.ru/ru/government/News/2012/07/24/1343102291551.html>

⁹⁹ <http://ulgov.ru/news/index/permlink/id/24070/>

¹⁰⁰ <http://www.fontanka.ru/2012/07/23/193/>

¹⁰¹ <http://fom.ru/obshchestvo/10544>

¹⁰² <http://fom.ru/politika/10563>

¹⁰³ <http://wciom.ru/index.php?id=459&uid=112934>

¹⁰⁴ <http://shuum.ru/news/15601>, <http://shturmnovosti.com/view.php?id=40729>,
<http://russkie34.livejournal.com/37630.html>,

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_I_WR1Racyo&feature=share,

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<http://pn14.info/?p=73587>, http://vk.com/wall-33887719_64,

http://vk.com/event38794517#/wall-38794517_209, <http://maestro-nb.livejournal.com/17511.html>, <http://pn14.info/?p=73583>

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- ¹⁰⁵ http://vk.com/wall-33042756_28026, http://vk.com/wall-33042756_28019,
http://vk.com/wall-39309457_187, http://vk.com/video50589066_162990184,
http://vk.com/event38794517#/wall-38794517_218, http://vk.com/wall-33534992_577, http://vk.com/wall-38794517_200, http://vk.com/wall-38794517_184, http://vk.com/wall-37232843_398, http://vk.com/wall-37232843_398, http://vk.com/wall-38794517_164, http://vk.com/wall-38794517_186, <http://russian-ultras.com/forum/index.php?showtopic=24218&st=0&#entry103371>,
http://vk.com/video103910039_163197315
- ¹⁰⁶ <http://www.rusidea.org/forum/viewtopic.php?p=42131#p42131>,
<http://chernaya-sotnia.livejournal.com/22823.html>
- ¹⁰⁷ <http://www.dpni.org/articles/novostnaya/31809>
- ¹⁰⁸ <http://ruspartia.livejournal.com/124550.html>, <http://kuznetsov-spb.livejournal.com/163270.html>, <http://ndp-saratov.livejournal.com/5070.html>
- ¹⁰⁹ <http://vadimb.livejournal.com/1723655.html>
- ¹¹⁰ <http://rusnat.com/2012/07/24/vesti-iz-lagerya-nacionalistov-v-krymske>
(<http://rusnat.com/2012/07/24/news-from-nationalist-camp-in-Krymsk>)
- ¹¹¹ <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1566382.html>
- ¹¹² <http://shturmnovosti.com/view.php?id=40368>,
<http://shturmnovosti.com/view.php?id=40401>
- ¹¹³ <http://ru-nsn.livejournal.com/1682336.html>, <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1575174.html>, <http://rusdeadline.livejournal.com/855441.html>
- ¹¹⁴ <http://grani.ru/blogs/free/entries/198993.html>
- ¹¹⁵ <http://ru-nsn.livejournal.com/1608680.html>
- ¹¹⁶ *Manezh Square in Moscow. (Editor's note)*
- ¹¹⁷ <http://drugoros.ru/statements/2727.html>
- ¹¹⁸ <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/396673.html>
- 119 <http://krig42.livejournal.com/310672.html>
- 120 <http://www.rusidea.org/?a=410305>
- ¹²¹ <http://svpressa.ru/society/article/57208/>
- ¹²² <http://svpressa.ru/society/article/57208/>
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2. UKRAINE

Introduction

Unofficial beginning of the election campaign in Ukraine was a law "On State Language Policy". The protest against this bill continues. National extremists call for armed action using the protests to grab new positions in government. Against this background, there is a growing trend of union opposition to the right-wing radicals. Continuing desecration of monuments and actions on the glorification of the UPA. Main political event of this month was the official association of the leading opposition to the elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, together with right-wing party "Freedom" (*Svoboda*).

Legislation

President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich (Виктор Янукович) said that government gradually resolves problematic issues related to resettlement and resettlement of Crimean Tatars. According to the press service of the President, Viktor Yanukovich talked about it in a meeting of the Public Humanitarian Council. In the first reading, the Verkhovna Rada adopted the Law "On the resumption of the rights of persons deported on ethnic grounds". But we have to work on it, and much", - the press service quoted the words of Viktor Yanukovich.¹

"European Football Championship that was held in our state has proven to the world that there are no racist and xenophobic trends in our society. All attempts to discredit Ukraine before the world community were crashed", - he said.²

On **July 5**, Party of Regions fraction had failed to vote on second reading for a draft resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On the recommendations of the parliamentary hearings on the topic: "Ethnic Policy of Ukraine: Achievements and Prospects", which contained specific instructions to the authorities to protect the rights and interests of ethnic minorities.³

As a result of this, project is considered to have been rejected and removed from consideration. It is possible that the reason was that Regionals took revenge for the opposition rally against the law "On State Language Policy".⁴

On **July 18**, a vote in Parliament about draft law "On the basis of state language policy"⁵ (or the "law of Deputies Kolesnichenko-Kivalov"), violated the public consensus on the language issue and led to public discord is due, above all, to an attempt to attract additional votes.

One should note that President Viktor Yanukovich promised in his election program to make Russian the second official language. It should also be noted that the draft law "On the basis of state language policy" did not get an explicit approval neither among national minorities, nor in Ukrainian society. Besides never minorities of Ukraine together did not discuss the bill in an open manner, not heard by the arguments of the authors and not state their positions and comments.

The proposed document is a threat to the Ukrainian society, since neglecting the state status of the Ukrainian language, does not protect minority languages but brings discord and tension in the Ukrainian society, said I. Zisels (И. Зисельс), Chairman of the Jewish Federation "Vaad of Ukraine".⁶

On **July 9**, Lviv City Council announced its intention to limit the use of the Russian language and is preparing an appropriate bill. This was announced by the mayor of Lviv - Andriy Sadovy (Андрей Садовый) - wrote "News of Zakarpattia" («Novini Zakarpattia»). Under the new bill some regional languages defined by "language" bill, in particular Russian, can be used only from 22 PM to 8 AM (the time to ban the sale of alcoholic beverages).⁷

On **July 6**, Commission of the Kiev City State Administration for the names and memorials supported the initiative and the All-Ukrainian Union "Freedom" about renaming of the streets named after Lenin:

- in Darnitsa area, district Bortnichi - to the street named after Centurion Averkiy Goncharenko (Centurion of SS Division "Galicia");
- in Solomenskiy area, district Juliani - to the street named after Ataman Zeleniy (the organizer of pogroms in Pogrebische in August 1919, where about 400 people, including 200 women, were killed), in the township White Church, and others;
- in Desnyanskiy area, Troyeshchyna district - to the street named after Alexander Zagrodskiy (a general, who said: "Look at the Moscovites (moskales) as a shit", a participant of the Polish aggression against Ukraine in 1920));
- in Svyatoshinsky area - to the street named after Alexei Almaziv (a general-horunzhii, which took part in the Polish aggression against Ukraine in 1920).⁸

Actions of the authorities

On **July 6**, in Lugansk regional council passed an extraordinary session, which considered a question about the political situation in Ukraine after the voting on the law on the basis of state language policy. Valery Golenko (Валерий Голенко), the chairman of the Lugansk Regional Council, mentioned that the various community organizations asked him to convene this session, because "they cannot remain silent any more". "This law has removed the point of confrontation, but later events

bothered us. From nationalist forces we heard curses, calling us occupiers, people do not realize that the law - is the norm. Those, who named themselves like democrats, do not speak in support of the Ukrainian language, but against the Russian language and Russian-speaking citizens. These people are against millions of people. This is a dangerous policy, and these politicians are pushing our country into the abyss", - said Golenko.

He also stressed that the nationalist forces want to lead "panuvati"⁹ in the Ukraine, so that there would be only one titular nation. "This is not just nationalism, it is smells of Nazism", - stated the chairman of the Regional Council.¹⁰

Antifascist Committee of Ukraine (AFKU) sent a letter to O. P. Popov (О. П. Попов), the chairman of the Kiev City administration, concerning the illegal and unjustified decision to rename the street of Comintern into the street of S. Petlyura and received a response from the Chief of the Domestic Policy and Public Affairs (04.04.2012 for № 051-658), which noted that "the proposal to rename the street to the name of S. Petlyura will be raised at the next meeting of the Commission for the names and memorials...".

On **July 5**, the meeting of the Commission was held, but no members of the Commission or its working group had been given a copy of the letter of AFCU or its attachment (8 pages). Therefore, the Commission was not able to make an objective decision on the matter. During the committee meeting the chairman would not let the representative of AFKU to at least summarize the arguments of the letter. The Commission therefore decided to leave the unjustified decision to rename the street after Petlyura unchanged.

On **July 8**, Yaroslav Mudriy and Yuri Zirchenko (Ярослав Мудрый и Юрий Зирченко), members of the Lviv regional council, Irina Pukas (Ирина Пукас), head of the social and cultural activities of the Lviv regional council, and representatives of participated NGOs of Lviv, took part in the festival of partisan song "Black embroidery" ("Chorna vishivanka").

This was announced by the press service of the Lviv regional council. This festival is traditionally held on the farm Kuleba of the village Naraev (Berezhansky district Ternopil region), and commemorates seven young members of OUN underground, who died there in an unequal struggle with the detachment of NKVD on **February 22, 1941**. In the place of their death a monument is erected, and there a festival is held. And since the farm is located at the intersection of three areas - Lviv, Ternopil and Ivano-Frankivsk - then it is the participants from the three areas who come to the festival. Lviv Region representatives participated in a memorial service for the dead held on the symbolic gravesite ...¹¹

On **July 15**, the Galician district police station of Lviv opened a criminal investigation upon blocking of the Lviv regional state administration, which took

place in early July of this year after the adoption of the of the law on language. Thus reports a correspondent of the website "Polemica" ("Controversy").

In particular, the criminal case was opened on Article 293 of the Criminal Code - group violations of public order, the organization of group actions that led to a gross violation of transport, enterprises, institutions, organizations, and active participation in the activities. Such action shall be punishable by a fine up to fifty non-taxable minimum incomes, or arrest for a term up to six months. Now, members of law enforcement are identifying perpetrators who have been actively involved in gross violation of the public order. Deputies of the regional council Svyatoslav Sheremeta (Святослав Шеремета) ("People's Movement of Ukraine" - NRU - Narodniy Rukh Ukraini), Andrew Kornat (Андрей Корнат) (NRU), and Irina Farion (Ирина Фарион) ("Freedom") took direct part in blocking of the Lviv regional state administration (LOGA).¹²

Alexander Briginets (Александр Бригинец), chairman of the Kiev council committee on Culture and Tourism complained about the sale of "nationalist souvenirs" on the Maidan (center of Kiev) as "disfiguring the face of the city center".

"Komsomolskaya Pravda" had written about it. "Wreathes, emblems, flags, wooden crosses, clearly resemble a swastika. The guests from Moscow, for example, will certainly buy it to reinforce the stories about the "Ukrainian Nazis" with material evidence."¹³

You can always buy national-chauvinist and Nazi literature, including "Mein Kampf", at this place. In particular, now they sell books: "Ukrainian divizion Galicia" (Kiev, Toronto, 1994), P.Shtepa "Moskovstvo", M.Shestopal "Jews in Ukraine", Istarkhov "A blow of Russian gods", M.Kirilyuk "Jewish dictatorship" (Poltava), and others...

Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists, the party "Our Ukraine", Ukrainian People's Party and more than 30 non-profit organizations signed in Kiev a declaration about unification of patriotic and national-democratic forces in Ukraine.

A former President of Ukraine, Yushchenko (Ющенко), stated that the declaration concerning a creation of a public association had been signed by more than 30 representatives of political and social forces, including political parties, Ukrainian People's Party (UNP) and the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (KUN). According to him, the declaration also signed such public organizations as the "Enlightenment", Ukraine Society of political prisoners and repressed, PA "Zarobitchane" (people leave on earnings), "Foundation in the name of Chornovil" (Fond Chornovila).¹⁴

Leader of party "Freedom" Oleg Tyagnibok, called in his blog for all those who care about the fate of the Ukrainian language, gather at the European square near the "Ukrainian House". "Occupants openly declare war on Ukraine and Ukrainians.

Let's give a fitting rebuff to the aggressors. To Arms! Gather near the "Ukrainian House" in Kiev.^{15, 16} Tyagnibok believes that alliance with the united opposition "Fatherland" (Batkivschina) is the best form of participation in the elections, despite ideological differences. In an interview with the BBC, Ukraine he said that his political force went to a union in order to create a majority in parliament (Verkhovna Rada). The electoral list of party "Freedom" will approve by Congress on **August 1**.¹⁷

VO "Freedom" and United Opposition had agreed on the format of the parliamentary elections, mutual non-opposition in the election campaign, the interaction in ensuring fair elections and cooperation in Parliament of VII convocation.¹⁸ During a press conference, a Chairman of the United Opposition "Fatherland" A. Yatsenyuk (Арсений Яценюк), leader of the nationalist party "Freedom" Oleg Tyagnibok, and the head of the central headquarters of the United Opposition, Alexander Turchinov (Александр Турчинов) voiced the results of the negotiations.

Hate Crimes

On **July 2**, in the city Novomoskovsk, Dnepropetrovsk region, desecrated the memorial dedicated to those who were shot during the Nazi occupation of civilians. This was Regional Police Department told to "Interfax". Attackers painted memorial "Remembering for the Future" with red paint and depicted the Nazi swastika on it. As specified by the police, the incident occurred in the early morning of **July 1**. A criminal case on "hooliganism" is opened concerning this fact.

The desecrated memorial is located on the outskirts of the city. It was inaugurated on **May 22**. Sergey Reznik (Сергей Резник), the Dnepropetrovsk regional council deputy, said, that the Jewish community initiated the creation of the monument and, in particular, raised funds for its installation. On the monument the names of killed people are carved, there are also some inscriptions in Hebrew. According to Resnick, now Memorial is covered with cloth, beside him law enforcement officers are on duty.¹⁹ In fact the police department has opened a criminal case on "hooliganism" charge (Part 3 art. 296 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine).²⁰

On **July 16**, in the Kiev District of Odessa, a large number of public transportation, payment terminals, kiosks, etc. were defaced by the symbols of Ukrainian nationalists. Characteristically, the vandals-visitors not just soiled everything with their daubs - but also insulted the names that are saintly for each of the residents of Odessa: Empress Catherine the Great and the first Governor-General of Novorossia and Bessarabia (1805-1814) Duc de Richelieu.

Armed with bottles of solvent activists the Civil Association "Patrol" ("Dozor")²¹ engaged in cleaning their hometown of the traces of vandalism of Ukrainian nationalists. At all more than 50 writings were washed away. "We call on all citizens of Odessa, if they see such of such symbols to not be lazy but take a rag and a bottle of solvent and follow our example", - says the statement of the NGO "Dozor" activists to the residents of Odessa.²²

On **July 21**, in Lvov, after a football match, which was attended by local football club "Karpaty", whose fans are known for their right-wing views, a group of neo-Nazis attacked a club "Bukowski", where a concert of Ukrainian and Hungarian groups was held. Although the concert did not have any political colors, some of the groups are known for their anti-fascist position.

The victims recognized in their attackers members of the informal ultra-right movement "Independent Rights" (Avtonomnye Praviye). Some of the attackers were on their clothing symbols and paraphernalia of the FC "Karpaty", and almost all were dressed in accordance with features accepted in circles close to football. During the beating the attackers shouted "Sieg Heil!" and other Nazi slogans.²³ As of yet, nothing is known about the opening of a criminal case.

On **July 22**, in Kiev, near the metro station "Lukyanivska" group of football hooligans supporting clubs "Dynamo" and "Obolon", attacked a group of fans of FC "Arsenal", who were going in a trolley shuttle to the stadium, where that evening a game of "Arsenal" - "Dynamo" was held... Many active fans of "Arsenal" are known for their anti-Nazi stance, while the vast majority of the Ukrainian football hooligans, including fans of "Dynamo" and "Obolon", adhere to the ultra-right-wing views. Moreover, in the capital - the fans of "Arsenal" are the ones who openly state the unacceptability of racism on the stadiums (in the regions of the position is also held by part of the fans of "Dnepr").

Characteristic evidence of ideological and political nature of the incident is the fact that during a football game "Arsenal" - "Dynamo", held in the evening after the fight, the "Dynamo" fans displayed a banner «Death to antifa», decorated with a Celtic cross - the most common international neo-Nazi symbol among the ultra-right football circles.²⁴

Anti-Semitic graffiti's in the center of Kiev on Vladimirskiy Spusk were finally liquidated. As a result of repeated appeals, anti-Semitic graffiti's were removed. And after numerous formal replies, authorities finally have a real result. However - in the Podolsky district (near station Pochtovaya Square) there are still swastika depictions.²⁵

On **July 5**, under unknown circumstances, in Kiev, Oleg Odnorozhenko (Олег Однороженко), the main ideological referent of the "Patriot of Ukraine" and the Social National Assembly, was arrested. At the moment, he is already transported to Kharkov. Presently, charges against him are unknown.²⁶

Abuse by police of a criminal case against Irina Seh (Ірина Сех) (chairman of the Lviv regional organization of VO "Freedom", chairman of the fraction VO "Freedom" in the Lviv Regional Council) upon blocking of Lviv Regional State Administration by protesters and about initiation by the Prosecutors office of the criminal case on the fact of causing injury upon a policeman had become known.²⁷

Civil Society

On **July 1**, in Kalush, Ivano-Frankivsk Region a monument to Roman Shukhevych (Роман Шухевич), UPA general-horunzhii (a hauptmann of Abwehr) in the 105-day anniversary of his birth. "We have to take all the best, those signs given to us by Shukhevych, Bandera, Konovalts and others, and to ensure that Ukraine was indeed the Ukrainian state, and Donetsk criminal-oligarchic clan gone away!" - press-office of NGO "Freedom" quotes Tyahnybok.²⁸

On **July 4**, at the walls of the Lviv regional administration and City Hall about 50 people, who believe that the new law "On State Language Policy" is "genocide of the Ukrainian language" set up tents. They would not let regional administration officials, heads of departments, their deputies, and the deputies of the Governor into the building. By the way, eyewitnesses say that one of them was trying to get to work through the window and allegedly broke the glass. However, this fact was not confirmed neither the regional administration nor the police.

At the same time, during the meeting of the Regional Council, a chairman of the fraction VO "Freedom" in the regional council Irina Seh demanded that deputies Igor Greschuk (Ігорь Грещук) and a representative of the party "Renaissance" (Vidrozdzhennya) Ivan Grunyk have to leave the room. Grunyk had left followed by the shouts of "Freedom" members: "Shame," and "Get out!" Greschuk tried to get to the microphone, but achieved only that he was pushed out of the room by force.²⁹

The leaders of all the opposition political forces have demonstrated their xenophobia in relation to native speakers of Russian, that means in regard to Russian and Russian-speaking citizens, who constitute the majority of the population of Ukraine. This opinion expressed by Gennady Makarov (Геннадий Макаров), the leader of the Kharkiv public association "For cultural and linguistic equality". Gennady Makarov pointed out that by their actions at the Ukrainian House, protesters who opposed the adoption of the new language "Law of

Kolesnichenko-Kivalov”, denied the words of President Viktor Yanukovich concerning the fact that Ukraine has "no racist and xenophobic trends".

The country's leaders must understand that by their policy of indulgence to xenophobic parties and organizations and preserving a decree of President Yushchenko for honoring organizations of fighters for independence, who are tainted by complicity with the Nazi occupiers, they make a serious political mistake”, - concludes Gennady Makarov.³⁰

Dmitry Snegirev (Дмитрий Снегирев), the head of the public organization (NGO) "Righteous Cause" (Pravoye Delo), believes that "the adoption of the language law - a fact of betrayal by the opposition, because it could not happen without the consent of the authorities. All those who now lay on cots near the Ukrainian House, are not in Parliament for the first cadence. Over 5 years of Yushchenko's presidency, they were able to pass a bills, which did not protect the Ukrainian language - <...> I emphasize this, but at least these bills could developed and popularized this language. When we created libraries in the East of Ukraine, built Ukrainian churches, children's camps and appealed to them for help, none of these deputies did anything to help us. They have no right to speak on behalf of residents of the South and East of Ukraine, they betrayed us, and we do not see them as defenders of the Ukrainian language, but only as traitors".

This is what he said in an interview to a website "Polemica".³¹ A nationalist believes that the opposition now uses the language issue for the sake of the election "points", and states that to speculate on the holy for personal purposes is not lawful and dishonorable. Snegirev also suggested the starving MPs to repent before the people of Ukraine.

On **July 4th**, Viktor Babiy (Виктор Бабий), Pustomytovskiy District Council Chairman said at the meeting of the Association of Local Councils "Soveti Lvovshini": "I had hoped that the regional council will give out weapons. I am ready to accept it", - said Babiy. Chairman of the District Council proposed that the 24 buses with deputies from each district council went from Lviv to the capital immediately. "We need to support our friends in Kiev", - stressed Babiy. Chairman of the Lviv regional council Oleg Pankevich (Олег Панькевич) said that in Kiev there are meetings of opposition forces, which will coordinate the action on the ground.³²

[The Nationalist portal](#) reports that there was a photo exhibition in Poltava, dedicated to 71-th anniversary of the Act of recovery of the Ukrainian state and 105 anniversary of the birth of Roman Shukhevych (Hauptmann of Abwehr). The organizers of this event were the local offices of public organizations "Nationalist youth congress" and "Ukrainian Cause" (Ukrainskoye Delo).

"The show was actually located in the city center. We were pleasantly surprised by the reaction of the regular citizens of Poltava, who had visited it. In addition, there were people young and old, and all of them reacted to our event with interest and approval. This make us happy..." - said one of the organizers Dmitry Sologub (Дмитрий Сологуб).³³

A number of national-cultural societies (Bulgarians, Poles, Armenians, Jews, and others) applied to the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine with a proposal for the creation of an exposition complex dedicated to national minorities in one of the halls of the National Museum of History of Ukraine: "We ask you to assist us in the allocating of a hall of the National Museum of History of Ukraine that will show exhibits on the history and culture of national minorities. If this is not possible, it would be advisable to do a thorough audit of all activities of the National Museum of History of Ukraine". This is due to the fact that the previous appeal to the director of the museum was not successful.

On **July 9**, in Kiev on Kontraktova Square near the monument to philosopher Grigory Skovoroda, there was a rally under the motto "Let's eat for the Russian language". It was held in opposition to Ukrainian nationalists, starving against the Russian language on the European square. Under the stretched banner "We - Russia! Here - Russian land! Russian language should be here!" activists of the Kiev branch of the club "Alternative", creative unit "Nasty Ukraine", and Alexander Chalenko, Kiev political analyst, provided performance, during which they ate with pleasure sandwiches with Russian red caviar.³⁴

On **July 26**, activists of "Freedom" organized an active rally in front of the presidential administration building to protest against the visit of Patriarch Kirill to Ukraine. The rally attended by about 30 people. They were holding party flags and a few banners on which are written the slogans: "Moscow occupiers - Get Out", "For one local Orthodox church centered in Kiev", "Moscow priest-colonizer - Out".

Recall that Kiev District Administrative Court banned VO "Svoboda" from staging protests against the visit of Patriarch Kirill near the Kiev-Pechersk Lavra.³⁵ This was reported in the press service by the political forces.³⁶

Media

"In Ukraine, there is a threat of fascism. It hides under the guise of liberal neo-fascism and a cornerstone of this ugly phenomenon is zoological nationalism" - to such unanimous opinion came today members of the July "round table" "Youth of the world in the fight against fascism".

It should be noted that the list of participants of the round table was quite impressive: the members of the Anti-Fascist Committee - historians, writers, professors, leaders of the national Young Communist League (komsomol). The representatives of the republics of the former Soviet Union were guests from Armenia, Georgia and Transnistria. Even Vice-President of the World Federation of Democratic Youth Marwa Saab (Марва Сааб) came to this round-table. It was written by newspaper "2000".³⁷

"... What can modern nationalists offer as a unifying idea?" – this subject was discussed the edition "Wave" ("Hvilya"). Nationalism is in a deep impasse from which no visible exit. That's why instead of "Idea" we are given various types of surrogates like the question of language, monuments, and the struggle for "recognition of heroes." In Vinniza, for example, "Freedom" is collecting signatures for the installation of the Shevchenko monument in one of the squares. The fourth one, since are at least three Shevchenko monument in our town... "They are far from the people" - is safe to say that not only about government, but also about all sorts of "oppositions", including the nationalist opposition.

That is why Mikhalishin (Михалишин), one of the leaders of the young members of "Freedom" quotes Marx left and right, and many others gradually realize that the class struggle does not disappear, and more and more often write "socialist" in the "belief" column in social networks... Nationalism is a childhood of the world. But it's normal for children to grow up, and then they get out of the narrow nationalism clothing (particularly in its nineteenth-century naphthalene forms) and become real, adult socialists".³⁸

The main ideologemas of ethnic nationalism are also the focus of inform-ua.com. The presence of the "titular nation" (accessory to which is determined by birth and belonging to a local ethnic group); demands for providing "titular nation" with special rights (privileges) or infringement of minorities clearly expressed opposition of "mine/alien" with other peoples / ethnic groups. And, of course, the principle of the primacy of blood over the nationality, as opposed to political nationalism, where citizenship is more important than blood.

This ethno-nationalism, for example, is officially practiced in VO "Freedom", where it is impossible to enter without papers proving the nationality of the parents. Some ideological nationalists were unable to join the organization because they have one of the parents who are Russian, Moldavian or Bulgarian.

A "superman" Yuri Protsenko (Юрий Проценко), who offends the majority of Ukrainian citizens, calling them "Creoles" (although Creoles - are only the children of mixed marriages of Spanish and Indians, while Metis - children of mixed marriages of Caucasians and Negroids) also published a couple of times on "Hvilya".³⁹

An analytical articles and reportages that appeared in "Focus" and "Ukrainian week" are dedicated to the life's of Roma. The authors touched upon the themes of education, documents, and job placements, as well as illegal activities of Roma. Practically, in the every article presents several points of view, the authors give commentary of experts. But there are still stereotypical judgments about the Roma. For example, on the "Ukrainian Week" on 01.11.2011 were given dubious expert comments: "The majority of Roma earn money through various scams', - says sociologist Andrew Strutinsky (Андрей Струтинский). "It is the truth that you need to recognize. They are used to being a kind of outcasts who scam society, receiving from it the hatred and contempt".⁴⁰

The newspaper "Kafa" voiced an appeal of one of the readers, in which he is shocked that on the waterfront opposite the monument to paratroopers people photograph themselves in the form of the Wehrmacht.⁴¹

"Yesterday on the Desantnikov waterfront, I saw the photographer taking pictures of a vacationer in Nazi uniform, a German machine gun in hand, against the background of a German motorcycle with a machine gun! The most disgusting was that it is happening right in front of the monument to the Feodosiya landing!⁴² After all, a lot of Soviet soldiers and sailors had died at this place! A similar question has been raised in the pages of your newspaper a few years ago by outraged veterans, unfortunately, they go out of life, but their children and grandchildren remain, and they care about the great victory and the price paid for it! I would love to see this mess stopped, ashamed of my native city", - protested in his letter Arkady, resident of Feodosiya.

Tamara Steblyuk (Тамара Стеблюк), the head of Department of Culture, commented: "The law of Ukraine "On Protection of Public Moral" prohibits the promotion of fascism. We do not issue an authorization for photographers to operate in the city. There is a special commission under the executive committee who is responsible for it. In August of last year, we had received complaints from veterans about these photographers. I sent researchers from museum of Alexander Grin and the museum of Antiquities to the waterfront, so that they would see it with their own eyes. But they did not see any fascist symbols there. On clothing, in which people are photographed, there was no swastika - the symbols of Nazism. The law on morality states that one cannot use the swastika in any way to promote Nazism".

Conclusions

The vast majority of hate crimes committed in Ukraine are not qualified properly by police, which shows either a lack of professional training of police and prosecutors, or the reluctance to officially recognize the problem of xenophobic

crimes in the country. Obviously, in the existing state of things the public authorities cannot significantly affect the very negative trend in the field of hate crimes. Prosecutor's Office, Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, and the Ministry of Culture do not perform their duties to prevent and combat manifestations of xenophobia, extremism and the revival of neo-Nazism.

Individual actions against the National- Extremism do not significantly affect the overall situation. Today, it is urgent to mobilize anti-fascist forces and to increase the anti-fascist coalition of Ukraine, which, together, can really resist widely deployed right-wing radical Ukrainian movement, manifestations of all kinds of extremism and neo-Nazism.

The main content and a "stumbling block" in the debate about strategy and the future of Ukraine, as before, is the choice of foreign policy priorities and related to this Ukrainian-Russian language problem. As the pro-Ukrainian, and pro-Russian parties, and also the political forces, all use the language problem as the basic criteria for the separation of the Ukrainian people on "us and aliens"...

The only real opportunity to prevent neo-fascism to the fullness of power in Ukraine is a consolidation of all segments of the Ukrainian people around the resurgent Orthodox tradition and the East Slavic civilization values, convergence in all relationships with our historical allies and brothers - Orthodox nations, first of all - the people of Russia and Belarus; the prohibition of all political and social organizations, mired in the ideology and actions, that incite ethnic and religious hatred; attraction to criminal prosecution of the figures of Galician political group, which caused the economic, political and moral damage on the state of Ukraine, its state and national interests.⁴³

¹http://society.lb.ua/life/2012/07/04/159090_yanukovich_problemi_krimskih_tatar.html>http://society.lb.ua/life/2012/07/04/159090_yanukovich_problemi_krimskih_tatar.html (*http://society.lb.ua/life/2012/07/04/159090_Yanukovych: problems of Crimean Tatars.html*>)

² http://lb.ua/news/2012/07/03/159003_yanukovich_proyavleniy_rasizma.html (*http://lb.ua/news/2012/07/03/159003_yanukovich_signs_of_rasizm.html*)

³ http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/zweb_n/webproc4_1?id=&pf3511=42931.

⁴ http://w1.c1.rada.gov.ua/pls/radac_gs09/g_frack_list_n?ident=29608&krit=66

⁵ *The law guarantees the use on Ukraine the "regional languages": this applies to the languages that are in the relevant region (the region means: region, the*

Autonomous Republic of Crimea, district, city, village or township), where more than 10% of carriers, who consider this language as native, that confirmed by the census. After that, the regional language of the area can be used in many spheres instead of the state Ukrainian language. (Editor's note)

⁶ http://mediananny.com/raznoe/19779/Evrei_vosstali_protiv_zakona_o_iazykah
(http://mediananny.com/raznoe/19779/Jews_had_revolted_against_the_law_on_language)

⁷ <http://vsiyapravda.com/news/id64402>

⁸ <http://korrespondent.net/kyiv/1368769-v-kieve-pereimenuyut-vse-ulicy-lenina>;
<http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14406045.html>
(<http://korrespondent.net/kyiv/1368769-in-kiev-they-changed-the-names-of-all-lenina-streets>)

⁹ ГОСПОДСТВОВАТЬ (укр.) (*Dominate (in Ukrainian)*)

¹⁰ <http://polemika.com.ua/news-92203.html#title>

¹¹ <http://gazeta.lviv.ua/news/2012/07/09/3735>

¹² <http://polemika.com.ua/news-92836.html>

¹³ <http://kp.ua/daily/190712/347590/print/>

¹⁴ [Источник](http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14406303.html)
([14406303.html](http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14406303.html)) *Source*

¹⁵ <http://www.aif.ua/politic/news/49894>

¹⁶ http://lb.ua/news/2012/07/03/159079_tyagnibok_prizval_ukraintsev.html
http://lb.ua/news/2012/07/03/159079_tyagnibok_prizval_ukraintsev.html

(*Tyagnibok urged Ukrainians*)

¹⁷ http://www.bbc.co.uk/ukrainian/ukraine_in_russian/2012/07/120727_ru_s_tyagnibok_elections_interview.shtml

¹⁸ <http://www.news24ua.com/>

¹⁹ http://www.jn.com.ua/Antisemitism/dnepr_307.html

²⁰ http://historyfoundation.ru/news_item.php?id=2598

²¹ *Russian public movement in Ukraine. (Editor's note)*

²² <http://www.dozor-odessa.org/actions/dozor-odessa/1589-aktivisty-dozora-ochischayut-odessu-ot-sledov-zhiznedeyatelnosti-ukrainskih-nacionalistov.html>
(<http://www.dozor-odessa.org/actions/dozor-odessa/1589-aktivists-of-dozor-clean-up-odessa-from-traces-of-nationalist-vandalism.html>)

²³ EAJC.org

²⁴ <http://eajc.org/page16/news31961.html>;

<http://cs303211.userapi.com/v303211286/2c66/ZBZGDM2slWg.jpg>;
http://vk.com/video_ext.php?oid=94498843&id=163045046&hash=da0eef57af660855&hd=1

²⁵ <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/antisemitskie-graffiti-v-centre-kieva-11389.html>

(<http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/antisemitic-graffiti-in-the-center-of-kiev-11389.html>)

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- ²⁶ <http://forum.meta.ua/viewtopic.php?t=137506>
- ²⁷ <http://dailyviv.com/news/38499>
- ²⁸ <http://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2012/07/1/6967757/>
- ²⁹ <http://kp.ua/daily/040712/345286/>
- ³⁰ <http://rusmir.in.ua/pol/2671-yanukovich-ne-prav-ksenofobiya-na-ukraine-est.html>
(<http://rusmir.in.ua/pol/2671-yanukovich-is-wrong-there-is-ksenofobiya-in-ukraine.html>)
- ³¹ <http://www.rtkorr.com/news/2012/07/05/313901.new>
- ³² <http://zik.ua/ua/news/2012/07/04/357009>
- ³³ <http://www.ukrnationalism.org.ua/news/?n=5047>
- ³⁴ <http://alternatio.org/articles/tribune/item/3139>
- ³⁵ http://lb.ua/news/2012/07/26/162669_svbodovtsi_protestuyut_protiv.html
([http://lb.ua/news/2012/07/26/162669_members_of_\"Freedom\"_protest_against.html](http://lb.ua/news/2012/07/26/162669_members_of_\))
- ³⁶ <http://www.rosbalt.ru/ukraina/2012/07/26/1015310.html>
- ³⁷ <http://www.kpu.ua/v-ukraine-sushhestvuet-ugroza-fashizma/>
(<http://www.kpu.ua/in-ukraine-there-is-a-danger-of-fashizm/>)
- ³⁸ <http://hvylya.org/analytics/politics/26386-ukrainskij-natsionalizm-rassmotrim-sut-problemy.html>
(<http://hvylya.org/analytics/politics/26386-ukrainian-natsionalizm-lets-look-at-the-root-of-the-problem.html>)
- ³⁹ <http://www.inform-ua.com/publikaci/peoples-tribune/ukrainskii-nacionalizm-rassmotrim-sut-problemy.html>
(<http://www.inform-ua.com/publikaci/peoples-tribune/ukrainian-natsionalizm-lets-look-at-the-root-of-the-problem.html>)
- ⁴⁰ <http://osvita.mediasapiens.ua/material/8102>
- ⁴¹ http://kafanews.com/novosti/47705/primerit-formu-natsista-v-feodosii-moshet-kashdyy_2012-08-01
- ⁴² *Deployment of the Red Army on the Kerch Peninsula in the beginning of the Great Patriotic War. The operation took place on December 26, 1941 to May 20, 1942. (Editor's note)*
- ⁴³ http://www.otechestvo.org.ua/analitika/analitik_241002.htm

3. MOLDOVA

Introduction

The foundation of what took place in Moldova in **July** event was laid down in recent years. In **2009**, hardly anyone could have imagined a ban on Soviet symbols and fines for the use of a hammer and sickle. Hardly anyone could have imagined the probability of the bill on the demolition of Soviet monuments, especially monuments devoted to fighters against fascism. Hardly anyone could have believed the probability of public denial of the Holocaust and the statements of the type "there is not a drop of Jewish blood on Antonescu".¹ Hardly anyone could have suggested the possibility of clashes between the Moldovan statehood and Unionists² on the streets of the Moldovan cities. However, all these events took place in **July 2012**.

Legislation

On **July 12**, Moldovan Parliament adopted a resolution "on the historical and political - legal assessment of totalitarian communist regime in Moldova".³ This project was registered in just two days prior to its adoption, on **July 10**. Its authors are members of the Liberal Party. This initiative was supported by allies of the liberals in the ruling alliance "for European integration" - the Liberal Democrats and Democrats.

The text of the decree states that its adoption is based on: "The provisions of Resolution № 1096 (1996) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe "On measures to dismantle the heritage of former communist totalitarian systems", the Resolution № 1481 (2006) of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe "On the Need for International Condemnation crimes of totalitarian communist regimes", Prague Declaration "About the European consciousness and Communism" (2008), Resolution № 0213 of the European Parliament (2009) "On the European conscience and totalitarianism", Vilnius Declaration of OSCE Parliamentary Assembly (Resolution on Reuniting a Divided Europe: Promoting Human Rights and civil liberties in the OSCE region in XXI century), the Decree of the President of the Republic of Moldova № 165-V on **January 14, 2010** on the establishment of the Commission on the study and evaluation of the totalitarian communist regime in the Republic of Moldova" .

Article 1 of the Decision reads: "Take note of the report of the historical, political and legal assessment of the totalitarian communist regime in the Republic of Moldova, developed by the Commission on the study and evaluation of the totalitarian communist regime in the Republic of Moldova, by the Decree of the President of the Republic of Moldova № 165-V on **January 14, 2010**".

Article 2 resolves to: "Condemn the totalitarian communist regime in the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic that had committed crimes against humanity". It should be noted that in the original version of the draft resolution the second part of Article 2 read as follows "also condemn actions of all those involved in the crimes of the totalitarian communist regime". However, at the suggestion of the head of the Democratic Party, Dmitry Dyakov, this part of the article was rejected by the alliance.

Article 3 resolves to: "Ban the use of symbols character of the totalitarian Communist regime (sickle, hammer, etc.), on the territory of the Republic of Moldova for political purposes, as well as with the aim of propaganda of totalitarian ideologies".⁴

Also, on this day the Alliance MPs voted for the draft amendments to the law on political parties, according to which "political parties are forbidden to use the attributes of totalitarian political regimes".⁵

In addition, the parliamentary majority has established penalties for distribution and use in Moldova symbols of the communist totalitarian regime. Individuals will pay up to 3 lei, while the legal and public officials - up to 10,000 lei.⁶

These bills, as indicated, were prepared on the basis of the report of the Commission on the study and evaluation of the totalitarian communist regime of the Republic of Moldova, which was prepared in **2010** by the then Acting President Mihai Ghimpu (hereinafter - Ghimpu Commission). This report has been registered in the Parliament on **June 24 2010**. As can be seen from the first point of the resolution adopted on **July 12**, the Parliament took note of the report.

It should be noted that the condemnation of the communist regime and the ban on communist symbols - just one of the items which the Ghimpu Commission recommended that the Parliament back in **2010**. Overall, the Ghimpu Commission proposed 14 points for further distribution.

Among these 14 points: "ban of the use of the term "communist" and its derivatives in the names of political parties, public and private enterprises, announcement of the date of **Aug. 23** as a European Day of Remembrance for the victims of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes, the formation of a commission of experts to calculate the material damage caused by the totalitarian communist regime, the creation of the Institute for the study of totalitarianism, edition of the textbook on the history of the totalitarian communist regime and the introduction

into the system of pre-university teaching a course on the history of totalitarianism, repealing the adoption of the Concept of national politics on the grounds that it is "a relic of the past and a totalitarian ideology that is incompatible with the European vector of our society".

According to the report, all 14 items were formulated by the Commission on an "inventarization of crimes of totalitarian communist regime committed in **20 - 90** years of the 20th century". Among the crimes of communism, the authors of the report referred to the following items:

- "Moral injury to Moldovans through forcible introduction of the artificial language, alien to the Romanian language, and the introduction of an imaginary ideological identity",
- "The occupation, through diktat on **June 28, 1940** of Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina and tinut (*ținut*) Hertztz due to Soviet-German pact of **August 23, 1939** and subsequent secret agreements between the USSR and Germany",
- "Manipulation and distortion of the identical self consciousness through the falsification of history, enforcing of rituals, monuments and symbols that are alien to our spirit",
- "Promotion of the industrialization and urbanization of colonial type, with severe consequences of ethno demographic plan".

Discussion of these bills in the Parliament lasted more than 4 hours. According to estimates of the Speaker of Parliament Marian Lupu, 53 deputies of the ruling majority voted for a resolution. Among those who voted against were the Party of Communists and Socialists group and the group of independent MPs.

At the same time, it should be noted that, according to several media and opposition, MPs from the Socialist Igor Dodon provided a quorum for the continuation of the meeting of Parliament, where the question of condemnation of communism and a ban communist symbols.⁷

At the request of the Communist Party, at a certain point, there was a count of deputies in the hall, which showed that a quorum is not present, but the Speaker Marian Lupu took a break to gather MPs. During the break all opposition faction left the room, but when MPs from Alliance "for European integration" started to gather, socialists-deputies secured the quorum of 51 people. Socialists Zinaida Grechannaya and Veronica Abramchuk remained seated in the hall, allowing the speaker to continue the meeting.

Edouard Mushuc, Deputy of Party of Communists of the Republic of Moldova (PKRM) stated during the debates: "the main purpose of the law is to ban the

Communist Party, but the means and actions that these gentlemen have chosen will have a significant impact, much larger than you can imagine".

"PKRM was founded in **1993**, after the collapse of the Communist Party and the Soviet Union. It expressed its position on the phenomenon of Stalinism Party immediately at birth. Moreover, totalitarianism, the cult of personality, the repression of 1937, the period 1946-53, condemned by the Communist Party in the Soviet Union and more than once. They have no excuse. But they also do not have anything to do with the communist ideology and doctrine. Just as the Inquisition and the Crusades have nothing to do with Christianity, just as bloody Antonescu regime does not have anything to do with the Romanian culture", - said Musuc, stressing that "if we follow the logic of the authors, now you have to ban the Catholic Church, the promotion of the Christian faith or promotion of ideas of Romanism and Romanian culture".⁸

MP of PKRM, historian, political scientist Zurab Todua noted in his speech: "there is no reason, neither historical, political or moral to consider the bill. There was nor international court over communism. There are a three PACE resolutions, which carry no legal force and are of an advisory character."⁹

MP of PKRM Oleg Reidman reminded his colleagues from a Parliament podium that "today there is an International Court of Justice in Hague, which alone can determine a crime against humanity. But not the authors of this project, half-taught at the Law Faculty".¹⁰

MP of PKRM, Oleg Garizan noted at the meeting "the initiation of these bills is the act of inciting confrontation in society. Obviously, the goal is not an achievement of historic justice. It is an interim act in the implementation of the more visionary scenario. It is unlikely that the authors do not realize that this will cause a new round of confrontation, delay potential reintegration of our country, have a negative impact on our relationships with some of our partners at the international level".¹¹

MP of PKRM, former Minister of Reintegration Vasiliy Shova, during the debate noted: "today's events remind the **1990-92**. The same mechanism of pressure that majority puts on the minority, the same mechanism of restrictions of freedom of speech and freedom of expression, the same mechanism of the majority degrading the minority. Will this solution address the Transnistrian conflict, in order to strengthen confidence in the future mechanism of reintegration of the country?"¹²

Chairman of PKRM, the third President of Moldova Vladimir Voronin reminded the deputies in his speech from the central podium "in 1924 there were know-alls who decided, after the Great October Socialist Revolution not failed, despite the expectations of many, to ban communist symbols. And prohibitions. So what? They had gotten Hitler. They had gotten Mussolini. They had gotten Franco. They had gotten Antonescu. How much more? You want it? You want to recreate the throne with your own hands and put a real dictator upon it?"¹³

Already on **July 24**, in the format of a meeting of the National Committee for the Protection of Monuments of the Great Patriotic War, Voronin announced that a resolution adopted by the parliamentary majority to ban Soviet symbols and the condemnation of the totalitarian communist regime is the beginning of the alliance plan to reject the Moldovan statehood.

"The adoption of the Law on the Prohibition of our symbols and indication of the fact that Moldova on **June 28, 1940** was not liberated from the Romanian puts a huge cross on Moldovan statehood", - he said.

In this regard, the chairman of the Communist Party said that in contrast to the Baltic countries, where documents about the independence of their states existed before the 1940s, Moldova had no such document.

"We did not have independence, we are the successors of the MSSR and our Declaration of Independence was signed on the basis of succession of MSSR", - stated Voronin, stressing that recognition of **June 28, 1940** as the day of Soviet occupation will lead to the destruction of the country's statehood.

If the document from **June 28, 1940** will be destroyed, that would mean that the decision of the Supreme Soviet of the Moldavian SSR from **August 2, 1940** on the formation of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic will not be valid, then our succession is not valid, and there is no Moldova as a state" - summed up Voronin, adding that that's what Romania had sought all the time.¹⁴

The only member of the alliance, who said on the microphone that he would abstain from voting in favor of the project, was the liberal-democrat, chairman of the parliamentary committee on culture, science and education, Cyril Luchinskiy. In an interview to a publication allmoldova.Md on **July 26**, he commented on his decision as follows: "I was not ready to condemn the state of the Republic of Moldova, as provided in Article Two of the draft regulations".¹⁵

Chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Liberal Democratic Party Valery Strelec does not share the view of his party colleague Cyril Luchinskiy and considers the ban on symbols of opposition as a sign of progress.

"The Communists are always making categorical declarations and are speculating on resolutions of the European Parliament, PACE and OSCE. The adopted bill wording is more extensive, which has been linked to other totalitarian regimes. We cannot ignore the fact that in the period from **1924 to 1990**, here, in what is now a sovereign state flags with swastika appeared, particularly in the period from **1941 to 1944**. During this period there have been elements of the genocide of Jews, Gypsies, and other nations", - said Strelets in a briefing after the meeting of Parliament on **July 12**.

However, he added that in the future, liberal-democratic parliamentary group would introduce a bill that involves a specific punishment for other totalitarian regimes. On the issue of the banned Communist symbols, the Liberal Democrat said that at this stage, it means only official political symbols that had been used before, and are being used to this day by members of the Communist Party.

In answering the question concerning monuments remaining in the country since the days of the Soviet Union, the MP said that "they remind us not only a joyous communist regime, but also of the pain, many problems and broken families".

If we talk about punishment, which is provided by the initiative, we'll talk about banning of placement monuments that are apologist of Marxism-Leninism in official institutions or in public places", - concluded the MP.¹⁶

At the same time, the chairman of the Democratic Party, Dumitru Diacov said that he was against the ban on communism but voted for it. During the political debates "Arms, Art and cross of political compromise", organized by the agency Info-Prim Neo, the politician said he voted " for", because" there is a discipline in AEI".

During the same debate, Liberal Party MP Valeriu Munteanu said that the process that is started must be completed: "We know where gangrene is. We have started to cut this sick body, and will use a surgical technique".¹⁷

Following the adoption of this resolution, on the same day, **July 12**, PKRM leader Vladimir Voronin said that the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova would challenge the decision condemning the communist era in the history of the country and the ban on hammer and sickle in the Constitutional court.¹⁸

It should be noted that at the time the monitoring for July was published a resolution of Parliament from **July 12** has not been published in the "Official Monitor". According to the Moldovan legislation, the law comes into force only after publication in the Official Gazette. At the same time, according to information distributed by number of media recourses and members of the ruling alliance, this resolution will take effect from **October 1, 2012**.¹⁹

According to the Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Legal Affairs and immunities Liberal Victor Popa, date of **October 1** was chosen because on **September 9** there will be elections to the People's Assembly (note - the Autonomous Territory in RM), and Communist candidates will participate in the election campaign. Thus, according to him, after the Gagauz elections PKRM will have time until **October 1** to change its party symbols, according to the law.²⁰

On **July 21**, after the Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party, the party chairman, the third President of Moldova, Vladimir Voronin said that his party would not abandon the communist symbols - the hammer and sickle, despite their prohibition.

According to Voronin, "hammer and sickle is a global symbol, under which the victory over fascism has been achieved ". "We will not give up the symbols, they are not ours, and they are - international historical symbols under which all the workers and peasants of the time had fought. It is a symbol of victory over fascism. Rejection of it would mean a betrayal of the people, the historical past of our country", - said Vladimir Voronin. He added that his political formation would defend symbols "hammer and sickle" to the last.²¹

In response to this decision of the Communists, the Liberal Party said of the possibility of political prisoners in the Republic of Moldova. At the initiative of party, criminal penalties will be introduced for failure to comply with a law condemning the Soviet period of history and ban of communist symbols.

As chairman of the parliamentary commission on legal matters, and immunities, the Liberal Victor Popa stated in an interview with the newspaper Timpul, "They provoke us. They want us to repeatedly fine them, so they can move to suspend the activities of the party. Can you imagine what resonance such a scandal would have in the society? But it will not work. Immediately after returning from vacation, we will include in the decision criminal liability, along with the administrative".

In this, liberal expanded notion of communist symbols for political purposes. According to him, "If you, for example, print a hammer and sickle on a glass and use it at home, then nothing will happen. But if you make a gift or use for electoral

propaganda, then, believe me, you will be punished. Same thing will be with the gate. If you do paint it red and draw hammer and sickle inside, then you will not be incriminated with anything, but if you paint it outside, you will have to give an explanation. Because in that case not only you - others will see it. Is this not propaganda?"

In the same interview, Victor Popa said that "the Communist Party is the party that has declared itself the successor to the Communist Party, and therefore they are criminals. This means that they have to disappear or to answer for the crimes of his predecessor. This is logical ".

On **July 13**, MPs V. Strelets (LDPM – Liberal-Democratic Party of Moldova), L. Palihovich (LDPM), P. Shtirbate (LDPM), D. Dyakov (DP) registered in the Parliament a draft law on the political and legal assessment of totalitarian regimes in the Republic of Moldova. It is based on the European Parliament resolution of **April 2, 2009** on European conscience and totalitarianism, and the PACE resolution of **January 26, 2006** on the need to condemn the totalitarian communist regimes.²²

Article 1 states: "Totalitarian regimes: Nazi, Stalin, the Bolshevik who have committed crimes against humanity by means of genocide, deportations, organized repression, forced collectivization, political repression in modern sovereign Republic of Moldova are condemned".

Article 2: "It's forbidden to use symbols of totalitarian regimes: Nazi, Stalin, the Bolshevik: Nazi swastika, the combination of the hammer and sickle, and other derivatives of these characters, as well as to promote mentioned totalitarian ideologies in the RM".

Article 3: "It is forbidden to use the terminology, which contains elements of totalitarian ideologies, in the names of settlements, streets, businesses, institutions and organizations, the names of products and services".

An information note to the bill referred to a resolution of the European Parliament from **2009**, the resolutions of the OSCE, as well as the Prague Declaration. "In this context, there have been identified and presented a series of significant similarities between Nazism and Communism, in the sense of the horrific nature of the crimes committed against humanity".

Authors of the bill points out in a note to the draft that "the Hague International Court heard dozens of cases on the crimes committed by totalitarian regimes, and data on atrocities are the real proof of the need to condemn this type of

government. Historical data show that in 1937-38 in the Soviet Union tens of millions of people were killed.

So, 1,575,259 people have been charged and arrested for committing "political crimes". In 1937-38 the apogee of mass terror in the Soviet Union, from the above number of people, 681,692 were sentenced to death by firing squad, 663 231 - were sentenced to prison or gulag. At the same time, during Operation Barbarossa (the Nazi attack during the Second World War), the Soviet Union lost 10 million people".

Thus, the authors of the bill, including the leaders of the parliamentary factions of the Democratic Party and the Liberal Democratic Party, equate communism and fascism, declaring that these ideologies are equally bloody and inhuman.

To hat, the unjustified numbers of victims are given, including the number of casualties suffered by the Soviet Union during World War II that is minimized at least twice.

We must recall that on **December 1, 2011** in the Parliament the Party of Communists of Moldova had registered a bill on the inadmissibility of actions for the rehabilitation of Nazism, glorification of Nazi criminals and their accomplices. Communist MPs offered several times to discuss the project. However, **on June 21, and July 11** (the day before the resolution condemning the communist regime), the parliamentary majority rejected the proposal.

Moreover, on **July 11**, MP of PKRM, a head of the "Moldova without Nazism" Inna Supac (Ina Şupac) voiced in Parliament the demands of a resolution of roundtable, organized **on June 27**, by the "Assembly of the People of Moldova", "Moldova without Nazism" and the Foundation "Community".²³ 48 participants - representatives of political parties and public organizations, signed resolution. The document was forwarded to the Chairman of the Parliament Marian Lupu and leaders of parliamentary fractions.

Moreover, as it became known, that already on **March 5, 2012** profile legal commission of the Parliament took up the before mentioned anti-Nazi bill and rendered its verdict - rejected. The main motive - "bill contradicts the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova of **1991**".²⁴

Its chairman - liberal Victor Popa, signed the Law Commission report with that wording. He points out that all of the committee members voted in favor of this interpretation. Given that in **March** the Communist Party boycotted the meeting of the Parliament and the Commission, purely deputies of the ruling alliance - the members of the legal commission, took the decision.

On **July 19**, MPs LDPM - V.Strelets, G.Mokanu, V.Hotinyanu, and V.Giletsky - recorded one more bill on changes in the number of legislative acts.²⁵

This bill amends a number of laws on the basis of the project proposed on **July 13**, condemning the Nazi, Stalin and the Bolshevik regime and restricting appropriate symbols.

So, among other things, proposes to amend the law on monuments, according to which "monuments or monuments ensembles, which are vestiges of the totalitarian regimes: the Communist (Bolshevik), Stalin, Nazi and military equipment and its imitation, displayed in public places in order to advance militaristic totalitarian ideologies can not get the status of a monument and can not be included in the register of monuments. In order to preserve these objects, the Government announced the creation of the Museum of totalitarian regimes, under the Ministry of Culture".

The actions of the authorities

On **July 22**, in an interview with the Romanian edition of «Cronica Romîna» Moldovan President Nicolae Timofti expressed his opinion about the new laws. In his view, the ban against communist symbols aims also at improving the image of NATO in Moldova.

The Head of State noted that we should "get rid of prejudices, which are found in Kishinev, that NATO is the enemy." "The first step in this direction is the recent ban on communist symbols. It is known that hostility to NATO was cultivated during the Soviet period", - he stressed.²⁶

In another interview to the publication European Dialogue, President of the Republic of Moldova Nicolae Timofti expressed his opinion that the Moldovan-Romanian border on the Prut River is the "injustice" that followed the Second World War.

"We want to be with Romania in the European Union. Up to this point, we will coordinate legislation, procedures and mentality. And thanks to the help of our brothers and partners from Romania. In other words, we remove all the injustices that were made in determining the wall on the river Prut after World War II", - he said. Nicholas Timofti added that "the people on both sides of the Prut had suffered as a result of a political decision".

Earlier, Nicholas Timofti said that he allows unification of Moldova with Romania, believes that all citizens of republic are Romanians, and he stayed for maintaining in them the Romanian spirit. In the same context, he expressed support for the condemnation of the Soviet period in the history of Moldova. The head of Moldova repeated the rhetoric of Romanian unionists demanding to restore the so-

called "Greater Romania" ostensibly to overcome the consequences of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact.²⁷

On **July 23**, President of the Parliament of Moldova, who is also chairman of the Democratic Party, Marian Lupu expressed his views on the impact of legislation on the prohibition of symbols. He told reporters that the Communist Party should be punished according to law for its refusal to change the symbolism.

"If we build a state of law, any citizen of any political formation is obliged to follow the law, otherwise - it is already a crime", - Lupu said, adding that this applies to the oppositional Communist Party, which, at its plenary session of the Central Committee on **July 21**, decided not to obey the ban against communist symbols - the hammer and sickle.²⁸

In one of the TV shows on TV channel Prime TV Marian Lupu said that for him, the crimes committed under the banner of Nazism and Communism are equal in severity. In the same broadcast, he said that in Moldova monuments of the Soviet period would be relieved of communist symbols. "We will take away the symbols from the buildings. Do not worry, the architecture will not suffer", - said Lupu.²⁹

On **July 11**, Marian Lupu, as the speaker of parliament, forbade the plenary communication in Gagauz. The head of the legislative body disconnected the microphone of deputy Oleg Garizanu who read his proposal in Gagauz. The MP wanted to draw attention to the fact that the Minister of Transport, Anatol Salaru indulged in abusive terms when he spoke about national minorities. Oleg Garizanu intended to make the Minister responsible for the utterance of his position, but did not have this chance. "I am representing Gagauzia, and no one can forbid me to speak in my own language," - he said.

Marian Lupu himself explained his steps saying that a Secretariat who does not speak Gagauz, does not know how to write this speech in the transcript. Liberal Democrat Valery Strelets had suggested immediately turning off the microphone when the deputies did not speak according to the meeting agenda.³⁰

At the same time, the Liberal Party, the part of the ruling alliance "for European integration", stands for the rejection of compulsory teaching of the Russian language in schools. This initiative was made deputy Ana Gutu. A deputy had suggested that the Russian should "have a status of foreign language learned by children with their parents decision".

Ana Gutu made clear that this initiative was already discussed in **1999**, but it did not find the following and Russian has not lost its official status in schools. "Russian language should have the status of optional course on choice of children and parents, along with other foreign languages taught in schools and high schools of the republic", - she concluded.³¹

Recall the above we had already discussed that one of the 14 points of the report of the Ghimpu Commission is a necessary to cancel the Concept of National Policy of Moldova, which was adopted in **2003**. The concept provides that "the Russian language, which, in accordance with the current legislation has the status of a language of international communication, is also used in various areas of the state and society. Characteristic for Moldova is Moldovan-Russian bilingualism. In the current circumstances it is necessary to create real opportunities to make Russian-Moldovan bilingualism a reality".³²

Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration Iurie Leance said that Moldova wants to show the European Union that its speaks Romanian and learn Romanian history. He talked about it, summing up the summit of "Eastern Partnership" in an interview with Radio Europa Libera.

"In this period, we will demonstrate once again that not only looks like the Europeans but have a history and the language that already is registered in the EU (Romanian Language - comm.), but that we act as they do and as a result are a country which may at some point "use" the right to membership in the EU and to initiate this move", - he said. Let's recall that according to the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, Article 13, the country's official language is Moldovan.³³

Chairman of the Liberal Party, Mihai Ghimpu wants to lead Moldova through the "fiery purgatory of decommunization and de-Sovietization". He said this during a round table "Moldova and Lithuania on the road to XXI century Europe " on **July 13**, in Vilnius.

The politician said that the republic has three strategic goals - NATO membership, the accession to the European Union and the withdrawal of Russian troops from Transnistria. In his opinion, Moldova is in transition from the Soviet system to the Asian and European system that "the transition will be over, after the country goes through a fiery purgatory decommunization and de-Sovietization. The process began in 2009 and will continue for several years more".³⁴

On **July 12**, after the decision of the Parliament, Advisor to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova Tudor Darie called for a ban of an opposition Communists Party after the condemnation of communism. In the social network Facebook advisor noted that "following the condemnation of the crimes of communism the next logical step is their ban".³⁵

On **July 28**, the activist of PKRM Sergei Nelepenko was arrested for distributing leaflets calling to come out on **August 5**, to protest against the march of unionists. Commissioner of Belci Police Basil Ganzi said that the citizen "was arrested on suspicion of leaflet distribution". In addition, according to Ganzi, he is being questioned concerning vandalism of Soviet monuments. Vasily Ganzi told

reporters that others are also questioned, including representatives of the unionist movement.

Later, the journalist of "Gazeta" found out that Sergei Nelepenko was arrested on suspicion of distributing leaflets calling to come out on **August 5**, on a protest march against the unionists who plan to burn symbols of communism in Belci. The representatives of the Interior Ministry called content of the leaflets suspicious.

Press secretary of the police station Belci Elena Pavlyuk (Elena Pavliuc) told "Gazeta" that the Commissioner received a signal that unknown persons are distributing leaflets of doubtful content. On the scene they had found 90 such leaflets on detainee Nelepenko. Elena Pavlyuk said that dubiousness of leaflets is in a call to come to the march on **August 5**.

Note that on **August 5**, Romanian unionists are planning to organize a union march in the largest city in the north of Moldova - Belci. Communists of Belci are organizing an opposition to individuals of fascist leanings who intend to burn symbols of the Soviet past in the heart of the city.³⁶

Hate Crimes

On the night from **July 14 to July 15** in a city Dondyushany, by order of the local authorities, a monument to V. I. Lenin had been dismantled. At three in the morning a crane had arrived to the monument, located in the center of the city, with which Lenin monument was dismantled. According to witnesses, they threw a rope on a statue and a crane had thrown it off the pedestal, and then, they loaded it into a truck and taken it in a direction that is so far unknown.

A few days earlier for district council voted the transfer of the monument from the center of the city. But, so far, any of the local authorities cannot say exactly, where it will be installed in the future.³⁷

In Belci monument "Tank" and Memorial to military glory were vandalized on the night of **July 22 to 23**. On the pedestal of the "tank" were painted in black characters Iron Guard, the organization "New Right" and the Nazi swastika.³⁸

On **July 17**, newspaper Timpul called for the demolition of the capital's memorial in memory of those killed in World War II. "Five stylized rifles height of 25 meters each, with butts, posed to match the heights of the communist five-pointed star in the center of which there is a fire on gas, probably Russian, paid, of course by the Moldovan lei. All this is done to glorify the heroism of the soldiers who fell in the Battle of Kishinev in **August 1944**. In fact, we are talking about megalomaniac and revanchist monument, which does not offer the perpetuation of the memory of poor

people engaged in war, which turned into occupation...", - says the publication Timpul in its Cover Story .

Memorial complex «Eternitate-Eternity" according to the newspaper, "it is a plague on the body of Kishinev as the aesthetic and ideological points of view". "The purpose of the construction of the complex was not honoring the Soviet soldiers, for who, in any case, at the end of the war Gulag, famine, and in the best case, brainwashing, humiliation of an ethnic group, that is, Romanian, Moldavian SSR were waiting - it is obvious," - stresses the newspaper.

"Thus, this monstrous architecture does not exist anywhere except on the post-Soviet space, where communism needed legitimacy to those on whose trouble" it came and "on the basis of the ban of communist symbols, the memorial is included in conversation - spaces used solely for political purposes for those who are nostalgic for the Bolshevik era".

The newspaper points out that "those who are going there are those who hang banners with the words "Our homeland is USSR", " Thank you for the victory!", and other nonsense, and this at a time, when they know what the Soviet Union and the "victory" mean for the hundreds of thousands killed, deported or persecuted by "liberators" of Moldovans and in this context has to "replace the rifle to the cross of reconciliation, which would be the right gesture that can eliminate the resentment between the two camps".³⁹

Recall that the newspaper Timpul, like many other media in Moldova, officially receives funding from the Government of Romania. Chief editor of the newspaper is Constantin Tanase, who is also the father of the current President of the Constitutional Court of the Republic of Moldova, Alexandru Tanase.

Liberals support the demolition of Soviet memorials to military glory. Chairman Standing Committee on Legal Affairs Victor Popa talked about in an interview to newspaper Timpul. According to him, in one place, following the example of the Baltic states, it is necessary not only to move the monuments to Vladimir Lenin, but also "tanks and guns," hoisted on pedestals.

"The project of liberal Democrats have a grain of truth, and it relates to the monuments of the communist era. We agree and fully support it. We have condemned the regime, but left these Lenins across the country. Let them all be moved to a museum! Those who want to see them, will have no choice but to go there. It is not good to leave the tanks and guns, given that they are directed towards Europe. We will support the Liberal Democrats and vote for the creation of this museum", - he said.⁴⁰

At the same time, the Kishinev authorities have announced a competition to develop the concept of the monument in memory of the victims of the Soviet occupation and the totalitarian communist regime. The monument will be located near the government building on the site of the so-called " Ghimpu stone " that was set up two years ago. The Vice-Chairman of the Liberal Party, Dorin Chirtoaca, signed ordinance concerning the organization of the contest. The deadline for the competition is set for October 31, 2012. ⁴¹

Recall that on **June 24, 2010** interim President and parliament speaker Mihai Ghimpu announced by his decree the date of **June 28**, as a day of Soviet occupation and ordered a memorial stone set in the center of the Moldovan capital, where subsequently a monument to the victims of "the occupation regime" will be erected.

Later, the decree Ghimpu announcement of the date of **June 28**, "Day of Soviet Occupation" and ordered the installation on the central square of Kishinev memorial stone "victims of the Soviet occupation regime" was opposed by the Communist Party in the Constitutional Court, which overturned all the provisions of the Ghimpu decree, as contrary to the fundamental law, but also out of competence of an Acting President. Despite the decree that ruled it unconstitutional Ghimpu stone remains in the center of Kishinev.

Civil society

On **July 29**, on TV channel Publika TV, there was a program VoxPublika on a subject "Do we need to destroy Soviet monuments?" During discussions, MP I. Shupak (PKRM) noted that, at that time, as Soviet symbols are banned and Soviet monuments are vandalized, in modern Romanian history textbooks Antonescu is presented as a hero, and nothing is mentioned about the more than 300 thousand killed on his orders.

To this historian, member of Ghimpu Commission Vyacheslav Stavila said: "I agree that there should be a commission on Antonescu. I'm the only one of the Republic of Moldova, who received the doctorate in history, examining what happened there in the period 1939 - 1945. My thesis was defended in 1994, I was a young man at the age of 29 years, and I had discovered the following. I found that there is not a single gram of Jewish blood on Marshal Antonescu, not one gram!" Further, during the arguments, Stavila said there are documents in the National

Archives that not 300,000, but only 20,000 were killed, and they were killed by the German army. The rest - is communist propaganda.⁴²

The former chairman of the Christian Democratic People's Party, politician Yuri Rosca believes that the decision of the Parliament of **July 12**, condemning totalitarian communist regime it would be good if in Moldova there would not be a Communist Party. "If we did not have PKRM, which is represented in Parliament and is supported by the citizens, the decision would have been historic. However, this law is designed to weaken the position of the party", - said Yuri Rosca.

According to him, "AEI knows that in the EU countries you can see the hammer and sickle on all the fences". At the same time, Yuri Rosca believes that the Liberal Party, Mihai Ghimpu, who said that in most EU countries, communism was convicted and communist symbols were banned, "is morally obsolete".⁴³

The youngest member of the Republic of Moldova at the Olympic Games in London, the 15-year-old archer Dan Olaru, who carried the flag of Moldova in the opening game, had confessed that he shares the ideas of unionism and is Romanian.

The young athlete admitted that many times, he took part in the actions of supporters of the union of Moldova and Romania - in the march on **May 13**, when they celebrated 200 years from the date of the annexation of Bessarabia by Romania. As Olaru admitted, he was inspired by the belief that "we are one people, and I hope that the union goes through, and once again, we will become a country as large as before". An athlete also said that he got the idea of unionism from his mother - a teacher of history, which always told her son that Romanians, and not Moldovans inhabit this territory, and they speak Romanian. The biggest dream of Dan Olaru is to act in an international competition from the "Great Romania", which, he hopes, will be realized in 5 - 7 years.⁴⁴

The Executive Director of the Association for Participatory Democracy (ADEPT), a political analyst Igor Bocan, in an interview with Info-Prim Neo заявил, said that finds it strange that the parliament, condemned the communist regime, but did not condemn people who honored the regime at that time.

According to him, "Mihai Ghimpu had achieved, that communist symbols do not remind citizens about the period when the Communist Party was in power. Mr. Ghimpu has long fought for this decision. He put some pressure on colleagues, refused to demand places, to but the decision of the other members of the Alliance

for European Integration, who chose to vote en bloc, and declined a roll call vote seems strange".

According to Igor Botan, it is also strange that Parliament did also condemn the people who worshiped the regime at that time. If the regime is condemned, it is necessary to also condemn those who promoted it, who sowed the seeds of support for the regime in the hearts of young people, said a political analyst.

"After condemning the regime, it would be natural to start lustration. We need to understand why some people decide to get benefits for themselves when the regime was in power, and turned into anti-communists were fighting communism, again for the sake of profit when it fell. These people are mostly opportunists, who take benefit for themselves out of any situation, and it is necessary to pay attention to it", - said Igor Botan.⁴⁵

Romanian political scientist, sociologist, director of the Institute of Political Science and International Relations at the Academy of Romania, Dan Dungachiu, a former adviser to the leader of the Liberal Party, Mihai Ghimpu, said in an interview the Timpul, that the fight against the Communist Party is a struggle for Romanian language and against Moldovenism. Dungachiu said this in the context of the ruling adopted by Moldova Alliance, a decision to ban Soviet symbols and, as a corollary, the prohibition of the Communist Party. Dungachiu assures that simultaneously with this decision, "AEI dealt a serious blow to the communists, that can not be ignored," and suggested to look at the situation "in the light of what is left in the Communist Party".

"Earlier, intervention of the Russian-speaking in the affairs PKRM was minimal, but now, and this was particularly evident in the recent local elections, it is obvious. This part of the electorate, largely made up of educated urban residents, is not dependent on party symbols, and perceives the Communists more as the main defender of the Russian-speaking ethno-linguistic community (which I call "imperial minority"). This part of the supporters of the Communist Party is not reduced under the new law", - said Dungachiu.

In this regard, - he said, - "conclusion is that the in the Republic of Moldova, battle with the PKRM is not so much political or socio-economic. It is also the struggle for identity".

"The struggle with PKRM means status of Romanian language in the country, translation of movies, status of history, media presence of Russian television, outdoor advertising, the language of the menu in the restaurants, the language in

which the checks are issued, and much more. Now, let's see what AEI will do to destroy not just a political party or ideology, but mentality", - said Dungachiu.⁴⁶

MP from Communists Party Mark Tkachuk in an interview Kommersant.md drew attention, "as the value of this highly valued solutions alliance Romanian experts. Dan Dungachiu - one of the famous Romanian political scientists "in plain clothes" - specifically says that the declaration on **July 12**, of regime of Soviet Moldova as criminal means recognition of the Soviet occupation".

"Do I need to explain more, what kind of consequences follow from this recognition? The one who is the political sponsor of this alliance thought all this up. We can just say that this is Romania and Euro-Atlantic bloc as a whole, for which it is more and more obvious that the current Moldovan independence can only exist if the dominant party in power is left wing. Right-wing parties, on the other hand, are leading to the divestiture of Moldova, or at least at this stage, to the deprivation of its neutral status", - said Mark Tkachuk. According to him, "therefore, the first and most serious blow is brought on the statehood".⁴⁷

On **July 25**, Peter Lucinskiy, the second President of the Republic of Moldova, said in an interview that fighting symbols is an unhealthy idea. "Parliament, while passing this law, wanted not a political stability in society, but to strike at the opposition. The result was unconvincing, and ugly", - said Lucinskiy.

"If we translate this legislative solution to our Moldovan political reality, it is - explicitly directed against the Communist Party. Today in our country only PKRM and some others from the socialist parties use these tools that were once the means of production as a symbol of their party".

Finally politician said "This is a matter for each former party member. The hammer and sickle are not symbols of the KPSS. They were symbols of the country known as the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. And to fight with the symbols of the state that disappeared, this is, to put it mildly, not very sensible idea".⁴⁸

A doctor of history, chairman of the committee for the study and evaluation of the totalitarian communism George Cojocaru welcomed the decision of the Parliament to condemn the crimes of the Soviet communist regime. In an interview for Europa Libera he told that historians have done long ago what the parliament could only do now.

George Cojocaru stated that "after the collapse of the Soviet Union, from the time when scientists of the Republic of Moldova found freedom of speech and have gotten access to the archives, which reveal the crimes of totalitarian communist regime, they are constantly trying to reveal to the world the true face of the Soviet era, bringing real data to society. In other words, the duty of academics was and is to competently inform the public about the past, observing the facts and historical truth, contributing to the destruction of habits and attitudes that were appropriate for the time of that regime".

The historian also said that the decision to condemn the totalitarian communist regime responds to the need to restore justice in an extremely important issue and corresponds to the relevant resolutions of the European forums on the topic. That is, it is unprecedented in the history of the Republic of Moldova, the decision is the result of work of the current democratic political class. Despite all the criticism and challenges still to be overcome, the political and legal condemnation of the evil of totalitarian communism was manifestation of civil courage and human dignity.⁴⁹

In turn, Doctor of Historical Sciences Peter Boyko in the course of a video-link Moscow-Kiev-Kishinev-Astana "Battle of Stalingrad: 70 years later" hosted by RISA RIA News and News-Moldova, said that "the official historiography of Moldova, guided by unionist tendencies, puts out all its forces trying to justify the entry of Romania into the Second World War on the side of Nazi Germany. What can be said in the course "History of Romanians" about the Battle of Stalingrad, when the Romanian divisions were also at the walls of the city? After all, it is necessary for the local historians, nationalists to hide at all costs detrimental Romania's contribution to the war against the Soviet Union. Romanians, in turn, during the occupation of Bessarabia force people to act happy about the success of Antonescu Army on the Eastern Front".

Doctor of Historical Sciences Vladimir Polivtsev at the same event noted that "Usually in Moldovan textbooks they write that Romanians needed only Bessarabia and Bukovina, however, what the troops were doing then in this country Volga steppes and in the foothills of the North Caucasus?" According to him, "the period of the Battle of Stalingrad must be discussed in detail in the Moldovan historiography, especially as a lot of its facts relate to the development of RM".⁵⁰

On **July 17**, Association of Historians and political scientists Pro-Moldova (headed by Doctor of History Sergei Nazariya) wrote an open letter to the leadership of the country. In a letter he organization reiterates its earlier letter dated **May 2**, on the need to cancel the order № 124 of the Minister of Education of the Republic of

Moldova on **March 7, 2012** on the implementation of the study of the pre-university course "History of Romanians and world history" as contrary to law and European democratic standards.

Also, the letter states that on **June 8, 2012** the Association of historians and political scientists «Pro-Moldova» had filed a lawsuit in court to cancel the order. However, after much delay, the hearing was rescheduled for **September 7, 2012**. In this regard, the Association believes that "at a time when ministerial order comes into effect from **September 1**, the scheduling of the hearing to **September 7**, means nothing else than the conspicuous delay in the process and its actual sabotage.

This situation occurs at a time when two thirds of Moldovans (not living on the left bank of the Dniester River) consider "History of Moldova" their national history, and only 14-16% of "History of Romanians". The letter requires that the hearing be held before the end of this month.⁵¹

Civic Platform Actiunea 2012 (Actiunea 2012) from **July 20** to **September 25** will create seven summer schools as part of the program "Leaders of the union". The program targets young people from the Republic of Moldova under the age of 30 years, which supports the idea of unification of Moldova with Romania.

In Moldovan and Romanian cities Soroca, Alba Iulia, Nisporeni, Constanta, Bucharest and Kishinev there will be campaign to promote the idea of the national association and the development of personal skills. "At the end of the event, participants will be able to further develop their potential and become leaders of the generation", - said in a statement Actiunea 2012.

The program "Leaders for the union" includes training and seminars on unity, project management courses, research, art of public speech, communication and public relations, photo and video shooting, the creation of websites and blogs, holding flash mobs and marches, organization of discussion clubs, online journalism courses, and the establishment and development of the social orientation of the campaign for the development of schools of Romanian culture. We remind you that the Civic Platform Actiunea 2012 consists of non-governmental organizations that support the idea of unification of Moldova and Romania.⁵²

We also learned that the Civil Platform Actiunea 2012 threatened to organize mass protests if the new Moldovan Minister of Education Maya Sandu decides to rename the school course "History of Romanians and World History".

At the same time, the new Minister of Education Maya Sandhu did not tell what action it will take in the new position concerning the school course "History of Romanians", introduced by her predecessor Michael Slyahitskiy: "This is a question I will be discussing with the team. The content of the subject is important. We need to make sure that this course conveys the true history. It is also necessary to know the level at which history is taught to students. All this is extremely important", - said Maya Sandhu while meeting with agency employees.⁵³

On **July 22**, in the south of Moldova, city Kagul, there was a joint action of the three political forces advocating the unification of Moldova with Romania.⁵⁴

National Liberal Party, the organization Actiunea 2012 and Noua Dreaptă («New Right») marched with intent to bring to the fire communist symbols that on **July 12** were banned by Moldovan Parliament.⁵⁵

It was not without clashes between the unionists and Communists, representatives of the party "Patriots of Moldova", the League of Russian youth and ordinary citizens who do not support the idea of unification of Moldova with Romania. Procession of the pro-Romanian forces had been authorized, their opponents want to block the road, but were pushed back by police. However, opponents of unionism demoralized the Romanians, and they were forced to hide in the building the police station.

Although the leader of the National Liberal Party, Vitalia Pavlichenko assured that its supporters are not going to burn anything, a private Internet-TV channel Curaj.TV recorded a fact of burning the Soviet flags, painted on paper.⁵⁶

On **July 17**, NGO Memorial of Floresti region organized a memorial service for "Romanian heroes" who died here in battle with the Red Army in 1941. In a press release, entitled "Commemoration of Romanian soldiers who died for the liberation of Bessarabia", representatives of Memorial clarify that "the Romanian heroes" are buried in the village Ververeuka of Floresti region and fought in the 30th Division of German army, that is, against the Red Army.⁵⁷

As it became known in **July**, on **June 26**, one of the leaders of the Moldovan unionists, chairman of the National Christian Movement Sergiu Lascu had been denied entry to Ukraine. He planned to go to Belgorod-Dnestrovskiy for a meeting with the local diaspora, but the customs authorities of neighboring country did not let his car pass through. After five hours of waiting at the border, an officer of the

Security Service of Ukraine reported that Sergio Lascu is denied entry to Ukraine for 5 years due to the threats to the integrity of the country.

Recall that the National-Christian movement is in favor of the so-called reconstruction « "Great Romania" - that is, for the absorption by the territory of Romania of the right-bank Moldova and the Northwestern and Southwestern Ukraine.⁵⁸

National-Christian movement was officially registered with the Ministry of Justice in **November 2009**, after the new government in the country. Then the Minister of Justice was Alexandru Tanase that now serves as the Chairman of the Constitutional Court.

On **July 23**, The Communist Party has launched an appeal to the heads of the Commonwealth of Independent States and international organizations in connection with the **July 12** decision of the Parliament and initiatives of the members of the alliance of **July 13 and 19**.

In PKRM, they note that "these decisions immediately led to a sharp deterioration of the situation in the community, increased tension and civil strife. It's obvious to everyone that these solutions provide for the establishment pseudo-just prerequisites for the destruction of Moldovan independence in favor of resuscitation project of "Greater Romania" from the times of the Nazi criminal, Marshal Ion Antonescu.

In opposition, they added that "it is also clear that these reactionary initiatives of "Alliance" that rules in Moldova also include a ban on political and civil activities of the largest party in the country - the Communist Party. Remember that just the hammer and sickle are a symbol of the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova, which is in compliance with all legal procedures registered with the Ministry of Justice and are used since **1993**".

"All these repressive solutions of parliamentary majority to ban communist symbols contradict both Moldovan legislation, particularly the Constitution and international legal norms, defining the principles of democratic governance, the fundamental rights and freedoms, and above all, the right to free elections of their representatives to the government. We also note that the Moldovan authorities ban on the hammer and sickle symbols is a repressive political action of the government that suppresses dissent and revives in memory the worst examples of dictatorships that operated on the European continent in the past", - says the statement.

"All of these anti-democratic actions to date have not met a proper evaluation by the European authorities and human rights organizations. We believe that the Council of Europe and the OSCE, having a pervasive influence on the behavior of the ruling alliance "for European integration", bear much of the responsibility for the defeat of democracy in the Republic of Moldova and the establishment of the country's dictatorial regime. We encourage the Council of Europe and the OSCE, the leaders of all democratic countries, representatives of the political parties of the Council of Europe, to take immediate action to curb the ruling repressive regime in Moldova", - emphasized in the declaration.

For its part, "our party and its supporters are determined to fight against dictatorship in the court rooms, and through mass protests in the streets and squares of the cities and villages of Moldova until the liberation of the people from the oppression of the anti-people, anti-democratic, dictatorial regime. And we are confident that the people of Moldova will win".⁵⁹

On **July 25**, by the Council of the RM veterans, a National Committee for the Protection of Monuments of the Great Patriotic War was established.⁶⁰ During its first meeting Committee members sent an appeal to the heads of state of post-Soviet space with a demand to intervene in the political situation in Moldova for the protection of monuments of the war and the Soviet past.

The appeal, in particular, stated that "the Soviet symbols - Hammer and Sickle - are on the Flag of Victory, decorations and medals to veterans, on the obelisks and monuments erected in honor of the fallen on the fields of the Great Patriotic War. All 860 of these monuments on the territory of Moldova, majestic memorials to the military glory on Serpeni bridgehead and in Kishinev are today under threat of destruction. In fact, current representatives of the Moldovan authorities do not hide their plans for the monuments of the heroic age".

National Committee states that "in the last three years in the Republic of Moldova, with the active participation of the government fascism starts to revive, to lift his head. A ban on the Soviet symbols, the threat to the monuments to the heroes of the Great Patriotic War are just links in a chain of events that indicate that the process of "getting rid" of our common Soviet past in Moldova is in full swing.

In Kishinev and the other cities of the country with official permission of the authorities, now and then there are marches organized by supporters of unification with Romania under frankly Nazi slogans, one of the streets of the capital city was named after a Nazi criminal, Romanian Marshal Ion Antonescu, and in anew textbook "History of Romanians", this degenerate who was involved in the destruction of more than 400,000 inhabitants of the occupied Bessarabia, is called a "tolerant politician"!⁶¹

On **July 23**, during the working meeting of the Executive Committee of Gagauzia was decided that the Committee will prepare the bill, according to which the persons calling for the liquidation of the State of the Republic of Moldova, will be brought to justice.

"These questions should be decided not in the square but in the Parliament of Moldova. The adoption of our initiative will test the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova's commitment to state of Moldova. In case of failure by Parliament to adopt a law criminalizing those who advocate for the elimination of Moldova, Moldovan citizens will understand that parliamentarians sleep and see themselves in a different state. If Parliament approves the article, then in Moldova these antics that push people against each other stop. Gagauzia shall exercise its right of legislative initiative", - said Bashkan M.Formuzal.⁶²

In **July**, on the pillars of Vadul-lui-Voda there were inscriptions in Cyrillic. "I am Moldovan, I speak in Moldovan". Residents Vadul-lui-Voda does not know who is the author of these inscriptions.⁶³

On **July 30**, hundreds of residents of the city Riscani participated in the opening ceremony of a restored and transferred monument to Vladimir Lenin, which, the night of **May 6** to **May 7** was vandalized by the decision of the district council Riscani, where majority belongs to the parties of the Alliance.

According to Andrew Cherniy, the chairman of the committee to restore the monument, it seemed to many that it is impossible to save the situation that the government has passed all bounds, and instead of fighting against poverty began to struggle with the monuments.

He noted that "the so called power, miscalculated and failed to consider the most important thing that the citizens will rally and give a serious rebuff and united stand on the protection of the monument that is dear for each citizen of Ryshkan".

The mayor (primar) of this city Victor Bogatko recalled that during these two months law enforcement instead of a protection of the monument, contributed to these acts of vandalization. "But we insisted that all the broken and stolen part of the monument have been returned. We saved the monument, which represents not only historical but also cultural heritage", - said the mayor.⁶⁴

Also, in **July**, it was reported that the court recognized the hanging of red and blue bicolor legitimate. Valery Kolioglo, the mayor of the Kopchak village, announced it. "The

local council a few months ago had decided to hoist two flags - it's red and blue bicolor and Gagauz national flag in order to strengthen the Moldovan statehood and independence. According to the decision of the board, these flags were hung by deputy Oleg Garizanom, a member of parliament",- he said. In this case, the mayor noted that he was fined for this action, which the court then reversed.

“At the first time, when a bicolor was posted, I had a report written up on me.

This decision by the police was found to be unlawful. But after the prosecutor's office decided to impose an administrative fine for me, we went to court. Since I am the mayor of the village and the executive branch, I have to execute the decision of the local council for hanging the flag. Therefore, the court reversed the decision to impose a fine on me", - he stressed. Thus, in the Republic of Moldova there is a precedent on the legality of the historic banner hanging in Moldova, with which, Prime Minister Vladimir Filat began the fight.⁶⁵

Residents of Cagul, Comrat and Nemcen are going to defend the monument to the fallen in the Great Patriotic War This was the way the local authorities responded to the initiative of Prime Minister Vladimir Filat to "get rid of lenins and tanks".⁶⁶

On **July 13**, in Vilnius was a discussion on "The Way of Lithuania and Moldova in the XXI Century", which was attended by officials from both countries, including the leader of the Liberal Party, Member of Parliament Mihai Ghimpu. "Lithuania and Moldova suffered heavy losses and the Soviet occupation, but had recovered their freedom and after 20 years of diplomatic relations had become partners who share a mutual understanding, shared values and goals". This was what Foreign Minister Ažubalis (Audroniys Azubalis) said during the debate.

"The last 20 years are a special period of significant changes that have taken place in Lithuania and Moldova. We experienced a very similar historical loss, one of the most difficult periods in the history of the two nations - the period of Soviet oppression, exiles and other repressions. However, in this new phase in the life of our countries we share a mutual understanding and sympathy, common values and common goals", - said the Minister.

According to him, over the past few years, despite the vicissitudes of the internal political life that Moldova still has successfully overcome, the country is "firmly and confidently moving forward along the same path of reform, that Lithuania had recently went through". "I am sure that this path will return Moldova to where was her real place - part of a free, united and secure Europe. I also believe that Lithuania and Moldova will remain close and reliable partners", - added Ažubalis.⁶⁷

On **July 16, 2012** a statement by the Chairman of the Board of International Human Rights Movement "World without Nazism" Boris Spiegel had been published. It is intended to focus the world's attention on the extremely dangerous nature of the continuous attempts by certain forces to revise the results of World War II, to liken the USSR to Nazi Germany, to equate ideology of Nazism with communism.

With reference to the **July 12** decision of the Moldovan Parliament, the statement says that "few days ago the government of the Republic of Moldova had officially joined the camp of falsifiers of history".

Based on their monthly monitoring of the social basis of revival of Nazi sentiments of xenophobia and extremism in Europe, including Moldova, "World without Nazism" argues that the Parliament's decision was the result of a deliberate policy on the re-writing of history, which is going on in Moldova for the last 3 years.

International organization reminds that already in **December 2011**, according to the results of monitoring, the experts of our international organization had come to a following conclusion. Foundation of historical revisionism in the Republic of Moldova is the idea of unification of all Romanians into a Greater Romania. To clear this foundation of the black spots of history, designers - falsificators try to justify the idea of equal responsibility of Soviet rule and the Nazi regime for the crimes of the 20th century (above all - the outbreak of the Second World War).

This position is profitable for falsifiers from at least two perspectives: the transformation of the criminal regime of Antonescu into a fighter for the restoration of historical justice in the form of a union, and the settling of accounts with the largest party - the Communist Party, in the case of the ban on communist symbols and names.

Also, Boris Spiegel draws attention to the situation with contemporary Moldovan history textbooks entitled "History of Romanians" in which the regime of Marshal Ion Antonescu is presented as "moderate and tolerant towards the opposition". At the time, as textbooks do not mention in a single word the more than 300 thousands people killed by this "moderate" fascist dictator of Romania in the occupied territories.

According to the "World without Nazism", this example and many others (the official registration and marches of neo-Nazi organizations, dozens of vandalism of monuments of fighters against fascism that remain unpunished, the creation, at public expense, of the movies where the inmates of Buchenwald are seen as "victims of the Gulag", etc.) is a conscious rehabilitation of Nazism by the authorities.

Also, the experts of the organization noted that "in parallel, parliamentary majority decision effectively outlaws the largest party in the country - the Communist Party, for which of at least 40% of the citizens of the country had voted. According to the anti-fascists, there are already cases, showing what actions might follow later in Moldova "There is the example of Latvia, where about 300,000 people are included in the category of "non-citizens" and denied basic rights, including the right to vote. There is the example of Lithuania, where the leader of the Socialist Front Algirdas Paleckis is being prosecuted only for the fact that he allowed himself to speak up and deny the Soviet occupation.

"World without Nazism" considers unacceptable equation of Nazi and Soviet regimes, those who created the death camp Auschwitz, and those who put out its ovens, those who destroyed millions of Jews and other ethnic groups, and those who saved them. It is unacceptable to put on a par those who committed the genocide of Jews, Gypsies and Slavs, and those who fought against criminals. Even more blasphemous is to whitewash images of the Nazis and their collaborators.

According to the organization, the glorification of the Nazis and a denial of the primacy of the Soviet Union in the victory over fascism in World War II could lead to the erosion of the legitimacy of the post-war world order, open up the possibility of malicious audit of the allies decisions on territorial and property issues affecting many European countries, not only in the Republic Moldova, but including Poland, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Romania, the Baltic republics, and others.

The International Human Rights Movement "World without Nazism" declares its firm opposition to attempts to revise history, to revise the results of World War II and the Nazi equalization and communist ideologies that carry a serious threat to the European and global stability.

Based on this, the organization reiterates its proposal to start a broad scientific discussion on the history of the twentieth century, which could shed some light as to the crimes of totalitarian regimes as well as the role of the Western democracies in the outbreak of World War II, on the level of collaboration in the Eastern European countries during the 40s, and on responsibility of modern politicians for the revival of Nazism.

At the same time, the "World without Nazism" calls on the Council of Europe to establish a working group of experts from around the world, including experts of MTD "World without Nazism" to prepare the history books of the twentieth century, which could be recommended as a model for the ministries of education of countries - members of the Council of Europe. It would have been based on a

rigorous scientific research, as well as the decisions of international judicial and political bodies, on which base, the post-war world order was built. This tutorial could be the basis for the study of European children to understand this complex historical period.⁶⁸

On **July 15**, Party of European Left (PEL), uniting the left parties from 22 countries of Europe, condemned the ban of the hammer and sickle symbol in the Republic of Moldova. According to PEL, the decision of the ruling majority in Moldova, in fact, intended to squeeze the largest and most credible political force in the country, the Communist Party, out of the scope of the law. Symbols of PKRM, the hammer and sickle, are an integral part of the Communist's political identity. Depriving the opposition of its symbols will seriously undermine the conditions for the exercise of its political activity.⁶⁹

On **July 16**, European Network of Democratic Left Youth (ENDYL) condemned the Moldovan authorities' intention to ban communist symbols. European young leftists announced this in a declaration, which states that the "hammer and sickle - is one of the symbols of the international labor movement. Symbol under which was the oppressors were defeated twice - in 1917 and in 1945. Symbol, under which fascism and Nazism were destroyed". The organization notes that Moldova has taken the path of countries where Nazis march the streets with impunity, countries whose governments consider the Third Reich - Liberation Army, and the red army - the army of occupation. ENDYL condemns the policy of double standards of the Moldovan government, which expresses the democratic values and principles everywhere, and at the same time conducts an authoritarian, discriminatory, anti-democratic policy.⁷⁰

On **July 19**, The Communist Party of Czech Republic and Moravia, condemned the ban of the Parliament of Moldova on communist symbols. In the telegram, chairman of the Czech Communists Vojtech Philipp says that "it is a normal decision for the ruling alliance, which prefers to ignore the crimes of the fascist dictator Ion Antonescu. There is no doubt that this is an attempt to reduce the influence of the Communist Party of Moldova, intimidate voters and that it can be viewed as a real threat to ban PKRM".⁷¹

On **July 13**, a declaration of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation had been published. According to the Russian Communists the ideology and practices of the Third Reich or Pinochet clique trying to totally destroy all Communist and Soviet are reanimated in today's Moldova.

On **July 30**, in an interview with the newspaper "Kommersant" Russian Deputy Foreign Minister Grigory Karasin commented Moldovan authorities ban on Soviet symbols: "Our delegation met in Kishinev with President Nicolae Timofti, and the

head of the Foreign Ministry. And in all the conversations we have emphasized one thing: Russia, as a country where the sickle, hammer and star are depicted on the Victory Banner, will never treat such decisions easily. For us, it is of sacrilegious, if not mocking nature. I will not rule out that the healthy forces in Moldova will eventually protest this decision and give a legal assessment of this kind of ill-conceived actions.⁷²

Conclusion

Moldovan Parliament decision on the conviction of the totalitarian communist regime and ban Soviet symbols adopted on **July 12** is a natural continuation of the policy of the ruling government of gross and shameless falsification of history. This decision is not aimed at fighting the ghosts of the past, its main goal is to build a foundation for the Romanian future of the Moldova Republic. In this future, there should be the most powerful political force - the Communist Party In this future there is no place for a monument to the fighters against fascism In the future, young people should spit on the Soviet past and praise the period of Romanian government on the territory of Bessarabia.

Names of the Soviet, and especially of Moldovan soldiers and guerrillas who fought against fascism in the Red Army, should be anathema and forgotten. Youth must honor and remember the exploits of other characters, such as the Romanian Marshal Antonescu, who crossed Prut for a great goal - unification of Romania and Moldova. And if one of the young people finds out that between the Romanian administration in the occupied territories have been killed more than 300,000 people, this discovery will not dawn on him in Kishinev, but in Yad Vashem, Washington or Berlin. Because the plans of the Moldovan authorities are to erase completely from the minds of the younger generation pages of the past that are inconvenient for their purposes, leaving in the books on the "history of the Romanians' only tragic events of the Stalin regime.

¹ *The leader of the Romanian fascists during the Second World War. (Editor's note)*

² *Social movement for the unification of Moldavia in Romania. (Editor's note)*

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- ⁹ <http://gzt.md/index.php/article/%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/10834/>
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- ¹⁶ <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49847>
- ¹⁷ http://ru.publika.md/link_578341.html
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4. EUROPEAN UNION

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

UNITED KINGDOM

Introduction

July showed that in the Countries of European Union manifestations of nationalist and chauvinist attitudes occur, usually in the form of reactions to this or that meaningful social or political event.

For example, a celebration of another, this time jubilee anniversary of friendship between Germany and France had been marred by the grim act of vandalism. Two hours prior to the meeting of Chancellor of Germany Angela Merkel and President of France Francois Hollande, during memorial worship in Reims Cathedral graves of German soldiers in a military cemetery were vandalized.

Needless to say, that Olympics, 2012, which attracted the attention of an entire world, caused serious concern among the British security services. They were put on high alert even though UK Police had no specific warnings about any extremist statements and actions. The government tried to be ready for anything. From chauvinist actions to preparation of terrorist attacks.

Singer Madonna continued to be harassed over a scandal clip, she is also accused of inappropriate behavior during the concerts. It should be noted that all the accusations voiced, unfortunately, have become a very powerful PR-action, the incidents attracted the attention of even those who are not interested in the art of the pop-diva.

Another representative of the world of music attracted the attention of the European public in **July** - street actions of solidarity with the band Pussy Riot took place in almost all European capitals and other cities around the world. However, the statement appeared in connection with this event that "in democracies artist can express themselves anyhow, anywhere, and nothing will happen to them", was rejected by the Council of Europe Secretary General Tornborn Jagland.

He commented on the action Pussy Riot and its aftermath as follows: "I consider unacceptable to stage a performance like this in a temple. All people should respect the religion, whether in the church, mosque or synagogue. I would say yes, you

have the freedom of expression, but you also have to think about how to express it and where to do it".¹

However, at the same time, he stressed that he considers unacceptable "to put people in jail for it". According to the recommendation for the European countries, which adopted in 2009 by the Commission "Democracy through Law" of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe, "democracies must not become hostages excessive sensitivity of individuals. There must be opportunities to criticize religious ideas".²

UNITED KINGDOM

Minister for Immigration of the British government Damian Green announced the new stricter rules in the issuance of student visas. From **July 30**, all foreigners from non-EU countries who want to study in the UK, will have to undergo an interview in the embassy. According to Guardian, in an interview, prospective students will have to prove that they actually speak English to the extent that would allow them to study at a British university. In addition, the student will be further questioned about what he plans after studying in the UK, as well as about his financial situation.

The new measure, according to officials, is designed to reduce the flow into the country of fake students who use a variety of educational programs only to enter the country. According to Damian Green, those who will be refused a visa will be the ones that will cause suspicion in the immigration (not educational) intent, as well as those who provide false data to the embassy or just not come interview.

The test period for implementation of the new rules showed that the refusal of a visa rate is about 30% of the candidates. Basically it is the citizens of India, Bangladesh and Burma. Since the introduction of the new rules on **July 30**, it is expected before the end of the year from 10 000 to 14 000 interviews will be held. Given the statistics, about 5000 candidates will be rejected.

This is not the first toughening for those wishing to study in Britain, introduced by the Conservative government, which took office in **May 2010**. One of the campaign promises of the Prime Minister David Cameron was to reduce migration from hundreds of thousands to tens of thousands of people a year. After that, in the United Kingdom limits were introduced for certain categories of visas, prompting criticism from universities. They warned the government that such measures can

lead to a decline in the popularity of the British education, and yet foreigners bring a lot of money to universities and to the state treasury.³

The UK government changed the content of the test for immigrants taking citizenship of the country, says The Sunday Times. For example, now, those who want to become of Her Majesty's subjects are required to memorize the first verse of the national anthem.

By order of the Ministry of Internal Affairs a new text of the tutorial "Life in the United Kingdom" is being prepared. Immigrants who are preparing for the exam to obtain British citizenship will use this book. The revised version includes a provision stating that the UK is historically a Christian country, the first verse of "God Save the Queen", a biography of the royal family, as well as a chapter on the work of writers William Shakespeare and George Byron. Whether immigrants will be required to quote the classics, is still unknown.

The book also has a new section on the scientific and technological discoveries made by the inhabitants of Albion, the sections devoted to the peculiarities of British culture, and some of the key historical dates. All these data immigrants who intend to take British citizenship will have to learn and repeat from memory on the exam.

It was decided to remove the chapter, which describes the procedure for applying for social security benefits, the process of obtaining a bank loan, as well as a section on human rights out of the revised edition. Many supporters of conservatives are unhappy that some immigrants receive higher benefits, without having the right to them.⁴

On the eve of the Olympics, British security services were put on high alert with the approach of the Olympics. In spite of the fact that there were no specific warnings to the UK police about the preparation of terrorist attacks, British police arrested seven people on suspicion of preparing terrorist attacks. As reported on **July 6** by the news agency BBC, on the highway M1 in South Yorkshire, in the ordinary course of the vehicle inspection police found weapons and ammunition. In this regard, the car driver, the passengers, and then several more suspects, including one girl have been detained. Court extended the custody of the three detainees until Tuesday.

Among the six detained on suspicion of involvement in the preparation of an act of terrorism during the Olympics in London, was 29-year-old Richard Dart, the protagonist of the documentary film "My brother Islamist", shown last year, the channel BBC. The film was done by his half-brother Robb Leach and talked about the transition of Richard Dart to Islam. In this picture Dart received after the name of the new religion Salahuddin al-Britani, talked about, for he does not like his countrymen, and dreamed of establishing a "Sharia" in the UK, wrote the website The Huffington Post.

International Business Times writes that after the premiere of the film, Richard Dart was accused of hypocrisy, as it turned out, he did not hesitate to benefit from the state, which he despises, and the pursuit of humility and asceticism, which he expounded upon in the movie, did not stop him from living in one of the most expensive areas of London.⁵

Another "newly born" Muslim was caught – on **July 1**, British newspaper The Sunday Times reported, citing a source in the British security services. The article says that, terrorist organization known as "Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula" intended to use the so-called as a perpetrator so called "clean hands" - an ethnic Norwegian with no criminal record who had converted to Islam and joined the radical Islamists. Muslim Abu Abdulrahman converted to Islam in 2008 and was trained in the Yemeni militant camp. According to the idea of criminals, such a person should not have to draw attention of the guards in the airport and could easily smuggle explosives on board.

The same group claimed responsibility for the previous attempt at bombing. In **2009**, the 23-year-old Nigerian Umar Farouk Abdulmutallab, the son of former President of the oldest bank in the country, tried to bring an explosive device on board an aircraft of an airline Delta Airlines, en route from Amsterdam to Detroit. Explosion did not occur due to faulty bomb, which was hidden in the underwear of a terrorist. The court found him guilty of attempted murder with the use of weapons of mass destruction, and sentenced him to life imprisonment.

Recall that in **February 2012**, a British television channel Sky News reported that al-Qaida has entered into an agreement on operational cooperation with Iran and, together with the Islamic Republic is preparing attacks designed to repeat the

attacks of September 11, 2001. According to a source channel, preparation of the operation was in full swing, and the most likely place for it could be London, the capital of the Olympic Games. "Europe - the most convenient target, and the attack on the Olympic Games will allow maximum resonance", - said the source.⁶

President of Belarus Alexander Lukashenko was stopped at the entrance to London as well. He was denied access to the Olympic Games in connection with the sanctions of the European Union, informed the British Embassy in Minsk.

Belarusian leader, an avid sportsman, who also runs the National Olympic Committee, "is on the list of persons prohibited from entering the EU" - said the official AFP representative of the Embassy Inna Romashevskaya. EU sanctions against Belarus were introduced because of the persecution of the political opposition, which began after the controversial presidential elections in **December 2010**. Many opposition leaders were convicted and sent to prison. The current ban on entry into the EU extends to almost 250 people from government and the judiciary.⁷

At the same time, the United Kingdom supports the work of the OSCE Minsk Group to achieve a peaceful settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. British Ambassador in Azerbaijan Peter Bateman talked about it in an interview to 1News.az. "We are ready to work with our European partners to do everything possible to assist them in the peaceful settlement based on the principles of territorial integrity, non-use of force and self-determination", - he said.

Answering the question of whether to use the potential to resolve the problems between Ireland and the UK in relation to the conflict, the Ambassador said that the problems in Northern Ireland were created by circumstances that are very different from those prevailing in Nagorno-Karabakh.

"I think that there are few parallels between peace processes in Northern Ireland and Nagorno-Karabakh. There are some lessons learned from our experience that can ultimately be related to any settlement of the Nagorno-Karabakh conflict. First of all, it is a process of reconciliation between the previously antagonistic sections of the population", - said Peter Bateman.⁸

"The UK joins the statement of the head of European diplomacy, Catherine Ashton, the European Union not to recognize the constitutional and legal

framework of the so-called" election "of the head of the separatists of Nagorno-Karabakh", - said in a statement the embassy.⁹

Nationalists of UK hung insulting label on their countrymen, members of the Olympic team. There rose a serious controversy in the society concerning the so-called "plastic Brits" - players born abroad, writes Rosbalt. According to estimates of the publication The Telegraph, in the national team of the United Kingdom there are 11%, 60 of 542 such people. Patriots doubted, whether it was permissible to give a place in the Olympic cage, for example, to Ukrainian Olga Butkevich of wrestling team who received a British passport only a couple of months ago, or the champion in the triple jump Yamila Aldama, a native of Cuba, defending the honor of the Sudan.

A Jumper replied advocates purity of the nation in the blog of the newspaper The Guardian. Refrain throughout the text is the phrase: "The UK - my home". Cut to the quick by offensive nickname athlete says that she lived in Britain for 11 years, is married to a Scot, crazy from national mountaineer cuisine and, like the residents of Albion, traditionally drinks tea. In turn, the author of a column in the Huffington Post Josh Kaulz indicates that several athletes that landed in the category of "plastic", have British father and mother - and only came into being away from "home aspen". The discussion about the "true" origin of the members of the Olympic team, according to Kaulz, is basically useless. So, if Scotland seizes the chance for independence from the United Kingdom in 2014, not far off will be the appearance of "plastic" Scots.

In a comment on behalf of the human rights camp, published in the magazine New Statesman, noted for comparison that 12% of the total population of the United Kingdom - are from other states. According to surveys, they are more patriotic than themselves heir to the British Empire.¹⁰

Also, fans of Lithuania got enmeshed into a scandal - during a match Lithuania-Argentina, one of Lithuania's fans threw up his right arm, thus repeating the gesture of the Nazi greeting in such a way towards-African-Americans.¹¹ A few photographers managed to take pictures of it and the case got publicized. Ged Grebbi, activist of the movement "Say no to racism", called on the police to punish the fan of the Lithuanian national team.

A similar case was reported on **July 31** - as informed portal Delfi, Lithuanians who had welcomed black athletes from Nigeria with Nazi salute, was arrested.¹²

The well-known portrait photographer Sinamon Heathcote-Drury appeared in court on charges, that she threw a pregnant Muslim woman in a burqa on the floor and called her a terrorist, and her family - shahids.

The scandal, which occurred in November of last year in one of London's stores of the largest in the retailer UK Tesco, was discussed the day before, on **July 3**, at the Royal Court of Ayslvort, writes publication The Daily Mail.

The defendant rejects the charges against her of an attack motivated by racial hatred. She explained to the jury that the plaintiff wanted to help, Munii Hamumi, unload the truck with goods, but the husband of injured forbade her to do it. "I tried to explain to him that it is what feminism is, a woman helps a woman, but in response, he drove me away", gives the publication the words the defendant.

However, the prosecutor Nermin Abdel Sayed did not accept these explanations, pointing to the fact that the respondent failed to comply with the plaintiff's husband, creating instead a public scandal. The prosecutor also noted that the respondent had lost self-control and pushed the woman and began to shout: "I am a British citizen, and where you, he terrorists, came from, I do not know!" Respondent rejects the charges, saying, that the victim - a mother of three children, deliberately distorted her words, which is in her sixth month of pregnancy. The court hearing on the case continues.¹³

British teachers are alarmed - the results of the latest statistics showed that primary schools of the foggy Albion are flooded by the wave of violence that accompanied the spread of drug and alcohol among children, wrote on **Thursday** the newspaper Daily Mail. According to official data, on an average day, administration of primary schools had to suspend 90 students from classes, 42 of them - for an attack on teachers. In total for the **2010-2011** school year 300 students were expelled for inappropriate behavior, about 17,000 have been suspended, and 10,000 of them are systematic violators.

Typical reasons for which students receive punishment are monstrous, given that these data relate to 11-year olds: aggressive behavior toward classmates and teachers, sexual harassment and incitement to racial hatred, theft, drug and alcohol use, reports RIA "Novosti", referring to the British publication.

The second dangerous tendency - children have a good understanding of the rights guaranteed to them by law, and instead of the discipline, try to have fun, not going beyond the legally permissible.¹⁴

On **July 28, 2012** was an attempt to set fire to the Catholic Church of St. Bede's in Stockton-on-Tees (County Durham), said portal Observatoire de la christianophobie. The fire reported by the 68-year-old man, who was at that time in the church. Preliminary results of the police investigation showed that the offenders broke the window in the church and through the hole threw an incendiary device.¹⁵

The administration of the best university in the UK abolished academic dress code that violates the rights of gays and lesbians. Earlier in Oxford at official events it was required to wear an academic form of rule. This caused a lot of protest from the student society of homosexuals, lesbians, transsexuals, who believed that the order violated their rights and causes stress on exams. The mandatory dress codes were: dark suit, black socks and shoes, white shirt and tie for men a dark suit with a skirt or trousers, a white blouse, black tights for women, writes Ladynews.

Now, however, the decision was taken on the possibility of violations of the dress code. Men can come to school in a skirt and stockings, and women - in the men's suit and tie. The decision was made in the protection of the rights of transgender people - people whose identity does not match their biological sex.¹⁶

Attention to the topic of sexual minorities is supported by the fact that number of registered same-sex couples in the UK over the last year has increased significantly. According to the Office for National Statistics (ONS), in 2011 the number of registered same-sex couples was 6.795% of the total, which is 6.4% more than in 2010. However, the law of the United Kingdom, such a marriage relationship cannot be called.

Registration of homosexual relationships was legalized in 2005, to give equal rights to same-sex partners as to officially registered couples. According to statistics, since then more than 100,000 people came into same-sex relationships. The largest number of such pairs can be found in London, where they make up 25.5% of all registered relationships.¹⁷

The Scottish Government announced on Wednesday its intention to introduce a bill that would allow gay couples to marry and become the first in the UK, who decided to introduce such changes in its legislation. Deputy of the First Minister of Scotland Nicola Sturgeon said it was the right decision for a government that is committed to fairness and grant equal rights. This step was fiercely resisted by some religious organizations, to which the Government replied that they, as well as individual priests might reserve the right not to conduct the wedding ceremony for same-sex couples. The British government is currently consulting on whether to allow same-sex marriages in England and Wales.¹⁸

International observers continue to discuss the political situation in Scotland, where the newly intensified debate on the separation of the country from the United Kingdom. The idea of sovereignty was widely publicized after the Scottish National Party for the first time in 50 years, won the parliamentary elections in 2007.

At the moment there are two parallel public campaign initiated by the pro-independence nationalists "Yes to Scotland" and "Better Together" aimed at preserving the country as part of the UK, which is supported by the representatives of the Labor, Liberal- Democrat and Conservative parties.

According to supporters of the territorial integrity, sovereignty of Scotland will bring the state more problems than prospects in development, but their opponents believe that people who are most interested in its prosperity, in this case should run the Scots the country.

Thus, the press secretary of the Convention on Scottish independence Mike Small in an interview with IA «PenzaNews» declared that it is citizens of the country that must make laws and create institutions of government in the country . It is, in his words, "a global concept and the universally recognized right".

However, Alistair Darling, the former Minister of Finance of the Government of Great Britain, a member of the Labor party, who initiated the campaign "Better Together", appreciates partnership of Scotland and the UK. "The Scottish Parliament has real authority to make decisions and plays a key role in a robust and

reliable UK", - said the representative Labor Party, adding that the creation of separate states within the small island - is artificial.

International experts also disagree about the prospects for an independent Scotland. Manager of the Communications Research Centre of political research of UK Lewis James Brown believes that disconnecting will bring the country very few advantages in significant financial losses. Moreover, the analyst suggested that a large part of Scotland on the world stage as a member of the United Kingdom would be significantly reduced with the formation of a small independent country. "Administration of Alex Salmond also noted that, after the separation Scotland would remain part of the EU, and possibly keep the pound as its currency. Both statements cast doubt on the legitimacy of the "independent Scotland", - said Lewis James Brown.

Meanwhile, professor emeritus of public law at the London School of Economics and Political Science, Rodney Barker suggested that the success of an independent Scotland would be largely dependent on the work of government. Meanwhile, fellow at the European Council on Foreign Relations Nicu Popescu said that in most of Scotland has no clear understanding of what benefits can give the country independence. A referendum on Scottish independence is planned for 2014.¹⁹

UK parliamentary immigration committee released data on migration policy of the country, which shows that about 275,000 foreigners are living in the UK illegally. Among them, there a lot of people just do not renew their visa, or who are wanted in their countries, as well as people who are seeking political asylum in Britain. According to BBC, the most important, in the opinion of the immigration committee, is that out of illegal immigrants in the country are about four thousand foreign criminals, among them there are those who are wanted by Interpol.

British parliament deputies believe that inaction of the authorities in respect of deportations of illegal immigrants led to such a sad situation. In turn, UK Border Agency (UKBA) said that the 275,000 immigrants who were unable to obtain legal status in the UK, simply "disappeared". So far, only they managed to deport two thousands of foreigners with an expired visa. And in order to eliminate the line of all those with pending decisions to remain in the UK, it will take years.²⁰

Nine police officers were injured in riots in the Irish city of Belfast in the UK. Riots were caused by the annual parade of the Orange Protestant society. Policemen were able prevent clashes between Catholics and Protestants, according to the Voice of Russia.

Protestant parade passed through Catholic areas of the city. At the same time, Catholic Republicans made their own procession. As a result, they both threw them bricks, bottles filled with gasoline and firecrackers into police officers that tried to restrain them. Also shots were fired at police.

Participants of the unrest torched several vehicles and tried to send them to the cordon. Police used water cannons to quell the crowd, as law enforcement officers fired at members of unrest with traumatic weapons. As a result, two people were arrested on the spot, five others were arrested later.²¹

¹ <http://hwmportal.ru/stati/religija/pussy-riot/pjat-mifov-o-dele-pussy-riot.html>
(<http://hwmportal.ru/stati/religija/pussy-riot/Five-myths-about-the-case-Pussy-Riot.html>)

² http://www.irs.in.ua/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=304:1&catid=43:eu&Itemid=70&lang=ru

³ http://www.euromag.ru/specprojects/no_visa/23270.html

⁴ <http://www.ntv.ru/novosti/309203/#ixzz24V8xI8Nc>

⁵ http://newsru.co.il/world/06jul2012/dart_007.html

⁶ <http://newsru.co.il/world/01jul2012/muslim456.html>

⁷ <http://www.inosmi.ru/belorussia/20120726/195522004.html#ixzz24VNVkQ3D>

⁸ http://armtoday.info/default.asp?Lang=_Ru&NewsID=70561

⁹ <http://ru.salamnews.org/ru/news/read/152713/pvelikobritaniya-ne-priznaet-rezultati-tn-laquopre>

¹⁰ <http://www.newsru.com/sport/27jul2012/plastic.html>

¹¹ <http://www.firstnews.ru/news/sport/zhest-natsistov-mozhet-ostavit-litovskikh-basketbolistov-bez-podderzhki-na-olimpiade-v-londone/>
(http://www.firstnews.ru/news/sport/Nazi_gesture_can_leave_without_the_support_of_the_Lithuanian_basketball_team_at_the_Olympics)

¹² <http://pn14.info/?p=118140>

¹³ <http://newsru.co.il/world/05jul2012/cinnamon456.html>

¹⁴ <http://reporter-ua.com/2012/07/26/britanskie-uchitelya-obespokoeny-volnoinasiliya-v-mladshikh-klassakh>

(http://reporter-ua.com/2012/07/26/British_teachers_are_concerned_about_the_wave_of_violence_in_the_early_grades)

¹⁵ <http://katolik.ru/mir/111498-v-velikobritanii-pytalis-podzhech-katolicheskuyu-tserkov.html>

([http://katolik.ru/mir/111498-In the UK, someone tried to set fire to the Catholic Church.html](http://katolik.ru/mir/111498-In%20the%20UK,%20someone%20tried%20to%20set%20fire%20to%20the%20Catholic%20Church.html))

¹⁶ <http://lenta-ua.net/novosti/v-mire/1469-geyam-pozvolili-schegolyat-v-yubkah.html>

(<http://lenta-ua.net/novosti/v-mire/1469-gays-are-sallowed-to-flaunt-in-skirts.html>)

¹⁷ <http://pulse-uk.org.uk/novosti/britantsyi-vse-chashhe-vstupayut-v-odnopolyie-otnosheniya/>

([http://pulse-uk.org.uk/novosti/British are more likely to have same-sex relationships /](http://pulse-uk.org.uk/novosti/British%20are%20more%20likely%20to%20have%20same-sex%20relationships/))

¹⁸ <http://ru.tsn.ua/svit/v-shotlandii-geyam-i-lesbiyankam-pozvolyat-zhenitsya.html>

([http://ru.tsn.ua/svit/in-scotland-gays-and-lesbiyans-will be-allowed-to marry.html](http://ru.tsn.ua/svit/in-scotland-gays-and-lesbiyans-will-be-allowed-to-marry.html))

¹⁹ <http://penzanews.ru/opinion/59372-2012><http://penzanews.ru/opinion/59372-2012>

²⁰ http://www.newsru.com/crime/23jul2012/britain_crime.html

²¹ <http://susanin.udm.ru/news/2012/07/13/386088>

GERMANY

In Germany, there is a new right-wing party - its founder was Christian Vorh known for denial of Holocaust.¹ His party is called the "Rights" focuses on the German national identity and opposes the admission of immigrants in Germany. Vorh asserts that "the Right" fully respects the German constitution.

The party was already formed in May, but the press began to write about it just now. On July 27, there was the first party congress, where leadership had been chosen. Chief Electoral Officer of Germany will decide on the admission of the party for the elections in August.

Leaders of "rights" have set a global agenda. In particular, the party is going to go to the European Parliament on the results of the elections of **2014**. There, in contrast to the Bundestag elections, to be held in **2013**, the five percent barrier is not applied.

Party of Vorh was created by example "German People's Union» (DVU)², that in 2011 joined the National Democratic Party of Germany. A number of former members of the DVU joined a new party, and the program of DVU was the basis of the manifesto of the "Rights". In particular, Vorh and his colleagues propose to introduce benefits for families with children, to prohibit the adoption of children by same-sex couples, as well as, for example, leave paid education only for foreign students.

Christian Vorh himself is known in Germany. He spent several years in prison for leading the banned right-wing extremist organizations, has worked for some time with the National Democratic Party of Germany (NPD). Speaking of his own party, he said that it would be less radical than the NPD.

In his interview with the magazine "Der Spiegel reporter"³, he said that contrary to popular belief that "fascists have no support in German society, and at their head is stupid and inarticulate skinhead scum", society underestimates the growing force of a well organized movement of the extreme right directions that is based primarily on young people.

The Court in Germany will consider the claim against the government of Düsseldorf, who refused to pay a pension to the widow of a gypsy, Nazi concentration camp survivor, wrote Tageszeitung. The trial will begin on **August**

7. When a case was filed, is unknown. Information hit the media just now, as to the Central Council of German Gypsies and other human rights organizations that had joined the case.

Anton B. died in **2009**, than his wife Eva applied for a pension, which is paid to the family of victims of the Nazi dictatorship. However, the authorities refused her, in connection with which she had submitted the case to court. Her husband was born in 1924 in Westphalia. In 1943, he was arrested by the Gestapo and sent to Auschwitz with his family. Doctors at Auschwitz found him fit for work and redirected him to Buchenwald. There he was forced to work as a miner, and then transferred to another concentration camp Dora-Mittelbau, where he participated in the assembly of V 2 rockets.

Anton B. was the only one in the family who survived the concentration camps. ten of his brothers and sisters, and a father were killed in Auschwitz. 12 years after the war, the German authorities have recognized that the work in the concentration camps had undermined his health. Then they started to pay to Anthony B. a lifetime pension of 600 Euros as a victim of the Nazi dictatorship. His widow was supposed to get the money after his death.

The Union of Roma of Germany in Bavaria, where Eva B. resides now, rose in defense of women's rights. His spokesman Markus Metz said that it is the most outrageous case, which he has ever had to face in relation to the rights of relatives of victims of the Nazi dictatorship. Experts from the union for victims of the Nazis ha also described what happened as a "scandal."

Representatives of the Central Council of German Gypsies tried to resolve the conflict directly with the authorities of Düsseldorf, but achieved nothing. Now they're going to send an open letter to the Prime Minister of North Rhine-Westphalia, Hannelore Kraft. Council outraged that the German courts had not previously refused the pensions even to the widows of Nazi criminals.⁴

The amount of foreigners demanding political asylum in Germany had again increased significantly, reports German channel n-tv. Most of them are immigrants from Serbia. In the 90 years the issue of refugees was particularly relevant for

Germany, but over time, their influx decreased significantly, so this topic was gradually forgotten.

In late **2010**, about 130 300 people, which is 7.5 percent more than the previous year, turned to the relevant authorities to request political asylum. In this context, the benefits to asylum seekers in **2010** were 815 million Euros. The largest group of (15,200 people) was citizens of Serbia. In second place were people from Iraq (9,400 people), the third - the Afghans (8,300).⁵

The head of Germany's domestic intelligence service Heinz Fromm resigned after the scandal surrounding his department conducted investigations of activities of one of the neo-Nazi group. German Minister of Internal Affairs Hans-Peter Friedrich, commented on the decision of the subordinate: "He, like me, are deeply concerned that the citizens as a result of [the scandal with the destruction of documents] lost confidence in the domestic intelligence service."

German law enforcement agencies have recognized that they had made some mistakes in the investigation of these crimes and pledged to improve cooperation between state and federal agencies. The decisive blow to the prestige of the Federal Service for the Protection of the Constitution of Germany was the fact that some time ago, agency staff destroyed documents that contained evidence of valuable informants from ultra right circles.⁶

The President of the Security Service of the Thuringia constitution Thomas Zippel was sacked next after the head of a federal agency Heinz Fromm. This announced by the Minister of Internal Affairs of Thuringia Joerg Geibert (Jörg Geibert), wrote Focus. Another reason for his dismissal was the failure of his subordinates in the operation against the neo-Nazi group "National Socialist Underground» (NSU).

Thuringian Service for protection of the Constitution, along with the federal security service officers and members of the military counter-intelligence operation carried out in the region against the neo-Nazis from **1997** to **2003**. They tried to recruit informants among the far right, but missed the perpetrators of NSU. Moreover, report of intelligence services on the work with informants has been destroyed after the group was discovered.

NSU founded in **1998** in Jena (Thuringia) by three neo-Nazis: Beate Chepe (Beate Zschaepe), Uwe Mundlos (Uwe Mundle) and Uwe Benhardt (Uwe Böhnhardt). During the existence of the organization they committed ten murders, several terrorist attacks and 14 bank robberies. Most of the time, their victims were immigrants from Turkey - the owners of eateries or Internet cafe. The group was discovered only in **November 2011**. Mundlos and Benhardt committed suicide rather than give themselves up to the police, and later Chepe came to the police station herself. For the time of the investigation, she was placed behind bars.

Minister Geibert said that due to multiple punctures in the investigation of the ultra-right terrorist group Thomas Zippel lost the confidence of Parliament.⁷

Azerbaijani Jews will receive compensation from Germany - this on **July 14**, said the head of the community of Ashkenazi Jews Gennady Zelmanovich. "If the German authorities intend to pay compensation to another 80 thousand Jews from the former USSR, the Holocaust survivor, it means that it should be so. In any case, the victims of the Holocaust should receive some compensation. It's not to be ruled out that the German authorities are under some pressure from the Jewish organizations that lobby the issue. We forgave Germany, but did not forget what happened during the Holocaust. These compensation can be of small help to the victims of this tragedy, and perhaps soothe their pain a little".

According to DW, the government of Germany and the Commission on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany agreed on expansion of the circle of those who can claim the appropriate payment. According to estimates, the one-time benefits and pensions to these people will reach a total of 245 million Euros. The Commission on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany considers an agreement with the German authorities a historic breakthrough. According to the organization, it is about "reaching the minimum of justice for Jewish victims of the Nazi regime, who has not yet received any compensation".

Consider that earlier, most of the Jews in the Ukraine, Russia and other countries outside the EU, could not claim compensation from the German authorities. Meanwhile, the agreement that had been reached requires adjustment of pensions of the Holocaust in Eastern Europe and the West. It is expected that the Jewish victims from the former Soviet Union will receive a monthly pension of 300 Euros. Additionally, there are one-time payment of 2 thousand 556 Euros that are provided. It is emphasized that only those who during the German occupation was forced into hiding from the Nazis in the shelters for at least six months will get the compensation. Compensation will be paid from January 1, 2013.⁸

On **July 30** in Munich mosque there was a massive skirmish - it took about a 100 police officers to separate 50 fighting parishioners. six people were injured in the incident: 5 were stabbed and the ear of the sixth was almost bitten.

The reason for a conflict was a dispute within the local Muslim association - Islamic center for Afghan refugees in Bavaria. This was reported by one of its members. According to him, the conflict erupted because of the former imam and has been simmering since **September 2011**.

Part of the parishioners is outraged that the Imam, being married, had a mistress. Others consider it a private matter. This time, the dispute about the immoral behavior of Imam resumed after the evening prayer, - says world.lb.ua.⁹

¹ <http://rusimperia.info/news/id13553.html>

² http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%CD%E5%EC%E5%F6%EA%E8%E9_%ED%E0%F0%EE%E4%ED%FB%E9_%F1%EE%FE%E7

³ <http://base.ijc.ru/sov40.html>

⁴ <http://www.taz.de/Keine-Rente-fuer-KZ-Opfer-Witwe!/197871/>

⁵ <http://www.argumenti.ru/world/online/2012/07/187862;>

<http://www.vsagermania.de/news/a-2652.html>

⁶ http://news.tut.by/world/297530.html?utm_source=rss-news&utm_medium=novoteka&utm_campaign=news-feed

⁷ [http://lenta.ru/news/2012/07/04/neonazis/;](http://lenta.ru/news/2012/07/04/neonazis/) <http://www.vsagermania.de/news/a-2650.html>

⁸ <http://news.day.az/politics/343953.html>

⁹ http://www.business-politika.net/germany_news.php?id_news=164660

GREECE

Three Greek parties, including the nationalist and extreme right, have expressed their outrage by a speech the president of the International Olympic Committee (IOC) Jacques Rogge, who at the opening ceremony of the London Olympics has called Britain "home" of the Olympics.

"In some sense Olympic Games had returned home today. This is a wonderful, loving sports country, that is widely recognized as the place where modern sport was born", - said yesterday Rogge, whose words are published by RIA "News".

Greek ultra-rights, including two political parties were outraged by these words, saying that the Olympic Games originated in Greece Olympia in VIII century BC (before our era). According to them, "Rogge should immediately withdraw his statement and publicly apologize to the Greeks and Greece, which gave rise to the Olympic Games, and forever will be their mother", - said Terence Quick, a representative of the Nationalist Party "Independent Greeks" who has 20 seats in the Greek parliament. MP from the right was quick to add that Rogge - is "ignorant and illiterate, is defiant and is a worthy follower of the movement for the commercialization of the Olympic Games".

"The ignorant and rude European officials cause any cultured person to laugh with their pitiful statements", - said, in turn, a neo-Nazi party "Golden Dawn", which caused a shock in the Greek society, when for the first time it got into the parliament this spring. Neo-Nazis, who have 18 votes in the Greek parliament, also lamented the fact that the commercialization of the Olympics overshadows "immortal Greek spirit" of the Games.

Giorgos Karadzaferis, leader of the far-right party LAOS, had also the joined chorus of accusers of Rogge. "The Olympic Games began in Greece in the VIII century BC, when at home of Rogge people ate acorns, and even each other", - said in a statement of Karadzaferis.

As a result, the National Olympic Committee of Greece reported that its president Spyros Kapralos spoke to Rogge about his statements.

"President (NOC) has made it clear that, as every schoolboy knows, the Greeks gave birth to the Olympics, and Greece is its homeland, its house. But yesterday in his speech he said that the UK is the home of the modern sport where rules of many modern sports were invented and codified", - said in a statement of the Greece NOC. ¹

On **July 26**, the "Golden Dawn", Greek far-right neo-fascist party, protested against the exclusion from the national Olympic team for alleged racist remarks of athletes who had previously expressed sympathy for the party. National Olympic Committee of Greece said yesterday that excludes from the country's team athlete Paraskevi "Voula" Papachristou, who was planning to compete in London in the triple jump. The NOC gave the reason for this decision "Statements that are contrary to the Olympic values and ideals."

Papahristu on his page on Twitter wrote that "mosquitoes from Africa, carrying a rare West Nile virus", eat homemade food "in Athens because of the abundance of African migrants". She also dubbed in her account a number of records placed on behalf of the neo-fascist party "Golden Dawn." The scandal surrounding the athletes became popular when a member of the government coalition leftist party DIMAR demanded its exclusion from the team.

"The only racism in Greece - is racism against the Greeks ... Anyone who will say a single word against illegal immigrants, is publicly exposed to ridicule", - said in a far-right party "Golden Dawn", that got about 7% of the vote in June.

Papachristou apologized for her comments, but only after she became aware of her expulsion. A number of MPs of the ruling center-right party "New Democracy" wrote in Twitter, that an apology is enough and athlete should be allowed to take part in Olympics. Most Greek media condemned the athlete. NOC of Greece announced that it prohibits athletes of the national team to speak about something that does not concern them on Twitter, during the games, to avoid confusion.²

Members of the Greek nationalist party "Golden Dawn" arranged free distribution of products at the building of the Parliament. However, they set a condition - only "citizens of Greek nationality" could receive food, reports the Associated Press.

Given the economic challenges, hundreds of people came to the square in the center of Athens, who willingly took bags of milk, pizza, potatoes, olives and other products from neo-Nazis, dressed in black uniforms.

Moreover, many of them said afterwards that they welcome the work of the "Golden Dawn", which is "the true soul of the Greek people". Opponents of the Nationalist from Lefts, in their turn, stated, "nationalists simply use the suffering of the people, to gain cheap popularity».³

¹ <http://newsru.com/sport/29jul2012/ultragreece.html>

² http://london2012.rsport.ru/london2012_news/20120726/606364688.html

³ <http://top.rbc.ru/incidents/01/08/2012/662726.shtml>

DENMARK

Most of the parties in parliament said they would pass a law allowing dual citizenship, which will be presented by the Ministry of Justice later this year - the information entered on **July 25**. The changes take effect, despite the fact that the majority of voters were against this idea. Dual citizenship is permitted in some situations, but Denmark is one of the seven states of the EU, which does not allow its residents to have the citizenship of another country. Proposals for amendments to the law were regular, but this time they have the support of even those parties, which have always been considered their major opponents, according to The Copenhagen Post.

"More and more countries are adopting a dual citizenship, and I can not say that we can not accept it in one form or another", - said the Conservative leader Lars Barfed. In Europe, the country most intolerant of dual citizenship is Germany, although she too has exceptions for Switzerland.ⁱ

By **July 13**, this year, already 522 native Somalians had applied for asylum in Denmark, whereas for all 2011 there were only 109 asylum applications filed. Due to the fact that the airlines do not check passports in the Schengen area anymore, asylum seekers are flying to Denmark after arriving in Southern Europe, reports «The Copenhagen Post». Passengers to flights arriving from other Schengen countries often do not need to show a passport. And that allows the refugees to go to the country with the most favorable conditions for them to immigration.

Residents of countries outside the EU are not allowed to travel to Europe without a valid residence permit. However, changes in the rules of Schengen in **2010** state that airlines may voluntarily request the documents from the passengers of flights from other countries of the agreement. So, refugees are completely free to travel by plane inside the Schengen area. Such companies as SAS, Brussels Airlines and Air France do not require passenger's documents. Self-registration allows refugees to bypass documents check.

In 2012, the Danish police stopped 40 people during eleven spot checks on flights, which coming out of the Schengen States. Seven people have been deported, and nine had asked for asylum.

«NewsBalt» recalls, in April German Minister of Internal Affairs Hans-Peter Friedrich proposed to introduce border controls between Schengen countries. Together with French Minister of Internal Affairs Claude Guéant, Friedrich called for reform of Schengen rules. According to Friedrich, Europe should introduce border controls not only during major events, such as football competitions or political

conventions, but also for countries that can not hold back the wave of illegal immigrants.ⁱⁱ

Denmark has replaced Sweden at the helm of the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM). This country, more precisely, its representative Helle Pilsgaard will preside until the end of **June 2014**. HELCOM members are Germany, Finland, Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Poland, that is, the countries that have access to the Baltic Sea. Leadership committee changes every two years: its led by countries involved in turn, "passing the baton" in alphabetical order.ⁱⁱⁱ

Per Clausen, one of the deputies of the extreme left parliamentary party Enhedslisten predicted a revolution. He argues that the revolution would take place in the next 20 years: "We can just look at what's going on in southern Europe right now. Everything can also fail in Denmark, and the economic collapse will result in the population will realize that our politicians lack legitimacy. I do not know anyone in Enhedslisten, who do not believe in the revolution", - he said in an interview to «Berlingske». According to Clausen, the Revolution will put an end to capitalist society through the nationalization of banks, closing The Stock Exchanges, transfer of business management into the hands of workers, destruction of private property and the equalization of wages.

According to the politician, the revolution will be peaceful and will achieve its goals through general strikes. However, some things take longer than others, in particular the equalization of salaries: "It will take a generation, and I do not think anyone can imagine that this will happen within 20 years. I am sure that even under socialism, we need the economy and wages to encourage people to do the unattractive work", - he said.

The party Enhedslisten has 12 seats in parliament and has recently increased its support. According to polls, if elections were held now, then would vote for the extreme left at least 12% of the voters. The party proposes to abolish the police and military institution, disassemble EU, to strengthen unions and to create a classless society. Per Clausen is a member of the Danish Parliament in 2005. He was born in Norway, **February 20, 1955**. In **1992-1999, 2001-2008**, and from **2010** he was a member of the board of the Red-Green Alliance (Enhedslisten). Since **2000**, Per Clausen is a board member of the Danish Association of Masters and PhDs' "Unemployment insurance fund".^{iv}

Søren Jespersen, representative of the party «Dansk Folkeparti», spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Denmark said that the speech of premiere of Denmark in English in the European Parliament is "a disgrace to the Danish people". "Ever

since Denmark joined the EU in 1973, we fought like small lions to make Danish equal to other official languages in Europe”, - said Jespersen to newspaper «Politiken». - This required a considerable amount of energy and finance. Our MPs always speak Danish, as well as representatives of other countries use their own languages. Actually, that is why EU has interpreters.

So for me it is outrageous that Helle Thorning-Schmidt will speak at the European Parliament in English! "Responding to the same question - "If the EU is a unifying political project, really, why in this case "National pride" is so important?" Jespersen said, - "Yes, otherwise, we must prepare for German language to become a united language. The EU has the best translators in the world, without which politicians do not represent their work, and Thorning-Schmidt as well. Ironically, she spoke in Danish, when she was a parliamentarian, but now, as Prime Minister, she suddenly began to speak in English. I see it as farsighted plans to become president of the European Commission".^v

ⁱ <http://denmark.russiaregionpress.ru/archives/date/2012/07>

ⁱⁱ <http://www.news-balt.ru/detail/?ID=5190>

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://denmark-all.ru/index.php?start=24>

^{iv} <http://www.news-balt.ru/detail/?ID=5180>

^v <http://www.news-balt.ru/detail/?ID=5007>

FRANCE

On July 16 the French far-right party "National Front" has filed a lawsuit against Madonna because of the video, shown at one of her concerts in Paris.

In the video, broadcasted on the big screen during the show, there appeared a picture of party leader Marine Le Pen with a swastika superimposed on her face. Immediately after this the screen displays a portrait of a man resembling Adolph Hitler.

As vice-president of the National Front Florian Filippo had said, such a comparison is "disgusting and unacceptable". According to him, this video is look like a provocation and a lawsuit against the pop singer will be filed next week, reports the BBC News.¹

"If she wants to attract attention to himself, let it will have the usual things, like throw her underwear," - said vice-president of the "National Front" Florian Filippo.

- Singers must sing, and politicians - work in politics. At the request of Marine Le Pen, we filed a lawsuit to protect her honor and the honor of the millions of her voters".

According to representatives of the "National Front", Madonna is also not shy of using her usual methods. As part of her ongoing tour, at a concert in Istanbul, the 53-year-old singer showed striptease - first bared breasts, and then demonstrated to the conservative Turkish public other parts of the body too - to the rapture of the male audience.

In Israel, Madonna appeared on stage with the model of Kalashnikov assault rifle and imitated gunfight, prompting outrage of human rights organizations, which saw it as an allusion to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

There is no "Slander" article in France, so most likely, they will try to judge Madonna Louise Ciccone for inciting hatred - for the same article as designer John Galliano, who last year was sentenced to a fine of 6000 Euros for his anti-Semitic acts.

No matter what will be the outcome of the trial that had not yet started, both sides, in fact, had already won - even those in France who were never interested in the art of Madonna talk about her now, while an army of fans of the queen of pop music around the world now knows, who Marine Le Pen is, and what is her political platform. After all, a bad PR is, as it is known - is also a PR.²

On July 6, the site "However" (Odnako), quoted Jean-Marc Ayrault (Jean-Marc Hérault), the Prime Minister, about another victory of the minority rights over the rights of the majority in the advanced world. "In the first half of **2013**, the right to marriage and adoption will be available to all couples, without discrimination of any kind", - said Prime Minister, speaking on **Tuesday** before members of Parliament. Recall that legalization of the gay marriage was one of the campaign promises of Francois Hollande (François Hollande), who became president in **May 2012**. But Nicolas Sarkozy has repeatedly said earlier that he opposes same-sex unions.

So-called civil unions between same-sex couples are allowed in France since **1999**, but they provide limited benefits compared with the official spouses. In early **2011**, there was an attempt to challenge a ban on same-sex marriage in the Constitutional Court of France. However, the court ruled that the articles of the Civil Code, in which marriage is treated only as a union between a man and a woman, are constitutional.

Meanwhile, the American social network Facebook announced new icons to denote same-sex marriage, in which a pair of traditional "bride and groom" is replaced by a schematic representation of same-sex couple.³

On **July 10**, it became known that Francois Hollande is going to put before Parliament a bill on criminalizing denial of the genocide of the Turks against the Armenians. Francois demands that Parliament turn its attention to the new bill. It should be noted that the former president of France, Nicolas Sarkozy failed to legitimize the project.

It is worth noting that Laurent Fabius, the current Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, said that during the analysis of the project by the Constitutional Court of France, it was agreed that the bill is unconstitutional.⁴

On **July 5, 2012** the European Court of Human Rights ruled that the French authorities have to pay 4.5 million Euros for the full restoration of the rights of Jehovah's Witnesses in case of the illegal tax. Such a tax, according to the Court, constituted an interference with the right of Witnesses to freedom of religion.

Last year, on **June 30, 2011**, the Court concluded that the French authorities had violated the rights of Jehovah's Witnesses, trying to retroactively claim a 60 percent tax on all religious donations made by Jehovah's Witnesses in France in the period from **1993** to **1996**. The Court invited the parties to resolve the issue in the negotiations, but because the French government insisted on the legitimacy of excessive taxes, an amicable agreement was impossible.

In a judgment of **July 5**, this year, the Court ordered France to eliminate "all the consequences" of the tax. Apart from the fact that the government of this country should return to 4,590,295 Euros, which were confiscated at the time of submission of the tax along with interest on that amount, it is also obliged to pay Witnesses 55,000 Euros as a compensation of costs and expenses. It is expected that the full restoration of the rights and will involve the removal of all arrests on property that Jehovah's Witnesses own and use in Louviers.

André Carbonneau, one of the lawyers representing the interests of Jehovah's Witnesses in the case, said: "We hope that this decision will encourage the French authorities to act more carefully before using legal instruments, such as taxation, to restrict religious freedom of its citizens".

G. R. Brown, a representative of the global governance of Jehovah's Witnesses in New York, said: "It is clear that the Government's efforts to put an end to our biblical educational activities in the country through the financial instruments had come to nothing. We share the joy over this decision with our fellow believers in France and the other citizens of this country, who have the right to agree with the Christian message, which we bring or reject it".⁵

200 new mosques are currently under construction in France at the same time. They are funded by individuals, Islamic countries, Muslim World League, and the funds of Saudi Arabia, - notes SalamNews. In total, in France today, there are about 2,200 mosques - in general, they occupy an area of 300,000 square meters. The largest mosque "Grand Mosque" is in the fifth district of Paris. The only mosque with a minaret was built in **1924**, funded by the Government of Algeria.

However, according to estimates of French Council of the Islamic faith, every Muslim is supposed to have at least 1 sq. m for religious rites, and therefore the number of mosques should double.⁶

On the eve of the meeting of Hollande and Merkel on **July 8**, in France, graves of German soldiers were desecrated. The Ministry of Internal Affairs of France stated that about forty graves of German soldiers killed in World War II, have been vandalized. The incident happened at a military cemetery (Saint-Étienne-à-Arnes) in the north of France a few hours before the meeting of the two leaders, which is dedicated to the historic reconciliation between France and Germany after the two world wars.⁷

On **July 3**, French police arrested the administrator of an extremist website, who is suspected of aiding terrorist network first "Al-Qaeda", - said the TV channel "Al Jazeera", with reference to the statement by the Paris prosecutor's office. Arrested is a native of Tunisia born in **1977**. His name is not reported. Presumably, he coordinated financial flows of "Al-Qaeda" and other terrorist groups, and also was recruiting terrorists.

The man lived in Toulon in southern France, but acted, as considered, in several countries. Police had tracked him down for almost a year and arrested him on **June 29**, but only announced the arrest at **July 3**. On the same day he was interrogated. The detained was charged with preliminary charges of preparing terrorist acts and the financing of terrorist groups.

How the evidence of his involvement in terrorist activities were collected, not reported. It is only noted that the investigation had analyzed thousands of emails that were sent to representatives of terrorist groups.

This is the first known case of detention of suspected terrorists since French President Francois Hollande had entered into the office. In **March 2012**, in Toulouse terrorist Mohammed Mera who had sympathized with "Al-Qaeda" shot and killed three Marines, four children and a rabbi. Special Forces of the French police later killed him during the assault on his house. Terrorist called his act a revenge for sending French troops to Afghanistan, and to Israel for the killing of Palestinian children.⁸

In the province of Aveyron, 480km. from Paris, a young woman was attacked for allowed herself to have fun during Ramadan. A girl, who grew up in a family of immigrants from Morocco, returned after the evening party to her home. Suddenly, two cars appeared in front of her car, out of which jumped seven unknowns. сообщает Newsru.co.il. After pulling the woman by force out of the car, the men began to beat her, shouting at the same time: "You are a disgrace to Islam, you are having fun during Ramadan," - reported Newsru.co.il.

After the men left the place of the crime, the victim came to her house. After a while she came back out to report the attack to police. However, it appeared that the attackers followed her all the time. The woman was attacked again, this time by man armed with sticks who threatened that she dared not go anywhere with complaints. In the end, the woman ended up in the hospital with multiple bruises and abrasions. The police conduct an investigation.⁹

Francois Hollande admitted responsibility of France for the deportation of French Jews to Nazi camps. "The truth is that this crime was committed in France and the

French. Much of the credit goes to President Jacques Chirac because on **July 16, 1995**, he had acknowledged this truth", - quotes the French leader Euronews. Hollande said that the French Republic will firmly combat all manifestations of anti-Semitic statements and that can make the French Jews feel themselves in their country.

The President made such a statement at a ceremony marking the 70th anniversary of the events in the Velodrome Diver (d'Iver). From there, in 1942, the French police sent 13 thousand Jews to Nazi death camps. In total, according to official estimates, from **1942 to 1944** about 76 thousand Jews were deported from France.¹⁰

On **July 14**, Russian nationalists had celebrated the Bastille Day in their own way. On this day, the design of the plant "Flacon", where cultural events are held in celebration of the "Day of France" stickers was found with agitation slogans against the President of France. "Hollande - not my president", - this statement was a continuation of a large-scale campaign by the same name, launched by nationalists France and supported by the French, who believe that the election of François Hollande as president was illegitimate because he won it through the voice of Muslim immigrants.

Russian nationalists also pasted stickers "Mohammed Mera. Chance for France?" reminding of the growing terrorist threat from Muslim extremists.

In France, a group that is actively campaigning on both issues is the right-wing organization "Block Identiter", which, together with other patriotic movements, created a website against Hollande, which literally translates as "not my president» - www.pasmonpresident.com, through which it conducts propaganda against President-elect Hollande. "Block Identiter" also held several meetings with the slogans "Hollande - not my president!" such as meeting in Nice, near the headquarters of the Socialist Party.¹¹

¹ <http://www.euromag.ru/france/23435.html>

² <http://www.newsland.ru/news/detail/id/997151/>

³ <http://www.amic.ru/news/185852/>

⁴ <http://www.profi-forex.org/news/entry1008131008.html>

⁵ http://www.jw-russia.org/news/france/release20120711_u.htm

⁶ <http://pn14.info/?p=118094>

⁷ <http://www.newsland.ru/news/detail/id/992009/>

⁸ <http://www.newsland.ru/news/detail/id/989410/>

⁹ <http://www.newsland.ru/news/detail/id/1004826/>

¹⁰ <http://www.newsland.ru/news/detail/id/1001189/>

¹¹ <http://www.newsland.ru/news/detail/id/996331/>

ROMANIA

A diplomatic scandal between Hungary and Romania continues to simmer. The neighbors did not find a compromise because of the attempt to rebury the remains of one Hungarian poet in his ethnic homeland in Romania. Romanian authorities consider life and work of Joseph Nyiro (József Nyírő), who sympathized with the Nazis and did not hide his anti-Semitic views too controversial. But the ruling coalition of conservatives in Hungary calls Nyiro a spokesman for national ideas of Hungarians. "The victory is a destiny of the nation who has a son whom fear even when he is dead. Although we should not be afraid of him", - said Laszlo Kever (chairman of the Hungarian Parliament) to a gathering of representatives of local ethnic-cultural centers of Hungary.

Romanian Prime Minister Victor Ponta condemned attempts of numerous followers Nyiro to rebury the remains of the poet in his hometown Odorheiu Secuiesc. Prior to **1920**, it was part of Austria-Hungary and called Seykeyudvargey. In a statement the Romanian government called the event a provocation of the Hungarian right-wing radicals. However, the official Bucharest will act according to the norms of a united Europe, not to appease the forces that seek to sow discord between Hungary and Romania, the government said in a communiqué.

Now City Hall of the administrative center Odorheiu Secuiesc (Harghita county) in Transylvania banned ceremonial reburial of the Hungarian poet Jozsef Nyiro, who comes from this region.

Already at the beginning of the diplomatic row between Hungary and Romania Agnes Vadai (Ágnes Vadai), MP of unregistered in the Hungarian parliament faction "Democratic Platform", which broke away from the Socialists, in the conference room speak directly to Prime Minister Viktor Orbán. She asked why the ruling coalition of conservatives in society again magnifies the cult dictator Miklos Horthy (Miklós Horthy), member of the Nazi coup, and a Nazi war criminal Franz Szalasi and, in addition, also a poet Joseph Nyiro.

But Deputy Prime Minister Tibor Navracsics who temporary was taking the place of Orbán in Parliament, advised Vaydai to read "A short course of the Communist Party" again. He said that after the war in the ranks of the Hungarian Communists one could find many "repainted" salashists.

Irrespective of the debate of political opponents on the topic, Commissioner of the Hungarian Parliament for reburial of Nyiro, Oliver Prather, noted that there are no legal grounds for banning burial of the remains of the poet. Prather argues that this ceremony is just postponed until the local elections in Romania will finished, so as not to tease the local National radicals.ⁱ

The border agreement between the Republic of Moldova and Romania, signed in Bucharest in **2010**, by Prime Minister of Moldova Vlad Filat and Teodor

Baconschi, who served as Minister of Foreign Affairs of Romania at above time, will be ratified by the end of this year.

This was announced by the speaker of the parliament, the Democratic Party leader Marian Lupu on national radio. "In the autumn of this year, we plan to ratify the European Charter for Regional Languages, which was signed by the Republic of Moldova 20 years ago. Likely just before the end of this year a border treaty with Romania, signed in **2010** will also be ratified", - said Lupu.

He said that the Democratic Party of Moldova will make a legislative initiative, the work on it took than two years, which concerns the indexation of pensions, as well as draft amendments to the legislation on the introduction of a single tax in agriculture. In addition, DPM will propose amendments to the state budget for increasing the income and expenditure in the agricultural sector, writes the "Tribune".ⁱⁱ

On **July 3**, in Bucharest, was the first meeting of the Intergovernmental Commission Romania - Moldova on European integration. As noted in the report of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, the first meeting was held by Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei Marga, together with Leonard Orban, the Minister for European Affairs of the Romania and Iurie Leanca (Iurie Leancă), Vice-Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and European Integration of Moldova.

The Commission is a mechanism to support Moldova in the process of its European integration through the implementation of specific projects that help the convergence of Moldova and the EU. The first meeting of the Commission aims to support immediate priorities of Kishinev in relations with the European Union, namely the negotiation of a deep and comprehensive free trade EU (DCFTA) - Moldova and the liberalization of the visa regime.

The main areas that will be discussed at the meeting concern the following topics of interest to the European course of Moldova: food safety, harmonization of legislation, justice and the fight against discrimination, domestic affairs.

The first joint meeting of the governments of Romania and Moldova, which was held in Iasi, March 3, 2012, was signed by the Action Plan for the implementation of the Joint Declaration on Strategic Partnership between Romania and the Republic of Moldova on the European integration of Moldova. One purpose of the document was called the creation of the Intergovernmental Group Romania – Republic of Moldova on the European integration.ⁱⁱⁱ

Delegation of the Romanian ultranationalist National Christian Movement «Noua Dreaptă» (New Right) is not allowed on the territory of Ukraine. Car, where a group was seating, was detained at the Ukrainian border and held for 5 hours, after

which the Border Security officials said that the movement's leader Sergiu Lascu was declared persona non grata in Ukraine and was denied entry to its territory for five years.

The reason for this decision, according to the movement was the organization "in Southern Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina actions that "threaten the territorial integrity of the Ukrainian state"" Therefore, after the protocol had been filed the car with «Noua Dreaptă» delegation was sent back.

On this occasion, the movement's leader Sergiu Lascu stated that "no prohibition, and no artificial boundary can stop the sacred struggle for the liberation of the land of our ancestors, captured by aliens".

"Bessarabia is a Romanian land. As well as Northern Bukovina and county of Hertz. We will fight for this land, because it belongs to us. If the Ukrainian security services believe that with such a ban can they stop the fight for the liberation of the Romanian people, they are sorely mistaken, we will not retreat a single inch! If not me, then others will come to my place, but it will be completed. We remember who we are and where the borders of our country", - said Lascu. ^{iv}

Over the last three years at the initiative of the National Christian Movement «Noua Dreaptă» a broad campaign was launched to promote the ideas rumynizm and unionism, and in **December 2011** announced its intention to move to get the status of political party.^v

The failed impeachment of the President of Romania called "Băsescu phenomenon" and considered in the overall context of the growth of patriotic and nationalist sentiments in Europe as strengthen of the tendency that is dangerous for the EU.^{vi} Trying to take down Basescu (Băsescu) through democratic procedures can only lead to aggravation of the internal political struggle, including the use force by the opposing sides.^{vii}

The decision of the Romanian Parliament on **July 6**, on the question of impeachment of Basescu was far from unanimous: 258 of 432 deputies present at the session voted "yes". MPs from the National Liberal Party justified its proposal by violation of the constitution, allegedly authorized by the President in **2010**, when he introduced austerity measures in the country and limited powers of the court "over the head" of the Prime Minister. The paper on impeachment, developed by the National Liberal Party, stressed that it "may be considered a serious violation of the constitution, and is reason enough to get Traian Basescu out of the office".

10 days later -on **July 16** - Acting President of Romania Crin Antonescu ordered

a referendum on the final displacement of President Basescu. This was the beginning of a new round of confrontation between the ruling coalition of the premiere Ponta and presidential Democratic-Liberal Party that is in opposition. Diplomatic sources in the EU on the condition of anonymity have predicted for the coming months, "continued political tensions between Basescu and the center-left majority". A similar view was expressed by a local political analyst Alexandru Radu. According to him, "after the referendum it would be expected that the two camps will reconsider their positions in order to find a compromise. However, in Romania political conflicts are personified, making it impossible to find a solution".^{viii}

Romanian media also predict a further aggravation of confrontation. According to the daily Romania Libera, Traian Basescu returning to the presidential palace "did not calm the political situation, on the contrary, it further ignited a war between the two camps." The paper considers that not Basescu, but rather the ruling Social-Liberal Alliance was now in a "delicate situation".⁹ Now the situation in Romania has a higher intensity, and at the heart of the confrontation - the socio-economic issues. And nationalism of Traian Basescu himself, who speaks, in particular, for the absorption of Moldova, Romania as well as complicated relations between Bucharest and Brussels only exacerbate the problem.

ⁱhttp://nowostimira.com/news/mezhdu_vengrijej_i_rumyniej_razgorelsja_diplomaticheskij_skandal/2012-07-30-2321

(http://nowostimira.com/news/a_diplomatic_scandal_flared_between_Hungary_and_Romunia/2012-07-30-2321)

ⁱⁱ <http://www.nr2.ru/policy/395566.html>

ⁱⁱⁱ <http://www.blackseanews.net/read/40774/>

^{iv} <http://gksn.org.ua/novosti/rumynskih-nacionalistov-ne-pustili-na-teritoriyu-ukrainy.html> (*http://gksn.org.ua/novostiRomanian_nationalists_were_not_allowed_into_Ukraine.html*)

^v <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/43580>

^{vi} <http://interaffairs.ru/read.php?item=8650>

^{vii} <http://www.fondsk.ru/pview/2012/08/01/trajan-besesku-kak-zerkalo-evropejskogo-nacionalizma.html> (*http://www.fondsk.ru/pview/2012/08/01/Traian_Basescu_as_a_mirror_of_European_nationalism.html*)

^{viii} AFP 300844 GMT JUL 12

Conclusion

The growth of the ultra-nationalism in Europe evokes the atmosphere of 1930s - warns historian Geoffrey Roberts.¹

Professor Jeffrey Roberts believes the rise of extreme nationalists in Europe test for the international concept of democracy - without predictable results. However, the scientist hopes that European democracy can survive the current crisis is due to the "democratic culture, democratic organizations, which are much stronger in Europe than they were before the Second World War".

"The extreme nationalist movement in Europe is not a new phenomenon", - said in an interview with RT News Geoffrey Roberts.²

- Recently, the political influence of nationalism is very strong, and in various European countries far right had appeared. I think this is due to economic and political challenges facing Europe today. This is an ominous threat to the future of European Union. If the euro zone collapses, the most likely scenario is that it will be replaced by various nationalist fronts. The question is what it forms of nationalism would it be, will they be extreme and dangerous. Events of the Second World War, in particular, in the 1930s, when there was a crisis like the one we are experiencing now can serve us as a lesson. Then, the result was extreme nationalism, the emergence of a number of authoritarian and Nazi regimes in Europe.

To the question - can the unity of a united Europe be a magical tool against the rise of nationalism, the respondent replied: "I do not think this is a panacea, but I sincerely hope that the European Union will stand. Despite its drawbacks, the European Union is better than an ultra-nationalist alternative. The collapse of the European Union and the growth of the extreme forms of nationalism in Europe could pose a serious problem for Russia.

¹ <http://mixednews.ru/archives/21331>

² <http://fromthetrenchesworldreport.com/fall-of-eu-could-help-a-new-hitler-come-to-power/18205/>

SCANDINAVIA AND THE BALTIC STATES

Introduction

Self comes first - in **July**, the Baltic countries and Finland turned to the European Commission calling for an appropriate response to the increasing flow of visitors from Eastern neighboring countries, mainly from Russia, for which in the future Visa-free regime may be introduced.

The Ministers of Internal Affairs of Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia and Finland signed an appeal to the Commissioner for Home Affairs Cecilia Malmstrom, insisting that the EU should first introduce advanced border control technology, and then decide on the visa-free regime.

"The purpose of this appeal - is to get the Commissioner to pay attention to quickly growing number of arrivals through the eastern external borders of the EU. Related to this is a package of so-called progressive boundaries that provides for closer cooperation of the EU that is being considered", - said to BNS the head of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Lithuania Arturas Melianas (Artūras Melianas).¹

FINLAND

Dr. Ephraim Zuroff - Israeli historian of American origin, the head of the Jerusalem office of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, visited Finland with the presentation of his book «Operation Last Chance» in Finnish. However, in Helsinki and Turku - the city where a presentation was planned, Dr Zuroff was met not only by boycott, but even more - with several provocations. Finnish National Broadcasting Company «Yleisradio» boycotted the visit of Zuroff without mentioning it in a single word, as well as the main periodical in Finland - the newspaper «Helsingin Sanomat», also did not print a single word about the event on their pages. A possible reason for such a reaction is the effect of the Baltic nationalists in Finland.²

Finnish prosecutors opened a criminal case against the Finn, who had threatened on the Internet to kill a Russian citizen Rimma Salonen, whose child was abducted by Finnish diplomat and illegally brought into the trunk of a car in Finland. Man intended to commit the crime for 10 000 Euro. The Finnish prosecutors accuse of

threatening to kill this Hannibal Lecter fan. On this article of law, the man could face up to two years in prison.³

In late **July**, the chairman of the organization, "Finland without Nazism", the founder and active member of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Finland's Petri Krohn was arrested and deported from the Estonia by a government security agency. The official reason for this reaction is that the Krohn had attempted to protest against the notorious Sinimae - international Nazi festival. In fact, Mr. Krohn was planning to participate in the celebration of the anniversary of his sister Irene, in Haapsalu.⁴

¹ <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5882.html> (*obzor - review (Engl.)*)

² <http://www.turku.fi/Public/default.aspx?contentid=367945&nodeid=2773>

³ <http://kp.ru/online/news/1217734/>

⁴ <http://www.iltasanomat.fi/kotimaa/art-1288486951870.html>

LATVIA

Introduction

The hottest topic related to current events, was... musical competition "New Wave".¹ Many are not happy that Latvia became the center of international attention, - because this competition is conducted primarily in Russian. Therefore xenophobic moods used by politicians and are fueled even more.

In general, the political lull is due to Saeima vacation - but the parliament met in extraordinary session, to reduce the possibility of citizens to initiate a referendum on the bills they propose. It is hardly accidental that this idea arose only when the procedure of the referendum began to be used to challenge the rigid ethnic politics - in matters of language and citizenship.

In addition to the issues relating to the events of the month, the hot topic became a topic of reconciliation of veterans of World War II, and the establishment of a special status for them - in disputed circumstances raised by President.

Legislation

On **July 3**, President A. Berzins (A. Bērziņš) after a meeting with veterans of the Red Army² has expressed willingness to support the bill on the status of the participant of the Second World War.³

On **July 4**, the head of the Society of "national soldiers" (SS legionnaires) E. Skreyya said in the daily "Latvijas Avīze" (Latvijas Avīze), that the status can be given only to those soldiers of Red Army, who were citizens of Latvia until **1940**, were not regular officers, and was not involved in partisan or subversive connections. The head of the society of "national partisans" O. Stephens explained that the Red partisans "killed the Latvian people".⁴

On **July 9**, the Saeima deputy R. Razhukas (Reform Party) expressed support for the bill, saying that "the goals of all Latvians during the war were right: some fought against the Nazis, others - for Latvia".⁵

On **July 9**, President A. Berzins called to determine language requirements for municipal MPs, that have recently existed, but excluded because of a technical error.⁶ It should be noted, that in **2002**, under international pressure Latvia abolished similar requirements for the candidates, but later brought them back to the deputies.

On **July 18**, the Saeima subcommittee on changes to the Citizenship Act had decided during the work on amendments that dual citizenship can be granted to those who live in the countries of EU, NATO and a number of others countries, as well as those with which Latvia will have a treaty on double citizenship. However, to obtain it people would have to request special permission from the government.⁷

On **July 23**, the Saeima speaker S. Aboltina ("Unity") stated that the pours could save up a centime a day to pay for the certification of their signature in the process of initiating a referendum by citizens.⁸

On **July 26**, Saeima, despite the objections of the opposition, approved amendments to the law on referendums, earlier returned to him by the President for reconsideration, with a few changes - now amendments require from the initiators of the bill from September 1 to collect 50,000 signatures before the collection of the rest of the signatures is started by CEC (the Central Election Commission).⁹ The Saeima's haste is probably associated with collecting signatures for the granting of citizenship to "non-citizens"¹⁰ that's going on right now (prior to the entry of amendments into force the initiators need to collect 10,000 notarized signatures). President or one-third of deputies has the right to suspend the entry of amendments into force.

The government's actions

On **July 2**, at the end of the test concerning "the lesson of patriotism" by people in the form of the Latvian SS Legion in a private kindergarten "Putsite" in March, the Education Minister R. Kilis (Reform Party) expressed his intention to make amendments to the legislation to ban weapons in schools and kindergartens.¹¹

On **July 9**, the Latvian Foreign Ministry praised Switzerland's role in the International Organization of la Francophonie (OIF), which promotes French language and culture¹², thus showing double standards, considering the spring attacks of police on Days of Russian culture where, with the support of Russia, Russian culture is popularized.

On **July 13**, the Justice Minister J. Bordans (National Union) refused to give a concrete answer to the question of whether the government should return the property to Jewish organizations. The dispute with the prime minister on the issue earlier was the reason for the resignation of the previous Minister of Justice, Mr. Berzins (National Association).¹³

On **July 18**, the State Language Center (under the Ministry of Justice), reported an increase by 74% in the number of complaints about possible violations of the law

on the state language and the growing number of fines which is 22% more compared with the first half of last year.¹⁴

On **July 19**, President Berzins sent a letter to a number of organizations of veterans of World War II (excluding, however, the largest organization of veterans of the Red Army, whose representatives he met earlier in the month - possibly because it mostly consists of non-Latvians). In the letter, he called for reconciliation and unity based on the following ideas: the Second World War was a result of a criminal Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact, in that war there were no winners, the purpose of the negotiations - the understanding that those who fought under foreign flags, fought on both sides should recognize as memorial days the days of the opposite-side fighters on **March 16** and **May 9**, and on **May 8** as a general day of remembrance.¹⁵ In the Russian media, the statement of the President, that during World War II, there were no winners, had received an especially critical response.¹⁶ Defense Minister A. Pabriks ("Unity") wished success to the idea Berzins, but urged caution and said that we should not give up rendering homage to the SS legionnaires who fought on the side of Nazi Germany.¹⁷

In the daily "Latvijas Avize" O.E. Birinsh Berzins criticized the president's idea of reconciliation of veterans of World War II, saying that one can not ignore the question of who fought on the right side - as if, "there is only one separation - to fight for an independent, free and Democratic Latvia or for the renewal of Latvia with the status of the Russian province. And those who have fought under the red flag, freely chose which side to fight by running away with the Red Army, because they have already betrayed Latvia, mired themselves in the first year of occupation, or even before that (...). Others, who admits that they fought under foreign flags, and hoped and believed that Latvia will once again be free, and that their contribution to the struggle to restore the State and will provide an opportunity to restore the pre-war republic, "require a common language of instruction and a ban on "against-government" organizations".¹⁸

On **July 24**, the government approved a report on the implementation of Latvia's Framework Convention on National Minorities. The report ignored many events, such as decisions of the European Court of Human Rights on the pensions of non-citizens and the UN Committee on Human Rights on the writing of non-Latvian names in the documents which Latvia did not fulfill, but it is recognized that more than 40% (i.e., more than 120 000) non-citizens were born in Latvia¹⁹, and the fact that more than 90% of Latvian residents know the Russian language.²⁰

On **July 24**, the head of the Management of general and vocational education reported that results of the Latvian language examination of students in Daugavpils, most Slavic of large cities, had declined slightly, because as of this year the same assessment criteria for the graduates of Latvian and non-Latvian schools was introduced.²¹

On **July 24th**, member of the Riga City Council O. Pulks ("Unity") stated that the blocking of traffic planned for **November 11** on the Quay in Riga for providing the discotheque of the contest "New Wave" are a mockery of Riga and Latvia. Riga Mayor Ushakov (Center for Harmony) ironically dismissed Pulk's criticism.²²

On **July 26**, Minister of Culture Jean-Jaunzeme Grende (National Union) said that the organizers of the international contest "New Wave" have forgotten that they are not "at home", and that they do not honor the Latvian values²³. And also, that on **November 11**, the only events of national importance that will support the national identity could be provided on the Quay in Riga.²⁴

President Berzins, though unlike its predecessor Zatlers, he had decided not to attend the contest²⁵, however, noted that he does not see anything bad about it.²⁶

On **July 25** and **26**, the State Language Center gave conflicting information about whether it has found violations in posters of contest.^{27,28} Meanwhile, it is mentioned that during competition was a problem that signs caused fines for parking were written only in Latvian.²⁹

On **July 27**, the social anthropologist K. Sedlenieks in an interview to the daily «Diena» drew attention to the fact that the concert in honor of the anniversary of MTV on the Quay in Riga did not cause protests and said that disco "New Wave" is perceived as a problem, because "it's Russians".³⁰

On **July 31**, the artist A. Liepins in daily "Latvijas Avize" interpreted the permission on disco, "the message on the spaces of Russia is clear: after "Nasha Jurmala" (naša Jurmala) it will be "Nasha Riga" (naša Riga). Well, maybe not directly, but with this subtext, to say the least".³¹

On **July 30**, the Justice Minister J. Bordans (National Union) asked the Register of Enterprises to explain the legality of registration of the party "For the native language" (the party that initiated the referendum for making Russian a second state language), stating that it is impossible to register the party that is hostile to the State.³²

The party objected to the statements of the Minister as defamatory.³³ Meanwhile, in the Saeima amendments were filed to increase twice the number of citizens who have the right to establish a party.³⁴

Hate Crimes

On **July 15**, the failure of the Security Police (subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs) in the beginning of criminal proceedings on the fact of damage to

a wreath laid by anti-fascists at the Freedom Monument on **March 16**, on the eve of the march in honor of SS legionnaires had become known.³⁵

On **July 20**, a similar refusal to initiate a criminal investigation into the **June** electronic mailing of threatening letters to several politicians and human rights activists, that author called the "Russian pigs", was obtained ostensibly due to the failure of victims to cooperate. That is denied by at least one of the politicians, I. Gears ("For the native language"), who had appealed to the police.³⁶

On **July 24**, it had become known, that the police delay to start criminal proceedings concerning the persecution of the former head of personnel department of a major Soviet company that allegedly had damaged the lives of many Latvians.³⁷

Civil society

On **July 1**, in the city center, there was a march of "Center of Gustav Tselminsh" led by I. Shishkin and William Freimanis, who stated that the Nazis stopped the crimes of the Soviet government, and this is a cause for celebration. An "Association against Nazism", part of the International Human Rights Movement "World without Nazism", had led a protest-picket.³⁸

On **July 4**, in Riga, next to the memorial ceremony dedicated to the day of memory of the Holocaust, the organization "Perkonkrusts"³⁹ featuring Ivan Shishkin and William Freimanis held a picket with the slogans "Latvia - for Latvians", "Down with the government of Zionist lackeys!".⁴⁰

On **July 4**, the National Association expressed support for the "Ukrainian patriots", protesting against the adoption of the law on the basis of state language policy (that gives the status of a regional language to a number of languages in some regions).⁴¹

On **July 5**, the owner of the bakery "Laci" N. Skaugis disavowed Russophobic statements that appeared last year in the press under his name and said that the statements had not particularly affected of his business, despite calls for a boycott.⁴²

On **July 7**, 68-year-old national-radical U. Freimanis was found dead. His followers believe that he was the victim of the security services. The Saeima deputy A. Loskutov ("Unity") rejected this version: "Even if it's a conspiracy theory, then why did they decide to remove him now?"⁴³ The president of the Institute for European Studies A. Gaponenko did not reject the version, because Freimanis "voiced what those in power wanted to do but in silence" and "they did

not want to judge him publicly, because it would undermine many of the supporting pillars of the current regime".⁴⁴

On **July 9**, Vyacheslav Dombrowski, the deputy chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Reform Party said that Ya. Vilnitis, the deputy chairman of the same party, contradicted the party's position when he said that it is necessary to take care first of all about the Latvian people.⁴⁵

On **July 15**, a public organization "Association against Nazism" suggested to Saeima fractions to declare **July 1** (day of the fall of Riga in 1941) a day of the memory of Nazi occupation.⁴⁶ Saeima deputy Ya Dombrava (National Unity) said that in such a case **May 9**⁴⁷ should also be declared a day of mourning. In the online survey on the Latvian-speaking portal diena.lv 50,5% of the respondents supported the idea of NU, while 43.8% rejected it.⁴⁸

On **July 24**, the head of the Institute of European Studies A. Gaponenko, studying the recently published data of last year's census, said that 165 thousand people routinely use Latgalian language. Referring to the fact that 70% of those who consider themselves Latgalians fluent in Latgalian language (in government statistics, they are ranked ethnic Latvians), the author concludes that there are 236,000 Latgalians in the country or 12.6%, and without taking them into account Latvians would not be the majority.⁴⁹

On **July 24**, the head of the Saeima Commission on Human Rights I. Murniece (National Unity) in an interview with the daily "Latvijas Avize" said that he considers it necessary to study the question why 274,000 people voted in a referendum for the Russian language, waiting for "many unexpected and unpleasant things" from it, pointing out that "not only the older generation is coming on **May 9** to the so-called Victory Monument, every year there is more and more young people. Russia continues to expand its influence, "and talks about the discrimination in the labor market...Latvians!"^{50 51}

On **July 25**, the SEB bank refused to open an account for the party "For the native language".⁵²

On **July 25**, it was reported that the Central District Court of Riga after the initial failure took up the claim of V. Linderman, the party leader, "For native language", against Vaira Vike-Freiberg, the former President, who claimed that Linderman was detained with propaganda material against the independence of Latvia.⁵³

On **July 28**, a gathering of veterans of the Estonian SS divisions was held in the Estonian Sinimae. Guest from Latvia, student O. Krigers, representative of "National Power", said that the Wehrmacht was a lesser evil than the Red Army.⁵⁴

On **July 29**, Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development E. Sprudzhs (Reform Party) said that his party is against the creation of a "Latvian" block on the election.⁵⁵

On **July 30**, Ventspils Mayor A. Lembergs ("Latvia and Ventspils") said in an interview to PRO100 TV that at the highest levels of government, there are people sympathetic to fascism, specifically pointing to the former Minister of Culture S. Elerte ("Unity"), now she is a counselor to Prime Minister.⁵⁶

Media

On **July 16**, the analyst Alexander Berdnikov, former advisor to the Minister of Culture, in an interview to PRO100 TV suggested that between Latvians and Russian there is no real contact and for the inter-community dialogue to start - Russians must fight for their rights.⁵⁷

On **July 17**, public attention was drawn to the statements of Ya. Rozkalns (Ya Rožkalns), Chevalier of the Order of the Three Stars, in the newspaper «DDD» that orthodoxy is "the faith of our dangerous neighbor", and "who owns the economic power, controls the political process. Many Latvians marry a Russian. Russians own a large part of our economy, a lot of property and a large area".⁵⁸

On **July 28**, demographer Ilmars Mezhs said in an interview with the state Latvijas radio that mass immigration, expected in the recovery of the economy, is threatening the Latvian language and culture.⁵⁹

Conclusion

Even amid the relative calm, the xenophobic politicians found occasion to stir passions against the Russian language - in the music competition, popularizing Latvia. The President, however, did not support the hysteria over this and took another step, which has advantages: advanced an initiative of reconciliation of veterans of World War II - but on a platform that lacks condemnation of pro-Nazi collaboration and recognition of the anti-Hitler coalition.

The fact that the general attitude of the political elite against minorities leads to a threat to the democratic rights of Latvians themselves, was revealed by the adoption of amendments to the law on referendums, which make it difficult for ordinary citizens to initiate legislation.

¹ *“New Wave” – The Traditional competition of singers for many years takes place in Jurmala with participation of Russian pop music. (Editor's note)*

² http://www.president.lv/pk/content/?cat_id=605&art_id=19682

³ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/prezident-gotov-podderzhat-zakonoproekt-o-status-uchastnika-vtoroj-mirovoj-vojni.d?id=42482960>

(http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/President is ready to support the bill on the status of the participant of the Second World War.d?id=42482960)

⁴ http://la.lv/index2.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=354243:sarkanie-noziedznieki-rpus-izlguma

⁵ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/razhuks-nuzhen-zakon-o-veteranah-pora-prekratit-voynu.d?id=42495020>

(http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/Razuks: we need a law on veterans, it's time to end the war.d?id=42495020)

⁶ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/berzinsh-prizval-opredelit-yazykovye-trebovaniya-k-deputatam.d?id=42495350>

(http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/Berzins called to determine language requirements for MPs.d?id=42495350)

⁷ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/podkomissiya-sejma-dogovorilas-o-dvojnomo-grazhdanstve-dlya-zhivuschih-za-rubezhom-latyshej.d?id=42519390>

(http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/The Sub-Commission of the Seimas agreed on dual citizenship for Latvians living abroad.d?id=42519390)

⁸ <http://www.apollo.lv/zinas/abolina-mazturigajiem-kuri-velesies-rosinat-referendumus-iesaka-krat-pa-santimam/523064>

⁹ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/novye-pravila-referendumov-50000-podpisej-za-sobstvennyj-schet.d?id=42539204>

(http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/New rules for referendums: 50000 signatures on "own account".d?id=42539204)

¹⁰ www.zaravnieprava.lv

¹¹ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/skandal-v-detsadike-pucite-kilis-zapretit-oruzhie-v-detsadah.d?id=42478888>

(http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/a-scandal-in-the-kindergarden-pucite-kilis-forbade-weapons-v-kindergardens.d?id=42478888)

¹² <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/latviya-nedovolna-immigracionnoj-politikoj-shvejcarii.d?id=42495488>

(http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/latviya-is-not happy-with-immigration-politik-of Switzerland.d?id=42495488)

¹³ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/evrejskaya-sobstvennost-ministr-poka-otmalchivaetsya.d?id=42506456>

(http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/Jewish property: minister has remained silent.d?id=42506456)

¹⁴ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/uchastilis-zhaloby-zhitelej-na-neispolzovanie-gosyazyka.d?id=42519436>

(http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/complaints by residents of non-use of state language-are more frequent.d?id=42519436)

¹⁵ <http://www.apollo.lv/zinas/valsts-prezidenta-vestule-otra-pasaules-karadalibniekiem/522485>

¹⁶ <http://www.ves.lv/article/222460>

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- ¹⁸ http://la.lv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=356486:k-vrd-lai-ie-vri-vienojas&catid=93:la-komentri&Itemid=440
- ¹⁹ http://www.mk.gov.lv/doc/2005/AMzino_22062012_FCNM.1536.docx
- ²⁰ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/mid-polozhenie-so-znaniem-latyshskogo-yazyka-uluchshaetsya.d?id=42531686>
([http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/Foreign Ministry: The situation with the knowledge of the Latvian language improves.d?id=42531686](http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/Foreign_Ministry:_The_situation_with_the_knowledge_of_the_Latvian_language_improves.d?id=42531686))
- ²¹ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/daugavpils-u-shkolnikov-snizilsya-uroven-znanij-gosyazyka.d?id=42533710>
(<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/daugavpils-a-level-of-knowledge-of-latvian-language-in-students-had-come-down.d?id=42533710>)
- ²² <http://www.diena.lv/latvija/viedokli/pulks-satiksmes-slegsana-11-novembra-krastmala-jauna-vilna-diskotekas-del-ir-nirgasanas-par-latviju-13959146>
- ²³ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/yaunzeme-grende-novaya-volna-dolzhpomnit-cto-ona-v-gostyah.d?id=42537886>
- ²⁴ <http://www.diena.lv/latvija/viedokli/kulturas-ministre-11-novembra-krastmala-ir-janotiek-tikai-valstiski-nozimigiem-pasakumiem-13959144>
- ²⁵ <http://puaro.lv/lv/puaro/prezidents-berzins-neapmekles-jauno-vilni>
- ²⁶ <http://www.kasjauns.lv/lv/zinas/88684/prezidents-konkursa-jaunais-vilnis-nesaskata-neka-slikta>
- ²⁷ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/centr-gosyazyka-nashel-narusheniya-nanovoj-volne.d?id=42536514>
([Center of Gosyazuk found violations on new wave.d?id=42536514](http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/Center_of_Gosyazuk_found_violations_on_new_wave.d?id=42536514))
- ²⁸ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/centr-gosyazyka-v-afishah-novoj-volny-narushenij-net.d?id=42539384> ([Center of Gosyazuk in advertising of the new wave – violations](http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/Center_of_Gosyazuk_in_advertising_of_the_new_wave_-_violations))
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LITHUANIA

Introduction

In **July**, the government continued to use Russophobic tendencies focusing attention on counter-propaganda in the field of history and public opinion. Media developed russofobic issue in anticipation of the October parliamentary elections, and the neo-Nazis held their summer camp, having received financial support from the state and moral support from volunteer paramilitary structures. The UN Committee on Human Rights finally condemned the march of neo-Nazis in Vilnius.

The acts of the authorities

Lithuanian President Dalia Grybauskaite (Dalia Grybauskaitė) urged Lithuanians to responsibly evaluate the promises of Lithuanian politicians preparing for parliamentary elections, and stressed that only financial discipline can provide well-being.

"I urge all residents to evaluate campaign promises particularly responsibly and critically. The basis of the welfare of the residents is economic stability. Only a responsible handling of money, life within your means and financial discipline can help ensure this prosperity", - she said in an interview to the newspaper Anyksta (Anykšta).

In an interview published on the website of the President, Grybauskaite warned that Lithuania will surely roll a second wave of the crisis, and its magnitude will depend on the behavior of the new authorities.

According to the President, the situation in the country is better than the one that was in 2007-2008, as the deficit is much lower, the state ranked high in reliability, and Lithuania is cited as example to countries combating the crisis. "How will the crisis affect Lithuania, will depend on the new governments ability to manage public finances responsibly", - said the president.¹

On **Thursday**, in Vilnius the board the fund through which the compensation will be paid to the victims of the Holocaust, the Lithuanian Jews will hold its first meeting. "There will be outlined the criteria by which

3 million litas will be distributed to Lithuania Jews that are victims of the occupying regime. This meeting of the Foundation Board, which makes decisions on procedures, order, and we want to begin the work as soon as possible... We just need to formalize the work", - said on Wednesday to BNS Chairman of the Jewish community of Lithuania (JLC), a member of the Foundation Board Faina Kuklyanski. The Fund Board, she said, is made up of 12 members - are representatives of all Jewish organizations in Lithuania and the chairmen of all regional Jewish communities.²

The issue of compensation by Russia of damage from Soviet occupation must become part of the dialogue between Lithuania and Russia, said Prime Minister Andrius Kubilius.

This position, he said, is outlined in a report by a special committee formed by the Cabinet charged with developing an action plan to achieve the goal - compensation of damages.

He also pointed out that, after the evaluation of proposals submitted by the Commission, they are planning assist specific individuals who wish to seek compensation of damages through the courts.

"The main proposal - to extend the work of the commission, to take care that the costs of the occupation was reimbursed individually through the creation of a mechanism that would facilitate demand for damages compensation through lawsuits in Russia, on the other hand - the dialogue concerning Russia's compensation to Lithuania for damages during occupation was a matter not only of Lithuania and Russia, but even more became a part of the dialogue between Russia and the European Union", - said Kubilius in an interview to the Lithuanian Radio.³

Authorities were also seriously concerned about active actions of antifascists in exposing several nationalist myths from history. Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania Audronius Azubalis (Audronius Ažubalis) told the crowd at the annual meeting of the ambassadors of Lithuania that monitoring and prevention of "foreign propaganda" historiography plays an important role in the politics of historiography. "Historical memory is an area of struggle for influence. But when memory is harmed by propaganda, thus it becomes harmful to society and national security", - said the Minister.

According to him, an edition of the history of Lithuania will soon be published, which is specially written in anticipation of the future of Lithuania's Presidency of the European Union (second half of the **2013**).

Also, a special collection on the history of Lithuania for Lithuanian diplomats is being prepared, which "will help to adequately react to falsification of facts in the world arena and thereby to protect the honor and image of Lithuania".⁴

In an interview www.ru.delfi.lt Minister Zubalis (Zubalis) continued:

"We have noticed that some are trying to play our history and attempts to use our history against us, to distort it. Take, for example, the same **1940**, the occupation that is denied... There is no continuity and fairness in society without historical truth. Therefore, let's look more closely at what our history teaches us, learn from our history and at the same time show the real story, as in the case of the Holocaust, I think - it is the duty of a normal democratic state, and we have to show the initiative.

It is clear, that on the international stage there will be different interpretations, ideological view, etc. But our goal is to make our people understand who they are and from where. Here, everything is strongly associated with historical memory. Therefore, the historical memory is also important to us and as the basis for our unity. Those minorities, who live here, have learned and were proud that they are Tatars, Poles, but the Tatars and Poles of Lithuania, etc. Their ancestors defended Lithuania, participated in Sejmiks (meetings of gentry of times of Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth), sent to Siberia. This is what historical policy is all about. Perhaps in the process of restoring the state, we have lost sight of this very important point, and our history sometimes can become a hostage of foreign interests".

Further on, Minister A. Azubalis outlined the position of the official Vilnius on the so-called "occupation": "I can only regret that the current Russian leadership is using selective methods in a conversation on the subject. Russia in its documents calls itself the successor of the USSR, and in spite of this, it denies the occupation in **1940**, a fact which is accepted by the entire civilized world, as well as most of the Yeltsin Russia. What, then, to speak of, the international treaty stored in the UN, which was signed by the then head of Russia Boris Yeltsin? I'm talking about the agreement between Russia and Lithuania in **1992**, the preamble of which clearly states the annexation in **1940**. But annexation, as we know, this is the second phase of the occupation. The state is first occupied and then annexed by establishing occupational administrative system and other institutions.

So I can only regret and express the hope that sooner or later Russia will remember about apologies from certain of its leaders that have been made to the Czech Republic, Hungary, etc. I think that day will come.

"How long did it take for Russia until a special commission under the leadership of Mr. Fedotov condemned Stalinism? There will come a time to evaluate what Stalinism did with the people around Russia. Russia needs time, as well as Lithuania had to have time to answer the Holocaust's question. We, too, did not immediately start to establish educational centers of tolerance, which tell the real truth about the Holocaust".

"The statement of the Russian Foreign Ministry stated that the inclusion of the EU in this dialogue - it's wrong, and it will not happen. But this dialogue is already underway, and the EU is working on this issue. What does this mean? To create a platform of memory and conscience, in which 13 research institutions from all over Europe will take part. The European Parliament adopted and recognized the date **August 23**, invited all Member States to honor the memory of those affected by the totalitarian regimes. Everything happens, and the gentlemen of the Russian leadership are late with such statements and opinions. The process will not be stopped, and the time will come when we will talk about these things, not only in bilateral but, even as now, in a multilateral format, in the EU format, which creates a common understanding of the history, in the best sense of the word. Not uniform, but a real understanding, not ideological. We are already doing it".⁵

In the "case of Paleckis" government did not stop at Algirdas Paleckis, who convicted for the word "ours shot at ours" (On the events of **January 13 1991** at the Vilnius TV tower). Prosecutor General's Office has confirmed that in respect of two persons who testified in court on the case of Paleckis, there have already begun the pre-trial investigation concerning the "false testimony". It was on a press conference conducted on this occasion that an accusation was made that all 12 witnesses on the side of Paleckis had deceived the court and therefore all of them are worthy of a trial.

Very strange and ambiguous sounded words of gratitude to the Prosecutor General of Lithuania Darius Valys. He was called "the first public official who is personally interested, involved and oversees the case against Paleckis and his supporters". As reported by IA Regnum, the Attorney General of Lithuania Darius Valys - before the post of an Attorney General was a district prosecutor and had less than 10 people under his supervision. Since

his arrival at the head of the Lithuanian Prosecutor a number of prosecutions for genocide, war crimes and crimes against humanity, that accused the elderly - former members of the MGB-KGB, the army and the Ministry of Internal Affairs had skyrocketed.⁶

The Human Rights Committee of the United Nations, had published in **July**, its report on Lithuania, where it expressed "strong concern about neo-Nazi demonstrations in Lithuania, where they marched with swastikas. Despite the fact that the Lithuanian Government referred to the freedom of assembly and the fact that these characters were only signs of medieval 13th century, the Committee (UN Human Rights Committee) has remained resolute in its position of disapproval of such state-sanctioned demonstrations. It reminded the Lithuanian delegation that freedom of expression and assembly are not absolute - they should be regulated by the state, as soon as human rights are violated".

Committee meeting was held in Geneva, a delegation of the association "Lithuania without Nazism" had also participated in the meeting, but, unfortunately, its representative got only 4 minutes to speak, while the representative of the Government of Lithuania was able to make an extensive report". It's characteristic she explained almost all of the human rights problems in Lithuania as "Heavy legacy of the Soviet regime". Lithuanian press kept silent about the meeting of the Committee.⁷

CIVIL SOCIETY

"The Union of Lithuanian national youth" - the main organizer of the neo-Nazi march on **March 11** - hosted their summer camp in the east of Lithuania, received financial support from the "Foundation of support the Culture" in the amount of 3,000 euros. There were about 60 participants in the camp that came from Lithuania and Latvia, including several members of parliament, as well as the chairman of the department of Vilnius militarized Union creators of Lithuania Army Vytautas Račkauskas. It was recommend for all of them to communicate only in Baltic languages - Latvian and Lithuanian.⁸

On **July 13**, 2012 the Lithuanian Association of Military History "Forgotten Soldiers" organized an auto-rally through the "Memory Ring". The goal of the event was to visit cities and places, whose history is related to the key

events of the Vilnius military operation. Participants were able to follow the route taken 68 years ago by the soldiers of the Soviet Army. And also to lay flowers and place candles, giving homage to fallen soldiers who participated in the liberation of the Republic of Lithuania and its capital.

An action was initiated by the Lithuanian Association of Military History "Forgotten soldiers". The action was also attended by war veterans, representatives of veterans' district and city organizations, the association "cultural and historical heritage of the Baltic Slavs" and, of course, regular Lithuanians who could not remain indifferent and came to honor those who died.⁹

Media

Some media, in the continuation of logic of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, developed the main themes of his interview - namely, the "foreign propaganda" allegedly directed against Lithuania. The following are typical excerpts from an article on the popular portal www.lrytas.lt:

In our country, a ruthless and immoral war is going on. / ... / The Russian propaganda machine is trying to get into the heads of the people of Lithuania and transform their identity. Purposefully and consistently, they try to undermine people's confidence in themselves, confidence in the country's authorities, the army, to belittle the achievements and exaggerate the problems, to profane the history of Lithuania. They intend that Lithuanian society will become divided and frustrated, that many people will emigrated, that the power and the army will become weak ... So the soil is prepared. When there is such an atmosphere in a state, the hostile forces can realize any purpose", - that Lithuanian Ministry of Defense analyst speaks about a hostile outside influence in the information space.

Officials interviewed by portal [www.lrytas](http://www.lrytas.lt). It admit that the information war has now become as intense as ever, and information attacks become more and more inventive. How to observe this phenomenon, identify it and not become a victim of this war? Information war is a war where instead of weapons is used information. So, they strive to achieve political or economic goals in a foreign country. They struggle people's minds. With advanced information technologies, they seek to manipulate the thoughts and feelings.

Warring parties are trying to influence the citizens of other countries, their identity. They are trying to fill the public space with information that could destroy the fundamental values of society. The goal is to gain control over information and communication technologies.

So, the foundation is laid to force politicians to make a decision favorable for the hostile country. The victim country loses immunity, cannot defend itself. In other words, this state becomes a zombie - it is managed and controlled. Aggressor can be satisfied with this. Or it can take a shattered country by force. "War is the continuation of politics. For example, the two states cannot agree on the territorial issue. First, they try to solve the problem politically, diplomats are involved in the talks. But if they cannot agree, then the problem is solved by the army", - said the information war journalism lecturer at the Institute of Vilnius University, Dr. Mantas Martishyus.

- Now, international relations governed by law, by bilateral agreements, so the army is used only in exceptional cases. Now, the states lead information wars. For example, one of the belligerent parties may attempt to change public opinion of citizens of the opposite territory. To convince people that it would be much better for them to live in another country. Then people can put pressure on their government or organize a referendum to join the other states ".

Such a war is much cheaper than the usual warfare. In addition, it does not take away life. In recent years the influence of information that is hostile to Lithuania has visibly increased. Our country is bombarded with negative information, which weakens the identity of Lithuanians. Experts from intelligence and scientists associate the process with Russia. "It is difficult to measure the impact it has on Lithuania. However, it should be recognized that in some ways it people's trust in their government and their confidence in themselves is broken, achievements are downplayed, problems are exaggerated", - said an analyst of Lithuania public space M. Martishyus.

According to him, the information war in this country is based on some logic - they are trying to emphasize and exaggerate the problems and to diminish the achievements... "For example, when we speak of the Battle of Grunwald, they claim that there was almost no Lithuanians in it. It is not true- the Lithuanians made up nearly half the troops. However, such interpretation of history soars through public space. If something is not right in Lithuania,

they are trying as hard as possible to inflate it. A result is formation of such an atmosphere where people do not trust themselves and do not believe others. An impression is created that Lithuanians are a nation of losers. And this is repeated constantly. The flow of information is very high. Its influence, too", - interprets M. Martishyus.

All these measures are aimed at undermining the Lithuanians pride in their culture and history. "Joseph Stalin said that in order to destroy the state, we must first destroy the pride of the people of their country's past," - said one of the analysts of the Ministry of Defense.

"If compared with other countries, Lithuania, our country is not the worst in any aspect is. Not even one of the worst. However, our view of our state is very, very negative. We can safely assume that the inadequacy of these estimates is artificial. They are swollen and inspired by another state. Another purposes - the authorities. The objective is to undermine the credibility of the state, politicians, through an imaginary public opinion to influence their decisions. In the long term, there is a desire to replace the identity of Lithuanians. All these measures are aimed at undermining the Lithuanians pride in their culture and history. "Even Joseph Stalin said that in order to destroy the state, we must first destroy the pride of the people of their country's past", - said one of the analysts of the Ministry of Defense.

One of the easiest and cheapest means by which Russia seeks to influence public opinion in Lithuania is the comment under the articles in the Internet portals. Public relations agency or hired writers systematically comment these articles. Their goal is always the same - to submit as much negative information and assessments about Lithuania. "It's no secret that many readers look through comments to the articles. What opinion may they form? First of all, that the Lithuanians are hostile to their country and their nation. And secondly, those there countrymen - are illiterate and stupid. That is the purpose of professional commentators - to create an impression that there is no support to Lithuania and one needs to emigrate from there. This creates a negative atmosphere of nihilism in the society "- is an assessment of an analyst of the Ministry of Defense.

There are web portals created, that provide propaganda information about Russia and communism, where Lithuania, culture and history of the country are criticized. Also, in Lithuania, there is Russian TV broadcasts and a Russian radio station. Their goal so that Russian is always heard in a public

space. Another weapon in this war is to organize music concerts of Russian artists. This is an attempt to keep Lithuania in the Russian cultural sphere. This is very important from the point of view of the relationship of the West to Lithuania - if in a country Russian culture is popular, that means that Lithuania is not very far away from the Russian cultural sphere. Thus, we can conclude that Lithuania is not very different from Russia.

A similar impression arises when visiting stores in Lithuania - on the shelves you can still find products that are "decorated" with Soviet symbols. Even scientists and books can become information warfare weapons. Most often in these publications history and victories of Lithuania are criticized. Although these books are not popular, they still serve different purposes - later improvised Kremlin historians cite these books, criticizing and ridiculing Lithuania.

"We can not say that all of the authors of such books are bought. Some of them may be too critical in their view of the history of Lithuania. But some scientists publish information that is exclusively negative or humiliating to the Lithuanian people. These authors try to avoid any positive mood. And it is suspicious", - M. Martishyus says about the situation. In information warfare politicians also become weapons. Some of them become successful, driven by the political forces, they even make it into the Lithuanian parliament. Other politicians, experts called them "a caste of troublemakers", not even aspire to be influential - their aim is to continue creating confusion in the public space.

According to experts, even though Russia directs a large force and allocates a lot of money for this war, Lithuania may still prevent it from achieving its goals. "You will succeed in completely suppressing the enemy. But you rend its propaganda ineffective" - indicates M. Martishyus. The main instrument of protection in the information war is the analysis, identification and making public the actions of a hostile state. When we talk out loud about psychological means that are being used, they lose their strength. "The people should be informed and aware of the fact that they are trying to be influenced by a hostile state. Lithuanian people must learn to evaluate information critically. Especially the one which publicly criticizes achievements of Lithuania, its history, culture and other values," - says the Ministry of Defense employee.

Experts say that journalists should be more responsible. Especially when writing articles on very important issues for the country - the economy, energy, armed forces or history. "Sometimes it seems that only single sounds hostile to Lithuania are heard in the public space. But when you delve deeper, you realize that here is played up orchestra. Bad deeds are performed systematically", - warns M.Martishyus.

Several years ago, a Lithuanian soldier returned from a mission in Afghanistan. Then, he was very unpleasantly surprised by the way they greeted him at home. The soldier said that he considered his service in the Ghor province a feat of heroism - he defended his country and Christian values. Upon returning home, he hoped, at least, to get respect of his family. But even the closest people were skeptical about the soldier's feat. Even negative. He, like many Lithuanian soldiers, was a victim of an information war.

Warring states sought to reach the same goals since ancient times. One example was when in the eighteenth century, authorities of the Republic of the Two Nations (Rzeczpospolita) sought to strengthen the army and to reinforce the state reform. An agonizing country has become a hostage to the influence of Russia, Austria and Prussia, therefore the reformers hoped to strengthen the country and to restore independence. However, hostile states incited debates in public, they said that the reforms will destroy the existing order and the RP will fall. The proposed reforms were ruined under the guise of patriotic intentions because they were opposed by citizens who succumbed to alien influence.

Another example - when the Soviets were preparing for the annexation of our country, they put together a group of Lithuanian public figures, artists, so they went to Moscow "to see communism." In Russia, they showed them modern plants, arranged sumptuous feasts. After returning to Lithuania, these activists have rushed to write articles about the alleged achievements of the Soviet Union. Lithuania has hitherto painfully felt consequences of the other Soviet propaganda campaign - when sought to prove that the Lithuanian partisan movement was criminal. Soviet agents, disguised as guerrillas, killed and robbed civilians, therefore many had mistrusted the resistance movement.¹⁰

A well-known political analyst Czeslaw Iškauskas in the article developed Foreign Minister's peculiar thesis about the "occupation" "The Russian

language - as a tool of expansion". In it, he writes: "After the February referendum in Latvia on the status of Russian Language, State Duma Speaker Sergei Naryshkin said that in addition to the program for integration in Eurasia that is being developed", they need a strategy to support the Russian language. It would seem that everything is right, someone is trying to strengthen the native language. However, the Russian language is often used as a tool of cultural and political expansion, forcing out the native language and causing irreparable harm to the basics of the national culture.

In February, Latvians strongly opposed attempts to make Russian a second state language. This measure / ... / would hit on the basics of the Latvian state. Last year, the portal «Georgia online» in a column «Russian language against the Baltic countries" had published the following statistics: in 1989, Russians accounted for 34 percent of inhabitants of Latvia, 9.4 percent. - In Lithuania and 30.3 percent. - In Estonia, but a hundred years ago, in 1879, for example, in Estonia lived only 4 percent. Russians. Over a hundred years, a number of Russians in the Baltic countries has increased from 2 to 8 times.

After the restoration of independence, many Russian-speaking citizens had integrated, a number went to Russia, and others had created marginal communities in Lithuania, Latvia and Estonia that were used by hurray-patriots from Moscow who pitted them against main (?) residents of those countries. They are a "fifth column" that puts a stick in the wheels of a number of European countries. In other words, the Russian language is made into an instrument of political pressure, imperial expansion into neighboring countries".¹¹

"Now days, when you do not need to physically occupy the country - the occupation can be successfully carried out via the Internet and media. "This opinion was voiced in an interview to Latvijas Avīze by a rector of Lithuanian Military Academy of General Jonas Zhyamaytis, a Doctor of History Valds Rakutis. In particular, notes historian, occupation can occur in other ways: by forming a certain consciousness, the elimination of national pride and identity, and then - transformation of statehood.

According to Rakutis, transformation of consciousness can occur, for example, because of the negative comments on the Internet in related to the state.

"As soon as there is any news about the achievements of Lithuania or Lithuanian army, instantly appear and dozens (or more) of negative comments, which says that all this is a lie, and all is actually bad. Specialists have found that all comments are usually written from one or two addresses, only under different nicknames. This is a systematic work to demonize, one of the ways of media pressure", - said Rakutis.

Rakutis also pointed to the importance of the media in this process. If, for example, the paper gives a lot of negative information about the country, people get the impression that everything is bad and they need to look for alternative place for living.

"The military doctrine of the Russian Federation states that its main task is to increase informational, economic and technological influence in certain regions", - the expert recalled.¹²

Conclusion

July trends show that the authorities of Lithuania suffer from an increasing complex of a besieged fortress that is allegedly infringed upon by ideological enemies. The principled position of the representatives of the association "Lithuania without Nazism" on the events of **January 13, 1991**, on the "occupation" of **1940** and "forest brothers" has achieved its goal - the government has begun to fuss. It will seek support at the European level, through the publication of its information products, trying to use for it Chairmanship of Lithuania in the European Union in the second half of 2013, promoting pseudo-theory of "double genocide". Here, controlled media acts as sang. Therefore, there is a need for an increase in the informational activity of public defenders and anti-fascists in Lithuania, as well as in Brussels and Strasbourg.

As was predicted by association "Lithuania without Nazism" in the **June** monitoring, the government, after condemning anti-fascist A. Paleckis for his opinion on the events of 1991, will see the absence of any reaction on the part of European institutions as a green light for further cuts of democratic rights - now, they opened a pre-trial investigation against witnesses of the "Paleckis case". But because of the prosecutors holidays it has not moved forward. The UN Committee on Human Rights has condemned the last

march of neo-Nazis March in Vilnius, but said nothing about the "Paleckis case".

¹ <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5853.html>

² <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5818.html>

³ <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5797.html>

⁴ <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/aazubalis-svarbi-lietuvos-istorijos-politikos-dalis-propagandos-is-uzsienio-stebesena-ir-prevencija.d?id=59139795>

⁵ <http://ru.delfi.lt/archive/print.php?id=59195439>

⁶ <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5760.html>

⁷ <http://defendinghistory.com/united-nations-human-rights-committee-notes-lithuanian-governments-position-on-public-swastikas-and-authorized-neo-nazi-parades/38366>

⁸ <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/visuomenes-pasipiktinimas-priverte-pakeisti-tautinio-jaunimo-sajungos-stovyklos-dieveniskese-suki.d?id=59179315>

⁹ <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5839.html>

¹⁰ <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5889.html>

¹¹ <http://www.delfi.lt/news/ringas/abroad/ciskauskas-rusu-kalba-kaip-ekspansijos-priemone.d?id=58892331>

¹² <http://www.ves.lv/article/225082>

ESTONIA

INTRODUCTION

In **July**, Estonia became a platform for all sorts of nationalist rallies: sometimes of the freedom fighters, sometimes of the veterans of the Waffen-SS. Nobody except Minister of Defense did not give his support to the two events, however, its worth noting that the work of the police of all stripes only condoned these gatherings. On behalf of the Estonian state Defense Minister Urmas Reinsalu told how those who were following orders of Hitler in Estonia can become national heroes.

The Antifascist Committee of Estonia has repeatedly warned that the movement in defense of Nazi ideas in Estonia which are getting more and more of a character of progressive disease: the war with monuments, conferring state awards on nationalist activists, military revels "Erna", holding rallies of friends of the 20th Division SS.

The situation with the Russian school, which a group of concerned people is trying to save, is increasingly heating up: the state is literally going for a change of the constitution, so as not to let education in Russian not give live.

ACTIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES

Chancellor of Justice Indrek Teder believes that the law on private schools is not consistent with the fundamental law of the country, which the right of everyone to receive education in the Estonian language is recorded, as the law allows private school that are owned by the state and local governments to teach in any language.

On **Monday**, Teder sent a proposal to Estonian parliament to make the law on private schools into compliance with the Constitution, which provides everyone the right to be taught in Estonian.

The law on private school that allows the state and local governments to establish private schools, in which organizers of the school may elect language training, but this law is unconstitutional, says Teder. "That is according to the logic of the Constitution, the purpose of the education, is not just about getting good individual cases, but in the broader functioning of society. Education should provide a person not only the existence, but also a necessary development as a prerequisite for the

exercise of democracy, and the development of initiation to society, tolerance and cultural diversity", - said the Chancellor of Justice. ¹

“Thus, the Constitution implies that the government should provide everyone an opportunity to receive an education in the Estonian language at a scale that will give the person a working tool for arranging their own life and the life of society in the form of Estonian language. These duties would be performed equally by the people living in Estonia, and the legislative and executive authorities and local self-government”, - Teder pointed out.

"Thus lawmakers must create a legislative framework that would provide equal educational opportunities in Estonian to everyone. It does not matter whether an education is provided in public or private, by of state or local governments. Executive power and local self-government should in turn be guided by the law and to ensure constitutional rights. Otherwise violate the fundamental right of everyone to receive education in the Estonian language will be violated", - says in the Chancellor of Justice proposal sent to parliament.

The Information Center for Human Rights responded to the proposal of Chancellor of Justice with a statement: "The Information Center for Human Rights expresses its deep concern about this initiative and declares that this analysis of the provisions of the constitution given by Chancellor of Justice is knowingly incomplete and therefore invalid.

Article 37 of the Constitution guarantees the right to education. The second part of the article makes it clear that the state and local governments need to ensure the availability of public schools. On the basis of the law establishment of private schools is made possible. The third part of the article says that the parents have the final say in the choice of their children's education. As for the language of learning, the fourth part of Article 37 expressly provides for two possibilities.

First, everyone must be guaranteed the right to learn in Estonian language. This follows from Article 6 of the Constitution, which establishes the government status of Estonian language. Second, in a school for minority the school itself sets the language of education. The Constitution does not specify that this right is restricted to only public or private schools. This possibility is connected to Article 49 of the Constitution, which guarantees the right of everyone to preserve its national identity. In addition, Article 12 of the Constitution provides that everyone is equal before the law. An unnecessary distinction between private schools depending on whom they belong to is a direct violation of this principle.

It is puzzling that in his proposal Indrek Teder, in fact, replaced the right to learn in Estonian with compulsory secondary education in Estonian. He reinforces his analysis with unscientific allegations concerning learning in "foreign language", References to the ethno-nationalist concept of functioning democracy are also unworthy of man, whose job is to protect human rights and minority rights in the country that is a member of the European Union.

The Information Center for Human Rights notes that the Chancellor of Justice, as an independent official, had openly intervened in the domestic political process. It's worthy of every kind of regret that it was done before the Estonian court was, without any outside pressure, able to evaluate the constitutionality of the reform of Russian schools. We urge the Chancellor of Justice Indrek Teder to withdraw the proposal of Riigikogu № 16 of **July 2, 2012**".²

Civil society

In July, Kuressaare hosted a XX meeting of the Union of the Estonian freedom fighters. Defense Minister Urmas Reinsalu praised the courage of the freedom fighters and their contribution to the Estonian state. According to the minister, the contribution of the freedom fighters is important for Estonia. "They saved the honor of our people", - said Reinsalu. He added that it is imperative that the Riigikogu paid the freedom fighters a debt of honor, recognizing in **February** of this year those who fought for the independence of the Republic of Estonia. Reinsalu confirmed that Estonia is ready to protect its own safety and that of its allies.³

Referring to this event, Moscow declared that it was outraged by "glorification of fascism in Estonia" and believes that it is a focused mythmaking by Tallinn of events of the Second World War, said on **Tuesday** the Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman Alexander Lukashevich.

"Implementation of the measures aimed at the glorification of former SS and local collaborators, can not be regarded otherwise than as an intentional planting of pro-Nazi sentiment in the Estonian society and outright mockery of the memory of those who at the cost of their life saved the world from the "brown plague"- said Lukashevich, commenting on the meeting "Union Estonian freedom fighters" that happened a few days ago in Kuressaare, reported "Voice of Russia". "Expressing gratitude to fascist henchmen for " saving the honor of the Estonian people", is further proof of deliberate myth-making by official Tallinn in respect to the Second World War", - said Lukashevich. The official representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs pointed out that there could be no justification to "attempts by the Estonian authorities with pseudo-patriotic rhetoric to turn the Nazi collaborators and perpetrators of many crimes into "national heroes".⁴

However, on the assurance of the Ministry of Defense, the Minister Urmas Reinsalu, participation in the rally of freedom fighters has nothing to do with the recognition of Nazism or fascism, but freedom fighters deserve recognition.

Estonia, the assurance of the ministry condemned the crimes and ideology as German and Soviet totalitarian regimes, reports BNS (Baltic News Service). «At the same time, we believe it is important to recognize the people who fought for the restoration of the Republic of Estonia against the Soviet and German

occupation authorities. Recognition given to the resistance fighters raises lives that were given for the restoration of Estonian Republic", - stated the ministry.

On **July 28**, in Sinimäe on Grenadier Hill in Vaivara district passed twentieth meeting of veterans of Grenadier Division. This year, neither the anti-fascist organization "Night Watch", nor persons associated with this organization of the event did not register a protest, which is traditionally held in Sinimäe each year in parallel with the gathering of veterans of the Waffen-SS. Vaivara Veikko Luhalaid, the Chairman of the Parish Meeting, at appreciated this as a step towards reconciliation.⁵

Embassy of the Russian Federation in Estonia published on its website a comment concerning of another gathering of veterans of the 20th Division "Waffen SS": "In recent years, in Estonia, it has become an evil tradition for individual organizations (in particular, the "Union of the freedom fighters" and other similar) to honor these persons who participated in the Second World War on the side of Nazi Germany".

In connection with the gathering of veterans of the 20th Division "Waffen SS" in Sinimäe planned for the end of this week, Russian Embassy in Estonia once again points out that "a country who is a member of the European Union continues to attempt to glorify the Nazis and their collaborators, including under a guise of the right to freedom of opinion and expression. Indulgence to Nazis by the authorities of Estonia, as exemplified by the recent presence at a similar rally on o.Saaremaa representative of the country's government, is totally unacceptable".

In response to the question of media concerning the event, A.K.Lukashevich, the Director of the Information Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Russia, stated quite clearly that the implementation of measures aimed at the glorification of former members of SS and local collaborators, can not be regarded otherwise than as an intentional planting of pro-Nazi sentiment in the Estonian society. Such facts seem particularly provocative at a time when in Europe, including in Germany, the Nazi ideology condemned by both the public and the ruling circles while ago.⁶

In response to criticism of the Russian Embassy of gathering of veterans of the 20th SS Division, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Estonia has issued a statement in which it regrets the "malicious and inappropriate" comment of the diplomatic mission concerning commemorative events at Sinimäe.

"Memorable event on **July 28** - is made by civil initiative on the remembrance of the victims of the in the Second World War, the likes of which are held in many other countries. In Estonia all have the right to commemorate those killed in the war. It is unfortunate that some people to create a false impression use the tragic events of history. Estonians who fought on Sinimäe in both warring parties are in no way been associated with Nazi ideology. Along with many other European nations, Estonian people suffered during World War II occupation of the criminal regime of both the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany. The interpretation of the

memorable events as manifestations of neo-Nazism is deeply offensive to the people of Estonia. The Republic of Estonia has condemned the crimes of all regimes that occupied Estonia, and regrets about all kinds of ideological manipulation of the subject", - said the Foreign Ministry of Estonia in a statement.⁷

Despite the fact that the "Night Watch" did not organize the protests in Sinimae, anti-fascists were not allowed into the territory, where the rally was held. Some were not even allowed to go to Estonia. Director of the Finnish Film Foundation Irina Krohn could not celebrate in Haapsalu her 50-year-birthday with her brother - he was not allowed to enter the territory of Estonia, because he is believed to be a threat to state security.

According to Ilta-Sanomat, one of the founders of the Finnish Anti-Fascist Committee Petri Krohna was sent home yesterday, when he arrived at the Port of Tallinn. According to the man, the Estonian Ministry of Internal Affairs banned him from entering the country from Thursday to Sunday.

Anti-Fascist Committee, which Ilta-Sanomat calls the "pro-Russian", sharply criticizes politic of Estonia. Krohn himself is convinced that the ban on his entry is due to the fact that three years ago, he photographed the gathering of veterans in Sinimae. Another rally of veterans 20th SS Division is being held on Sinimae exactly today.⁸

Members of the "World without Nazism" Maxim Reba and Andrew Zarenkov were also not admitted to the territory of a meeting. "In talks with me, the police admitted that during a private event held on public property, constitutional rights may be restricted " - writes Reva, who arrived at the meeting of SS veterans, together with the Chairman of "Night Watch" Sergei Chaulin and journalist anti-fascist Dimitri Klensky. "The participants", - said Reva, "were seen with Nazi symbols and signs of SS units. At the event literature about prominent SS and SS propaganda literature was distributed".⁹

Chairman of the Association of Veterans of the 20th SS Division Mauri Kiudsoo believes that it is hard to explain the value of fighting in Sinimae to Russia, and Western Europe. According to him, the defenders prevented Sinimae conquest of Finland and led many Estonians to flee to the west from the Stalinist terror, reports ERR Uudised. "I think that Western Europe will never understand us - because they have not experienced all the horrors of communism", - said Maury Kiudsoo.

He noted that in **1941** the Estonian men went into the German army because of terror, as their wives, children and relatives were killed and sent to Siberia. "Those who fought in the Eastern battalions, perhaps, in fact, went to rescue their family from Siberia, but those who went in **1944** and stood here as a wall, did so because the last acting president of the Republic of Estonia called them", - said chairman of the Association of Veterans of the 20th SS Division.¹⁰

Andrew Zarenkov explained the reaction of the antifascist movement in Estonia and spoke about the work of the Security Police (CaPo): "Unprecedented in scale falsification of history continues today in the Republic of Estonia. Elderly SS men and their fans have illusions about their role in World War II, but how the Estonian Ministry of Foreign Affairs can ignore promoting of neo-Nazi sentiment in the country? A small group of citizens of Estonia, holding antifascist views, on behalf of the international organization "World without Nazism" tried to arrange a protest action in Sinimyaе. The decision of the Presidium of the "World without Nazism" has identified necessary actions, including information measures..."

"...On **July 25**, anticipating the Gathering, two employees of the Security Police of Estonia (CAPO) tried to organize a preventative meeting with me. The planned result of the interview was my voluntary rejection of organizing the protest action. The undesirability of my personal appearance in Sinimyaе was explained. And, in case of failure of recommendations of CAPO, the prospect of trouble, beginning from job dismissal, had to be explained to me. However, CAPO has no objection to anti-fascists for providing various conferences, filing appeals and media interviews. On the same day directly from the protesters, I became aware of psychological pressure been put on others – to known Estonian journalist was given the explanation of the possibility of non-renewal the license for the Russian-language channel, where he works, a business owner was threatened with trouble to his transport business. Many residents of Estonia, trying to express his disagreement with the hard line of the authorities in this matter, find themselves exposed to the country's security forces, and in the end - deprived of the right to freedom of expression".

On **July 26, 2012** Board of the Organization "Night Watch" issued a statement on their refusal to organize and participate in the protests in Sinimyaе. "We appeal to those for whom the memory of the victims of Nazism is higher than the possible troubles from the powers could be: make your own conclusions, if your principles are valuable for you".¹¹

If the Estonian participants of the meeting tried to act with diplomacy and tolerance, the foreign visitors did not choose expressions. For example, a member of the delegation of Latvia said: "We know where our enemy. He did not disappear, he, like a Trojan horse, lives in cities and villages. We have to say to Russians, that we are ready to fight".¹²

Conclusion

July turned out to be stressful for Estonia: despite the small number of events - the situation remains volatile, because the government turns a blind eye as to any manifestations of Nazism, or even worse - they are encouraged.

Related to this is the categorical statement of the leaders of anti-fascist organizations in Estonia (Antifascist Committee named by Arnold Mary,

International human rights movement "World without Nazism" and "Night Watch"), issued on July 30: "It has become apparent that our government can not be trusted in extending neo-Nazi sentiments. The desire to dialogue and to try to find other approaches is interpreted as weakness of anti-fascist organizations and is presented almost as a victory of the official rhetoric in the glorification of SS veterans. We firmly reiterate - we are not going to lead any more conversations with the Nazis. An international anti-fascist conference "Experience of a decade to combat neo-Nazi statements in Estonia" where the program of action against Sinimyaie gathering in 2013 will be determined, is scheduled soon to be held in Tallinn".¹³

¹ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/kancler-prava-zakon-o-chastnyh-shkolah-ne-soglasuetsya-s-konstituciej.d?id=64622120>

(<http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/the-Chancellor-is-right-the-law-about-private-schools-is-unconstitutional-.d?id=64622120>)

² <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/centr-informacii-po-pravam-cheloveka-ozabochen-predlozheniem-kanclera-prava.d?id=64639896>

(<http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/Information-Centre-for-Human-Rights-is-concerned-about-the-proposal-Chancellor-of-Justice.d?id=64639896>)

³ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/foto-hrabrost-borcov-za-svobodu-spasla-chest-estonii-zaveril-ministr-rejnsalu.d?id=64677110>

(<http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/foto-The-courage-of-the-freedom-fighters-saved-the-honor-of-Estonia-the-Minister-assured-Reinsalu.d?id=64677110>)

⁴ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/mid-rf-vozmuschen-zayavleniem-rejnsalu-o-slete-estonskogo-soyuza-borcov-za-svobodu.d?id=64688756>

(<http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/mid-rf-is-outraged-by-a-statement-of-rejnsalu-about-a-meeting-of-estonian-union-of-fighters-for-freedom.d?id=64688756>)

⁵ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/foto-v-sinimyaie-nachalsya-slet-veteranov-vaffen-ss.d?id=64739652#!/14413693/pilt.delfi.ee>

(⁵ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/foto-in-sinimyaie-started-a-meeting-of-veteranov-of-vaffen-ss.d?id=64739652#!/14413693/pilt.delfi.ee>)

⁶ <http://rus.postimees.ee/920114/posolstvo-rf-v-jestonii-shodka-v-sinimjaje-v-vysshej-stepeni-oskorbitelna-dlja-pamjati-teh-kto-spas-mir-ot-korichnevoj-chumy/>

([http://rus.postimees.ee/920114/The Russian Embassy in Estonia: a gathering Sinimae highly offensive to the memory of those who saved the world from the "brown plague" /](http://rus.postimees.ee/920114/The-Russian-Embassy-in-Estonia-a-gathering-Sinimae-highly-offensive-to-the-memory-of-those-who-saved-the-world-from-the-brown-plague/))

⁷ <http://rus.postimees.ee/920242/mid-ger-tolkovanie-sinimjajeskogo-sleta-kak-potvorstva-neonacistam-javljaetsja-gluboko-oskorbitelnym-dlja-naroda-jestonii/>

([http://rus.postimees.ee/920242/Foreign ER: interpretation sinimyaeskogo rally as "pandering to the neo-Nazis" is deeply offensive to the people of Estonia/](http://rus.postimees.ee/920242/Foreign-ER-interpretation-sinimyaeskogo-rally-as-pandering-to-the-neo-Nazis-is-deeply-offensive-to-the-people-of-Estonia/))

⁸ <http://rus.postimees.ee/921638/finskogo-antifashista-ne-pustili-v-jestoniju/>

(<http://rus.postimees.ee/921638/a-finnish-antifashist-was-not-allowed-into-estonia/>)

⁹ <http://rus.postimees.ee/921860/maksima-revu-ne-pustili-na-sinimjaje/>

(<http://rus.postimees.ee/921860/maksim-reva-as-not-allowed-on-sinimjaje/>)

¹⁰ <http://rus.postimees.ee/922076/veteranov-20-j-divizii-ss-nikto-ne-ponimaet/>

(<http://rus.postimees.ee/922076/nobody-understands-veterans-of-20-s-division-ss/>)

¹¹ <http://baltija.eu/news/read/25823>

¹² <http://rus.postimees.ee/921944/latyshskij-gost-na-sinimjaje-vragi-jeto-russkie/>

(<http://rus.postimees.ee/921944/latvian-guest-on-sinimjaje-russians-are-enemies/>)

¹³ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/nashe-zhelanie-dialoga-istolkovali-kak-slabost-i-pobedu-teh-kto-geroiziruet-veteranov-vaffen-ss.d?id=64752850>

([http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/Our desire for dialogue interpreted as weakness and a victory of those who glorify the Waffen SS veterans.d?id=64752850](http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/Our-desire-for-dialogue-interpreted-as-weakness-and-a-victory-of-those-who-glorify-the-Waffen-SS-veterans.d?id=64752850))