

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, Alatyry, 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 traditional²³ 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. Кураев) 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
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- 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>
- 60 <http://newsvo.ru/rubrics/obshchestvo/2012/07/13/16:03:45.html>
- 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>
- 71 <http://echo.msk.ru/news/911623-echo.html>
- 72 <http://www.echomsk.spb.ru/blogs/EchoSPB/7332.php>
- 73 <http://diak-kuraev.livejournal.com/356567.html#cutid1>
- 74 <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/396938.html>
- 75 <http://fom.ru/obshchestvo/10537>
- 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-demushkin-on-forum-in-Dombay](http://kavpolit.com/meeting-with-s-dmitriy-demushkin-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>,

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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/>
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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" (Vidrodzennya) 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 Română» 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>
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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 stewards-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>)

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-beseku-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-statuse-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))
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- ³⁹ "Perkonkrust" (latysh. Pērkonkrusts; «Thunder Cross») - Latvian nationalist and anti-Semitic oriented organization with fascist ideology, banned in pre-Soviet Latvia as a Nazi in 1938, officially restored in 1995. (Editor's note)
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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))

International Human Rights Movement

"The World without Nazism"

MONITORING

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

May 2012



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1. Russian Federation

May was marked by the strengthening of the protest movement, in which once again actively participated representatives of the nationalist groups. Among the new trends can be noted the gradual restoration of cooperation between nationalists and left-liberal non-system opposition, caused by a sharp fall in the interest of society to the "pure" nationalists. The number of hate crimes is slowly growing.

Legislation

On May 22, 2012 the State Duma deputy from the Communist Party Andrew Tychinin (Андрей Тычинин) introduced amendments to the Federal Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Associations". These amendments included increasing the number of local participants (from 10 to 50 people) and centralized (from three local organizations to organizations in 30 regions of Russia) religious organizations necessary for their registration. The deputy did not conceal that the amendments are intended to obstruct the registration of "sects". Another amendment suggested the possibility of removal from the religious organizations of any property donated by private persons, which opens a wide scope for extortion. [\[1\]](#)

An acceptance of different regions of the laws of the promotion of homosexuality had continued.

On May 23, it became known that the deputies of the Kaliningrad Regional Duma will consider an amendment to the Regional Code of Administrative Offences, which provides fines for the promotion of homosexuality and pedophilia among minors. [\[2\]](#)

Hate Crimes

In May, there were noted 15 attacks and clashes motivated by xenophobia, as well as two attempts to "construct" them using the so-called "Kondopog-technology" - a transformation of domestic conflict into inter-ethnic conflict using the power of the Internet. In total for the first five months as a result of these attacks 12 were killed and 83 people injured.

First place in the number of dead and injured occupy St. Petersburg and Moscow (3 dead and 13 injured and 2 dead and 23 injured, respectively). This is followed by Dagestan (2 dead), Sverdlovsk Region (1 dead, 7 wounded), Samara region (1 dead, 2 wounded), the Rostov Region and Stavropol Territory (1 dead and 1 wounded), the Saratov region (11 victims), Krasnodarsky edge (19 victims), Bashkortostan (7 victims). Completing the list are Volgograd Region (4 victims), Voronezh region (2 wounded), and the Tula region of Karelia (1 wounded). If we talk about the nationality of the victims, we can note the Uzbeks (2 dead, 2 wounded), Dagestan (2 dead, 1 wounded), Azeris (1 dead, 4 injured), Kyrgyz (1 dead, 3 injured), Vietnamese (1 dead), Meskhetian Turks (1 dead), Russian (4 victims), Malays (two victims), Armenians (2 wounded), Buryats (1 wounded), Jews (1 wounded), Africans (1 wounded), Chinese (1 wounded). Nationality of 58 dead and injured is not exactly known.

In 2011, during the same period there were 8 dead and 58 injured, in 2010 - 23 killed and 102 injured. This way you can clearly say the growth of the number of crimes motivated by xenophobia, which began in the spring of 2012. [\[3\]](#)

On **May 1**, in Yekaterinburg, participants of the "Russian march of labor" attacked the anti-fascists. One person was injured. [\[4\]](#)

On **May 1**, in the south of Moscow, a drunken passer-by injured a road worker, a citizen of Armenia. [\[5\]](#)

On **May 6**, in Rostov-on-Don, a 19-year old Meskheta Turk was killed, and his Russian comrade badly beaten. [\[6\]](#)

On **May 8** in St. Petersburg, nationalists attacked a group of *anime* fans. [\[7\]](#) In the conflict some of them have suffered: one had received a gunshot wound of the head. [\[8\]](#)

On **May 9**, in Khimki skinheads attacked the anti-fascists and punks - no less than 3 people were wounded. [\[9\]](#)

On **May 11**, it became known that a video had reappeared in social networks where some members of the group "The Patriot" («Patriot») in the "educational" purposes brutally beaten Kyrgyz girls, walking, in their opinion, with the "wrong" young men, and scoff at them, stripping them naked. There were two similar clips. [\[10\]](#)

On the night of **May 12 to May 13** in Krasnodar, a group of nationalists attacked the Caucasians, who were dancing their national dance "lezginka". [\[11\]](#) People were not injured, but the car on which the Caucasians came, was broken. [\[12\]](#)

On **May 13**, in Tula a citizen of the Republic of Uzbekistan was beaten. [\[13\]](#)

On **May 17**, on Haymarket Square of St. Petersburg a student from China was beaten. [\[14\]](#)

On **May 19**, it became known, that in Tolyatti a 15-year-old teenager was stabbed for the inscription "Dagestan" on his T-shirt. [\[15\]](#)

On **May 28**, in Moscow, a journalist Sergey Aslanian (Сергей Асланян) was attacked. According to some estimates it could be due to its offensive remarks about the Prophet Muhammad. [\[16\]](#)

On **May 17 and 27**, LGBT activists were attacked [\[17\]](#) during their rallies. On **May 17**, members of the rally on the International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia in St. Petersburg were attacked by unknown masked men. One of the protesters was fired at from a gas pistol, the other was beaten. After police evacuated the protesters on the bus, which the pursuers could not catch up with, they attacked the buses, in which traveled the migrant workers from Central Asia. One of the buses was broken and migrant workers - beaten. [\[18\]](#)

In Saratov, Tyumen and Novosibirsk nationalists tried to disrupt the "Rainbow flashmob", taking balloons from the participants, and in Tyumen, in addition, shouted insults at them. [\[19\]](#)

On May 17, in Saratov, three skinheads in camouflage and army boots attacked a dozen representatives of sexual minorities and beat them up. And close to the cafe "Teremok" a group of nationalists poured a beer over one of the organizers of the gay-parade, hurrying to a meeting. [\[20\]](#)

On May 27, activists of near-orthodoxy circles have attacked representatives of the LGBT-movement, trying to hold a gay-parade in front of the Moscow City Duma. At least two participants in the demonstration were beaten. [\[21\]](#)

In **May**, two attempts of the use of "Kondopog-technology" were noted. The first "new Kondopog" nationalists tried to organize in Eisk, using the fact that in the city there had been several clashes between citizens and natives of Chechnya and Dagestan which arrived at the military training. However, all was confined to a rally at the gates of military base, after which 82 soldiers, working by contract, have been dismissed and left the city. [\[22\]](#) Second such attempt was made in Moscow. It was based on accident on **May 10**, when the group of girls-nationalists from the organization "Moscow front" was attacked by some Caucasians.

The statements were voiced about intent of immigrants from Caucasus region to drive Russians out of the Biryulyovo district, about systematic attacks on girls, etc. [\[23\]](#) . As in Eisk, all was limited to conversations online.

In **May**, there were also noted 16 instances of vandalism motivated by xenophobia (total for the first five months of 2012 - 53 instances). Basically we are talking about xenophobic graffiti (Strezhevoy, Tomsk Region) - **May 2**, St. Petersburg, 3 cases - **May 9**, Penza - **May 10**, Ozersk (Chelyabinsk Region) - **May 14**, cities Otradnoe and Zhigulevsk (Samara region) - **May 22**, Orsk - **May 22**, Chelyabinsk - **May 22**, Samara - **May 23**, Moscow - **May 24**). [\[24\]](#)

In addition, there were recorded two cases of arson.

On May 1, in Ivanovo two skinheads set fire to two stalls belonging to Caucasians. [\[25\]](#)

On May 13, in Petrozavodsk the wooden church of St. Catherine was set on fire. [\[26\]](#)

On May 24, a man with two black bags and a 70-centimeter piece of rebar in the arms broke into St. Nicholas Cathedral of Kislovodsk. He tried to pour filth on the cross inside the Cathedral and to hit the priest. [\[27\]](#)

On May 30, in Schlisselburg, unknown people cast a can of black paint in the wall of the liturgical building of Jehovah's Witnesses, resulting in stained wall, porch, socle and the surrounding area. [\[28\]](#)

Actions of the government

On **May 7**, Russian President Vladimir Putin signed a decree "On ensuring ethnic harmony," which states that prior to November 2012 Russia must have the required examination in Russian language, Russian history, the basics of Russian legislation for migrant workers, except for the highly skilled specialists. [\[29\]](#)

On **May 16**, during a hearing on human rights in the State Duma, Deputy Director of the Federal Migration Service of Russia Ekaterina Yegorova (Екатерина Егорова) said, that the media creates myths about migrants, which gives rise to xenophobic attitudes. She said the statistics published in the media, suggests that the crime rate among migrants is higher than average.

«However, we believe that these data should be treated very cautiously. The media often serves the interests of allies and lobbyists of nationalist and conservative parties. "I believe, that they bear a considerable responsibility for the formation of misconception, which is made up about migrants in the hosting society ", - Yegorova said.

"These are myths that immigrants take jobs away, take out money from the country, and import diseases instead. But at the same time in Russia, 80% of migrants - citizens of the Commonwealth of Independent States - CIS (СНГ), our closest neighbors, and historically people mostly close to us ", - she said. [\[30\]](#)

On **May 7**, on assuming office, President Vladimir Putin signed a decree "On ensuring interethnic consent". According to the decree "for the purpose of harmonization of interethnic relations, strengthening the unity of the multinational people of the Russian Federation and to ensure its full development" Administration of the President was instructed to prepare proposals on the formation of the Presidential Council for Ethnic Relations, to develop and adopt the strategy of the State National Policy of the Russian Federation. It was suggested that the Russian government in conjunction with the authorities of the Russian Federation to ensure preparation with the help Russian Academy of Sciences, by the interested public associations and religious organizations, proposals on creating a list of books on history, literature and culture of the peoples of the Russian Federation, recommended for the students for independent reading (list of "100 books").Also, it has to ensure the development of measures aimed at improving the work of public authorities of the Russian Federation to prevent international conflicts, including the establishment of effective mechanisms for their resolution and implementation of the system for monitoring the state of interethnic relations.

Also to ensure the activation of work to prevent the manifestations of national and religious extremism and suppression of organized criminal groups formed along ethnic lines. It was also proposed to develop a set of measures for the introduction of compulsory examination in Russian language, Russian history, the basics of the Russian Federation legislation for migrant workers, except for highly qualified specialists and to submit drafts of regulations aimed at strengthening the administrative and criminal liability for violation of immigration laws of the Russian Federation. [\[31\]](#)

On **May 5**, governor of the Krasnodar Territory Alexander Tkachev (Александр Ткачёв) at a meeting with veterans suggested to toughen penalties for acts of the Nazis. He explained that the authorities in the region will turn with this proposal to the State Duma. [\[32\]](#)

During **January-May** were convicted 113 people. Of these, 66 were sentenced to punishments not connected with the actual terms of imprisonment (21 - to a fine, 2 - to restrict freedom, 20 - to compulsory and hard labor, 22 - suspended sentences, In respect of one person, educational measures had been applied) , 44 - to various terms of imprisonment (2 - to imprisonment for a term of one year, 15 - to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years, 11 - to imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years old, 6 - to prison for a period of 10 to 15 years, 2 - 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). Two were freed from the punishment due to the expiration of the statute of limitations. The verdict concerning one of the convicted is not known.

Here are some of the most remarkable sentences:

On **May 12**, it became known that by the decision of the Lenin district court of Stavropol, materials of the article by Boris Stomakhin "Caucasus, you will be free!" were found to be extremist. [\[33\]](#)

On **May 17**, a Sverdlovsk regional court pronounced a sentence on Vladislav Ladeyschikov (Владислав Ладейщиков), one of the supporters of the GRU colonel Kvachkov (Квачков), who was charged with several crimes under st.205.1 Part 1 ("The threat of a terrorist act") and Part 2 of Article 222 ("Illegal acquisition, transfer, sale and storage of ammunition and explosive devices ") of the Criminal Code. Since Ladeyschikov made a deal with the investigation, the case was heard in a special manner. He was sentenced to a suspended term of imprisonment. [\[34\]](#)

On **May 18**, it became known that the Pechenga district court fined two people, who have placed xenophobic material on the social networks, for 30,000 and 60,000 rubles. [\[35\]](#)

On **May 21**, at the Sverdlovsk regional court pronounced the verdict on the second of Kvachkov's supporters, who are accused of assisting in the preparation of an armed coup. Sergei Katnikov (Сергей Катников) was sentenced to 5 years and 6 months imprisonment and a fine of 100,000 rubles. [\[36\]](#)

On **May 24**, Stavropol Territorial Court sentenced "Russian Wahhabit" Victor Dvorakovskiy (Виктор Двораковский) to 23 years in the general regime colony and a fine of 100,000 rubles, his accomplice Vladimir Skirko (Владимир Скирко) was sentenced to six years in penal colony. [\[37\]](#)

On **May 25**, we became aware that Kirov District Court of Astrakhan convicted five members of the group of Islamists. The group leader Yuriy Avdonin (Ю.АВДОНИН) was sentenced to 1.5 years of imprisonment in a penal settlement, and the other four - to a fine of 150,000 rubles. [\[38\]](#)

On **May 28**, court of Grachevsky district, Stavropol Territory sentenced a 43-year-old Z.Voyazova (З.Боязова) to 200 hours of mandatory work for anti-Russian statements. [\[39\]](#)

On May 29 the Supreme Court at the request of the Attorney General, declared an international neo-Nazi organization "Blood and Honor» («Blood & Honor») extremist and banned its activity in the Russian Federation. [\[40\]](#)

The federal list of extremist materials has reached 1192 points.

In the **second half of May** Roskomnadzor (Federal Service for Supervision of Communications, Information Technology and Communications) has been given a warning to a Volgograd newspaper "Kolokol" for publishing anti-Semitic "Appeal to the All-Russian Colonel Kvachkov officers' meeting on November 1, 2011". Thus, the total number of warnings made since the beginning of the year reached six already.

In **May**, facts of misuse of anti-extremist legislation were also recorded. On **May 1** in Volgograd members of non-political party "Menstruation" were detained as "extremists". [\[41\]](#)

On May Day (**May 1**) demonstration in St. Petersburg activists of the LGBT movement, who had unfurled their own flag, which was seen by police as "propaganda of homosexuality" was arrested ". In total, four activists were arrested. [\[42\]](#)

On **May 4**, the court in St. Petersburg fined 5000 rubles to Nikolai Alekseev (Николай Алексеев), the founder of the human rights organization for the rights of sexual and gender minorities, [who was arrested April 12 close to the Smolny Institute for violating the new law banning the promotion of homosexuality.](#) [\[43\]](#)

On **May 12**, another LGBT activist, who spoke against the law to ban "homosexual propaganda", was detained. [\[44\]](#)

On **May 5**, a bus, carrying out to the capital the Solikamsk participants in the future protest action "Million March", was detained in Yaroslavl for alleged distribution of extremist materials. As a result, they have seized about 3,000 leaflets and newspapers "for examination" and then released them. [\[45\]](#)

On **May 11**, it became known that the artistic director of the youth cultural center of the Gorno-Altai State University Sergei Reshetnev (Сергей Решетнев), who posted on his page on the largest European social network VK (VKONTAKTE" - "ВКонтакте») a series of photos of Hitler, was sentenced to a fine for violating the ban on the demonstration of Nazi attributes. [\[46\]](#)

On **May 17**, police and officials from the center and to combat extremism raided the office of the Inter-regional Trade Union of the automobile industry in the city of Kaluga. They copied all the names of union members, but also found individually from each activist, what specific duties are assigned to him.

In the Confederation of Labour of Russia and Inter-regional Trade Union of automobile industry, these actions are called the act of intimidation directed against the active trade unions operating in the Kaluga region. [\[47\]](#)

On **May 19**, two activists from the party "White Ribbon" ("Belaya Lenta") Nicka Kakobyan (Ника Какобян) and Margaret Saakova (Маргарита Саакова) were detained for distributing leaflets in Stavropol. All leaflets were taken from the girls, and the police reported that materials

for campaigning will be sent to the Investigation Committee for inspection for signs of extremism. [\[48\]](#)

On **May 19**, it became known that a witness in the case of anti-fascist Igor Kharchenko, accused of attacking a nationalist, who is ready to prove his innocence, disappeared after investigators from the "E" center, [\[49\]](#) visited his apartment. [\[50\]](#)

On **May 24**, it became known that the prosecutor's office of the Central Administrative District of Omsk and the Department for Combating Extremism of Omsk police engaged in checking the materials of the central trade union newspaper "Solidarity" as whether they contain incitements to extremist activity. [\[51\]](#)

On the other hand, on **May 12**, it became known that journalists and distributors of the student newspaper "Transition" in Voronezh will not be prosecuted for inciting hatred or enmity and the creation of an extremist society due to the absence of evidence. [\[52\]](#)

On **May 15**, Chelyabinsk Prosecutor Sergey Lezhnikov (Сергей Лежников) issued a formal apology on behalf of the state to blogger Andrew Ermolenko (Андрей Ермоленко) for unjustified criminal prosecution on charges of extremism. [\[53\]](#)

On **May 31**, Smolninski Court of St. Petersburg declared illegal denials by the administration of the Central district of the city to agree to two public events of urban gay activists - **April 7**, the Day of Silence and **May 17**, the International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia. [\[54\]](#)

Also, there were recorded facts of xenophobic actions by the authorities.

Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Novosibirsk and one of the lobbies of local law "prohibiting homosexual propaganda" I. Moroz (И. Мороз) said in a radio interview to "Sib.fm", aired on **May 2** that normal people cannot speak negatively about this law. [\[55\]](#)

It may be noted that during the beating of representatives of the LGBT-movement by activists of near-orthodoxy circles in Moscow on **May 27**, the police, in fact, did not interfere these activists, but hold the LGBT-activists, who tried to hold a picket. [\[56\]](#)

On **May 9**, police officers did not allow a native of Tajikistan to enter to the Red Square, saying that "today the Square is only for the Russians". [\[57\]](#)

Chairman of the Constitutional Court Valery Zorkin (Валерий Зорькин) in the article "The rule of law and the imperative of security", published in "Rossiyskaya Gazeta" on **May 16**, argued that the rise of xenophobia in Europe was caused "by giving a priority to efforts to protect the rights of ethnic and religious minorities of African and Asian migrants in the policy of "multiculturalism". [\[58\]](#)

On **May 22**, it became known that the head of information department of the administration of Balakovo of Saratov region Nadezhda Greshnova (Надежда Грешнова) in the comments on her page in the "Classmates" quoted Goebbels, mentioned from his words, that "democracy and liberalism is a general ideological product of the Jewish-Masonic conspiracy politics". "Russia's Humiliation has already happened. Now, they methodically expect when cornered, angry bear will turn violent. To do this, on the Russia's borders the secret Masonic-Jewish conspiratorial

network forms a state-irritants, such as Georgia, the Baltics, Poland, Ukraine", - wrote N.Greshnova. [\[59\]](#)

On **May 22**, it became known that on **May 16**, a number of schools in Chelyabinsk request was sent with the requirement to provide lists "of students of Caucasian ethnicity (with the last name, name and patronymic, date of birth, address of residence, the class that adolescent is enrolled in and information about parents or legal representatives), enrolled in their educational institution and having a citizenship in the Russian Federation, as well as students who do not have Russian citizenship".

Head of press service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Chelyabinsk Angelica Meshcheryakova (Анжелика Мещерякова) later explained to the media, that in this way the police collects information for preventive efforts of crime among teenagers. She noted that the request was worded incorrectly, and that an internal investigation was initiated, concerning to the author of the request. Interestingly, almost all of the directors sent the required information. Only two had refused. One of them - the local director of the Mathematical Lyceum A. Popov (А. Попов) in an official written reply wrote that in his school", there is only one nationality in our Lyceum - mathematics". [\[60\]](#)

On **May 25**, it became known that the head of the administration Muslyumovsky region of Tatarstan R. Nabirov (Р.Хабипов) did not issue to a resident of the district N.Chekashina (Н.Чекашина) compensation she deserved for the burned-out house, citing the fact that she is Russian. [\[61\]](#)

On **May 28**, it became known, that on **April 19** the Mayor of Orenburg E.Arapov (Е.Арапов) demanded the administration of Orenburg State Management Institute (OSMI) to evict the students from the dormitory, located next to the children's camp, saying that African students may rape the children. After the refusal of the rector to fulfill an oral order of the City Hall, on **April 23** and **May 24**, there had been raids by local division of the Federal Migration Service in this dormitory. On **May 24**, at the time of the raid a student from Yemen, al-Faqih Sami Ahmed (аль-Факих Сами Ахмед) was beaten brutally. As a result, students have written complaints against illegal actions of the FMS, and on **May 25**, went to the streets of Orenburg with posters "We are against lawlessness of FMS" and "We came here to learn". [\[62\]](#)

On **May 30**, it became known that MP-United Russia Vitaly Milonov (Виталий Милонов), who was one of the main lobbyists of the law banning homosexual propaganda, addressed to the Minister of Culture Vladimir Medinsky (Владимир Мединский) a request to initiate a preview performance of the Moscow Academic Music Theatre by the name of K.S. Stanislavsky (К.С. Станиславский) and V.I. Nemirovich-Danchenko (В.И. Немирович-Данченко) "Midsummer Night's Dream" by Shakespeare under the pretext that in the play supposedly promoted homosexuality and pedophilia. [\[63\]](#) The minister, however, chose not to intervene in the conflict.

In **May**, there were facts of the persecution of religious sects. First of all, this is traditionally about "Jehovah's Witnesses".

On **May 4**, there were searches in homes and the places of worship of "Jehovah's Witnesses" in Buguruslan, Buzuluk, Orenburg, Orsk and Yasnoye. [\[64\]](#) On **May 29**, Federal Arbitration Court of Moscow District upheld a ban on the distribution in Russia "Awake!" and "Watchtower", the

magazines of "Jehovah's Witnesses". [65] But it was not only "Jehovah's Witnesses" were pressured.

On **May 3**, it became known that the administration of Tyumen Oil State University banned the Muslim religious services on campus under the pretext that praying of Muslim students "disturbing other students". At the same time it was explained that the ban was due to the need to respect the internal regulations of the state educational institutions. [66]

On **May 11**, it was reported that two prisoners of the tuberculosis LIU zone #5 of the Big Markha village close to Yakutsk went on hunger strike, due to the fact that members of the Federal Penitentiary Service offend their Russian-cellmate because of his Muslim faith, and are allegedly tearing up Quran. [67]

In the second half of **May**, seven Scientology materials were included in the federal list of extremist materials.

On **May 31**, it was reported that customs officials in St. Petersburg did not allow the book on Scientology by Ronald Hubbard into Russia. [68]

There were also noted facts of reluctance to deal with the facts of xenophobia. Swastika in Stezhevoe, Orsk, Otradnoe and Zhigulevsk was removed only after the intervention of the prosecutor's office. [69]

In **May**, 19 people were convicted for crimes motivated by xenophobia. Since the beginning of the year 113 people were convicted. During the same period in 2011, 165 people were convicted, in 2010 -170 people.

Civil Society.

In **May**, the data collected the All-Russian Center for Public Opinion Research (ARCPOR) about homophobia in Russia was released. According to opinion polls, published by ARCPOR on **May 17**, when dealing with homosexuals 45% are experiencing negative emotions (for comparison, in contact with a representative of another nationality only 10% feel the same). 38% recognized that people with different sexual orientation does not cause them any particular emotion (38%). Only 3% indicated that they felt positive emotions when dealing with such people. At the same time 61% of respondents felt that homosexuality is an acquired feature under the influence of the society. The view that homosexuality is innate was supported by only 25% of respondents (however, among those who were familiar with LGBT, level of support of that point of view was much higher - 37%). At the same time 47% of those who believed that homosexuality is an acquired feature - considered media and propaganda a key factor in the formation of human sexual orientation.

There is a great importance, by the opinion of the respondents, the membership in certain social circles - (35%), the presence in the social circle of people - (34%), education - (33%), the specific conditions of the host (army, prison, etc.) - (28%) Менее существенно, по мнению опрошенных, влияние неудачного опыта отношений с противоположным полом (16%). Less significant, according to respondents, is the impact of a bad experience of relations with the opposite sex (16%). Thus, according to ARCPOR, the proposition to ban gay advocacy supports about a third of the society. [70]

According to the ARCPOR opinion poll, released on **May 17**, 7% of the population experiences negative emotions when communicating with representatives of other faiths. [\[71\]](#)

Metropolitan of Khabarovsk and Amur Ignatius (Игнатий) in an interview that was published in late May in the Internet edition of the "Club of the Regions" said, that "Jehovah's Witnesses" "with their obsessive, arrogant preaching of their doctrines, intrude into private life". According to the Metropolitan, many treat Jehovah's Witnesses "with disgust". [\[72\]](#)

In **May**, a number of xenophobic statements by clergy (mostly from the Russian Orthodox Church - ROC) were recorded.

Archpriest Alexander Pyashenko (Александр Ильяшенко), rector of All-Merciful Saviour Monastery, former Sorrow Monastery on Novoslobodskaya, answering a question of portal Regions.ru about the need to learn in school about the Holocaust (published on **May 4**), called it "a putting emphasis on some historical events to the detriment of others" .

Director of the traditional school, candidate of historical sciences priest Andrew Posternak (Андрей Постернак) said that "it would be right and more fair" to study the loss of those Soviet citizens killed in World War II, "mostly Russians", as well as martyrs for the faith. The call "not put emphasis" on victims of the Holocaust was supported by the teacher of the Moscow Theological Academy and Seminary: Hieromonk Tikhon (Zimin) (Тихон (Зимин)).

Moreover, the director of the Orthodox High School Archpriest Alexis Novichkov (Алексий Новичков), rector of Our Lady of Tikhvin temple of village Dushonovo, Schelkovskiy district, Moscow region, stated that the study of the history of the Holocaust is introduced in order to "ultimate idealization, almost deification of the Jewish people". The chief editor of magazine "Heir", Archpriest Maxim Pervozvanskii (Максим Первозванский), repeated dogma of modern Holocaust deniers that the Holocaust supposedly became a "new religion" of the modern world. [\[73\]](#)

Head of Department for Relations of ROC with armed forces and the Ministry of Internal Affairs D. Smirnov (Д. Смирнов), when speaking on **May 6**, on TV channel "Union" said: "We should demand from the President to do so, as it was in the Soviet Union, that no vile sect could act as if they are at home." As an example of such sects, he had mentioned "Jehovah's Witnesses" and the Mormons. Further on, D.Smirnov compared "sects" to the financial pyramid, called for a ban all "totalitarian sects" and even advised to "gather the people to smash this sect". "We need to make it so the earth burns under their feet", - he said. [\[74\]](#)

Chairman of the Moscow Patriarchate Department for Church and Society relationship, Archpriest Vsevolod Chaplin (Всеволод Чаплин), speaking on **May 10**, at the presentation of book "Ruthless tolerance" said: "Tolerance, in its extreme development - is the death of freedom of speech, freedom of thought, morality, unification of the people, the transformation of person into a non-human ". [\[75\]](#)

On **May 11**, Professor of the Moscow Theological Academy Archdeacon Andrey Kuraev (Андрей Кураев) said, that one reason for a wave of criticism against the ROC - that is gaining strength in recent decades is an "aggressive ideology of liberalism or political correctness". [\[76\]](#)

Vsevolod Chaplin in an interview with "Neutral", published on **May 24**, called "to recognize that there are "groups of citizens, for whom religious law - Christian, Muslim, Jewish - are above the secular". [\[77\]](#)

Metropolitan of Ryazan and Michailovsk Paul (Павел) in an interview with the newspaper of Yekaterinburg diocese, posted on **May 28**, has called homosexuality "theomachy", and said that the LGBT community are "spiritually sick people." . He also supported the adoption of laws prohibiting "propaganda of homosexuality", declaring that "today they distort and corrupt us". [\[78\]](#)

In **May**, there were a few attempts at so-called groups close to the church circles to dictate to cultural institutions what repertoire can they put.

On **May 10**, a group of activists close to the orthodox circles announced that the staging of "The Golden Cockerel" by Kirill Serebrennikov (Кирилл Серебренников) at the Bolshoi Theatre is "blasphemous against the Orthodox faith". [\[79\]](#)

A protest against the exhibition of contemporary art Guelman in Krasnodar, which many experts saw as hurting the feelings of Orthodox believers had received a great response. On **May 10 -11**, the Bishop of Stavropol and Nevinnomyssk Kirill (Кирилл) and Metropolitan of Kuban Isidore (Исидор) had voiced their protest. They felt that "the creativity of Gelman has no relation to the true culture and is aimed at inciting religious and ethnic hatred", - was mentioned in the appeal of Bishop. [\[80\]](#) On **May 15**, Gelman himself met with the crowd, led by a priest A.Kasatikov (А.Касатиков), who spat in the Gelman's face. [\[81\]](#)

On **May 19**, a group of activists of close to the orthodox circles from the "Orthodox patrol" saw off participants of "Nomadic Museum of Modern Art", chanting: "Moscow - the Third Rome, we will not give up the capital to the enemy", and handing out leaflets about Orthodoxy. One of the activists, Vladimir Andreev (Владимир Андреев) finding a blasphemy in a picture of crucified on the cross member of punk band "Pussy Riot"[\[82\]](#), tore it up.[\[83\]](#)

22 мая глава Ассоциации православных экспертов К.Фролов направил прокурору города Москвы С.Куденееву обращение с требованием « в связи с угрозой религиозному миру и политической стабильности в Москве» привлечь к уголовной ответственности участников «кочующей выставки», якобы оскорбившей чувства верующих [\[84\]](#) .

On **May 22** the head of the Association of Orthodox Experts K.Frolov (К.Фролов) sent an appeal to Moscow prosecutor S.Kudeneev (С.Куденеев) concerning "a threat to religious peace and political stability in Moscow" to prosecute the participants of "nomadic exhibition" that allegedly insulted the feelings of believers. [\[84\]](#)

On **May 22**, the news agency "Interfax" published an article entitled "Parents of Children's Choir of Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Music Theatre protest against wanton play". In a published there letter to V.Chaplin, they argued, that the upcoming production of the play "A Midsummer Night's Dream" promotes pedophilia, homosexuality and drug addiction. Such a letter was signed by S.Hasanova (С.Хасанова) (fictional character), and addressed to the head of the Department of Culture of Moscow Sergey Kapkov (Сергей Капков). [\[85\]](#)

However, all these attempts were unsuccessful. Representatives of the theater rather harshly noted that the theater has the right to determine its own artistic development [86], and the Gelman's exhibition had opened and quietly worked. At the same time the statement of K.Frolov remains without consequences.

On **May 29**, Archpriest Dmitry Smirnov(Дмитрий Смирнов), the head of the Moscow Patriarchate Department for Cooperation with law enforcement agencies and armed forces, responding to questions during the program "A Conversation with the priest" on the Orthodox TV channel "Union", urged the faithful who do not like certain plays, cast rotten eggs and tomatoes at the actors. "Then we will do to influence the repertoire of theater ..." - said the priest. [87]

Also recorded were xenophobic statements of representatives of other faiths. On **May 29**, Moscow mosque Imam Ildar Alyautdinov (Ильдар Аляутдинов) called the attack on the journalist Sergey Aslanian (Сергей Асланян) [88] "God's punishment". He said it on the radio station "Kommersant FM», noting that the statements that Aslanian allowed himself, "hurt the feelings of the believers". [89]

The Nationalists held in **May**, several independent public events, the largest of which was the so-called Russian march of labor - the nationalist version of May 1. However in Moscow and St. Petersburg, marches demonstrated that this form of public action is no longer attracting new supporters. In Moscow, in the procession held from the subway station "the October field" to the subway station "Shchukinskaya" was attended by about 500 people (nationalists themselves, traditionally overstating the number of participants, talked about the 1500 "marshers"). It was attended by representatives of EPA - Ethno-political Association "Russians", the National Democratic Party, "Great Russia" ("**Velikaya Rossia**") (in uniforms in the style of SS Division). In the slogans of the march, emphasis was placed on "demands of all protesters", but oral "chants" were much more radical (as recognized by nationalist N.Holmogorova (Н.Холмогорова) who visited the march, they may well have been "clearly dangerous in terms of Article 282 [90]"). [91]

At the rally that concluded the campaign, one of the leaders of the nationalist D.Demushkin (Д.Демущкин) invited everyone to come to Manege Square on **May 7**, to celebrate his birthday. [92] Another leader of the Russian "Nazi" A. Potkin (А. Поткин) promised his supporters that "tomorrow we will take the Parliament, the next day - the Kremlin", [93] but despite these vigorous speeches nationalists themselves felt that "the march of labor 'has failed.

In the resolution of the rally, great attention was paid to the traditional nationalist demands: repeal the "anti-extremist" articles of the Criminal Code, to dissolve "E" centers [94], to release and rehabilitate convicted nationalists and punish those who had been involved in their condemnation. [95]

In St. Petersburg because of disagreements between the leaders several columns were formed (according to some sources - five), marching separately. Their total number did not exceed 400. [96] Some of the "chants" and slogans sounded quite radical: "Change your migration policy, otherwise we will change you!", "Donkey - to the kishlak (village)", "We demand an migration regime with the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus!". [97]

Later, the Nationalists entered into verbal sparring with the activists of the pro-government youth organization "Young Guard" ("Molodaya Guardia"). The "human chain" of debaters was divided by police officers and because of that the conflict did not erupt into a brawl. [\[98\]](#)

"Marches" were also held in other cities: Yekaterinburg (100-250 people, organizer - the Party "New Power" ("Novaya Sila"), slogan: "I'm tired of shawarma, it's a Russian country" and "It is the Russian May Day, guest worker (gastarbaiter) go away!", "Russian government for Russia! Cancel 282", and carried the banner of "Down with the occupation! Down with 282" [\[99\]](#), Kaliningrad (a few dozen people, organizer - "Baltic Russian vanguard of resistance", slogans: "Down with the occupation" and "Return Russia to Russians!" [\[100\]](#), Kirov (about 300 participants, the organizer - EPA "Russian") [\[101\]](#), Murmansk (a few dozen people, the organizer - Pan Slavic Youth Association) [\[102\]](#), Perm (about 250 participants, slogans "Glory of Russia", "May, motherland and nationalism", "For a healthy lifestyle") [\[103\]](#), Pskov (about 50 participants, the slogans: "Pskov - a Russian City", "Peace, labor, May - guest worker (gastarbaiter), go away!", "Russian Power - to Russia!", "Russia without Putin!", " Russia can not be divided, Russian authority to Russians", "Russian family - a large family", "Russian - means sober", " We are Russians, God is with us!", etc. [\[104\]](#), Surgut (organizer - the Congress of Russian Communities, about 30 members) [\[105\]](#), Tomsk (organizer - Pan Slavic Youth Association) [\[106\]](#) , Ulyanovsk (organizer - the National Union of the Ulyanovsk region, about 30 people) [\[107\]](#), Chelyabinsk [\[108\]](#).

In Kursk nationalists limited themselves to hanging a banner with the inscription "We demand a White amnesty", on one of the bridges of the city, over a busy highway. [\[109\]](#)

In Smolensk there was an "Imperial Motor Rally", which was attended by about 10 cars and about 35 people. [\[110\]](#)

In Syktyvkar, several activists of the "Severnii Rubezh" Zyryansk Union and the EPA "Russian" ran the through center of the city with lighted fires, after the authorities banned their demonstration. [\[111\]](#), [\[112\]](#)

Also, several cases of participation of the nationalists in the May Day demonstration of the Communist Party of the Russian Federation were noted. First of all, we are talking about Moscow, where a similar demonstration was attended by the nationalists in conflict with A.Potkin. ("Russovet" - "Russian Movement Against the Illegal Immigration", "Rightconservative (Pravoconservativniy) alians", the Union of Orthodox Bannerbearers (Soyus Pravoslavnih Horugvienoscev), by various estimates from 50 to 100 people). They marched under the slogan "Glory to Russia", "Glory to Russian arms," "Death to the bourgeoisie, death to liberals," "We are fed up with the liberal swamp, it's worse than vomiting", "Liberasty, hands away from the ROC". **"Chants" have been more aggressive:** "Shoot a liberal in yourself", "Death to Nemtsov [\[113\]](#), " Death to Navalny" [\[114\]](#), and" Kill the liberals! " [\[115\]](#) . It all ended with verbal sparring with the Communists, but it did not come to collision. [\[116\]](#) Similar "inclusions" took place in Nizhny Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Saratov. [\[117\]](#)

Also, in Volgograd, Stavropol and Thula nationalists failed to obtain permission for the "March of Labor", and in Nizhnevartovsk in the planned "Russian jogging" there was only five participants, and it was cancelled. [\[118\]](#)

On **May 6**, nationalists from the movement "Russian" tried to organize their own protest rally at the Manege Square, appointing as a gathering place - underground subway station

"Theatralnaya". However, only a few dozen people had responded to their call and they were quickly arrested by police after attempting to start the demonstration. [\[119\]](#)

On **May 15**, in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk, the members of the Liberal Democratic Party held a rally against illegal migration [\[120\]](#)

On **May 16**, nationalists from the PYA - Pan-Slavic Youth Association (Panslavyyanskoe Molodezhnoe Ob'edineniye) participated in the round table "Inter-ethnic communication in the modern context", which took place in Tomsk State University. The leader of the PYA A.Shitik (А. ШИТИК) said, that the Russians supposedly have no formal organization, no cultural center or a fund of support. Another activist of PYA A.Ragozin (А. РАГОЗИН) announced that migrants are supposedly "have xenophobic feelings towards the indigenous peoples of Russia". [\[121\]](#)

In **May**, restoration of contacts between nationalists and non-system opposition that were broken off in March had continued. The initiative in this belonged to the nationalist leaders who saw by a low turnout at rallies on May 1 and, especially, on May 6, that their hopes to attract a large audience, working separately are unpromising.

However, they still tried to keep their own game. On **May 4**, D.Demushkin announced, that on **May 6**, the nationalists will begin perpetual protest at the Manege Square against the inauguration of Vladimir Putin. However, he stated that "makes no sense to play along with the people in the Bolotnaya square, who discredit the protest by their very appearance". [\[122\]](#)

Collaboration also continued in the regions. On demonstrations of **May 1** in St. Petersburg and Murmansk, activists of the party "Drugaya Rossiya" chanted the slogan of "Cancel the article 282". [\[123\]](#) At the rally of **May 1**, the leader of the St. Petersburg Joint Civil Front O.Kurnosova (О.Курносова) spoke also at the nationalist rally. [\[124\]](#)

Despite the fact that on **May 6**, nationalists conducted their own rally on the Manege Square, some of them took part in the "March of Millions" that ended in collisions. Actually ultra-column consisted of the so-called autonomous nationalists and members of the Russian Civil Union (Russkiy Grazhdanskiy Soyuz). Nationalists chanted "The Russian government for Russia", "Putin - President of the Caucasus" and "Cancel 282». [\[125\]](#) During the march they insulted out a column of LGBT-activists, that accidentally marshed close to them. However, because the LGBT column was bigger, it did not go beyond insults. [\[126\]](#)

A.Potkin became one of the organizers of the "sit-down strike", which actually led to the beginning of the collision. [\[127\]](#) Some nationalists (such as members of the leadership of the National Democratic Party (NDP) A.Hramov (А.Храмов), one of the leaders of the "Russians" A. Severny (А. Северный) and leader of the "Bright Rus" («Svetlaya Rus'») I. Mangushev (И.Мангушев) were arrested there. [\[128\]](#)

Nationalists welcomed clashes enthusiastically, seeing in them the beginning of the next revolution. Thus, V. Kralin (В. Кралин) in his blog entry dated **May 7**, praised the event as a "second Manezhka [\[129\]](#)", and proudly recorded that the police "had a pretty good fight" and "beat up the executioners". At the same time he announced that the committee allegedly ignored the nationalists, and therefore they were forced to organize their own rally. [\[130\]](#)

He also predicted a "bond" of street-nationalists and leftists, arguing that "against the real evil and dangerous common enemy, there is no need to put out the adrenaline in the blood through a game of cops and robbers that is mostly a fantasy". [\[131\]](#) He was no less delighted with the story of a janitor who was thrown down in the fountain on Clean Ponds by a member of the opposition. In this Kralin spotted the beginning of the struggle with the authorities, prophesying the coming corrosion of power. However, this enthusiasm did not find understanding among the readers of his blog. [\[132\]](#)

On **May 8**, D.Demushkin in a video to colleagues even said that "empty talk at the meetings is coming to an end ... We still have a lot of battles, there will be victories and defeats", and expressed regret that he had found "very few people willing to fight". [\[133\]](#) . On **May 12**, another leader of the "Russians" G. Borovikov (Г. Боровиков), said: "Our active participation was not in vain. The entire struggle is not being fought at armchairs, but on the streets. This is a good and necessary experience in fighting. The most important thing - that we got together and came out, showed that we are not afraid ". [\[134\]](#) Nationalists (including those from the regions) participated in the marches on **May 7-9**, but only as "extras". [\[135\]](#)

In addition to Moscow nationalists actively participated in the actions of the opposition on **May 6** in Rostov-on-Don. It was the participants of this march that later killed a young Turkish man. [\[136\]](#)

Representatives of the National Democratic Party [\[137\]](#) took part in the so-called "Writers' walk" on **May 13**, using an action for distributing propaganda literature (journal "Issues of nationalism, "and books of K. Krylov and A. Hramov (К. Крылов и А. Храмов)). [\[138\]](#)

The nationalists also took part in a rally against police brutality that took place on **May 26**, in Moscow. However, when they began chanting slogans, the organizers of the rally appealed to the police with a request to withdraw the nationalists. The police not only took them out, but also detained the far right for trying to hold a rally outside the assigned territory. [\[139\]](#)

The Nationalists took part in an opposition rally on **May 31**, at Triumph Square in Moscow. Basically it was a so-called mobile squad of the protest camp (a group that previously carried out the guard duties at the camp on Clean Ponds (Chistiye Prudi) and Kudrinskaya area). The entire "squad" headed A.Severny, consisting of 12 people, was detained by police. [\[140\]](#) A few hours later they were released. [\[141\]](#)

Cooperation between the nationalists and leftists were established and within the opposition camp "Occupy Abay [\[142\]](#)", that emerged on **May 8**, at Chistoprudny Boulevard. Nationalists together with people from the Left Front guarded this camp.

On **May 14**, leader of moderate nationalists K. Krylov (К. Крылов) lectured at Camp on Chistiye Prudi. [\[143\]](#) On **May 17**, in St. Petersburg in St. Isaac's Square in a permanent opposition camp situated therein, comrade-in arms of Russian imperial movement (Russroie imperskoe dvizenie) and the Party "New Power" (Novaya Sila) Dimitriy Savvin (Димитрий Саввин) lectured on "Truth and lies about Russian nationalism". [\[144\]](#)

On **May 18** at St. Isaac's Square N.Holmogorova read a lecture, which called to "bring together all sane political forces and begin a united campaign: against the anti-extremist legislation, against the " E" Center". [\[145\]](#)

The main leaders of the Nationalists (A.Potkin, V.Kralin) visited the camp on Chistiye Prudi, but could not get sympathy of its members. According to a survey conducted at Camp on **May 12**, by a mathematician O. Akimov (О.АКИМОВ), only 7% of "occupayers" held nationalist views (43% are liberals, and 25% - left) [\[146\]](#) .

A. Potkin in an interview with the nationalist "National News Service" on **May 12**, announced that the camp on Chistiye Prudi is designed to lull the vigilance of law enforcement and raise a feeling of solidarity among the opposition. "It's a great place for propaganda, to hone our skills, so it's worth going", - he said. [\[147\]](#)

The nationalists also took part in camp life at the metro "Barrikadnaya" in Moscow, where it moved after the dissolution of "Okkupy Abbay" on **May 14**, also performing security functions. [\[148\]](#) A "squad" had about 40 people, and at least 15 came out to "patrol" the area. And many came from other cities, indicating a low desire by Moscow nationalists to engage in the protection of the nationalists in Moscow. [\[149\]](#)

On **May 19**, Political analyst [Vladimir Golyshev](#) (Владимир Гольшев) wrote enthusiastically in his article "Russian" Occupy"- intelligent and compassionate", that "for the "nationalists" rainbow symbol of the LGBT movement is not a "red flag", but just a flag.. . And "anti-fascists" looks to "fascists" almost without animosity, "predicting the unification of all opposition forces. [\[150\]](#)

The reality, however, proved to be much more difficult. On **May 18**, before the crackdown of Kudrinskaya square, and after the lecture of the leader of "Russians" A.Potkin "Is the national revolution in Russia possible, and how will it happen", nationalists tried to "reformat" the camp for themselves. They prevented the spread of anti-fascist literature, tried to push away "competitors" among the left, threatened them. [\[151\]](#)

The influx of nationalistic public continued later. On **May 26**, the journalist O.Romanova (О. Романова) noted that among people gathered in the so-called "OkkupayArbat" there were cries "Kill the dirty Jews (*Zhid*), save the Jews!". [\[152\]](#)

There was also a continued co-operation around the "s Konstantinov case" - nationalist activist accused of murder. On **May 26**, party "Democratic Choice" led by V.Milov (В.МИЛОВ), adopted at its congress, an appeal in defense of D. Konstantinov (Д. КОНСТАНТИНОВ), stating that his prosecution "creates a dangerous precedent for blatant fabrication of criminal cases against opposition activists", and called upon all political forces to join the campaign for the liberation of Konstantinov. [\[153\]](#)

However, there were voices among the nationalist demanding the cessation of cooperation. On **May 17**, writer-nationalist E. Chudinova (Е.ЧУДИНОВА) published an article calling for nationalists not to cooperate with the Lefts and liberals. "My friends, nationalists, it had long been clear to me that your lack of disgust for the red will lead to trouble... Writers, God forgive, made a promenade, and you - accompany them. Do I have to explain to you clearly that the whole team - are rabid Russophobes?", - she wrote, calling for a "consolidation of healthy forces". [\[154\]](#)

And even those who are working along with democrats do not hide what they think about their temporary allies. Speaking on **May 23**, in the "RESET.PEREZAGRUZKA" nationalist K. Krylov said that an opinion about the liberals as the enemies of the Russian people is not far

from the truth, and accused the Left and liberals in that they allegedly tried to oust the nationalists all the forces of the united opposition of the structures. [\[155\]](#)

Moreover, D.Demushkin at a roundtable organized by the Nationalists on **May 29** said that the Nationalists have no common goals with the leftists and anti-fascists. "There are common Russian people, to whom we go", - he said. [\[156\]](#)

In May the results of several opinion polls on the attitude of Russians towards migrants were published.

According to the polls by Foundation of Public Opinion (FPO), released on **May 25**, answering the question: "How would you react to the fact a regular family of migrants ... settled close to you **from Ukraine** ...?" 48% answered positively, 15% negative; **from Moldova** - 36% positive, 25% negative, **from the Caucasus** - 19% positive (25% of the Khabarovsk Territory, Voronezh region and 25%, 27% of the Astrakhan region, 29% of the Krasnodar Territory, the Omsk region -35%), 53% negative (Kaluga region -64%, -60% of the Ryazan region, Kursk region and 60%, Orenburg - 61% -61% of Mari El, Samara -59%, Kostroma, Saratov -58% - 57%, Pskov - 57% Nizhny Novgorod region -57%, -57% Krasnoyarsk, Archangelsk -56%, but the Krasnodar region - 27%) **from the North Caucasus** - 14% positive (20% of the Krasnodar Territory, the Omsk region of -32%), 60% negative (but Krasnodar -34%), **from Central Asia** - 16% positive (Omsk region - 33%, Astrakhan region - 25%, Khabarovsk Region - 24%, 22% of the Ulyanovsk Region, Krasnodar Territory - 21%), 56% negative (Khabarovsk, Omsk region - 45%, Punjab 33%, but 59% Sverdlovsk, Arkhangelsk region - 61%, Tver region - 66%, the Leningrad region - 63%, Kostroma - 63%, Ryazan - 62% , Rostov - 61%, Volgograd - 60%), **of the South-East Asia** - 14% positive (18% of Bashkiria, Omsk region - 30%), 58% negative (Vladimir, Leningrad Oblast - 67%, Kostroma, Orenburg region - 66%, Arkhangelsk, Kursk, Tver region - 64%, Krasnoyarsk, Saratov Region - 63%, Voronezh region - 62%, Sverdlovsk region - 60%, but 53% of the Khabarovsk Region, Kurgan Region - 50%, Vologda and Yaroslavl region - 49% of the Omsk region - 48%, Perm region - 44%, Krasnoyarsk region - 32%). [\[157\]](#)

Primarily interesting is a sufficiently high number of the loyalty to the migrants in the Krasnodar region. This is probably due to habituation to migrants and the awareness of the difference between "horror stories" from the media and real life. As for the high numbers of the migrant's rejection by residents of Nechernozemie regions, apparently, there is an influence of fears of "outsiders", the rumors about the "arrogance" of migrants, etc.

According to the survey of FPO, published on **May 29**, 67% feel fear and apprehension towards illegal immigrants (and virtually all migrants in general, as it is impossible to distinguish between legal and illegal immigrants on the street). Asked about the possibility of so-called migration amnesty 28% approved of it, 46% disapproved, and 26% were undecided. Among those who approved it, the most common motivation was giving to migrants an opportunity to work peacefully (8%), the ability to better control them (6%), 4% believed that this way there would more order, 3% felt that this is the best way to getting rid of illegals, 2% of the respondents believed that legalized immigrants would pay taxes, and 1% believed amnesty will cause the fall in crime and corruption. 2% said that migrants are willing to work where "locals" do not want to.

Among the opponents of amnesty, the greatest number of voters had the view that the migrants are dumping on the labor market (20%), the second was the demand of "Russia for Russians!"

(11%), 8% felt that there are already too many migrant workers, 3% said that they are a source of crime, and 2% of respondents felt that migrants behave insolently. [\[158\]](#)

According to a survey conducted by "Romir", commissioned by the Association Gallup International, which was published on **May 30**, 50% of Russians fill negatively towards immigration. And only 19% see an inflow of labor force from abroad as positive or neutral. However, according to employees of "Romir", seven years ago the gap between acceptance and rejection was even higher - 45%, so that we can speak of the gradual habituation of the Russians to labor migration. [\[159\]](#)

In May, you can also note the actions of the public to combat xenophobia and its distributors. On **May 1** there were anti-fascists demonstrations in Kirov and Izhevsk. [\[160\]](#)

In Perm, anti-fascists left on the route of so-called "Russian march of labor" graffiti "Racism - Stop", "A herd of racists" and others. [\[161\]](#)

In Kazan, in early May Kazan State Federal University hosted the III Volga Youth Competition - folk festival "Milli Hezine" - "National Patrimony". One of the objectives of the festival is to strengthen inter-ethnic relations. [\[162\]](#)

On **May 4**, it was reported that a resident of Tambov colored with paint from the spray a Nazi graffiti-maker, who shortly afterwards was arrested by the police. [\[163\]](#)

On **May 16**, the Public Chamber of Russia held a round table. dedicated to the development of ethno-cultural communities in Russia. President of the International Union of German culture, **Henry Martens** (Генрих Мартенс) said that he hoped that "national minorities of the Russian Federation will learn from the experience of the national minorities in Europe". "Today in Russia there are 15 federal national-cultural autonomies (NCFA), and in the regions there are dozens, hundreds of local, regional national-cultural autonomies (NCA). But along with these 15 NCFA, there are also about 15-20 national-cultural associations, established not by the law on NCA, but by the law on public associations", - said Martens. He also noted that recently "we see a further strengthening of the legal framework in favor of Russian ethnic groups (this is the law on national-cultural autonomies, the law on Culture and Education Act, and the law on local government, etc.)".

However, Martens noted that "although the legal framework for the practice and the NCA was created, it is not yet supported by adequate funding". He also lamented the fact that the NCA has to pay the same taxes as large corporations who are not experiencing any problems with finances.

A member of the Council on Inter-Ethnic Relations under the Governor of the Stavropol Territory **Maya Astvatsaturova** (Майя Аствацатурова), speaking about the realization of interests of national minorities in the North Caucasus, said that "in the Russian Federation has not yet adopted a law on the rights of national minorities". [\[164\]](#)

On **May 19**, in St. Petersburg, there was a II Festival of Culture of the Peoples of the Caucasus. Event was organized by the SPB GKU "St. Petersburg House of Nationalities" and national-cultural associations of the city. During of the festival, on **May 19**, there was a gala-

concert at the Lensoviet Palace of Culture which was attended by national creative teams, representing the art of dance and song of the Caucasian people. [\[165\]](#)

On **May 17**, in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Novosibirsk, Saratov, Tyumen, Khabarovsk, Khanty-Mansiysk representatives of the LGBT-movement held a "Rainbow flashmob" in honor of International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia. [\[166\]](#)

Media

It may be noted that the decision of the Ministry of Education and Science of Teaching the Holocaust in schools had actually become an incentive for emergence of a number of articles devoted to Holocaust denial.

On **May 2**, the nationalist Internet portal "Russian Gazette" ("Russkiy Vestnik") was published an article by journalist V.Hatyushin (В.Хатюшин) "The Falsehood of Holocaust". In fact, it was a laudatory review of the book of poet and nationalist S.Kunyaev (С.Куняев) "Priests and victims of the Holocaust." Hatyushin stated, that S.Kunyaev supposedly "proved" that the whole literature about the Holocaust "is based on the sick, almost schizophrenic fantasy, on the facts of fraud, is standing on the loose sand - shove and it will crumble". The article repeated the arguments of "Holocaust deniers" of greed of the Jews, which causes them to falsify the history of the Holocaust, about a huge hidden emigration that supposedly took place. At the same time Hatyushin brazenly claimed that the memory of the Holocaust (which he called "puting emphasis on the Jewish victims out of the victims of other nations") contributes to anti-Semitism. [\[167\]](#)

On **May 21**, the site of "Rosinfonet" published an article of A.Nikolaev (А.Николаев) with a catchy title "The Holocaust for the middle school", in which he demagogically claimed that the Holocaust is not unique. In an attempt to "dilute" the uniqueness of the Holocaust and to "prove" the uselessness of his study, Mr. Nikolaev turned to the "Red Terror" (persistently recalling the supposedly significant role of Jews in its organization), even inventing the term "Tambov holocaust", the destruction of the Chinese by the Japanese army during World War II and even the victims of the Soviet Union during World War II, interpreted as the result of the Nazi genocide of Slavs (the author prefers to "forget" that among these victims there were three million Jews), and even the notorious massacre in the village Deir Yassin, whose residents allegedly were killed solely because they are Palestinians.

The article contained the statements, borrowed from the arsenal of Holocaust deniers, that "despite all efforts, no single document is found from which it would have made it clear that "final solution" meant the complete extermination of the Jews by Hitler's state machine from small to great", and that the Holocaust deniers are allegedly punished for mere doubts as to the number of Holocaust victims (of course, he keeps silent about the fact that this is not the usual doubts, but a deliberate attempt by so-called Holocaust deniers to whitewash the Nazis, arguing that they did not commit crimes imputed to them). He had even been turned inside out and presented as an example of the history of racism a decision on compensation "Claims Conference" to Jews, who suffered during a blockade of Leningrad.

A. Nikolayev argued, that Israel is lobbying a study of the history of the Holocaust because, first at all, it will lead to the development of domestic anti-Semitism, which stimulates emigration to Israel, and secondly, reportedly, in the future Israel will demand from Russia, "to pay for nationalized Jewish property, for the suffering of the Jews in the occupation and the evacuation, tortures of the Gulag Jewish prisoners, and so on ". [\[168\]](#)

The newspaper "Ural worker" in one of its April publications was trying to prove the anti-Semitic thesis about the great number of Jews, who served Hitler, and also glamurized an image of Auschwitz, portraying it as "an ordinary concentration camp". After veterans' organizations expressed dissatisfaction with the article, on **May 25** a newspaper had to publish a protest signed by chapter president of the Jewish National-Cultural Autonomy of Sverdlovsk region Michael Oshtrah (Михаил Оштрах) and an indignant letter by historian Yuri Velichko (Юрий Величко), whose words have been used very loosely by a journalist of this article. During the publication editors of the newspaper "dissected" the letter of Velichko, removing from it a number of critical areas, and modestly calling anti-Semitic thesis themselves "a few moments" and "a number of inaccuracies". [\[169\]](#)

On **May 9**, an activist of close to orthodox circles M. Nazarov (М. Назаров) republished on his website rusidea.org the own article from 1995, dedicated to World War II, in which the "proved" that during the Second World War, "when faced with a national-authoritarian resistance in Europe, those behind the scenes tried to kill it with Russian blood, pushing a "useful idiot" Hitler to the east".

"The most important result of this victory was the creation of Jewish-Nazi anti-Christian state of Israel - the seat of the coming Antichrist" - wrote Nazarov, urging "not to rejoice with the United States and Israel". He also accused the Jews of the privatization of the memory of the victory. [\[170\]](#)

You can also note a number of anti-Caucasian articles in the media.

On **May 9**, nationalist blogger who writes under the name nomina_obscura, published in his blog an article, in which he contrasted the Great Patriotic War which "had Georgian stench, Jewish stench and the smell of fresh blood of those shot not by SS troops but by the "blue piping" and the Chechen war as the salvation of the Russians" hordes of mountain drug-crazed beasts", and suggested to honor them as veterans. [\[171\]](#)

The article of G.Sanin (Г.Санин) "Come on, be rude to me!", which was published in **May 11** issue of the magazine "Results" ("Itogi"), he stated, that in respect to the natives of the Caucasian republics there is a supposed "strange system of political correctness". "For example, a resident of Kostroma or Yaroslavl can be put away for a couple years for organizing the mass brawl. But a hot guy from the Caucasus in the worst case will be sent to his native village (aul)", - wrote G.Sanin. [\[172\]](#)

On **May 21**, an internet portal neftekumsk.ru was published an article by V. Enin (В. Енин) with a screaming headline "Criminal Statistics of Neftekumsk: 88% of offenses are committed by migrants from the republics of North Caucasus federal district". The basis for the article was a material from Neftekumsk newspaper "Sunrise", published in late April. The article of V.Enin contained traditional "horror stories" about the "defiance" and criminalisation of Caucasians. [\[173\]](#) After the publication of the V.Enin's article the scandal had erupted, and the authorities issued a rebuttal of the figures contained therein. In addition, it was found that the increase in crime was largely associated with the sale of alcohol around the clock: after the ban on night trading of alcohol, the number of offenses has fallen sharply. [\[174\]](#)

On **May 23**, an author published another article, in which he tried to "prove" his calculations, triumphantly declaring: "You can argue that the bulk of offenders are young people of Neftekumsk, mostly newcomers". Further, Mr. Enin painted an apocalyptic picture of the life in

Neftekumsk: "On the streets of my city, there are now foreign thugs that humiliate, beat and rob my neighbors, friends and relatives. They do not recognize our customs and our culture. Every year there is more of them and less of us - the natives are leaving", and expressed outrage that there is no law that "can protect the city from the domination of migrants", clearly alluding to the bans for "outsiders" to stay in the city.

However, the article revealed, that it was based upon a quote from the report of S.Kostromitin (С. Костромитин), the Acting Chief of Neftekumsk Police Department about youth crime that was pulled out of context. Moreover, the crimes figures quoted by policemen (already "total youth" without any separation into "us" and visitors) were quite modest in view of the numbers of detainees - five crimes and 170 detainees. This ratio suggests that in the case of the young people, who were detained, it was for misdemeanor. The author had to admit that the journalist, with whose material he used voluntarily, rather harshly reprimanded him for "tearing phrases out of context". [\[175\]](#)

On **May 23**, speaking in the program "RESET.PEREZAGRUZKA", K. Krylov (К.Крылов), one of the leaders of the moderate nationalists, demagogically said that Caucasians are allegedly "given the huge rights" and "being punped resources". [\[176\]](#)

On **May 10**, in Moscow hosted the presentation of the "social science fiction" collection "Ruthless tolerance", whose the authors were trying to "prove" harm of tolerance. The works published in this collection were devoted to the dehumanization of the "strangers" – "newcomers", and LGBT. [\[177\]](#)

On May 16, the writer-nationalist A. Prohanov (А. Проханов) published in his newspaper "Tomorrow" an article entitled "From the Dead Sea to Chistiye Prudi", where he alluded to the fact that both opposition, and Putin's inner circle are dominated by Jews acting to the detriment of Russians. [\[178\]](#)

On **May 27**, in his blog entry K. Krylov tried to "prove" that discrimination against minorities is actually carried out in order to enable them to monopolize certain areas of activity, forcing out the native population. As an example he cited the Jews (without mentioning the word "Jews", but giving very clear hints), claiming that the authorities say, encourage them to engage in financial transactions, trade, etc. He was trying to "prove" that the notorious "percentage norm" allegedly has not been infringement, repeating the traditional anti-Semitic argument that the norm allegedly "strongly exceeded the percentage of the number of individuals in the population". [\[179\]](#)

Conclusions:

A number of divergent trends in the life of Russia can be noted. As before, there is an increase in hate crimes. Of particular interest is a new attempt at unification of Russian nationalists with the Communist and liberal protest movements, which most likely has no future.

There are attempts by the opposition to discredit the Russian Orthodox Church, which causes a natural response of the leaders of the ROC.

But most interesting are the results of opinion polls on towards migrants. They illustrate the gaps between regions, largely due to the degree of "being used" to migrants. Those who went through it earlier migrants are much more friendly than people in those areas that are just beginning to

come into contact with migrants, as they have pre-configured negativity from numerous negative information about migrants in the media and the Internet.

[1] <http://kprf.ru/content/106621.html>

[2] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45642>

[3] «Проявления ксенофобии в РФ, май 2011. Обзор МБПЧ» ("*The manifestations of xenophobia in Russia, in May 2011. Review of MBHR* ")

[4] <http://vk.com/event38077267>

[5] <http://www.mk.ru/moscow/news/2012/05/02/699253-na-yuge-moskvyi-pyanyiy-prohozhny-rail-dorozhnygo-rabochego.html>

(<http://www.mk.ru/moscow/news/2012/05/02/699253-in-the-south-of-moscow-a-drunk-passerby-wounded-a-road-worker+.html>)

[6] http://donnews.ru/V-Rostove-natsionalisty-ubili-turka-meskhetsintsa_7401
(http://donnews.ru/In-Rostov-natsionalists-killed-a-turk-meskhetsintsa_7401)

[7] *Anime - Japanese animation. (The editor's note)*

[8] <http://www.fontanka.ru/2012/05/08/075/>

[9] http://piter.tv/event/fashisti/#media_block

[10] http://rus.azattyk.org/content/kyrgyzstan_russia_migrants_women/24577532.html

[11] *Caucasian national dance. (The editor's note)*

[12] <http://www.yuga.ru/news/262105/>

[13] <http://sk-tula.ru/news/detail.php?id=2277>

[14] <http://konkretno.ru/2012/05/18/na-sennoj-ploshhadi-izbili-studenta-iz-kitaya.html>

(<http://konkretno.ru/2012/05/18/on-sennaya-square-a-chinese-student-was-beat-up.html>)

[15] http://www.tltnews.ru/tlt_news/9/368149/

[16] http://polit.ru/news/2012/05/29/mayak_attack/

[17] *LGBT community, the gay community - the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender community united by common interests, problems and goals. (The editor's note)*

[18] <http://www.nr2.ru/northwest/387280.html>, <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/05/17-23521.htm>, <http://www.ria.ru/incidents/20120517/651551725.html>

[19] <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/05/18-23522.htm>

[20] <http://www.temasaratov.ru/news/society/item/614/>

- [21] <http://www.ridus.ru/news/34354/>
- [22] <http://www.ridus.ru/news/33153/>, <http://vadimb.livejournal.com/1695186.html>,
<http://23.mvd.ru/news/263906>, http://vk.com/wall138819775_893
- [23] <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1508816.html>
- [24] <http://www.70rus.org/more.php?UID=16720>, <http://www.fontanka.ru/2012/05/10/034>,
<http://progorod58.ru/newsv2/54987.html>, <http://www.ozersk74.ru/news/politic/32265.php>,
<http://procrf.ru/news/42810-v-samarskoy-oblasti-po.html>, (*Samara region*),
<http://www.chelproc.ru/news/?id=6119>, <http://procrf.ru/news/42511-prokuratura-leninskogo-rayona-g.html>, (*the prosecutor's office of the Leninsky district*), <http://procrf.ru/news/43132-prokuraturoy-promyshlennogo-rayona-goroda.html> (*the prosecutor's office of the Industrial district*).
(*Statement of the Moscow Bureau for Human Rights in connection with the emergence of xenophobic inscriptions and drawings on the station buildings and along railway lines*)
- [25] <http://www.ivgorod.ru/news/34923>
- [26] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45500>
- [27] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45674>
- [28] <http://www.iw-russia.org/news/news.htm>
- [29] <http://www.rosbalt.ru/moscow/2012/05/10/978948.html>
- [30] <http://actualcomment.ru/news/42407/>
- [31] <http://www.kremlin.ru/acts/15240>
- [32] <http://streetmob.org/ru/news/605-gubernator-kubani-predlozhit-uzhestochit-nakazanie-dlya-natsistov> (*http://streetmob.org/ru/news/605-mayor-of-kuban-suggested-to-toughen-punishment-for-Nazis*)
- [33] <http://news.1777.ru/society/9781-material-borisa-stomahina-priznan-ekstremistskim.html>
(*http://news.1777.ru/society/9781-material-of-boris-stomahin-is-considered-ekstremist.html*)
- [34] <http://www.nr2.ru/ekb/387138.html>
- [35] <http://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=797582>
- [36] <http://www.nr2.ru/ekb/387520.html>
- [37] <http://www.ria.ru/justice/20120524/656668803.html>
- [38] <http://www.astr-skr.ru/?viewnews=1259&m=14>
- [39] <http://www.scomstav.ru/news/&object=2857>
- [40] <http://genproc.gov.ru/news/news-76171/>
- [41] <http://www.vlg.aif.ru/crime/news/54019>

- [42] [HTTP://www.fontanka.ru/2012/05/01/012/](http://www.fontanka.ru/2012/05/01/012/)
- [43] <http://www.ria.ru/justice/20120504/640833470.html>
- [44] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45489>
- [45] <http://76.ru/text/newsline/515801.html>, <http://76.ru/text/newsline/515980.html>
- [46] <http://genproc.gov.ru/news/news-75939/>
- [47] <http://www.unionstoday.ru/news/ktr/2012/05/17/16615>,
<http://www.kasparov.ru/material.php?id=4FB4D41C823C4>
- [48] <http://www.kavkaz-uzel.ru/articles/206850/>
- [49] *General Directorate for Countering Extremism Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation - an independent structural unit of the central apparatus [Министерства внутренних дел Российской Федерации](#), (of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation), exercising authority within the limits of development and implementation of public policy, legal regulation in the sphere of counteraction of [экстремистской деятельности](#) (extremist activity), as well as performing other functions in accordance with the legislation of the Ministry of the Internal Affairs of the Russian Federation. (The editor's note)*
- [50] <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/news/56812.html>
- [51] http://solidarnost.org/thems/news/in-Russia/events_1894.html
- [52] <http://openinform.ru/news/pursuit/12.05.2012/26810/>
- [53] http://www.rapsinews.ru/incident_news/20120515/263153572.html
- [54] <http://www.rg.ru/2012/05/31/reg-szfo/lgbt-anons.html>
- [55] <http://sib.fm/articles/2012/05/02/oskorblenie-geistviem> (violence)
- [56] http://www.gazeta.ru/social/news/2012/05/27/n_2361465.shtml,
http://www.gazeta.ru/social/news/2012/05/27/n_2361309.shtml,
<http://www.interfax.ru/society/txt.asp?id=247647>
- [57] <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/news/56599.html>
- [58] <http://www.rg.ru/2012/05/15/zorkin-poln.html>
- [59] <http://sarinform.com/lenta/archives/new/2012/5/22/15630>
- [60] <http://www.kavkaz-uzel.ru/articles/207069/>, http://www.ng.ru/regions/2012-05-23/100_math.html, <http://ria.ru/analytics/20120523/656122293.html>
- [61] www.regnum.ru/news/polit/1535200.html
- [62] <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc/1944980>
- [63] <http://www.nr2.ru/northwest/389088.html>
- [64] <http://www.jw-russia.org/news/news.htm>

- [65] <http://www.ria.ru/justice/20120529/659960328.html>
- [66] <http://religionip.ru/node/845>
- [67] <http://www.islamnews.ru/news-127131.html>
- [68] <http://www.baltinfo.ru/2012/05/31/Tamozhenniki-ne-pustili-v-Peterburg-zapreshchennye-sudom-knigi-po-saentologii-282035> (<http://www.baltinfo.ru/2012/05/31/Customs-officials-did-not-lets-cientology-books-banned-by-the-court-into-Saint-Peterburg-282035>)
- [69] <http://www.70rus.org/more.php?UID=16720>, <http://procrf.ru/news/42511-prokuratura-leninskogo-rayona-g.html>, (*the prosecutor's office of the Leninsky district*), <http://procrf.ru/news/42810-v-samarskoy-oblasti-po.html> (*Samara region*)
- [70] <http://wciom.ru/index.php?id=459&uid=112769>
- [71] <http://wciom.ru/index.php?id=459&uid=112769>
- [72] http://club-rf.ru/interview/mitropolit_ignatij/gubernator-dolzhen-zabotitsya-ne-o-tom-chto-o-nem-govoryat-a-o-blagosostoyanii-lyudey-v-regione/
(http://club-rf.ru/interview/metropolitan_ignatij/mayor-must-pay-attention-not-to-how-they-talk-about-him-but-about-the-way-people-of-the-region-live/)
- [73] <http://www.regions.ru/news/2406292/>
- [74] <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gGqJngUOp18>
- [75] http://www.solidarnost.org/thems/news/in-Russia/events_1860.html
- [76] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45458>
- [77] <http://sobesednik.ru/incident/20120524-vsevolod-chaplin-strashnyi-plan-sergeya-udaltsova-sozhret-ego-samogo> (<http://sobesednik.ru/incident/20120524-vsevolod-chaplin-horible-plan-of-sergey-udaltsov-will-eat-him-up>)
- [78] <http://orthodox-newspaper.ru/numbers/at52464>
- [79] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45446>
- [80] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45457>
- [81] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45460>,
<http://www.taday.ru/text/1614250.html>
- [82] *«Pussy Riot» - Russian female punk band, known for its performance at the Cathedral of Christ the Savior Cathedral in Moscow in March 2012, when the participants have defiled the altar of the Temple by arranging so-called "Punk-a prayer", directed against the election of Russian President Vladimir Putin. (The editor's note)*
- [83] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45592>
- [84] <http://materik.ru/rubric/detail.php?ID=15033>
- [85] <http://www.stanislavskymusic.ru/event.html?id=2187>,

<http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45633>

[86] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45452>

[87] <http://www.newsru.com/religy/29may2012/dimsmirnov.html>

[88] *Sergey Aslanian - a journalist, was attacked, according to preliminary investigation, by Islamic extremists because of his speech on religious topics on the radio. (The editor's note)*

[89] <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/388949.html>

[90] *Section of the Russian Federation Criminal Code, which establishes a measure of the responsibility for extremism. (The editor's note)*

[91] <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1490781.html#comments>

[92]

http://www.bbc.co.uk/russian/rolling_news/2012/04/120430_rn_demushkin_birthday.shtml

[93] <http://www.dpni.org/articles/novostnaya/30981/>

[94] *Center of the Ministry of Internal Affairs to combat extremism. (The editor's note)*

[95] http://www.dpni.org/articles/novosti_d/30970/

[96] <http://nsi14.org/lenta/news61/>

[97] <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=d0w9g8iBULE&feature=youtu.be>

[98] <http://www.echomsk.spb.ru/news/istoricheskiy-tsentr/miting-oppozitsii-na-isaakievskoy.html>

[99] <http://vk.com/event38077267>

[100] <http://iilgal.livejournal.com/130548.html>

[101] <http://kp.ru/online/news/1142501>

[102] http://vk.com/right_vibor

[103] <http://echoperm.ru/news/20/32905/>

[104] <http://www.dpni.org/articles/blogi/30968>

[105] http://vk.com/album5279004_156664834, <http://vk.com/event33899197>

[106] <http://globalsib.com/14435/>

[107] http://vk.com/nazbol_info

[108] <http://vk.com/event36908972>

[109] <http://ru-nsn.livejournal.com/1289998.html>

[110] <http://vk.com/avtoprobegsm>

[111] *Fireworks (light) means in the form of brightly burning torch. Sometimes used by football hooligans and extremists during riots. (The editor's note)*

[112] <http://rubsev.ru/2012/05/ogni-pervomaya-flesh-mob-video/#more-11985>
(Lights-of-May 1)

[113] *the leader of Russia's liberal opposition. (The editor's note)*

[114] *Russian blogger, the leader of the modern protest movement. (The editor's note)*

[115] <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/385083.html>

[116] <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/society/52383.html>

[117] <http://ruskienn.org/nn/russkij-pervomaj-v-nizhnem-novgorode> (*Russian celebration of May 1 in Nizny Novgorod*), <http://vk.com/sibirsksun>, http://om-saratov.ru/news/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=27875, http://www.vzsar.ru/news/2012/05/02/pervomay_levye_i_nacionalisty_obmenyalis_vzaimnymi_uprekami.html, <http://vk.com/russ1may2012> (*Leftists and nationalists exchanged mutual accusations*)

[118] http://vk.com/event37387256#/topic-37387256_26387634, <http://vk.com/event37387256>, <http://vk.com/event35770568>, <http://www.dpni.org/articles/novostnaya/30977>, <http://vk.com/event36793037>

[119] https://twitter.com/#!/rod_ru/status/199163928956256257

[120] <http://www.sakhalin.info/news/75621/>

[121] <http://globalsib.com/14556>

[122] <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/385506.html>

[123] <http://drugoros.ru/news/2494.html>, <http://drugoros.ru/news/2489.html>

[124] <http://www.dpni.org/articles/blogi/30965/>

[125] <http://www.apn.ru/publications/article26597.htm>, <http://vk.com/12juneagainstputin>

[126] <http://www.apn.ru/publications/article26597.htm>

[127] <http://www.dpni.org/articles/blogi/31045/>

[128], https://twitter.com/#!/rod_ru,
https://twitter.com/#!/rod_ru/status/199177326657929216

[129] *The first mass protest of nationalists in the Manege Square in Moscow. December 11, 2010. (The editor's note)*

[130] <http://tor85.livejournal.com/2086218.html>

[131] <http://tor85.livejournal.com/2087946.html#comments>

[132] <http://tor85.livejournal.com/2089778.html#comments>

- [133] <http://ru-nsn.livejournal.com/1339269.html>
- [134] <http://www.dpni.org/articles/vazhnoe/31062>
- [135] <http://www.ridus.ru/news/31867/>
- [136] <http://www.ria.ru/inquest/20120517/651185485.html>
- [137] *Moderate nationalist National Democratic Party of Russia. (The editor's note)*
- [138] <http://ruspartia.livejournal.com/75232.html>
- [139] <http://lenta.ru/news/2012/05/26/proizvol/>, <http://kp.ru/online/news/1160876/>,
<http://www.dpni.org/articles/video/31276/>
- [140] <http://www.dpni.org/articles/novostnaya/31339/>
- [141] <http://www.dpni.org/articles/novostnaya/31342/>
- [142] *The name of the protest actions in May 2012 is given after the monument to Kazakh poet Abai Kunanbaev established in the area of rally. (The editor's note)*
- [143] <http://rus-voron.livejournal.com/36491.html>
- [144] <http://rusimperia.info/news/id12669.html>
- [145] <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1506851.html>
- [146] <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/news/56738.html>
- [147] http://www.dpni.org/articles/novosti_d/31065/
- [148] <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/news/56738.html>
- [149] http://www.dpni.org/articles/novosti_d/31255/
- [150] <http://polit.ru/article/2012/05/19/vg/>
- [151] <http://anatrerra.livejournal.com/203744.html>
- [152] <http://www.facebook.com/Ooo.Romanova/posts/425453384155574>
- [153] <http://demvybor.livejournal.com/331597.html>
- [154] <http://rusimperia.info/catalog/1814.html>
- [155] <http://www.specletter.com/politika/2012-05-23/narod-ochen-hochet-zhit-po-pravilam-no-emu-ne-dajut-pravil-po-kotorym-mozhno-zhit.html>
(<http://www.specletter.com/politika/2012-05-23/nation-wants-a-lot-to-live-by-the-rules-but-is-not-given-rules-by-which-he-can-live-normally.html>)
- [156] <http://www.dpni.org/articles/vazhnoe/31331/>
- [157] <http://fom.ru/mir/10442>

- [158] <http://fom.ru/obshchestvo/10451>
- [159] http://mn.ru/society_sociology/20120531/319284385.html
- [160] http://www.gorodkirov.ru/article_view?a_id=25539,
<http://www.ria.ru/society/20120501/638950769.html>
- [161] <http://59.ru/text/newslines/514003.html>
- [162] <http://www.gorobzor.ru/news/obshchestvo/bgpu-poluchil-gran-pri-iii-privolzhskogo-molodezhnogo-festivalya-narodnogo-tvorchestva-milli-vezine-02-05-2012>
- [163] <http://vtambove.ru/news/incident/25957/>
- [164] <http://opr.f.ru/press/news/2012/newsitem/17752>
- [165] <http://www.riadagestan.ru/news/2012/5/22/136790>
- [166] <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/05/18-23522.htm>
- [167] <http://www.rv.ru/content.php3?id=9549>
- [168] <http://rosinfonet.ru/politics/22474/12>
- [169] <http://газета-уральский-рабочий.рф/society/4660/> (*the newspaper-ural-worker*)
- [170] <http://www.rusidea.org/?a=25050902>
- [171] <http://nomina-obscura.livejournal.com/1026155.html>
- [172] <http://www.itogi.ru/teleg2/2012/19/177551.html>
- [173] <http://www.neftekumsk.ru/content/view/1883/1/>
- [174] <http://www.neftekumsk.ru/content/view/1885/1/>,
<http://www.neftekumsk.ru/content/view/1884/1/>
- [175] <http://www.neftekumsk.ru/content/view/1887/1/>
- [176] <http://www.specletter.com/politika/2012-05-23/2/narod-ochen-hochet-zhit-po-pravilam-no-emu-ne-dajut-pravil-po-kotorym-mozhno-zhit.html#video> (*people really wants to live by the rules, but nobody gave them the rules by which is possible to live*)
- [177] <http://www.openspace.ru/literature/events/details/36980/>,
<http://www.openspace.ru/literature/events/details/36980/page2/>,
<http://www.openspace.ru/literature/events/details/36980/page3/>
- [178] <http://zavtra.ru/content/view/ot-myortvogo-morya-k-chistyim-prudam/>
(From the Dead Sea to Chistiye Prudi)
- [179] <http://krylov.livejournal.com/2559972.html>

2. UKRAINE

Introduction

In **May**, authorities and the opposition, presented plans and projects, but, narrowly-egotistical or detached from social reality, those plans not only did not achieve the desired goals, but also brought social crisis and the collapse of the political system. Bans on celebrations on **May 9**, and attempts to equate the Victory Banner to the Nazi symbols were carried out by hands of deputies from fractions of the "Bat'kivshina" [1] and the "Front Peremen" in the local councils of Galicia. None of the opposition politicians interrupted or condemned members of their party for their actions and statements. There were no any conclusions at the party level.

In the ranks of the united opposition leader of the radical nationalist party "Svoboda" Mr. Tyagnibok (Тягнибок) continues to fight for "democracy, freedom and human rights" along with activists of his party, who took the most active part in actions against the Victory Day and the veterans of World War II, the bill "On State Language Policy» (№ 9073), etc. Accordingly - the united opposition has full moral and political responsibility for the riots that were organized in Galicia **May 9** and aimed against the veterans of World War II.

The activities of Deputies and the President of Ukraine

The Verkhovna Rada passed a law banning politicians from speaking negatively about the government. The law "On the rules of ethical conduct" was adopted by a majority of 265 votes. The document, sponsored by six deputies of the Communist Party, the Party of Regions, Motherland (Bat'kivshina) Party and a group "Reforms for the Future" ("Reformi dlya budushhego") ordered the persons who are authorized to carry out public functions (including deputies), or local governments to "ensure the positive reputation of the state and local authorities, contribute in all ways to strengthening citizens' trust in government". According to Art. 18 of the law, the person authorized to perform public functions, or local government, will bear disciplinary, administrative, or criminal liability for violating the rules set forth by the law. [2]

Representatives of national and linguistic minorities of Ukraine addressed an appeal to the President with a request to resume the work of the State Committee on Nationalities and Religions. Among the signatories - the representatives of such organizations as the All-Ukrainian Public Organization "Human Rights Public Movement", Russian-Speaking Ukraine", National All-Ukrainian Cultural and Educational Society "Russkoye Sobraniye", The Jewish Forum of Ukraine, the Islamic Cultural Center, the Muslim-Tatar community, the Association of Koreans in Ukraine, the Society of Romanian Culture in the name of Peter Mogila (Пётр Могила), the German Society of Kiev "Wiedergeburt", the Romanian community in Ukraine, Roma Cultural Association "Amala", Estonian fraternity in Ukraine, the Union, "Czech National Council of Ukraine", National Congress of Armenians of Ukraine, the Interregional Association "Romanian community in Ukraine", Democratic Union of Hungarians in Ukraine and others. In an appeal, the authors complained that due to the elimination of the State Committee on Nationalities and Religions in the course of administrative reform, almost the only government agency that was not only effective institution of the rights and interests of ethnic minorities, but also a unique platform of communication between the state and national minorities of Ukraine has been destroyed. [3]

Participants of the All-Crimean memorial meeting in the memory of victims of Genocide of Crimean Tatar nation held on **May 18** in Simferopol called on governments of the world powers [to prohibit entry](#) into their countries to Peter Simonenko (Петр СИМОНЕНКО) and all members of the Communist Party fraction in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. The fact is that the Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko said from the podium of the Verkhovna Rada that the [deportation of the Crimean Tatars](#) by the Soviet government was done for their own salvation. In his speech, the main Communist of the country cited almost all the myths born of Soviet propaganda to justify Stalin's deportation of the Crimean Tatar nation. He believes that deportation of Crimean Tatars from the territory of Crimea was a measure used for the salvation of this nation. "Why? Because this crimes (committed by Crimean Tatars during the Second World War) necessarily would have led to a state of war ", - concluded Simonenko. [\[4\]](#)

Hate Crimes

On May 9, in Makeevka in the Donetsk region an unknown had shot a head of the regional "Azerbaijanis Congress" Iqbal Beyukkishi oglu Makhmudov (Игбал Бейюккиши оглы Махмудов). A 35-year old Makhmudov lived in Ukraine from 1995. He was a citizen of Ukraine, a prominent businessman in the Donetsk region, the founder of the company "Adud", was engaged in charitable activities.

A criminal investigation had been opened regarding the murder of the President of "Congress of Azerbaijanis of the Donetsk region". [According](#) to a statement of Department of Investigation of Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine in Donetsk region, it was found that when Iqbal Makhmudov came out of his car near the shop - cafe "Caspian" (invited to organize and conduct a charity dinner for veterans of Great Patriotic War), two unknowns pulled up to him on a motorcycle of unknown brand with no state license plates. The passenger got off the motorcycle and immediately fired five shots at the victim, after which the latter had left the scene. At 2:15 PM, Makeevka City Hospital № 1 announced that the victim who had received multiple gunshot wounds, died during the operation. [\[5\]](#)

Activists of Sumy radical-nationalist chapter All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" took to the streets of the city to recall the terrible losses that Soviet Union as well as Germany caused the Ukrainian nation. Members of "Svoboda" noted the similarity of both occupiers, stressing that "the victory was not for the Ukrainian people, but for a totalitarian regime, who fought for the zones of influence in Europe costing millions of lives. Members of "Svoboda" went to the communist rally at the monument to "Alesha" with posters: "The victory of the Kolyma over Buchenwald ", "May 9 - Change of one occupier for the other", "Victory of Ukraine does not imply the victory of Soviet symbols", "Under these flags Ukrainian people were destroyed", " Remember the heroes, not the Soviet power!". No sooner had the members of the nationalist campaign approached the epicenter of communist activities, as about 20 people in the form of Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) forces began to pull them out from the crowd by force. Activist of Sumy "Svoboda" Julia Zagorulko (Юлия Загорулько) said, that as she had clashed with anti-fascist movement supporters in a street of Sumy - they tried to wrest the posters out, and twisted the girl's hands. [\[6\]](#)

According to Complete Sports, midfielder of Kiev's "Dynamo" Nigerian Lukman Aruna (Лукман Аруна) said that he had encountered racism in Ukraine. Arum was bought by the Kiev "Dynamo" from the French "Monaco" for \$ 1.5 million in **June 2011**. Football player signed a five-year contract with the club. This season the player has played 23 matches in the blue and white. "I must say frankly that in Ukraine blacks are often called names and insulted, but I do not

let them make me lose my temper, because I came here for one reason - to play football," - said the Nigerian midfielder. [7]

Cherkassy Region Charter of All-Ukrainian Political Association "Svoboda" appealed to the Prosecutor General of Ukraine Viktor Pshonka (Виктор Пшонка) about the incident between a woman, citizen of Uman and man, Israeli citizen. According to the press service of the Cherkassy regional branch of the VO "Svoboda", "in an attack by the local rich man, a citizen of Israel, Nachman Solomon (Нахман Соломон), who resides in Uman, the woman received significant injuries (a broken arm, contusions, bruises and other injuries)". In this regard, members of "Svoboda" demanded from the Prosecutor General to "stop the aggression on the part of the Hasidim towards residents of Uman' and take personal control of the investigation in this matter". [8]

"Villains, who occupied the House of the Ukrainian parliament, have decided to mock Ukraine and to consider in the first reading the bill "On State Language Policy" (№ 9073). This is not a law that protects Ukrainian as the state language. This is not the language law, which protects minority languages either. This law is written by the major Ukrainophobs Kolesnichenko (Колесниченко), Kivalov (Кивалов) and other villains and haters of Ukraine, using the fact that the Party of Regions through traitors - "carcasses" (*a term used for the deputies of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine*, who, with personal financial or other interest in important issues voted on resolutions on the side of the fractions, they are not members of and to which they are not elected by voters) has "a majority" vote in the Ukrainian parliament, they had decided before the election to exercise their criminal plans against everything Ukrainian: Ukrainian spirit, Ukrainian ideas and the Ukrainian language", - stated the leader of the All-Ukrainian Union "Freedom" (VO "Svoboda") Oleg Tyagnibok during a rally near the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine demanding to prevent the adoption of the so-called "Bill of Kivalov-Kolesnichenko", which provides for regional status of Russian language in Ukraine. [9] [10]

Civil Society

On **May 1**, a demonstration of anarchists was held in Kiev. It was attended by about 400 people. The march began near the metro station "Arsenal" and proceeded through the European Square to Podol. The rally was held under the fiery music and dance, of the group "Rhythms of resistance" and chants of anarchist, anti-fascist and feminist slogans. It was the "First May Day" demonstration, in the last 3 years, which the organization "Ukrainian Antifascist Action" had joined. The fact is that from 2010 they did not participate in May Day demonstrations as working on joint projects with followers of Trotsky and Stalin against their political views. After all, their goals differ from those of groups who want to build a "workers' state". Members of the organization "Ukrainian Antifascist Action" as well as the activists of other anarchist groups around the world are in favor of self-government and complete elimination of the hierarchy of power. [11]

On the march of "vyshivanok" [12] in honor of the Division "Galicia" (organized by Lvov group "Individual resistance" ("Avtonomnoye Soprotivlenie"), which he, Mihalchishin, heads), the MP-of "Svoboda" in Lvov city council Yuri Mihalchshin (Юрий Михальчшин) said the following: "Today, we unfortunately cannot raise the blue and yellow flag as it is not the flag of our state. This is a flag that hangs over the prosecutor's office building, the flag pictured on the shoulder of those who beat Ukrainian students and senior citizens with rubber truncheons when they go to a legitimate protest rally. Therefore, we will gently fold this flag and, putting it close to the heart, will hide it until better times". [13]

Gravestones from Jewish cemetery had been "moved" into the courtyard of the Lvov maternity hospital. Authorities say - it is a temporary haven, in the future the stones will be used in the construction of a memorial. Broken gravestones were taken from the yard of the house near the Holoseivski cemetery a week ago. Recall that the life of the host of the home Nicholas, who bought the stones from the driver, transported it to the churchyard, has entered into a black stripe after the "good buy" - first a barn burned down, then the cars constantly broke down near his house. Now, according to the head of Management of the historic environment of Lvov city council Lily Onishchenko (Лилия Онищенко), all stones lie in the courtyard of the maternity hospital on the Rappoport street.

- In the future, the rabbi plans to use them during the construction of Jewish memorial, - said Lily Onishchenko. [14]

Sevastopol city charter of All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" held a release of mountain ranges from the "Soviet occupation" symbols. Since the mountains had always been a refuge of soldiers of the nationalist Ukrainian Insurgent Army during World War II, Sevastopol members of "Svoboda" decided to liberate beautiful corners of the country from the "conquest" signs in the form of Soviet symbols. Therefore, during the campaign the mountain: Merdven-Kayasy, Kastropol, Kutur-Kai, Bizyukov, Ilyas-Kay were "liberated". All the red Soviet flags were disposed of in the nearest trash without harming the environment. Every year in the beginning of May, members of "Svoboda" make similar trips to celebrate the honor of those who died in Ukraine in the fight against communism. All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" in Sevastopol has taken these mountain heights under patronage to "maintain the purity of Ukraine". [15]

In Stariy park in Kiev, where the events dedicated to Victory Day took place, a scuffle have ensued between the members "Svoboda" and policemen who guarded a column of representatives of the Communist Party of Ukraine, marching with red flags. According to the correspondent of "Za Zbruchem", representatives of the Communist Party met on the outskirts of the Stariy Park, near the military equipment. Here they formed a column, which had about fifty people, and nearly forty flags and marched in the direction of the Hill of Slava. Members of "Svoboda" came across the path of the column. A scuffle ensued between the members of "Svoboda" and the police. Communists were surrounded by a dense ring of law enforcement officers. At about 11 AM, the commemoration events at the park had begun. Participants of the event had traditionally laid flowers at the memorial to those who died during World War II and honored the fallen with a moment of silence. [16]

The European newspaper publication commented on the installation by Ukrainian nationalist "Bratstvo Korchinskigo" of a statue of urinating Stalin in Kiev and Lvov. "Gold-plated five-foot wooden statue of a urinating Stalin, a cheeky copy of the famous "Manneken Pis", the symbol of Brussels, appeared on the eve of Victory Day in Kiev and Lvov. Activists of the Ukrainian nationalist party" thus expressed their protest against the celebration of the Allied victory in World War II. Nationalists believe that the celebration is nothing else then an anachronistic legacy of imperialism and Russian domination over Ukraine", - says the publication Corriere della Sera. [17]

The public organization "Ukrainian choice" ("Ukrainskiy Vibor") issued a Manifesto, where it declares its goals and objectives. "Ukrainskiy Vibor" is in favor of foreign policy vector oriented to the integration on the post-Soviet space. Organization sees prospects for development of the country in Ukraine's accession to the Customs Union of Russia, Kazakhstan and Belarus. Also, the "Ukrainskiy Vibor" finds it necessary to remove an obsolete worldwide ban on dual citizenship and stop selling of the last public resource - the land for agricultural purposes to private individuals. In addition, the Manifesto declared goals of the organization in the

humanitarian sphere and domestic issues. In particular, it is recognition of Russian as a second state language and the introduction of national control in the anti-corruption activities. The leader of a new public organization "Ukrainskiy Vibor" is Viktor Medvedchuk (Виктор Медведчук), who served as head of the Presidential Administration under Leonid Kuchma (Леонид Кучма). [18]

Shalom Aleichem Jewish Culture Society of Lvov, organized in art-salon "Coral" a photo exhibition dedicated to 64th anniversary of the State of Israel. Author of the 43 photographs in the exhibition is young Marina Ishchenko (Марина Ищенко), a Jew from Kiev, who attended a 10-day trip to Israel, organized by the youth program "Taglit". Marina tried to photograph contemporary life in Israel, the ancient monuments, and the country's nature. The opening was attended by members of the public culture, the members of B'nai B'rith [19] "Leopolis", the student organization "Hillel" and others. There were also many tourists and visitors who came to celebrate the "Day of Lvov", a city that turned 765 years old. The exhibition was opened by its manager, the chairman of the society, Alexander Nazar (Александр Назар), who congratulated those present on the occasion. [20]

Jewish Foundation of Ukraine and Kiev's "Joint" had sponsored the performance of the play-concert by the "Spring Waltz" Kiev's theater of poetry and song, dedicated to veterans, children and former prisoners of war, the ghettos and concentration camps. In a briefing in Kiev Jewish Community Center "Kinor", CEO of the Fund Arkadiy Monastirsky told about this project and other activities of JFU dedicated to Victory Day. [21]

Union of Ukrainian Youth in Ukraine initiated the celebration of **May 8** as the Day of Remembrance and Unity dedicated to honoring the fallen in World War II. It is on **May 8** that European countries honor the fallen soldiers. The emergence of this initiative is due to the fact that during the war, Ukrainians, "defended their homes," in the Red Army, as well as in the SS division "Galicia" and the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, so the nationalists consider the union in mourning for the dead more relevant than the global celebration of the anniversary of victory over Nazism. Activists of the Ukrainian Union of Youth of Ukraine decided to combine these values and held in the cities of the east, west and center of Ukraine's a requiem for the fallen soldiers of World War II. [22]

From **May 10 to May 23** in Kiev there had been scheduled demonstration of the Russian film "Match", which tells about the legendary "Match of death" between the captive players and the SS in Kiev during the occupation. According to local nationalists, this film presents the Ukrainians in a bad light. The activists of the party "Svoboda" thwarted the airing of the film. [23]

Expert of the Information Agency REX on security and crisis situations Fedor Yakovlev (Фёдор Яковлев) commented an appeal by Miroslava Berdnik (Мирослава Бердник) to join the campaign "Enough of feeding the fascism!". This movement arose in response to the ruling Party of Regions flirting with the radical nationalists. For example, the "fighters against fascism" from that party distribute school books about the "exploits" of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists - Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), lay flowers at the monument to Stepan Bandera and conduct concerts of songs about the exploits of the UPA. A first deputy chairman of the Party of Regions Volodymyr Rybak (Владимир Рыбак) expressed such an opinion about Oleg Tyagnibok: "This is - an example of a nationalist who feels pain for Ukraine. There is nothing bad to say about him".

The head of the nationalist party "Svoboda" Oleg Tyagnibok is known for his anti-Russian and anti-Russian Federation provocations and the glorification of the "warrior" SS unit "Galicia", in

addition Oleg Tyagnibok received from the Veterans Division of the SS "Galicia" a golden cross with the words "For Merit". [24]

On May 11 2012, in the TV program Schuster -live, devoted to a discussion of the film "Match", the majority of participants (80%) said that this film does not promote dissociation of the Ukrainian population. Deputies V. Kolesnichenko, N. Korolevskaya (В. Колесниченко, Н. Королевская) and others gave positive assessment of the film. [25]

Human Rights activists from the Kharkov Human Rights Group, in particular, Andrei Didenko (Андрей Диденко), and the Committee for release of political prisoners staged a small theater performance in the defense of all "unjustly prisoned". They played a silent scene in which they ridiculed the Ukrainian judiciary system, in this case - the election of detention as a preventive measure. It looked like this: "Prosecutor" and the representative of Ukraine's security service (SBU), led "the judge" by the hand, into the "court room", and began a symbolic hearing. "Lawyer", "Doctor", "MP", "public figure", and the other characters lifted up pieces of paper, on which were written arguments for the fact that for the detainees there should be chosen a preventive measure that is not related to detention: Poor health status, presence of young children, personal guarantee of 20 deputies, and the like. But the "judge" under pressure from "Prosecutor" and a representative of the SBU silently lifted the sign "Arrest". [26]

In recent years in Ukraine the number of hate crimes and hate speech by public employees is on the rise, said at a press conference in Lvov on **May 11**, Co-chair of Kharkov Human Rights Group Yevhen Zakharov (Евгений Захаров). According to a human rights activist, in the last year in Ukraine 35 people were suffered from hate crimes, mostly - foreigners from abroad. [27]

During the roundtable on the subject: "Discrimination hidden and obvious: how to protect the rights of national minorities and indigenous peoples in Ukraine", which was held on **May 16** in Kiev, at the initiative of the Information Center for Human Rights Coalition to combat discrimination and supported by the International Fund "Revival" («Vozrozhdenie»), they dealt with the inadequacy of existing legislation regarding the rights of national minorities and indigenous peoples. The formation of anti-discrimination practices is a particular challenge for society.

According to the results of a Kiev International Institute of Sociology poll released during the round table, 49.9% of respondents believe that in Ukraine there is discrimination (harassment, restrictions on the rights of some citizens of Ukraine because of some of their characteristics). Among them, 31.9% believe that discrimination is based on ethnicity. [28]

On May 14, Anti-Fascist Committee of Ukraine (AFCU) appealed to the Ombudsman V. Lutkovskiy (В. Лутковский) requesting help to change the order of the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine as of 8.10.1998 № 53/5 "On Approval of the appointment and conducting of forensic examinations and expert research and Scientific and methodological advice concerning training and appointment of forensic examinations and expert research", where organizations that are experts in various fields are noted. Since there is no such field as inter-ethnic relations, no expert opinion on the presence (or absence) of inciting ethnic hatred will not be considered expertise. This makes it impossible to initiate criminal proceedings under Art. 161 of the Criminal Code, by which those who incite ethnic strife should be held accountable. AFCU proposed to specify in the order an Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies of NAS of Ukraine as an expert on ethnic policies, and inter-ethnic problems.

On **May 14**, Press Service of the Progressive Socialist Party of Ukraine (PSPU) circulated the following appeal: "If you remember and are proud of the feat of your grandfathers and great grandfathers, who won victory in the struggle against fascism, take part in the rally "I do not feed the Nazis", " Boycott products from Galicia". To do this, simply refuse to buy products from the cities, where they stage the Nazi rallies, trample the red flag of victory, beat up veterans and anti-fascists, install monuments to Bandera and Shukhevych and destroy memorials to Soviet soldiers, where the streets are named after the battalion "Nachtigall" and other Nazis, where the SS from the "Galicia" are honored. [29]

On **May 14**, Press office of PSPU issued the following information: "This year's celebration of the Victory Day was marred by a succession of events that are beyond comprehension. On **March 22**, the Verkhovna Rada (parliament) - VRU adopted a draft of Regulation (N10002) "About honoring 120-birthday of Patriarh Josip Slipiy (Josip Kobernitskiy-Dichkovskiy) (Йосип Сліпій, Йосип Коберницький-Дичківський)", which stands on a par with the notorious decree of Yushchenko's glorifying Shukhevych, Bandera and the UPA. This ruling glorifying Galician Uniate SS confessor was denounced by many of the anti-fascists, including those from Yalta". [30]

On **May 17** in Kiev there was a meeting of the Public Council of the heads of national cultural communities and organizations of Ukraine, chaired by the President of the Jewish Forum of Ukraine, Chairman of the Public Council under the Ministry of Education, Science, Youth and Sports Arcadiy Monastirskiy (Аркадий Монастырский). Among the subject discussed during the meeting were issues related to the publication of textbooks and teaching materials in minority languages, as well as programs for primary and secondary education in national schools of Ukraine. Participants in the meeting decided to ask the Minister to include in the plan of publications in 2013 a textbook "History of National Minorities in Ukraine". [31]

On **May 23**, Vinnitsa city and regional charter of "Svoboda" held a "March of Fame to Heroes" on a Day of Heroes - fighters for freedom of Ukraine. Collection of the marchers was at 18:00. The Gathering place was Independence Square (in front of Vinnitsa City Council). Marchers walked through the main streets of Vinnitsa and ended with a rally near plaque to Ukrainian Sich Riflemen, the OUN and UPA soldiers. [32]

On May 21 press service of the PSPU published the news of the plenary session of the CIS - Commonwealth of Independent States Interparliamentary Assembly on **May 17**, which adopted a model law of the Commonwealth "Inadmissibility of Action for the Rehabilitation of Nazism, glorification of Nazi criminals and their accomplices". Member of the Standing Committee of Inter-Parliamentary Assembly - IPA CIS on political issues and international cooperation, Senator Boris Spiegel (Борис Шпигель), representing the law, talked about political importance of the document. "It is impossible not to draw attention to the strengthening of radical neo-Nazi organizations, the political influence of right-wing radicalism. The process of glorification of Nazism in Eastern European countries and the Baltic countries is growing, and sometimes it finds support at the level of government" - said Spiegel. [33]

In Kiev, in the Cathedral Church of St. Alexander, Congress of Ukrainian bishops of the Roman Catholic Church began its work with a solemn Mass. The head of Ukrainian Roman Catholic Archbishop of Lvov Mieczyslaw Mokshitsky (Мечислав Мокшицкий) delivered introductory remarks. The solemn liturgy was attended by the papal nuncio in Ukraine. Congress was also attended by representatives of the Greek Catholic and Orthodox churches. [34]

On **May 27**, Internet Newspaper of the Ukrainian public organization "ZUBR" published the following information, we give the text without changes: "ZUBRs of Odessa, Orthodox, the party of Stalin, the Black Hundreds (Chernaya Sotnya) and the famous Nina Kochanovskaya - a

storm of gays, lesbians in the Party of Regions came out with united front against homosexuals. After gay's defeat in the capital city of Rus', glorious Kiev, homosexuals have decided to lick their wounds on the shore of the Russian Sea in Odessa, where they wanted to stage their concert. Representatives of the Orthodox community of "St. George", Odessa ZUBRs the party of Stalin, Odessa Black Hundreds and Nina Kochanovsky staged a different concert for them. By incorporating powerful loudspeakers, the Patriots hit on Odessa night at the French Boulevard with patriotic songs". [35]

On May 29, Deputy Mayor of Uman Payevsky (Паевский) said to "Ukrainian independent council of Jewish women" (Kiev Evreyskiy): "... urban experts had formed and prepared proposals for the Integrated Program for the implementation of infrastructure projects for years 2012-2017. Among them is the eighth paragraph, which reads as follows: "8. Completion of synagogue building". Currently, all materials are sent to the Israeli experts for review and approval". [36]

The actions of the authorities

From **April 28 to May 1**, in a wooded area between the villages Antonovci in the Ternopol region and Gurby in the Rovno region, there was an anniversary sports-patriotic game "Gurby-Antonovci", organized by the All-Ukrainian youth public organization "Nationalist Youth Congress" (Molodezhniy Nationalisticheskiy Congress). The game is traditionally held on the territory, where in May 1944 there was a largest in the history battle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army. This year the game was supported by public initiative "Renewal of the Country" ("Obnovleniye Strani"), the Office for Family, Youth and Sports of the Regional State Administration of Ternopol region and city councils, Ternopol regional methodical center of the Youth and Union of the businessman "Own to his own for their own" ("Svoy k svoemu za svoe"). As a result of intense fighting, victory was divided between of a team of saboteurs and tent of "Yellows". At the end of the game the higher representatives of the Council of Observers awarded prizes to the best warriors. The prize fund is 10,000 Hryvnia (approximately 41,491 RUB, or 1237 USD. *Note of the editor*). As pointed out in the speech of the Chairman of MNK Sergei Cuzan (Сергей Кузан): "Today, our field of 25 sq. km, but tomorrow our field should be the whole of Ukraine". [37]

On May 5, police once again tried to meet with Deputy Chairman of Chernihiv Oblast Organization of All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" on youth issues, Andrei Kuzhel (Андрей Кужель). Law enforcement officers visited the premises at which a member of "Svoboda" is registred, but does not live. A few days ago, Chernigov police tried to meet with Andrew Kuzhel and interrogate him under criminal investigation instituted on the fact of putting of a thermos which looked like a bomb in Chernigov's landfill. [38]

The court stopped the action of the Lvov City Council Resolution № 1438 from **26.04.2012** "On the Prohibition of the use of symbols of the Soviet Union, Communist and Nazi symbols in the city of Lvov". Corresponding application was filed in court by the prosecutor of the city of Lvov. "Resolution of the District Administrative Court suspended the resolution concerning red flags. At present, it does not work. Despite the fact that today the deputies dismissed an appeal of the prosecutor during an extraordinary meeting, prosecutors appealed to the court and the action had been stopped", - said Payonkevich (Пайонкевич). [39]

Lvov Administrative Court banned the conducting of all mass actions on **May 9** in Lvov. This was a statement of official of the Lvov City Council. The decision was taken in the evening of **May 8**. The court banned the holding of public events around the Monument of Glory, Glory Hill (Holm Slavi) at the Mars Field (Marsovoye Pole) and in the center of the city. At the time of making such a decision in the Lvov city council received 11 applications for actions. Lvov City

Council explained its decisions by stating that these activities can pose a threat to public safety. Mass actions are also prohibited today in Ivano-Frankovsk. This decision was taken by the District Administrative Court of the city. [40]

For more than an hour the police would not let people who wanted to lay flowers on the Hill of Glory in Lvov. Law enforcement officers blocked the Pasechnaya street, where a memorial is located, and did not let in not only the people who wanted to visit the graves, mostly elderly, with flowers in their hands, but also those who just wanted to pass on the street or citizens living on it.

The deputy of the Lvov regional council Andrew Kornat (Андрей Корнат), who was standing near the police cordon, and also could not pass to the Hill of Fame, has repeatedly appealed to the militia leadership and helped to resolve the situation. "Gentlemen, police chiefs, colonels and generals, come here, please. There are people who for a long time not only cannot pass to the Hill of Fame, but even to go to work or home", - he said. [41]

On **May 11**, there was a 20th session of the sixth convocation of Vinnytsia City Council, on which the parliamentary majority, controlled by the mayor В. Groisman (В. Гройсман), decided to build on the area near the monument to Taras Shevchenko (Тарас Шевченко) a monument to Vasyl Stus (Василь Стус). The only voice against it was an MP of "Svoboda" Vladimir Bazelyuk (Владимир Базелюк). [42]

Ukraine's Minister of Culture Mikhail Kulinyak (Михаил Кулиняк) supported the proposals of the Council of the National Historical Memorial Park "Babi Yar" [43] and the Jewish Foundation of Ukraine. In his letter to the public organizations of Ukraine, the Minister said that ministry supports the proposals on the concept of a Memorial and encourages its inclusion into a plan for the organization of its territory. The composition of the proposals includes the installation in a Memorial of a monument to the victims of pogroms. Chairman of JFU Arkadi Monastyrskiy informed the Minister of Culture of Ukraine of the successful completion of a project to create a virtual museum site "Babi Yar", established with support from JFU "Yad Vashem" and fund "Genesis". [44]

On **May 16**, in Kiev as part of Ukrainian-Polish social project "We are making history together", there was a press conference "In life, in the field play by the rules!" The press conference was attended by First Deputy Chairman of the Public Service of Youth and Sports of Ukraine Sergey Glushchenko (Сергей Глущенко), a representative of the Department of Public Safety Internal Affairs of Ukraine Oleg Matveytsov (Олег Матвейцов), representatives of the Main Department for the preparation and holding of finals of European Championship-2012 at the Kiev City Administration, representatives of NGOs: "People from here and everywhere," "Socialist Congress of Youth" ("Socialisticheskiy Soyuz Molodezhi"), "Young Men's Christian Union of Ukraine" ("Soyuz molodih christian Ukraini"), Center "Paratrooper" ("Desantik"), "The Union of social control" ("Souz obshchestvennogo Kontrolya"), "National Organization of Scouts of Ukraine", the Union of Ural's nations (Soyuz Ural'skih narod), etc. [45]

The Heroes Day in commemoration of the victims in the national liberation struggle was celebrated in Lvov. The veterans of the nationalist Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA), the management of the Lvov regional council, representatives of political parties and public organizations laid flowers and wreaths at the monument to Stepan Bandera OUN leader then held a short rally. The marchers carried banners "Bandera and Shukhevych - the heroes of the people! They fought for our freedom", "We demand to recognize the UPA and make Bandera a Hero", "Bandera, Shukhevych - our heroes! They fought for you and me", carried banners dedicated to fallen heroes of the national liberation struggle. Also, 12 young people were carrying the national flag of Ukraine that was longer than 10 meters. During the march, the

participants chanted: "Heroes do not die! Enemies die", "Glory to Ukraine! Glory to the heroes", etc. [46]

Forum of public organization "The Ukrainian business" ("Ukrainskoye Delo") was held in Ternopol region. Attended by hundreds of area residents and visitors from Kiev, in particular by the leader of the NGO "Renewal of the country", former head of Security Service of Ukraine Valentyn Nalyvaichenko (Валентин Наливайченко), declared his readiness to run for parliament on Zborovski district. "A number of esteemed public figures and institutions of Ternopol expressed confidence in me. Therefore, I will participate in the elections for the Zborovski district", - he said at a forum in Berezhany. [47]

Media

The newspaper "Kievskiy Vestnik" published an article about the conflict that occurred between several nationalist-minded young people and veterans who passed next to the "unplanned rally" of All-Ukrainian Association (VO) "Svoboda". The police tried to prevent a meeting between veterans and the nationalists, but as evidenced by the video posted on Youtube, there was still a clash between some of the guys and the veterans - the nationalists called Veterans "shame of Ukraine" and spat at them. [48]

The same newspaper wrote that on the eve of Victory Day, on **May 8**, Alfred Shrayer (Альфред Шраер) had turned 90. In Drohobych, Alfred Shrayer is a living legend. He is highly respected in Europe, especially in Poland. The Consul General of Poland in Lvov Jar slaw Droid (Ярослав Дрозд), Director of the Polish Institute of books Gregory Garden (Гжегож Гауден), the daughter Lillian from Frankfurt-am-Main, close friends had come to congratulate him on his jubilee. Grzegorz Gouden on behalf of the Minister of Culture of Poland awarded him the gold medal "Gloria Artis" ("Glory to the art" – notice from Editor), which considered to be the highest among for the artists in Poland. Over the past two years thanks to the efforts of the Polish and Austrian cinematographers two films were shot about the Shrayer who today remains the only representative of the pre-war generation Drohobych Jews, who, after going through all the horrors of Nazi concentration camps, miraculously survived - "Alfred Shrayer from Drohobych" and "The Last Jew from Drohobych". [49]

On **May 19**, "Rabochaya Gazeta" published an article about the fact that the district court of Lvov Lychakiv had found communist Yuri Tkachenko (Юрий Ткаченко), who on May 9 unfurled a red flag on the Hill of Fame, not guilty. He was detained by the police because his raising of the banner was supposedly illegal. "District court made such a decision, since the Constitutional Court of Ukraine recognized the legitimate use of the flag of victory during the celebration of Victory Day", - said the chairman of the Lvov cell of Antifascist Committee of Ukraine Oleksandr Kalinyuk (Александр Калинюк). [50]

Ternopol regional council had ignored the position of the city prosecutor concerning the prohibition of the Victory Banner. This was announced by the First Secretary of the Ternopol regional committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine (КПУ), Vasiliy Parazynski (Василий Паразинский). He reminded that on **May 7**, the head of Ternopol regional council, who is also the head member of "Svoboda" Alex Kaida (Алексей Кайда), demanded the ban of Soviet, communist and Nazi symbols thereby exceeding his authority. Therefore, the City Prosecutor on **May 8** issued a protest against this illegal decision, which contradicts the Constitution and the Law "On Commemoration of Victory in Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945".

"Moreover, at a session of the Ternopol City Council in November, members of "Svoboda" went further and proposed to rename the Victory Day into a Memorial Day for all those who died in World War II, and to cancel the Fatherland Defender's Day - February 23 altogether. The prosecutor once again responded with a protest to this proposition. The matter

was referred to the Ternopol Regional Administrative Court, in which I was a representative of a third party. The court satisfied a claim of the prosecutor of Ternopol and ordered the reverse of the decision of the City Council, which dealt with the renaming of the Victory Day and the abolition of Fatherland Defender Day" - said Vasilii Parazynski. [\[51\]](#)

"Kievskiy Vestnik" № [48](#) (**May 12, 2012**) provided an overview of responses to the appeal of members of the rally at Babi Yar from **October 2, 2011**. Some problems of battling neo-Nazism are being passed over in silence, and concerning others, they are supposedly justified by the impossibility of solving them. Such are the responses of the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Culture, and Committee for Human Rights, National Minorities and International Relations of the Verkhovna Rada, the Main Department of Internal Policy and Public Relations of the Kiev City State Administration, etc. In particular, the Deputy Minister of Justice A. Ju. Sedov (А.Ю. Седов), trying to justify the refusal to introduce an expert on inter-ethnic issues, points out that "ethnic policies and international relations are not the subject of criminology and forensic expertise". However, for the humiliation and abuse on an ethnic basis the offender shall be liable under Art. 161 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. [\[52\]](#)

This year marks 150 years since the relocation of Bulgarians from the Southern Bessarabia to the North Sea of Azov - Tavria. In Melitopol State Pedagogical University named after Bogdan Khmelnytsky, scientists will gather at an international scientific-practical conference "The Bulgarians of Northern Azov". A great celebration with the participation of representatives of the governments of Ukraine and Bulgaria is scheduled for September. Anniversary events began with a week of Bulgarian culture in the regional scientific library named after Gorky, which was opened by Chairman of the Zaporozhye Regional Society of Bulgarian Culture Vasyl Mitkov (Василий Митков), and Dr. Ivan Simeonov (Иван Семеонов) from Bulgaria. As part of the anniversary celebrations there will be the regional competition on the Bulgarian language, the X Regional Festival of Bulgarian Culture with Bulgarian folk ensemble "The Balkans". Guests learned about the origin of the event "Martenitsa" - Spring Festival. Also, they were reminded that this year marks 134 years since the time when Bulgaria was liberated from Ottoman rule. [\[53\]](#)

The leader of the Communist Party of Ukraine Pyotr Simonenko (Петр Симоненко) has taken the initiative and proposed to amend article 297 of the Criminal Code of Ukraine. This was announced by MP from the Communist Party fraction, Valery Bevez (Валерий Бевз). The article talks about responsibility for the desecration of the graves, burials, but does not say a word about the monuments. Symonenko proposed to widen the second part of the article, which talks about mass graves and the grave of the Unknown Soldier, namely to strengthen the criminal responsibility for the desecration or destruction of monuments and constructions in memory of those who fought against Nazism during the Second World War - the Soviet soldiers-liberators, members of the partisan movement, "underground" war partisans, victims of Nazi persecution, and also the soldiers-internationalists, and peacekeepers. [\[54\]](#)

On **May 16**, the Verkhovna Rada refused to include in the agenda an amendment proposed by the Communist Party leader Petro Symonenko, only 32 deputies - the Communists, and only 5 "regionals", voted "For", representatives of other fractions BP did not give a single vote. [\[55\]](#)

In Simferopol, there were traditional ceremonies dedicated to the 68th anniversary of deportation of Crimean Tatars. The demonstrators came to Lenin Square in the five columns from different parts of the peninsula, holding the Crimean Tatar and Ukrainian flags. More than 15,000 people, with participation of elderly veterans, laid down their arms in prayer, with which the memorial service began. Apart from the general mass of the rally stood representatives of organizations in opposition to the Crimean Tatar Mejlis [\[56\]](#) that on **May 15** started a hunger strike demanding the enactment of their bill - "On the restoration of the rights and rehabilitation".

Although prior to the rally the oppositionist spread information that the protesters will leave the square to the rally, after the official part, they called on all to remain and take part in "nation-wide meeting of the Crimean Tatars". Only a little over a hundred people have responded to calls of the activists. [\[57\]](#)

Opinion polls on the topic "The foreign situation of Ukraine: the electoral score" (the company "New Image Marketing Group") were held from **April 27 to May 8**. An additional sign that people no longer believe politicians, from both the government and the opposition, is the growth of protest sentiments. In turn, increase of protest sentiments in society leads to an increase in political activity. According to the data in the study, 78.7% of respondents intend to participate in elections, and 21.3%, most likely will not go to the polls. The main leader is the Party of Regions, and the ruling party has set a double record, demonstrating the highest rating as well as highest anti-rating - while 19.8% of the respondents agreed to vote for PR, 24, 6% of respondents said they would not support it no matter any circumstances. But only 19.2% of the respondents agreed to support the party "Bat'kivshina", headed by the new leader Arseniy Yatseniuk (Арсений Яценюк). At the same time antireyting of the Union of Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc [\[58\]](#) and the "Front zmin" [\[59\]](#) is quite high - it is 12.2% of respondents. [\[60\]](#)

The chairman of the Jewish Council of Ukraine, the Foundation "Remembrance of Babi Yar" Ілля Левитас (Илья Левитас) and representatives of public organizations addressed the information agency "Facts". They are concerned that after the destruction of a number of metropolitan buildings, which are of historical and cultural value, such a sad fate may also befall a two-story building at the Melnikova street #44, built before the revolution at the Jewish cemetery. For many years, the building was a house of prayer, where the funeral rituals were held. During the Nazi occupation, Jews, and people of other nationalities that have managed to avoid being shot at Babi Yar hid in it. By an order of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism of Ukraine as of December 30, 2010, a former ritual house of the destroyed Jewish cemetery is listed in the National Register of immovable monuments as the monument of architecture and urban development of local importance. In July last year, the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in its ruling, "On the 70th anniversary of the tragedy of Babi Yar" recommended that the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine pass the object to the National Historical-Memorial Preserve "Babi Yar", which still has no premises. [\[61\]](#)

The Kiev authorities in proceedings that are closed to the press are trying to take away the land from the Jewish religious community in Kiev. It is said in the statement of the community in response to the decision of Economic Court of Kiev to deny journalists from reporting on the progress of the land lawsuit. As reported by LigaBusinessInform in the community, a decision to conduct a land lawsuit in closed session was made by judges of the Economic Court of Kiev, led by Olesya Oniskiv (Олеся Ониськив). A judge has forbidden journalists to photo and video in the courtroom. "For some unknown reason, the court denied news channel 24, channel 5, and the ability to UNIAN news agency to cover the course of the trial", - said the president of the World Forum of Russian Jewry and the head of the Jewish community of Kiev Alexander Levin (Александр Левин). Rabbi of Ukraine Moshe Asman (Моше Асман) also expressed his surprise at the decision of judges concerning impossibility of covering the lawsuit. [\[62\]](#)

Conclusions:

The vast majority of hate crimes are not properly qualified by law enforcement agencies, which indicates either a lack of professional skills of police officers and prosecutors, or an unwillingness to officially recognize the problem of xenophobic crimes in the country.

Accordingly, the government does not have any official statistics on hate crimes that conveys the real situation, which means that in general there is no adequate idea of the extent of the problem. The State makes no systematic work to implement the principles of tolerance in society. Some of the current government decisions, especially in the field of migration policy, as well as law enforcement, led to a recent increase in the number of hate crimes.

[1] *All-Ukrainian Union "Bat'kivshina" (укр. Ukrainian Vseukrainske ob'ednannya "Motherland") - the political party of Ukraine [Україны](#), headed by former Prime Minister Yulia Tymoshenko [Юлией Тимошенко](#). The party is the basis of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc [Блока Юлии Тимошенко](#), which is represented in the Verkhovna Rada [Верховной раде](#) in 2002. "Bat'kivshina" is a member of the Supervisory Board of the European People's Party [Европейской народной партии](#) since 2008.)*

[1] <http://korrespondent.net/ukraine/politics/1350824-verhovnaya-rada-zapretila-politikam-negativno-vyskazyvatsya-o-vlasti> «Correspondent» 20.5.2012. (*Verhovna Rada banned politicians from criticizing the government*)

[2] <http://r-u.org.ua/akt/7202-news.html> (*Human Rights Public Movement "Russian-speaking Ukraine" (MP V.Kolesnichenko)*)

[3] <http://crimea24.info/2012/05/19/ukrainskie-pravozashhitniki-ozhirelyjj-kommunist-i-negodyajj-simonenko-opozoril-stranu-na-ves-mir/> (*Ukrainian human rights activists, communists and brutal villains disgraced the country to the world*)

[4] <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/9-maja-by-l-zastrelen-izvestnyjj-11142.html> (*On May 9 an important... had been gunned down*)

[5] <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/diyalnist/novyny/029763/> VO "Svoboda". 9.5.2012

[6] <http://gazeta.ua/ru/articles/sport/zdes-chasto-oskorblyayut-i-obzyvayut-chernokozhih-aruna-pozhalovalsya-na-rasizm-/436681> (*here they often taunt you and call you a "blackie" aruna complained of racism*)

[7] <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/svobodovcy-aktivizirujut-kampaniju-uman-11193.html> 24.5.2012 Kiev Jewish (*Members of "Svoboda" activated the Uman-Campaign*)

[8] <http://www.tyahnybok.info/diyalnist/novyny/030167/> 24.5. 2012 VO "Svoboda"

[9] <http://lalak.org.ua/?q=node/9233/track>

[10] <http://antifa-action.org.ua/>

[11] *The march dedicated to the SS division "Galicia" involving people dressed in national costumes. Editor's Note*

[12] <http://r-u.org.ua/politika/7214-news.html> 02.5.2012 Human Rights Public Movement "Russian-speaking Ukraine"

[13] <http://kp.ua/daily/030512/336100/> 03.5.2012, *Komsomolskaya Pravda in Ukraine*

[14] <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/diyalnist/novyny/029686/> VO "Svoboda" 6.5.2012

[15]

http://zaxid.net/home/showSingleNews.do?u_ternopoli_sutichka_svobodivtsiv_ta_militsiyi_cherez_chervoni_prapori&objectId=1254494 09.5.2012. Zaxid.net (*In Ternopol members of VO "Svoboda" scuffle with police because of the red flag*)

[16] <http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14374332.html> 09.5.2012. Today, Ukraine

[17] <http://kp.ua/daily/080512/336834/> 08.05.2012 *Komsomolskaya Pravda in Ukraine*

[18] *One of the most famous and oldest Jewish community organizations. It has offices in 40 countries (Wikipedia), editor note*

[19] http://www.aen.ru/?page=brief&article_id=64179&PHPSESSID=gr5nqkpn8ho5rkgoq1dkps35p3 09.05.12, Lvov, Agency of Jewish News (AJN)

- [20] http://www.aen.ru/?page=brief&article_id=64154 07.05.12, Kiev, AJN (Own corr.)
- [21] <http://www.ukrnationalism.org.ua/news/?n=4981> Nationalist Portal
- [22] <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/diyalnist/novyny/029780/> VO “Svoboda”
- [23] <http://www.iarex.ru/articles/25786.html> 10.5. 2012 Information Agency REX
- [24] <http://vbloge.org.ua/2878-shuster-live11-05.html>
- [25] <http://sna.in.ua/archives/13875#more-13875> Social-National Assembly. 07.5.2012
- [26] <http://r-u.org.ua/politika.html> 11.05.2012. *Human Rights Public Movement "Russian-speaking Ukraine"*
- [27] <http://pda.interfax.com.ua/?id=104367&s=main> ,
<http://ukranews.com/ru/news/ukraine/2012/05/16/70637> , <http://un.ua/ukr/article/391134.html> ,
<http://www.civicua.org/news/view.html?q=1829399> , <http://i-news.kz/news/2012/05/16/6420343.html>
- [28] <http://vitrenko.ru/> <http://vitrenko.ru/>
- [29] <http://jewishkiev.com.ua/inukraine/189-zasedanie-obshestvennogo-soveta> 17.05.2012. Kiev Jewish
- [30] http://www.svoboda.org.ua/static/gazeta/svoboda_149.pdf VO “Svoboda” № 149 (20), 17 – 23.5. 2012. www.tyahnibok.info , www.svoboda.org.ua
- [31] <http://vitrenko.ru/>
- [32] <http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14383401.html> 27.5.2012 Today.
- [33] <http://za.zubr.in.ua/2012/05/28/16220/>
- [34] <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/v-umani-sobirajutsja-uluchshit-uslovija-11201.html>
- [35] www.ukrnationalism.org.ua/ Nationalist Portal
<http://siver.com.ua/news/v centri chernigova shukali bombu/2012-05-01-9953> (*In the center of Chernigov were looking for a bomb. The member of VO “Svoboda” refused to meet with them without any agenda*). <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/diyalnist/novyny/029677/>
- [36] <http://news.search-ua.com/world/lvovu-vernuli-krasnyie-flagi.html>
09.05.2012 NEWS.SEARCH-UA.COM
- [37] <http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14374263.html> 09.5.2012. Today
- [38] <http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14374308.html> 09.5.2012. Today
- [39] <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/diyalnist/novyny/029783/> VO “Svoboda”
- [40] *Babi Yar (Ukrainian, [укр., Babin Yar](http://ukr.wikipedia.org/wiki/Бабий_Яр)) - Tract in the north-west of Kiev. Babi Yar gained worldwide fame as a place of mass, executions of civilians, mostly Jews, Roma and Kiev Karaimes, as well as Soviet war army prisoners, implemented by the German occupying forces and Ukrainian collaborators in 1941.(editor’s note)*
- [41] 13.05.12, Kiev, AJN (Own. corr.)
http://www.aen.ru/?page=brief&article_id=64211&PHPSESSID=0pd4hnj77p9uds5qr483i8p3f0
- [42] <http://dsmsu.gov.ua/index/ua/material/7523> 16.05.2012 The State Service of Youth and Sports of Ukraine
- [43] <http://www.radiosvoboda.org/content/article/24594638.html> 27.05.2012 Radio Svoboda
- [44] <http://www.ukrnationalism.org.ua/news/?n=5001> 28.05.2012 Nationalist Portal
- [45] <http://kp.ua/daily/080512/336884/> 09.5.2012. *Komsomolskaya Pravda in Ukraine*
- [46] <http://www.wz.lviv.ua/articles/106120> 11.05.2012. High Castle (Visokiy Zamok)
- [47] <http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14375259.html> 11.5.2012. Today.
- [48] http://kyiv-vestnik.com.ua/public_s1978.html
- [49] http://kyiv-vestnik.com.ua/public_s1971.html Article “Normal letters to send out without correct answer” «Obiknovennie otpiski»
- [50] <http://rg.kiev.ua/page5/article24534/>
Labor newspaper (Rabochaya gazeta) № 86 of May 19, 2012
- [51] <http://kp.ua/daily/190512/338329/> 19.5.2012 *Komsomolskaya Pravda in Ukraine*

- [52] <http://2000.net.ua/2000/forum/vizavi/80551> 24.05.2012 *Еженедельник 2000*. (*Weekly newspaper 2000*)
- [53] *Mejlis of the Crimean Tatar people is, when Kurultai not in session, single highest authorized representative, the executive body of the Crimean Tatar people, elected from among its Kurultay delegates. The main purpose of Parliament is to eliminate the effects of the genocide committed by the Soviet state against the Crimean Tatars, the restoration of national and political rights of the Crimean Tatar people and the realization of their right to free self-determination, national and state on their national territory. (Editor's note)*
- [54] <http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14379507.html> Today. 18.5.2012
- [55] *Block of liberal parties in Ukraine (editor's note)*
- [56] *A political party - the name translates as the Front of Changes. The ideology of the party decided to define as liberalism. The "Front of Changes" virtually ignores the issues of the national identity; some initiatives were evaluated as a party left-populist (editor's note)*
- [57] <http://kp.ua/daily/180512/338280/> *Komsomolskaya Pravda in Ukraine*. 18.5.2012
- [58] <http://fakty.ua/148394-kievskie-profsoyuzy-sobirayutsya-snesti-istoricheskoe-zdanie-vozbabego-yara-i-na-ego-meste-postroit-gostinicu> 12.05.2012 “Facts and comments” (*Kiev unions are going to demolish a historic building near the Babi Yar and build a hotel in its place*)
- [59] <http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14384118.html> 28.5.2012 Today.

3. MOLDOVA.

Activity of the ultra-right forces and right-wing nationalists in the Republic of Moldova has not decreased, remaining at the level of previous months. At the same time, there is an increased activity of anti-fascist forces, although it should be noted that at this time the anti-fascist organizations and movements are fragmented and often do not want to act together. It should be noted that May, has once again demonstrated the influence of Romania on the social and political life of the Republic of Moldova.

Legislation

On **May 29**, in Brussels, there was a regular meeting of the Parliamentary Cooperation Committee EU - Moldova. It was attended by MEPs and members of the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova. According to Article 89 of the Agreement on Partnership and Cooperation Agreement between the RM and the EU, following a meeting of the Committee, an official document was adapted - the recommendation of the Committee to structures of the EU and the Moldovan authorities. Vice-Chairman of the Committee of Moldova, MP Inna Supac (Inna Șupac) published in her blog the text of two amendments, she proposed to the draft of recommendations on the rights of national minorities and teaching of history in Moldova. [\[1\]](#)

The first amendment to the final recommendations of the Committee: "Committee of the EU - RM pointed out to Moldovan authorities the need to strictly follow the recommendations of the Committee of Ministers on **31 October 2001** on the teaching of history in Europe in the 21st century, recommended that the Ministry of Education of the RM reconsiders its order from **March 7, 2012** to study the course "History of Romanians and world history" from the new 2012-2013 school year and return to the previous name "History", drew attention of the Moldovan authorities to the rehabilitation of the fascist dictator Ion Antonescu and the lack of mention in history textbooks approved by the Ministry of Education of the Holocaust on territory of Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, and Transnistria occupied by Romanian troops; she also recommended to remove from the educational cycle history books, that exonerates the Nazi criminals and their accomplices, and ignores their crimes against humanity and genocide".

The Second Amendment: "The Committee EU - RM noted the negative trend of limiting the rights of national minorities in the Republic of Moldova at the legislative level, and required that the Moldovan authorities respects the right of citizens to use their native language, the right to receive information in their native language and Russian as the language of international communication; the right to choose the language of education and training".

Despite the evidence presented in the form of Moldovan history textbooks specially brought to Brussels, only two members had voted for the inclusion of the amendments to the final resolution - A. Petkov and I. Shupak, both - the Party of Communists. All members of the Committee, members of the ruling Moldovan parties - K. Fusu (Liberal Party), B. Vieru (Liberal Party), G. Chobanu (Liberal Democratic Party), S. Grischuk (Liberal Democratic Party), and V. Stratan (Democratic Party) - voted strongly against the amendments.

Members of the European Parliament, attending on the day of the meeting, also voted against these amendments All of them - were representatives of Romania, and one - a deputy from Poland. Among the Romanian MPs who did not support these amendments, was the daughter of the president of Romania Elena Basescu. Recall that in 2009, president Traian Basescu, opened a Museum of the Holocaust in Bucharest and said then: "To recognize the

genocide of World War II and honor the 400,000 Jews and Gypsies who perished during this period is the duty of Romania".

The influence of ultra-nationalists on the social and political life of the Republic of Moldova

On **May 3**, at a meeting of the President of RM Nicholas Timofti (Nicolae Timofti) with Romanian President Traian Basescu (Traian Băsescu), discussion of the union of the Moldavian Democratic Republic with the Kingdom of Romania and the 200th anniversary of the accession of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire became a separate theme of the meeting. " "We discussed issues of bilateral agenda and , of course, we could not pass two significant dates in early 2012: **March 27**, celebrated the '94 anniversary proclamation of union of Bessarabia with Romania and **May 16** will celebrate 200 years of annexation of Bessarabia by Tsarist Russia", - said Basescu. [\[2\]](#)

He noted that on the occasion of the official visit of President of RM N.Timofti to Bucharest (București), Romania gave as a gift to the Republic of Moldova a wooden church of Muramuresha (Maramureș) and a million books in Romanian. Moreover, Basescu said that the number of scholarships, granted to students from Moldova, who studied in Moldova, can grow during a time. [\[3\]](#)

As a result of the bilateral meeting, the Moldovan president agreed that in the Republic of Moldova live mainly Romanians. This is what, following a bilateral meeting, said Romanian President Traian Basescu. "We've had discussions on the embarrassment created in some international relations concerning Moldovan minority, and we agreed that we are two independent and sovereign states, whose inhabitants are mostly Romanians. We are connected by history, we are bound by language, we are bound by tradition, we share the joy and misery, that Romanians went through in the last century", - said President Traian Basescu. [\[4\]](#)

It should be noted that according to the latest population census in Moldova in 2004, in the RM lives 75.8% of Moldovans, 8.4% of Ukrainians, 5.9% of Russian, 4.4% of Gagauz, 2.2% of Romanians and other nationalities. At the same time, 78.4% of Moldovans have indicated their native language as Moldovan. [\[5\]](#)

On **May 7**, at the operational meeting of the municipal services of Kishenev (Chișinău) the head office of general mayor Lilian Karp (Lilian Carp) said, that the mayor of Kishenev mentioned that **May 16** is the day of mourning, and so on that day all the flags will be lowered town.

According to the official, on **May 16, 1812** the Ottoman Empire surrendered Bessarabia to the Russian Empire, without having any right to do it. The purpose of the Kishenev City Hall is to draw attention of the residents of the capital of the adverse effects that this event had to Bessarabia. Also Lilian Karp noted that **June 28** will be announced as a day of mourning. [\[6\]](#)

We recall, that according to presidential decree of Mihai Ghimpu (Mihai Ghimpu), **28 June**, was announced as the day of remembrance of victims of the Soviet occupation in 1940, "when Russian troops occupied Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina, against the wishes of local people." However, after appeal by the Communist Party, the Constitutional Court invalidated a decree of the then acting President of RM.

On **May 7**, Minister of Defense of the Republic of Moldova (protégé of the Liberal Party), Vitalie Marinuta (Vitalie Marinuța) banned units of the National Army from participating in the parade on Victory Day. This was stated by the source from the motorized brigade «Dacia» (military unit of Cahul), which before the order of the Minister of Defense has already given consent to participate in the festivities on May 9 and was even included in the cultural program of the Cahul (Cahul) City Hall. [7]

Russian President Vladimir Putin said the Moldovan Prime Minister Vladimir Filat (Vladimir Filat) that both countries are linked by a common struggle against fascism. This is stated in the letter, signed by Putin, even as Prime Minister on the occasion of the birthday of the head of Moldovan government. In his message, the Russian leader felt it necessary to remind the Moldovan Prime Minister of the legacy of the great victory of 1945, as well as the importance of saving and perpetuating the memory of the fallen. [8]

After the general mayor of Kishenev, Dorin Chirtoaca (Dorin Chirtoacă) said that **May 16** will be a day of mourning in the capital, the leader of the Liberal party Mihai Ghimpu (Mihai Ghimpu) at a meeting of Parliament on **May 11**, offered to announce that day as mourning day at the national level. "On May 16, 1812 Tsarist Russia signed an agreement with Turkey by which it annexed Bessarabia, cutting in half the hearts of Moldovans. And 200 years later, we still suffer from that. Poverty, corruption, humiliation, communism - all this is connected with the occupation of 1812, which became the basis for the occupation in 1940. I propose to declare May 16, a day of mourning for this long suffering land "- said Ghimpu. [9]

The bill was opposed by the group of socialists, as well as the fraction of the Democratic Party. Liberals were not able to include this bill in the agenda, as only 24 MPs voted for it. "I express deep regret at the position of deputies. The Liberal Party brought up this bill not to make a political capital, we are talking about the historical truth, which we could not pass ", - said the leader of the Liberals Ion Hadarca (Ion Hadârcă). [10]

But the chairman of the Liberal Party did not stop at this. Ghimpu reiterated that May 9 cannot be considered a holiday. According to him, we should have celebrated this holiday, "if after the war, the army of Soviet Russia would have gone home and left us to decide our own fate". According to the leader of the Alliance "for European Integration", Victory Day should be celebrated on May 12, "when it is celebrated throughout Europe", and not on May 9, when a victory over Nazi Germany was declared". "This celebration is not only for the former Soviet Union and Russia as a successor, but for all those who fought to eradicate Hitler's Nazism from the face of the earth. Worse, that one serpent was defeated, and the second remained alive", - said Ghimpu. [11]

On **May 11**, Romanian State Secretary for Relations with the Romanian Diaspora Eugen Tomac (Eugen Tomac), said he welcomes the unionists march that will be held in Kishenev on **May 13**, in commemoration of the 200th anniversary of the accession of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire.

"I will attend many cultural events dedicated to these dates. It refers to two hundred years of the resistance of the Romanian people to eastern pressure. Pressure exerted on the Romanian culture and language. This is a very important event; moreover, we know very little about it, as here, there has been established imperial administration. And at the later time, during the Soviet era", - he added. Eugen Tomac called for the protection of the Romanian influence in Moldova, adding that "it is not clear why many do not have the courage to defend their interests, as they

did in 1829, when the lawyer Stefan Merdzhiale (Ștefan Mărgeală) presented in St. Petersburg, the first Russian-Romanian Dictionary "and" our duty is to watch the things that bring us closer and there are many such things, we need to promote them more forcefully, because they belong to us". [\[12\]](#)

On **May 14**, the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova Vladimir Filat (Vladimir Filat) visited the Holocaust memorial Yad Vashem in Jerusalem. It is known that part of the museum is devoted to more than 300 thousand Jews exterminated during the Second World War, in what is now Moldova's territory by military under the leadership of the Romanian Marshal Ion Antonescu (Ion Antonescu). At the same time, it is known that the Prime Minister Filat, in May 2010 took part in the demonstration, conducted by an organization that promotes the ideas of neo-fascist legionary movement. In particular, at that time, Filat participated in the consecration of "Honorary Cemetery to Romanian heroes" in the city of Calarasi (Călărași). As part of this event Filat also participated in the consecration of the St. Michael the Archangel Chapel, which is sponsored by the Association «Noua Dreapta» («New Right»). [\[13\]](#)

We remind you, that the Romanian movement «Noua Dreaptă» is an organization that promotes the extremist and xenophobic ideas, supporting the principles of legionnaires' movements. Members of the organization praised the leaders of legionary movement, such as Corneliu Zelya Codreanu, as well as the Nazi criminal Ion Antonescu.

On **May 16**, Parliament of Romania held a debate entitled "200 years since the first rape of Bessarabia by Russia, and its influence on the history of Romanians." The debate was attended by historians, diplomats, journalists and civil society representatives from both banks of the Prut River. [\[14\]](#) MP Romanian Social-Democrat, Catalin Croitoru (Cătălin Croitoru), said that Moldova and Romania will never come together if they will be waiting for alms from Europe. According to the deputy, you need a critical mass of Romanians, whose voice will be heard on both sides of the Prut. [\[15\]](#) Romanian Prime Minister Victor Ponta (Victor Ponta) said that his country sincerely and unreservedly supports the Republic of Moldova in the European integration process, which can make the border between the two countries "symbolic".

According to Romanian edition of Ziua veche, this statement was included in the message of the Prime Minister on the occasion of the 200th anniversary of the accession of Moldova to the Russian Empire. [\[16\]](#)

In **May**, the ambassador of Moldova to Ukraine has been accused of complicity in the Romanian revanchism. This is stated in the appeal to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine Konstantin Grishenko (Константин Грищенко) of the Council of Chernovci city society for Moldovan culture, signed by the President of Ukrainian national-cultural associations of the Moldovan Anatoly Fetesku (Анатолий Фетеску) and leaders of Moldovan cultural societies in Bukovina.

As the statement says, "the official Bucharest leads a blatant anti-Moldavian, xenophobic, discriminatory policy towards Moldovans in Ukraine".

"Recently, this policy involved not only high-ranking officials of Romania or the local "rumynopatriot", (*patriots of Romania*) but even the official representatives of Moldova", - the statement says. In this regard, the leaders of the Moldovan national-cultural societies called the Ukrainian Foreign Ministry to draw the attention of the authorities of Ukraine and Moldova to the behavior of Mr. Ambassador of Moldova to Ukraine Ion Stavila (Ion Stăvilă).

"During the recent December visit to Chernovtsi region, where live more than 60,000 Moldovans and an active organization of the Moldavian culture, Mr. Stavila found it necessary to meet with Ukrainian citizens, activists of the radical Romanian companies in Chernovtsi region, who does not recognize the Moldovan identity and right of Moldovans to name their native language.

In the Moldavian village Kostichany Novoselytsia district, in the presence of Mr. Ambassador, one of the leaders of the Department of Romanians from everywhere (Romania) Kozma Radu campaigned for Moldovan local to get Romanian passports and be written as Romanians. Such actions are considered as open anti-Moldova action, interference in the internal affairs of the Moldovan and Ukrainian community in general. They are contrary to the requirements of international conventions and European requirements for ensuring the rights of national minorities", - states an address to the Foreign Minister of Ukraine. [\[17\]](#)

Civil Society

Excerpts from the speech of the President of the international association "World without Nazism" Senator Boris Spiegel in a speech to the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe were widely reprinted and discussed in the Moldovan media. Chairman Boris Spiegel said that he is concerned with a process about the glorification of Nazi criminals in several countries, including the Republic of Moldova. [\[18\]](#)

"The process of glorification of Nazism is picking up in Eastern European countries: Moldova, Ukraine, Baltic countries, Romania, Bulgaria, etc. And in Moldova, Romania and the Baltic countries it is finding support at the government level. This occurs despite the clear recommendations of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance prohibits any demonstration involving veterans of the Waffen SS. It's no secret that the annual procession of SS veterans in Estonia and Latvia have the support not only of individual politicians, including parliamentarians, but members of the government", - he said. [\[19\]](#)

On **May 7**, a known Moldavian singer Nelly Ciobanu (Nelly Ciobanu) wrote in her micro-blog social network FACEBOOK "Thanks to my grandmother and grandfather - for THE GREAT VICTORY." Information portal Jurnal.md published the news, adding that the Moldavian singer said that **May 9** is a Victory Day, and not the Day of Europe, recalling that "in the West, everyone celebrates May 9 as a Europe Day and only in the East we are celebrating a day of Victory over Fascism". [\[20\]](#)

Also on **May 7**, Anatoly Karaman (Anatol Caraman), chairman of the association of war veterans on the Dniester, "Tiras-Tighina" during a press conference said, that the Board for unification of Moldova and Romania intends to hold events on **May 13** and **May 16** to mark the 200th anniversary of "the date of occupation of Bessarabia by the Russian Empire". According to the organizers of the demonstrations on **May 13 and May 16**, "this is a day of mourning for all the Romanians, who cannot be forgotten".

On **May 16**, in Kishenev, by decree of the general mayor Dorin Chirtoaca, all flags will be flown at half-mast in memory of the fact that 200 years ago, the tsar's troops "invaded" the territory of Moldova between Prut and Dnestr. "Thus, in these days of "national mourning", none of the Romanians did not have the right to forget the crimes committed by the Russian-Soviet occupiers in the territory of Bessarabia: Russification and denationalization, the destruction of the intellectual elite and farmers, mass deportations and famine", - said the council. [\[21\]](#)

In May, Moldovan historian Anatol Petrencu (Anatol Petrencu) once again voiced criticism of the anti-fascists. In his article, Mr. Petrencu calls **May 9** a "boiling point" of the

elements of the left flank, charging Communist Party and its youth wing (Communist Youth League of Moldova) in the brain-clogging of the citizens, the spread of the St. George's ribbons. "Kishenev is awash with enormous murals with symbols of the Soviet Army and the slogans "Happy Victory Day!" or "**May 9** - Victory Day". For it is no surprise that on the eve of **May 9** a group of Russian-speaking young people handed out left and right two-color "St. George" ribbons", - he said. The author also suggests in his article not to take in the communist propaganda and offers arguments in favor of that the Red Army was not a Liberation Army". "For true Moldovans (Romanians), I propose the following explanation, a more truthful and appropriate to reality. For you, it will be a clue in the labyrinth of lies on this topic.

By signing the Molotov - Ribbentrop Pact, the Soviet Union rejected the proposal to establish a collective security system in Europe thus allowing Nazi Germany to take military action against Poland (September 1, 1939) - a war that immediately (already on September 3) had turned into the world war.

In close cooperation with Germany, the USSR wins the eastern provinces of Poland, by attaching them to Belarus and Ukraine. On **September 6**, 1939, Romania declared neutrality in the war that raged in Europe. The neutral position of our country of Romania has been changed June 28, 1940, when as a result of an ultimatum from Kremlin (June 26, 1940), Russian troops overran the Romanian territory of Bessarabia, Northern Bucovina, County of Gert, Romanian islands at the mouth of the Danube.

The position of Romania is changing - it becomes a non-belligerent country. Indeed, despite its strictly adhered to neutrality, she was attacked and her territory and population were taken away. Therefore, Bucharest was forced to pursue a policy that matches states involved in military operations: the refugees were to be placed, provided with jobs and their children - sent to school, etc.", - stated the author. Mr. Petrencu also argues that Stalin had first planned attack on Germany. [22] We remind you that Mr. Anatol Petrencu is a professor at the State University of Moldova, DSC, Chairman of the Institute «ProMemoria», the vice-chairman of the Liberal Party.

Another scandalous article concerning **St. George** ribbons appeared under the title "There are no Moldovans. There are Russians and Romanians". In an interview with the Romanian edition of the founder of the Romanian Global News Publication Journal de Chi și înău, president of Union Media Grup Val Butnaru (Vala Butnaru) argues that the Moldovan citizens do not exist.

"Unfortunately, it is so. Until there are still Russians here, who believe that their homeland is Russia, and this is the case. Politicians who say that Moldovan citizens are living here are mistaken. There are no Moldovan citizens. Russians and Romanians live here. Moldovans are the product of Russian manufacture. And it would be normal if each group had its own symbols and did not cram them into others. Russian screen-writers have, however, adopted a decision - to aggressively promote and frantically shove "St. George ribbon" into our throat - said Butnaru.

[23]

Общественная телекомпания Moldova 1 в мае грубо нарушила законодательство. В ходе выпуска новостной программы Mesager от 13 мая 2012 года были показаны два репортажа о марше объединения, организованном унионистскими силами, а также об историческом значении присоединения Бессарабии к России в 1812 году [24]. Об этом заявил исполнительный директор Ассоциации историков и политологов «Pro-Moldova» Сергей Назария (Serghei Nazaria).

In **May**, public broadcasting channel Moldova 1 flagrantly violated the law. During the release of the news program Mesager on **May 13, 2012** two reports were released about the union march, organized by the unionist forces, and also about the historical significance of the accession of Bessarabia to Russia in 1812. [24] This was stated by the executive director of the Association Historians and political scientists «Pro-Moldova» Sergey Nazariy (Serghei Nazaria).

According to Sergei Nazariy, these reports presented "a very biased, one-sided view and almost promoted the idea of unification, which contradicts the constitutional provisions about sovereign and independent Republic of Moldova and the country's territorial integrity". In addition, according to the director of the Association of Historians and political scientists «Pro-Moldova», in the second reportage, shown on the TV channel Moldova 1, had been expressed the position of only those historians who promote unionism, and the alternative position of other historians, was not represented. Association of Historians and political scientists «Pro-Moldova» demanded that the Coordinating Council for Television and Audiovisual urgently review their appeal and applied sanctions to the public broadcaster Moldova 1. [25]

On **May 14**, in the representation of RAMI RIA Novosti - news agency in RM and the IA News-Moldova held a video-bridge Moscow - Kishenev on "The Treaty of Bucharest: historical facts and modern interpretations".

From Moscow, a video-bridge was attended by: director of the Fund "Historical Memory", Alexander Dyukov, associate professor of Moscow State University by name of M.V. Lomonosov, chief editor of "Homeland" Yuri Borisenok. Participants from Kishenev: the head of the Center for Strategic Analysis and Prognosis, historian, professor Sergey Nazarov (Serghei Nazaria); Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary, retired professor Emil Ciobu (Emil Ciobu); consultant at the Institute of History, State and Law, Academy of Sciences of Moldova, Professor Alexander Burian (Alexandru Burian). [26]

Sergey Nazarov expressed confidence that all the "mourning events", dedicated to the 200th anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Bucharest, as well as promotion of the event "takes place in order to prevent the reunification of Moldova". According to the historian, the main objective of the Romanian side - "the elimination of the Moldovan statehood" while the power in Moldova are trying to "discredit and demonize the Russian Federation". In this regard, the executive director of the Association of Historians and political analysts said that the denigration of the Russian side and idealization of the Romanian is easy to ensure that the people of the Left Bank will never want to reintegrate. [27]

According to Mr. Ciobu, "Moldovans are a danger to the territorial integrity of Romania", which is why the leaders of the neighboring state has a policy of denationalization of Moldova. At the same time, ex-ambassador of Moldova to Romania, said that the position of the Moldovan President Nicolas Timofti that supports the policy of denationalization of the country, "regrettable." When asked by reporters about the agreement of the Moldovan president, saying his Romanian counterpart that in Moldova live mainly Romanians, Ciobu expressed regret over the fact that "Timofti knows who elected him, and whose interests he must protect". [28]

On **May 9**, Publika TV in the studio pushed the veteran with three-nationalists. During the broadcast they almost did not give a veteran woman a chance to express her position. For that reason, on a 21st minute, the program was interrupted. When the program was resumed, the woman was not in the studio. Anchor women announced that she felt bad and went home.

"Experts" in the studio continued the discussion about the fact that 9 May is, above all, Europe Day, and the name of "Victory Day" should be replaced by a "Day of Remembrance". [29]

On **May 17** the Russian Center of Science and Culture hosted a meeting of Russian scientists, members of the international scientific conference "Bessarabia - 1812. National problem, the international consequences" with journalists. Russian historians have shared their impressions about the nature and course of the conference, about the conclusions which they had reached.

Senior Research Fellow of the Institute of Russian History, Doctor of historical sciences, professor Vladislav Grosul said that an international conference in fact, had "turned into a lament for the divided Romanian nation", and had a clearly anti-Russian character. At a meeting with reporters, scholar had suggested that the main purpose of the conference was not the establishment of scientific truth, not an exchange of views, but aggravation of Russian-Moldovan relations. Professor Grosul noted that the performance of Romanian colleagues was more balanced and neutral, rather than the reports of most historians of Kishinev. Particularly odious, he said, was the speech of Alexander Mosanu (Alexandru Moșanu), where he said that "the Russian yoke was much worse for Bessarabia than Turkish".

As a senior fellow at the Center Studies of the neighboring countries of the Russian Institute of Strategic Studies, Ph.D. in History Vasiliy Kashirin noted with surprise, that no evidence, no facts confirming such statements were provided. Biased and not a scientific approach of a number of Moldovan scientists also puzzled an expert on Russian-Balkan relations and international relations in the XIX century, Elena Kudryavtseva.

"When an academic audience the phrase is heard that Russia stole Bessarabia from Romania, it is at least strange, because in terms of international law there is no concept of "stealing". An employee of the St. Petersburg University Vladimir Borozan noted that in world historiography signing the Peace Treaty of Bucharest is evaluated positively, since this event marked the beginning of the liberation movements of the Balkan nations, and expressed the hope that the in RM a scientific approach to the topic will prevail over time. All the latest assessment of the events associated with the 200th anniversary of the signing of the peace treaty of Bucharest, in Moldova are not so much scientific and historical, but rather political in nature, remarked in the concluding press conference, Head of Rossotrudnichestvo Mission in Moldova, Valentin Rybicki. [30]

Education

For several weeks, historians Tatiana Josan (Tatiana Josan), Dean Yashchuk (Dinu Iașiuc), Sergiu Rata (Sergiu Rața), Vasile Vieru (Vasile Vieru) published analytical materials concerning the spread of xenophobia in school textbooks on the history of Romanians.

"Before us is a textbook by Mr. Nicholas Enchiu (Nicolae Enciu) « History of the Romanians. New era. Textbook for Class XII Lyceum. Kishinev, 2002". Anti-Romanian policy, we read, "found a very natural response mainly among cohabiting nationalities: Hungarians, Jews, Bulgarians, who, for various reasons, but with equal tenacity resisted the state, formed in 1918 "(p. 20). This is clearly a xenophobic propaganda. Author does not explain why it was "quite natural". He does not recognize the brutal discrimination against minorities."

Analysis of a textbook on *Romanian history* implies that for a country it is better to be backward and patriarchal, but from the ethnic point of view, a uniform and "pure" from the

"scum" and "invaders". Thus, Enchiu in his "History of Romanians" on page 28 notes that "the industrial and banking capital, belonging to national minorities continued to prosper; while among the Romanian national progress is characterized by a slow pace". On page 97 we learn that "the abduction of Bessarabia by the Soviet Union in June 1940 led to dramatic consequences for the indigenous population". The author does not denounce even with one word policy of Antonescu (Antonescu). He refers to the genocide of the Jews as "inhumane acts involving the use of Transnistria as a place of exile and repression for Jews and Gypsies". No more.

On page 111 hatred for Russian and other national minorities living in the area reads "between the lines", although the author criticizes only the Soviet regime: "The Soviet imperial policy was manifested in an intense Russification, infringement of intelligentsia and national culture, Romano-phobia, creating economic totally dependent on other Soviet republics, and in the first place - on Russia, promoting the arrival of migrants from different regions of the USSR and the organization of emigration of the indigenous population to other Soviet republics, etc.". [\[31\]](#)

Despite the huge barrage of criticism of the course of "History of Romanians" and resentment on the part of civil society, the Minister of Education Michael Shlyahtitsky (Mihail Șleahtîțchi) insists and reiterates that the Moldovan schools will be taught the course "History of Romanians and World History". He explains this by saying that "History of Romanians" - is the subject of past and present for most of the population of Moldova. According to the Minister, if now the world's history has more than half of the total course, and the history of Romanians - 45 per cent, now the ratio will change in favor of the latter. [\[32\]](#)

In his blog, the leader of the National Liberal Party Vitalia Pavlichenko (Vitalia Pavlicenco) writes that the Civic Platform Actiunea2012 conducts in pre-university educational institutions actions in support of the campaign Moldova to join Romania. [\[33\]](#) The politician has posted a message of a user Arminden, that "Actiunea2012 continues information campaign in relation to the historical past and present relations between the two Romanian states - Romania and Moldova. Here is what the user writes about Arminden meeting in Kishenev high school", George Asaki "(Gheorghe Asachi).

"Despite the historical discussion, two young men from the audience vigorously spoke expressing less positive views of historical perspective of unification. They asked questions to which I in a normal environment would have to answer, but for which they gave the answers themselves, correct or not, arguing that they were somewhat rhetorical, "- a user wrote, adding that during the discussion the teacher was also present. In conclusion, stating that "the results of the campaign to de-nationalization is still being felt in Moldova. Many are victims of anti-Romanian propaganda and, although they say that they are Romanian, and their parents feel Romanians, some of them feel that they are not Romanians but Moldovans". [\[34\]](#)

Actions of far-right political organizations advocating the unification of Moldova with **Romania**

On the eve of the holiday of **May 9, on May 7, 8 and 9** in Kishenev, Unionist organizations have conducted a festive rally dedicated to the Romanian tricolor. The program of events included a march on cars, which started on the evening of **May 7** from the central square of Kishenev. On **May 8** from Victory Square to the gates of the city there was a march of cyclists under the Romanian flag. On **May 9** at Theater Square of Euzhena Ionescu (Eugeniu Ionescu) was a Romanian Fair of ribbons, t-shirts and flags. [\[35\]](#)

On **May 7** at building a Romanian-French lycée "George Asaki" (Gheorghe Asachi) in Kishenev, was hung a giant Romanian tricolor. The banner, hung out on the front of the building was dedicated at the same time to celebration of National Flag Day, as well planned on **May 16** "mourning" to mark the 200th anniversary of the accession of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire. [\[36\]](#)

On May 9, an ultra-right organization "New Right" (Noua Dreapta) paid tribute to the soldiers of the Romanian Army fallen in World War II. Its members wore uniforms of Romanian foreign legion, and the event was held under the flags of foreign legion soldiers Zeli Codreanu (Corneliu Zelea Codreanu). [\[37\]](#)

On May 13, in Kishenev there was a unionists March dedicated to "the 200th anniversary of the Russian occupation of Bessarabia". [\[38\]](#) Organizers of the march "Acțiunea 2012" had brought from Romania, members of nationalist groups, including the outlawed Romanian legionary organization "Noua Dreapta" (New Right), famous for its right-wing revanchist ideas. [\[39\]](#) The Moldovan authorities do not prevent the march of unionists. By decision of the General Mayor of Kishenev Dorin Chirtoaca (Dorin Chirtoacă), May 16 was declared a "day of mourning". On this day in Kishenev flags were lowered.

Please note that legionnaires' organization - the National Christian movement - in Moldova was legalized soon after coming to power of the alliance of European integration in November 2009. Since then, the neo-fascists often conducted their manifestation in the center of Kishenev. On **May 13**, Legionnaires formed the backbone of the crowd unionists. Many of them raised hands in a Nazi salute. [\[40\]](#)

On **May 14**, the youth of the Liberal Party held a picket at the Russian Embassy. 300 people in white shirts with the inscription "1812 - the occupation", chanted "Russia, recognize the occupation". On **May 15**, the liberal youth rally was held at the headquarters of Moldova Post Office and pointedly sent a letter to Russian President Vladimir Putin. In the letter, pictures of the so-called period of Soviet occupation were enclosed. [\[41\]](#)

On **May 16**, representatives of organizations Noua Dreapta, its Moldovan wing - National Christian organization, the platform Actiunea2012, the Romanian National Party and the Liberal Party of Mihai Ghimpu (Mihai Ghimpu) gathered in Soroca (Soroca). Manifestation at Soroca fortress began with worship, as well as speeches about the need to unite Moldova and Romania and the condemnation of the Russian occupation in 1812. [\[42\]](#)

Actions of the anti-fascists

Members of Parliament from the Communist Party, Mark Tkachuk (Mark Tkasiuk), Alexander Petkov (Alexandr Petcov), Cheban Ion (Ion Ceban) and Vasile Sova (Vasili Șova) appealed to the Coordinating Council for Television and Radio with the demand to clarify the situation about the airing on public television report about the "200 years of sorrow", dedicated to the Bucharest Peace Treaty of 1812 between the Ottoman and Russian empires. Reporting in the program Mesager of unionists march, and "200 years of sorrow", as it was "pluralistically" called by public TV journalists, reflects only one pro-Romanian stance and was accompanied by statements about the need for Moldova to give up its independence in favor of Romania.

Communist MPs demanded to evaluate the materials on the basis of Article 7 of the Code about audiovisual materials, which refers to the "socio-political balance and pluralism" in news

programs. MPs also demanded that the ACC evaluates the fact that public television showed in its reports representatives organization of legionnaires Noua Dreapta (forbidden even in Romania), thereby promoting the values of the Romanian program of extremists in the ether of public broadcasting. [43]

On **May 3**, non-governmental organizations "Moldova without Nazism", "Youth of Gagauzia", "Themis" and the Communist Youth League of Moldova held a press conference.

Chairman of "Moldova without Nazism", the deputy Inna Supac (Inna Şupac) announced that from **May 3** to **May 9**, a number of NGOs in Moldova will continue its traditional action of "St. George Ribbon". As noted by Ina Supac in recent years, the action "George Ribbon" in Moldova, has acquired a special meaning and significance, given the current efforts of the authorities of to rank Moldova among the losers in World War II, the registration of unionist organizations, unpunished acts of vandalism over the monuments of the fighters against fascism, as well as the fact of silencing the Holocaust and other crimes of fascism in Moldovan history textbooks. [44]

According to her, "St. George" ribbon along with red and blue bi-color of historical Moldovan flag had become a symbol of resistance to falsification of history and rehabilitation of Nazism in Moldova. [45] All organizations that participated at a press conference noted that actions just on the eve of memorial dates are not enough in the struggle against fascism. In this connection, the proposed long-term programs associated with resistance to falsification of history in Moldova. In this regard there they have been proposed such measures as a continuation of the conduct and publication of analytical monitoring of the social foundations of the revival of neo-Nazi sentiment in Moldova. [46]

There will be also organized public discussion clubs on the history of Moldova, continued analysis of the textbooks on the "history of Romanians" and initiated the creation of partnerships between the media in anti-unionism and anti-falsification of history.

The head of the Moldavian Komsomol Nicholas Kukharenko (Nicolai Cuharenco) noted that "It is outrageous that some politicians are speculating on the legacy of Victory, holding a PR campaign for the cleaning of monuments to the soldiers-liberators, but at the same time trying to rehabilitate the public image of Nazi criminals such as the Romanian konduktor Ion Antonescu".

On **May 4**, at Belci officially kicked off the events, timed to celebrate the 67 anniversary of victory over fascism. Russian community in the municipality under the leadership of Paul Buchach (Pavel Buceaţchi) opened an exhibition work of student Belci lyceums and gymnasiums on the subject of the Great Patriotic War, as well as started distributing ribbons. [47]

On May 2, a group of young activists and the Communist Youth "Young Moldova" held a picket in front of the European Union mission in Moldova against the illegal detention of the Hungarian Communists in Budapest for wearing a red star. "We have gathered for a peaceful rally to try to draw attention of the EU to a glaring case. Yesterday in Budapest, an activist of the Working Party of Hungary was arrested for the fact that there was a red star on his coat. When his friends tried to picket the police station, they also were arrested and detained for five hours", - said the Secretary General of the European network of networks of left Democratic Youth (ENDYL) Alexander Roshko (Alexandr Roşco). [48]

The fact is that on **May 1**, during a May Day demonstration in Budapest activists of the Hungarian Workers' Party were detained. The reason for the detention was a red star on the clothes of demonstrators. Police arrested the demonstrators before the press conference of the Workers' Party of Hungary in Budapest concerning the last demonstration.

On **May 4**, in Kishenev "["St. George" Ribbon length of 365 meters has been unfurled](#)". More than a thousand people participated in the action. Several hundred people unfurled a 365-foot St. George ribbon in front of the Government of Moldova at the Arc de Triomphe, where until the early 90's stood marble slabs with the names of soldiers who participated in the liberation of Moldova from fascism carved on them. They chanted - "Victory" and handed out Georgian ribbons to everyone. Organizer of the action was Russian Youth League . [\[49\]](#)

On May 6, Russian Youth League of Moldova held a rally, dedicated to the Victory Day. Convoy of more than 200 cars and motorcycles, retromobils, hoisted the flags of the League of Russian youth, CIS, Moldova and Russia, lasted for thousands meters along the central thoroughfares of the capital, and passers-by waved their hands. Arriving at the memorial, "Eternity," rally participants laid flowers to Eternal Flame. [\[50\]](#)

On **May 8**, the mayor of Belci (Bălți) Basil Panchuk (Vasile Panciuc) hosted on Tuesday, veterans of World War II, who in the past worked in the local administration. [\[51\]](#)

On **May 8**, on the night of **May 9**, Komsomol members lit 1418 candles at the monument to the Heroes of the Komsomol. Also, this action took place in Comrat (Comrat) and village Bacioi (Bacioi). [\[52\]](#) [\[53\]](#) [\[54\]](#)

Conclusions:

In **May**, position of Romania as regards top processes in the Republic of Moldova was especially pronounced. If Romanian authorities previously chose to support the right-wing nationalist forces in Moldova, quietly, through the allocation of public funds from the budget to finance the Romanian right-wing media, public and political organizations, in May 2012 the Parliament of Romania organized a debate entitled "200 years since the first rape of Bessarabia by Russia, and its impact on history of Romanians". Thus, the Romanian authorities openly admit their interest in promoting the idea of the "Soviet occupation" and the correctness of the decision of Antonescu to cross Prut in 1941 This position was confirmed in May, by another event.

At a meeting of the Parliamentary Cooperation Committee EU - Moldova, Romanian deputies and deputies of the Parliament of Moldova from the ruling majority refused to support the recommendation that the Moldovan authorities should abandon the course "History of Romanians," in which famed Romanian fascist Antonescu is lauded and Holocaust is hushed up in the in the occupied territories of Bessarabia, Romania, Transnistria and northern Bukovina.

1. "Romanian quorum" instead of the EU's position
<http://innasupac.wordpress.com/2012/06/06/%D1%80%D1%83%D0%BC%D1%8B%D0%BD%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B8%D0%B9-%D0%BA%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%80%D1%83%D0%BC-%D0%B2%D0%BC%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE-%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%B7%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%B8-%D0%B5%D0%B2-2/>
2. The union of Moldova and Romania, and the 200th anniversary of the accession of Bessarabia to Russia became a separate theme of the meeting of presidents Nicholas Timofti and Traian Basescu) <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47452>
3. Romania presented Moldova a wooden church and a million books in Romanian <http://enews.md/news/view/20121/>
4. Nicholas Timofti agreed that in Republic of Moldova live mainly Romanians <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47453>
5. The results of population census in Moldova in 2004 <http://www.statistica.md/newsview.php?l=ru&id=2358&idc=168>
6. May 16 - a day of mourning for the Kishenev City Hall <http://www.enews.md/news/view/20196/>
7. Minister of Defense Marinuta banned parts of the National Army from participation in the parade on Victory Day. http://grenada.md/post/ministr_oborony_zapretil_voennym_u4astvovati_v_paradah_pobedy
8. Prime Minister Vladimir Putin reminded Filat of the need to preserve and perpetuate the memory of those killed in the name of victory over fascism. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47580>
9. Ghimpu proposed to declare May 16 a day of morning at the national level. <http://www.enews.md/news/view/20273/>
10. MPs rejected a proposal of Ghimpu to declare May 16 a day mourning at the national level. <http://www.enews.md/news/view/20306/>
11. Chairman of the Liberal Party Ghimpu reiterated that May 9 cannot be considered a holiday. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47631>
12. State Secretary for Relations with the Romanian diaspora in Kishenev welcomes the march unionists on May 13. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47706>
13. Filat in Moldova participates in the actions of the legionnaires, and in Israel, honors Holocaust victims. <http://omg.md/ru/104337/>
14. În Parlamentul României va avea loc dezbaterea "200 de ani de la primul rapt al Basarabiei" http://www.publika.md/in-parlamentul-romaniei-va-avea-loc-dezbaterea-200-de-ani-de-la-primul-rapt-al-basarabiei_846621.html
15. Deputat român: Să dăm foc Europei. E de datoria noastră să facem unirea cu Republica Moldova http://www.publika.md/deputat-roman--sa-dam-foc-europei--e-de-datoria-noastra-sa-facem-unirea-cu-republica-moldova_848201.html
16. Prime Minister of Romania considers that the Moldovan-Romanian border can be "symbolic». <http://www.enews.md/news/view/20490/>
17. Moldovan Ambassador to Ukraine is accused of complicity in the Romanian revanchism. <http://omg.md/ru/104368/>
18. Boris Spiegel: "The process of glorification of fascism has the support of the authorities". <http://ava.md/news/015794-boris-shpigel-process-geroizacii-fashizma-proishodit-pri-podderzhke-vlastei.html>
19. "The importance of the Holocaust is being blurred..." http://www.aen.ru/?page=brief&article_id=64148
20. Nelly Ciobanu: "Thanks to my grandmother and grandfather - THE GREAT VICTORY!" <http://jurnal.md/ro/news/nelly-ciobanu-cpasibo-babushke-i-dedu-za-velikuyu-pobedu-219485/>

21. *None of the Romanians has the right to forget about the crimes of Russian-Soviet occupiers in the territory of Bessarabia - Board Association.* <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47549>
22. *For Russians World War II is still not over.* <http://www.eneews.md/articles/view/2397/>
23. *There are no Moldovans, there are Russians and Romanians.*
<http://inosmi.ru/moldova/20120506/191649152.html>
24. *Attention of the Coordinating Council for Television and Radio: Moldova I promotes unionism!* <http://www.eneews.md/blogs/view/1582/>
25. *Broadcaster Moldova I has violated the law, - Sergey Nazarov.*
<http://www.eneews.md/news/view/20355/>
26. *Video bridge "Treaty of Bucharest: historical facts and contemporary interpretation of".*
<http://www.newsmoldova.ru/multimedia/20120514/191441946.html>
27. *The authorities of lead Moldova to the disintegration.*
http://omg.md/ru/104320/?fb_comment_id=fbc_381375761899629_4393963_381406971896508
28. *Romania has a policy of denationalization in Moldova.)* <http://omg.md/ru/104321/>
29. *Broadcaster controlled by regime humiliated on the air a veteran of World War II (VIDEO)*
http://grenada.md/post/skandal_publica_unizila_veterana_vov_v_preamom_efire#
30. *The Romanians were more objective.* <http://eneews.md/news/view/20595/>
31. *With the promotion of racial hatred - in Europe?* <http://www.eneews.md/articles/view/2406/>
32. *Shlyahitsky adheres.* <http://eneews.md/news/view/20577/>
33. *La Kishenev, rusificarea liceenilor moldoveni continua*
<http://www.pavlicenco.md/2012/05/25/la-Kishenev-rusificarea-liceenilor-moldoveni-continua/>
34. *A campaign in the Moldovan schools in support of the accession of Moldova to Romania)*
<http://ava.md/news/016023-v-moldavskih-shkolah-provoditsya-agitaciya-v-podderzhku-prisoedineniya-moldovi-k-ruminii.html>
35. *Victory Day Unionists will hold celebrations of the Romanian flag in the center of Kishenev*
http://grenada.md/post/deni_pobedy_mojet_biti_oskvernion_rumynskimi_unionistami
36. *At the Lyceum building "George Asaki" in Kishenev hung a giant Romanian tricolor.*
<http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47552>
37. *Un alt 9 mai. Un tedeum in cinstea ostasilor romani a avut loc la Kishenev*
<http://m.protv.md/stiri/social/un-alt-9-mai-un-tedeum-in-cinstea-ostasilor-romani-a-avut-loc.html>
38. *Marș unionist pentru 200 de ani de ocupație rusească a Basarabiei*
<http://jurnal.md/ro/news/mar-unionist-pentru-200-de-ani-de-ocupa-ie-ruseasca-a-basarabiei-219481/>
39. *200 de ani de la ocupație - Chișinăul vrea Unire (VIDEO)*
<http://social.moldova.org/news/200-de-ani-de-la-ocupaie-chiinul-vrea-unire-video-230382-rom.html>
40. *Marșul Unionist din Capitală (13 mai)* <http://unimedia.md/?mod=foto&id=122#f23>
41. *Tinerii liberali au pichetat Ambasada Federației Ruse și au pregătit o scrisoare pentru Putin*
<http://unimedia.md/?mod=news&id=47637>
42. *Representatives from the Liberal Party took part in a joint event with the Romanian legionnaires in Soroca.* <http://www.moldnews.md/rus/news/47914>
43. *Communist MPs appealed to the CCA in connection with the promotion of unionism on public television.*
http://grenada.md/post/deputaty_obratilisi_k_kstr
44. *Ribbon of St. George becomes currently in Moldova a symbol of anti-glorification of Nazism - Inna Supac.* <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47443>
45. *Ribbon of St. George is currently in Moldova becomes a symbol of anti-glorification of Nazism - Inna Supac.* http://www.newsmoldova.ru/victory_day/20120503/191362290.html
46. *The organization "Moldova without Nazism" Moldova attempts to again open the traveling photo exhibition "Fascism in Europe".* <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47448>

45. *The city begins to celebrate Victory Day.*
<http://gzt.md/article/%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%86%D1%8B/9653/>
46. *Fascism has raised its head again in Europe (Video and photos from the protest of youth).*
http://grenada.md/post/fashizm_podnimaet_svoiu_golovu_v_evrope
47. *In the capital of Moldova St. George Ribbon length of 365 meters was unfurled.*
http://www.newsmoldova.ru/victory_day/20120504/191373016.html
48. *The rally in honor of Victory Day.* <http://ava.md/news/015797-avtoprobeg-v-chest-dnya-pobedi.html>
49. *The mayor met with World War II veterans who worked in local government*
<http://gzt.md/article/%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%86%D1%8B/9704/>
50. *Communist lit 1418 candles.* <http://komsomol.md/ru/index.php?newsid=119>
51. *In Compat1418 candles were lit.* <http://komsomol.md/ru/index.php?newsid=120>
52. *In Bacioi 217 candles were lit.* <http://komsomol.md/ru/index.php?newsid=121>

4. EUROPEAN UNION

WESTERN AND CENTRAL EUROPE

Shocking event in the month of **May** was the entrance of far-right party "Golden Dawn" in the Greek Parliament. No less shocking, was the way the people call the party leader Nikos Mihaloliakos - "Hitler". Also in Romania, nationalists from the party, "All for the Motherland" took part in the elections to local bodies of self-government. Let's not forget the echoes of the French presidential elections: for the participation it in these elections of nationalist Marine Le Pen with a score of 18 percent is already a landmark, and the desire of Sarkozy to cooperate with the nationalists is a cause for alarm.

UNITED KINGDOM

On the pages of London's The Guardian, there was published an open letter of the representatives of the Greek intellectuals and public figures of a number of other European countries. They are alarmed by the resurgence of the ideology of neo-Nazism in Europe. Among those states where the process is most active are mentioned Greece, Latvia, Austria and Hungary.

Among those who signed the letter - celebrities such as former French Foreign Minister Bernard Kouchner and activist of the Polish "Solidarity" movement, Adam Michnik.

The manifestations of neo-Nazi ideology, nationalism, and xenophobia and right-wing extremism in Europe today are diverse, which makes us talk about the reality of the threat. These are regular gatherings and marches of members of the pro-fascist paramilitary organizations and groups, as is the case, in particular, with the "Hungarian Guard" and the SS gatherings in the Baltic countries, and the victory of right-wing parties in elections. [\[1\]](#)

On the night of **May 10** at 85, died the famous British stylist Vidal Sassoon. In addition to its great success in the field of fashion, the master was known to have actively participated in the antifascist movement in the early postwar years. Moreover, in the fights he liked to wield scissors, reports ABC News. In the British media Vidal Sassoon often referred to as "anti-fascist fighter Barber". At age 17, laboring as an intern at a London barber shop, future master joined the ranks of the master of the "Group 43", which participated in street battles with the Nazis at the end of World War II. The gang members lived in the eastern part of the British capital.

The group consisted of former Jewish soldiers who returned home to Britain, and were faced with the dominance of supporters of Hitler, who called themselves the BUF (British Union of Fascists). Participants in the "Group of 43" and the BUF not once collided in bloody street battles, until the first were to destroy London fascist movement in the bud. Sassoon's companions were usually armed with knives and razor blades. But the future stylist, ironically, preferred to wield the scissors.

In 2000 Morris Beckman released a documentary book about London's anti-fascist street called «The 43 Group». Vidal Sassoon wrote its preface. Vidal Sassoon was born in 1928 in London. His father was a native of the Greek city of Thessaloniki, and his mother - from the Ukraine. In 1980s Sassoon moved to the United States. The master has died at his home in Los Angeles. As reported by the doctors, the death of Sassoon came "as a result of natural causes".

[\[2\]](#)

GERMANY

Neo-Nazis held a series of actions, showing caricatures of the Prophet Muhammad. "There is still a constitution, not the Islamic Shariah", fomented his supporters their leader Marcus Bayzih. The purpose is extremely clear: tease extremist groups - Salafis.

"Germany - is multi-criminal state" - this rehashed slogan hovers over the neo-Nazi gatherings of the party Pro NRW (Pro Nordrhein-Westfalen). On the eve of the elections in Germany's largest land this radical sect has managed to attract the attention of leading German media.

Battles played out in Bonn, Cologne, Solingen, and Dortmund. The result: hundreds arrested, dozens injured among demonstrators and police. The residents, who watched the clashes, just shook their heads sadly. The majority opinion - the authorities condone the Islamic extremists. Whether it was necessary for the media to stir the passion around the local incidents, blowing an elephant out of moth? Publicist Juergen Rose believes what is happening deserves serious attention: "This small group Pro NRW is trying to use the popular German fears and prejudices against Muslims for political purposes. And among the Muslims there are extremist groups - Salafis. Both of them clashed with each other now before the election. Of course, we have to keep in mind that it's not tens of thousands of people, but they are not alone. There are larger groups that threaten security, as they embark on such actions".

Of the four million Muslims living in Germany, the Office for the Protection of the Constitution distinguishes between four and five thousand relating to the Salafi. On special account there are about 200 persons, capable, according to intelligence, to make attacks. They live apart, and do not want to hear about the integration. According to the weekly "Der Spiegel", lately - their behavior is more and more aggressive and even began to threaten the objectionable journalists. No one knows the exact number of German extremists, who are also ready for violence.

The population blamed the authorities for not curbing the frenzied immigrants. And indeed: politicians only threaten, but cannot do anything. Send them away? But many Salafis had a chance to get a German passport. Ban? But whom? They do not have an officially registered organization. Their strength lies - in the inner beliefs that force them to obey spiritual leaders. And the more the media and politicians toss thunder and lightning at the radical Salafis, the more there is growing concern among millions of Muslim communities. Their leaders fear - and not without reason - that the Germans will transfer their dissatisfaction to all Islamists without looking at who of them is an extremist and who is not. [\[3\]](#)

Cologne police arrested about ten Salafis, who on Tuesday, **May 8**, tried to prevent the nationalist party Pro NRW from conducting an anti-Islamic campaign, writes Sueddeutsche Zeitung. According to the police, some Salafists brought to the demonstration items that raised suspicions among law enforcement officers.

An action of the nationalists gathered a little more than a dozen people. Some 100 radical Muslims, as well as 300 residents of Cologne who liked to express the peaceful protest came to protest against this event. The area around the mosque, next to which NRW intended to show the cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad, was cordoned off.

About a thousand police officers kept order during the action. Local authorities wanted to avoid the collision, which occurred on **May 5** in Bonn during the regular campaign Pro NRW. There, after the Nationalists showed cartoons, Salafists had rioted. Policemen who were separating nationalists from the radical Muslims were hit the hardest. Then, as a result of the collision 29 policemen, were injured, two of them received serious stab wounds.

The current action of Pro NRW, timed to coincide with parliamentary elections in North Rhine-Westphalia, was the last. Meanwhile the Danish cartoonist Kurt Westergaard, whose drawings were used by a nationalist party in their actions, is going to take Pro NRW in court.

According to him, he does not want to be associated with any political party or movement, writes Hamburger Abendblatt. [4]

GREECE

For the first time since 1974 the Parliament passed far-right party "Golden Dawn". Its result: 6.9% of the votes, or 21 mandates.

"It's a real shame! - Said a resident of Athens. -- Party of the "Golden Dawn" is brainwashing young people who never heard what a junta means".

According to the analyst of the Hellenic Foundation of European and international politics, entrance of the far-right party into parliament cannot be explained only dislike for immigrants: "The increase in popularity of extreme right is a real problem for Greece. Many attributed this incident to immigration, but this explanation is too primitive. In fact, the problem is much more serious. This phenomenon reflects the anger of the Greeks against the traditional political forces, it should not be automatically be interpreted as the fact that they share the principles of the party "Golden Dawn".

Many people in Greece and abroad notice the similarity of party symbols from a swastika. [5]

Nikolaos Mihaloliakos, leader of the nationalists of the "Golden Dawn" - can also be regarded as a triumph of his party's election: the first time in its history, far-right entered the Parliament, confidently getting almost 7%. Even, if this is the second from the end result.

The rapid growth in popularity of neo-Nazis had been predicted by analysts before voting: European observers have noted that in the circumstances, in which Greece happened to be, the strengthening of right-wing - can be negative, but the inevitable result: "All the immigrants, all illegal immigrants - out! Get out of my country, out of my house".

"Chrisi Avgi" - "Golden Dawn" - appeared in 1980 and was officially registered in 1993. The Greek press calls its leader "the Fuhrer". But until now, "Dawn" was nothing more than a marginalized group of neo-Nazis. Now days, residents are more likely to support the Party's slogan - "Greece for the Greeks."

A key question for Mihaloliakos is an illegal immigration. To stop it, he even proposes to mine the border with Turkey. Activists of the "Dawn" got their votes in rural and disadvantaged areas. Ultra-rights patrol dangerous neighborhoods and accompany older people or women who are afraid to go there alone. In the poor neighborhoods, the "Golden Dawn" distributes food and clothing. [6]

"We're coming. It's time to traitors - to be afraid", - said after the election of party leader Nicos Mihaloliakos, named "Hitler". "Golden Dawn", whose symbol resembles a swastika, explains that, in addition to inept corrupt politicians. "These "aliens", who "come in large numbers" from somewhere and interferes with the Greeks, are a "Human scum". They take our jobs. If we get the power, we will deport them back at once and close the border, mine it, put electric fences and more guards", - said Panayotaros Elias, a spokesman for the party "Golden Dawn" in a recent interview. Until recently, the "Golden Dawn" had minimal electoral support, but in 2010 in the municipal council elections in some districts of Athens, it collected up to 20 percent of the votes. [7]

"Stand up! Nikolaos Mihaloliakos is coming!" - Greek nationalists addressed such a request to the journalists who gathered at the press conference of the leader of the far-right party "Golden Dawn". On Sunday's elections for the first time the party got into the Greek Parliament.

[8]

DENMARK

Recently, the arrest of two people from Somalia has galvanized Denmark. As reported by AP, they prepared large-scale terrorist attack in the country. But there is a very remarkable detail in this context, - both Somalis were living in Denmark for 16 years and are its citizens. To deal with such "internal enemy" is much more complicated than calling for tolerance towards immigrants newly arriving to the European Union. [\[9\]](#)

ROMANIA

The neo-Nazis are involved in the elections of local authorities. For the first time in 10 years, openly Nazi party Totul Pentru Țară (All for the Motherland) takes part in the elections to local authorities. In contrast, it is the Nationalist Party România Mare (Greater Romania), which were included in the Parliament of the past convocation, TPT considers itself the successor of Legionnaires' Movement / Iron Guard [\[10\]](#) and the extensive use of "legionnaires" symbols (green shirt), rhetoric (radical nationalism) and gestures ("zigi").

For the first time, TPT got the opportunity to exhibit its candidate for the election of mayor of Bucharest. This means that they managed to collect at least 35,000 signatures from residents of Bucharest.

Also should be noted loyalty of the current administration in Bucharest to pro-Nazi organizations. On **May 24**, the municipality of Bucharest allowed TPT to conduct a march "in memory of the heroes of the Romanian resistance". [\[11\]](#) [\[12\]](#)

The largest organization for animal rights «Cutu Cutu», entitled its official communiqué that expressed a protest against the capture and euthanasia of homeless dogs with the following words: "Dogs are not the Jews to send them to Auschwitz". After the scandal in the press, the organization agreed to change the text in the "killing of animals is a smaller Auschwitz". It seems that the well-known animal rights activists do not understand very well the horror of Holocaust. [\[13\]](#)

News of revisionism

A member of the ruling Social Democratic Party (PSD), Dan Sova said that non-participation of Romanian soldiers in the killing of Jews in Yasah is a "historically proven fact". The head of the Social Democratic Party, Victor Ponta said that Dan Sova will not talk to the press until he will visit the Holocaust Museum in Washington. Two human rights organizations filed a statement to prosecutors in hopes of a criminal case against Sova, but the result was zero. In Romania, Holocaust denial is a criminal offense, but in 2002 it failed to have any resonance case, i.e. the strictness of the law is "compensated" by his failure. After a public scandal, Dan Sova apologized. [\[14\]](#)

FRANCE

The second round of presidential elections took place in France, on **May 6, 2012**. François Hollande (PS - Socialist Party) was elected president for five years, receiving 51.4% of the vote. Nicolas Sarkozy (UMP-Union for a Popular Movement), suffered a defeat, gaining 48.4% of the vote. Turnout was high: 81.5%. The alternation in power, of right and left parties is quite common at the time of the Fifth Republic. But during this election profound changes have undergone in French political life. Their results for the country's future could be significant.

Analysis of the results of the first round of presidential elections (10 candidates took part in it), shows that there was weakening of centrist and increase of ultra-right-wing as well as

ultra-left parties. The number of votes cast for the center-right candidate, centrist and center-left parties (UMP-modem-PS) in 2007 amounted to 76.62% of the vote, but in 2012 the supporters of these parties were only 64.94%. The two major political parties, which in France are considered far-right (Front National, Marine Le Pen) and ultra-left (Left Front, Jean-Luc Mélenchon), gaining 29% of the vote. Taking into account the result of a number of other smaller parties, the total amount of votes for the party non-system reached 32%; a sharp increase in 2007, the ultra-right and ultra-left collected a total of only 20.35% of the vote.

In the first round of election 2012, François Hollande (Socialist Party) won first place with 28.62% of the vote. In 2007 the Socialist Party candidate Ségolène Royal won 25.87%. In 2002, the Socialist Party candidate Lionel Jospin was eliminated after the first round with 16.18% votes. In the second place is a center-right candidate (UMP), Nicolas Sarkozy. In 2007 he received the first round of 31.18%. In 2002 center-right candidate, Jacques Chirac, was 19.88% in the first round. The third-ranked Marine Le Pen, the nationalist candidate, Euro-skeptic. He received nearly 18%, i. e. - 6.4 million votes, breaking all records of the National Front in the history of its existence. We recall that the Candidate of the National Front scored 10.44% in 2007 and 16.86% in 2002.

In the fourth place is a candidate ultra-left Jean-Luc Mélenchon (Left Front), who scored on his first presidential election, 3.9 million or 11.10% of the vote. This is an excellent indicator of the result of the ultra compared to 2007 has doubled (except for the green, but including the Communists). The candidate of the centrist party "Modem" François Bayrou won only 9.13% of the vote. In 2007 he received 18.57% of the vote and 6.84% of the vote in 2002. This is another failure of a project to create a centrist party in power.

Environmentalists (traditional allies of the Socialists) remain unpopular among voters. They gained 2.31% in the first round in 2012, against 2.89% in 2007 and 5.25% in 2002.

As a result, the four leading candidates received a total of 84.80% of the votes in the first round. Analysts estimate show that voters who favor the left, up 43.75% of the electorate, and for the right - 46.87%. But between the two rounds, voters who voted for the departed candidates opted for François Hollande. Voters of all ultra-left movements, obviously, have submitted the recommendations of their leaders to vote against Nicolas Sarkozy. It was hard to figure out who voters of the Centre going to vote for in the second round (Modem - François Bayrou) and the National Front (Le Pen).

According to a survey conducted by the Institute of Ipsos, Nicolas Sarkozy has managed to get 51% of the votes of the electorate of Marine Le Pen. 25% abstained, 10% voted with blank or invalid ballots, while 14% voted for François Hollande, which are about one million votes. As for the centrist François Bayrou voters, 33% of them voted for François Hollande, and 52% of Nicolas Sarkozy.

The important point was seen by experts: a blank or spoiled ballot in the second round up 5.8% in 2012, this figure has risen compared with 2007 (4.20%). For comparison, in 1981 only 2.88% of voters spoiled ballots. If we add to this number, 9,000,000 abstaining voters in 2012, it is more than 11 million voters - a quarter of the electorate who did not want to vote for either President Nicolas Sarkozy, nor for his socialist rival, François Hollande.

Analysis of sociology in the first round of voting is interesting. Among voters of 18 to 24 years, François Hollande is the leader (28%), followed by Marine Le Pen (22%), Nicolas Sarkozy (22%) and Jean-Luc Mélenchon (16%). Thus, 50% of 18-24-year-olds voted in favor of the establishment candidates of both parties, and 38% for candidates from the two major non-system parties, - ultra-left and the ultra-nationalists. The desire to break with the system is important for many young people. The workers voted in favor of Marine Le Pen, giving her 32% of the votes, Hollande - 28%, 18% for Sarkozy, for Bayrou - 10% and for Mélenchon - 8%.

Office workers have voted for Hollande - 29%, 22% - for Sarkozy, 17% - for Le Pen, 13% - for Mélenchon and 11% - for Bayrou.

In the second round, according to surveys, 93% of Muslim voters in France (4,000,000 people) voted for the candidate of the Socialist Party, the Imams of mosques called for his support. Thus, François Hollande has good results in the peripheral areas of Paris where the French North African or African descent majority. François Hollande has, for example, 65.32% of the vote in the Seine-Saint-Denis, 72.07% in Clichy-sous-Bois, where riots broke out in 2005, in some sensitive areas of the Paris region, he has achieved very good results - 89.04% in Mantes-la-Jolie, but 72.62% in Garzhan-les-Gonesse, 68.08% in Villiers-le-Bel, 67.86% to 64.64% and Sergi at Argenteuil.

These good results were achieved in the areas north of Paris, where the vast majority of the population - the French North African or African origin: François Hollande gets 72% in the 20th arrondissement of Paris, 68% in the 19th arrondissement, or 70% in the 18th District Paris. Finally, the results range from 62 to 75% in the French overseas departments and territories, but it has no relation to ingenious peoples' religion.

Alexandre Latsa, a French journalist and political analyst, makes the following findings of the French elections. "Is this a calculation of the politicians? The socialist president was elected because a significant part of the National Front voters did not vote for Nicolas Sarkozy in the second round. The old project of the National Front is the destruction of UMP (center-right party) and the creation of a new large right-wing party.

The candidate of the Socialist Party reaped the wave of discontent among the population, voting against Sarkozy, "the candidate of the rich", and received strong support of religious and ethnic minorities. He has manipulated the electorate with a promise to pass a bill giving voting rights to foreigners (non-EU citizens) in the local elections in France.

Ultra-revolutionary party of Jean-Luc Mélenchon has not reached its goal - to unite voters (workers, unemployed people, entrepreneurs, and young people) to score at least 15% in the first round.

Most of these social groups voted for the National Front (Marine Le Pen). These voters were attracted to the revolutionary anti-capitalist ideas of Jean-Luc Mélenchon (Left Front), but it bothered him the Universalist's ideas in favor of immigration, therefore, most of them chose to vote for the National Front.

In 2007, after his election, Sarkozy boasted that he destroyed the National Front, "taking votes away" from him. Today the results of Marine Le Pen (18% in the first round of presidential elections in 2012) excited the entire political class, because it causes a lot of questions. Are the nationalist ideas that oppose the construction of the European Union the reason for her success? Is this a sign that immigration has increased xenophobia in France? Or is it the result of unemployment and insecurity many workers?

It should be noted that the geographical distribution of votes of the National Front has changed. Vote for the National Front has reached high levels in many rural communities that do not have "problems" with immigration.

Analysis of the results of the National Front shows that indigenous French live in rural areas and small towns, while the movement of the so-called great replacement (migration, which began in 80s) continues to turn the big cities into the metropolitan areas in which foreign-born Frenchmen and foreigners become the majority.

This break line has been well described by sociologist Christophe Guilluy, who contrasts the "big city and suburban areas, the winners and losers from globalization". This is one of the reasons why the results of the National Front are falling in major cities, but soaring in rural areas and small communities.

Marine Le Pen (18 per cent in the first round of presidential elections) believes that the elected president, François Hollande will quickly disappoint France's policy, which will not be much different from the policy of Sarkozy, called for a "real opposition, which would not be a reflection or a copy of the current authorities".

Interestingly, the French media did not hesitate in expressions and directly call this a neo-Nazi party for racism, anti-Semitism and xenophobia. Suffice it to say that Le Pen has organized a ball on the day of the 67th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz concentration camp, where we recall had destroyed six million Jews. [\[15\]](#)

Conclusions:

The past month has made it clear: the threat of the radical right in Europe is growing with each round of elections in any country. Baltic States, which initiated the fashion for right-wing radicalism, is now on the verge of poverty, but it had taught nothing to Greece, into whose Parliament entered the nationalists and even more so - France with a definite result of Marine Le Pen. It is clear that laziness of politicians in search for the solution of an economic crisis leads them to choose the simplest platform - right, but the whole of Europe cannot swim on only one side of the boat - right - it will turn upside down.

[1] http://rus.ruvr.ru/2012_05_31/76594043/

[2] <http://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=790143&cid=520>

[3] http://rus.ruvr.ru/2012_05_11/74403222/

[4] <http://lenta.ru/news/2012/05/09/pronrw/>

[5] <http://ru.euronews.com/2012/05/07/greece-fears-over-far-right-election-breakthrough/>

[6] <http://ru.euronews.com/2012/05/08/greece-extremes-unlikely-to-meet/>

[7] <http://www.pravda.ru/world/europe/european/10-05-2012/1114567-neonac-0/>

[8] <http://ru.euronews.com/nocomment/2012/05/08/neo-nazi-members-ask-journalists-to-stand-in-front-of-leader/>

[9] http://rus.ruvr.ru/2012_05_31/76594043/

[10] *Right-wing radical organization of the first part of the XX century*
http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%96%D0%B5%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%B7%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D0%B3%D0%B2%D0%B0%D1%80%D0%B4%D0%B8%D1%8F

[11] <http://pentrupatrie.ro/old/alegeri-locale-2012/candidai>

[12] <http://www.cotidianul.ro/un-candidat-la-primaria-capitalei-saluta-in-stil-nazist-182615/>

[13] <http://www.ziare.com/social/caini-vagabonzi/asociatia-cutu-cutu-cainii-nu-sunt-evrei-sa-fie-dusi-la-auschwitz-video-1165346>

[14] http://www.realitatea.net/sova-a-negat-holocaustul-evreilor-din-romania-regret-si-retrag-afirmatiile-facute_920504.html

[15] <http://www.pravda.ru/world/europe/european/10-05-2012/1114567-neonac-0/>

SCANDINAVIA AND BALTIC STATES

FINLAND

Right-wing extremism, neo-Nazism, xenophobia, racism and fascism in Finland

On **May 2**, eight Finns faced charges at the court of North Karelia for incitement of ethnic hatred because of their aggressive writings in Facebook against the Somali immigrants. The prosecutor demanded eight months of imprisonment.¹

The revanchist organization «ProKarelia», heir of the forbidden fascist movement «Academic Karelia Society», published a book and organized a press conference on **May 3**, in order to justify **Hitler's** Operation Barbarossa as means of rehabilitating Finnish war criminals (in 1946, eight Finnish politicians were convicted of war crimes for their participation in Operation Barbarossa attacking the Soviet Union – sentences remain unchanged). The press conference was hosted by the veteran of the forbidden fascist movement «Academic Karelia Society», the spokesman and sponsor of «ProKarelia», the book publisher **Heikki A. Reenpää**, who received special training in «Third Reich» Berlin and personally collaborated with the Nazis in order to cut the Road of Life of the lake Ladoga in 1942. The press conference was attended by extreme right True Finns members of parliament, Mr. **Juho Eerola** and Mr. **Reijo Tossavainen**, who earlier presented a bill to the parliament for justifying Operation Barbarossa by rehabilitating Finnish war criminals. The legal advisor in revanchist affairs of the True Finns Party, former Professor **Erkki Havansi**, was also present in the press conference.²

In the middle of **May** 2012 various Finnish newspapers published provocations by the «ProKarelia» chairman Mr. **Veikko Saksi**, a puppet of the spokesman **Heikki A. Reenpää**, informing that the separation of Karelian Isthmus and city of Vyborg from Russia would be beneficial for Russian businesses, since in European Union the oil terminals and gas pipes would have better security. «ProKarelia» also demanded to reinstate all property to Finns and creation of an Apartheid system for Russians living in the region.³

At the end of **May** 2012, several right-wing Finnish youth organizations presented their chauvinist values. The North Karelia Coalition Party youth organization demanded the restitution of the Pechenga region to Finland, because Finland in their opinion needs a Barents Sea port. In addition, a youth organization called «Bourgeois students of Joensuu» demanded to justify **Hitler's** Operation Barbarossa by means of rehabilitation of Finnish war criminals convicted in 1946. Also the Coalition Party students of the Häme county demanded to justify Operation Barbarossa, and interestingly enough, demanded to rehabilitate the notorious Finnish SS veteran and war criminal Mr. **Lauri Törn**i, who was convicted for treason after the war, and to return his Finnish military rank. (Mr. Törn*i* fled to the U.S. to continue his military career until he died in Vietnam in 1965.)⁴

A pop song «Return Karelia to us» was heard during all hockey games played by Finns during the **May** 2012 world championship games in Helsinki, causing some debate.⁵

One of the most popular singers in Finland, **Viktor Klimenko**, celebrated his 50-year career in early May 2012. Klimenko became popular already in the 1960s. Klimenko revealed to the Finnish journalists that he was born in a concentration camp nr. 7 in Petrozavodsk under the Finnish-German fascist occupation in November 1942 and wondered why «horrors of communism» are discussed everywhere but sufferings of his family under fascist occupation are neither acknowledged, nor compensated.⁶

On **May 26** at 2am, on early Saturday morning, a sniper shooting from a roof at the city center of Hyvinkää murdered two and wounded several. The shooter occurred to be an 18-y.o. Finnish student **Eero Hiltunen**, who was told to be a fan of **Simo Häyhä**, the Finnish Winter War sniper, who killed up to 900, and admirer of the Wehrmacht. During the shooting Hiltunen was dressed in military uniform and had several weapons. Finland recently suffered several similar incidents: in 2002 a Finnish chemistry student **Petri Gerdt** murdered seven and wounded 80 people with a home-made bomb in a shopping mall; in 2007 a schoolboy **Pekka-Eric Auvinen** opened fire in his school killing nine; in 2008 a student **Pekka Saari** opened fire in his institution killing 11.⁷

Patron of the pro-American and pro-NATO newspaper «Helsingin Sanomat», the biggest newspaper in Finland, Mr. **Aatos Erkko**, died at the age of 79 on **May 5th 2012**. Erkko was a symbol of anti-Russian chauvinism and the only son of Mr. **Eljas Erkko** (1895–1965), the notorious minister of foreign affairs of Finland in 1938–1939, whose anti-Russian stance is widely considered as the casus belli of the Winter War (1939–1940) and whose newspaper «Helsingin Sanomat» was already then acknowledged as the most anti-Soviet newspaper of the planet. **Among the Finnish people the war of 1939–1940 it is still called «Erkko's War»**. Aatos Erkko launched in 1990s a hostile anti-Russian campaign in his newspaper to foster Finnish membership in EU and NATO. Erkko had close relations with Anglo-American officialdom, not to mention that his mother was a Briton **Violet Eugenie Sutcliffe** (1897–1990), daughter of **William Sutcliffe** and **Catherine Dodd**. Recently Erkko was active in fostering color revolution by means of occupying Russian media through «Sanoma Independent Media» and sponsoring anti-Russian «research» via his foundation, including sending his trusted journalists to receive special education in British and American institutions.⁸

The journalist **Jarmo Mäkelä** from the Finnish national broadcasting company «Yleisradio» has been confirmed to be the tactical leader of the anti-Russian information campaign in Finland in cooperation of Estonian special services. Mäkelä, who was trained in the U.S. and served as «press-attaché» at Finnish embassy in Washington, is a well-known pro-NATO fanatic, who during past years appeared in Estonia as a psychological information warfare instructor for Estonian security police. Recently Mäkelä is full-time concentrated in an anti-Russian information campaign titled "Online Russia", an operation including national radio broadcast and Internet material, delivered in Finnish every fortnight in cooperation with the ministry of foreign affairs of Finland, aimed to discredit Russian media and journalists in color revolutionary interests.⁹

At the end of **May 2012**, the leading American-funded color revolutionary activist **Evgeniya Chirikova** visited the Finnish Green Party congress at the invitation of the Finnish minister of national development **Heidi Hautala**, a notorious and aggressive Russophobe, who presented Chirikova as «the top figure of the Russian democracy movement». Before the visit Hautala had instructed the Finnish diplomat in Moscow **Jaakko Lehtovirta** to interfere in the internal affairs

of Russia by means of demanding swift release of Chirikova from a Moscow prison.¹⁰

A liberal Green politician and pro-NATO extremist **Pekka Haavisto**, who ran for president of Finland in 2012, receiving 37,4 % of votes at the second round, was announced to have «bought» the luxurious residence of U.S. military attaché in Helsinki with the price of 1,1 million euros. The residence was not in sale publicly, and the experts wondered whether the deal was kind of a reward for promoting U.S. interests.¹¹

Finnish liberal journalist Mr. **Esa Mäkinen** was nominated as the head of a new «data journalism» group with the pro-NATO newspaper «Helsingin Sanomat». Earlier Mäkinen has been declared dangerous for the national security of Russia and declared «persona non grata» for Russia and the CIS for his activities in order to incite Fenno-Ugric chauvinism. The venture is based on British and American experience in establishing «data journalism» units for gathering large amounts of data.¹²

During May 2012, Finnish right-wing extremists and nationalists were publicly opposing the plan to erect a statue of **Alexander I of Russia** in Turku at the bank of the river Aura, despite the fact that Russian diplomats and authorities of the city are promoting the idea.¹³

Towards the end of May 2012 one of the leading publishing houses in Finland «Gummerus» published a book titled «**Mannerheim and Hitler**», commemorating the 70th «anniversary» of the reciprocal visits of Hitler in Finland and Mannerheim in Germany in June 1942. The book includes official photos and depictions about course of the visits, and paints an extremely positive image of both figures, depicting them as «great men». The Finnish-language book, by the way, is printed in Latvia by «Jelgava Printing House».¹⁴

1

<http://www.hs.fi/kotimaa/Kahdeksaa+syytet%C3%A4%C3%A4n+kiihottamisesta+kansanryhm%C3%A4%C3%A4+vaasaan/a1305561073304>

2 http://prokarelia.net/fi/?x=artikkeli&article_id=2044&author=10

3 <http://www.iltasanomat.fi/kotimaa/viipurin-palauttaminen-olisi-suomelle-miljardien-pamaus/art-1288470316785.html>

4 <http://www.verkkouutiset.fi/index.php/politiikka/984-politiikka/102138-pohjois-karjalan-kokoomusnuoret-haluavat-petsamon-takaisin>

5 <http://www.iltasanomat.fi/mmkiekko/sotaveteraanit-tyrmistyivat-leijonien-taukomusiikista-silkkaa-tyhmytta/art-1288470428587.html>

6 <http://m.yle.fi/w/uutiset/pop/ns-yduu-2-6078279>

7

<http://www.hs.fi/english/article/SATURDAY+Two+dead+and+seven+injured+in+overnight+shooting+incident+in+Hyvink%C3%A4%C3%A4/1329104214278>

8 <http://www.taloussanomat.fi/i ihmiset/2012/05/07/ministeri-aatos-erkko-on-kuollut/201228812/12>

⁹ http://yle.fi/uutiset/venajan_verkossa/

¹⁰ http://yle.fi/uutiset/suomi_puuttui_venalaisen_demokratia-aktivistin_kiinniottoon/6102628

¹¹ http://www.iltalehti.fi/asuminen/2012052815624187_an.shtml

¹² <http://www.hs.fi/kotimaa/HS+perustaa+datajournalismin+ryhm%C3%A4n/a1305567392362>

¹³ <http://www.ts.fi/uutiset/kotimaa/349498/Venajan+paakonsulaatti+ajaa+aktiivisesti+patsasta+jokirantaan>

¹⁴ http://www.gummerus.fi/page.asp?sivuID=282&component=/ACBoard/uutiset_juttu.asp&recID=2591

LATVIA

In May, the seasonal theme for sharp actions was **May 9**, when large numbers of people celebrated the 67th anniversary of Victory over Nazism, despite the absence of an official public holiday. An idea of the translation of learning in Russian kindergartens into the Latvian language is still being pushed along. The fact of the use of the form of Latvian SS Legion in the educational work of a kindergarten belonging to one of the leaders of the National Association had become available to the public.

Legislation

On **May 2 and May 17** - Committee on Social Affairs adopted, and the Latvian Parliament (*Saeima here and below, note of the editor*) adopted on second reading the amendments to the Labor Act, under the pretext of combating discrimination of Latvians prohibiting employers to offer for job seekers "unreasonable" demands of fluency of "foreign" language (in practice - all except the Latvian and most often - Russian). This occurred despite the opinion of the Employers' Confederation [1] However, in this case amendment to ban such claims as in the Employment Contracts Act were not supported, to the displeasure of the National Association. [2]

Before the second reading, an ombudsman Yu Jansons (J. Jansons) said evasively, that reasonable requirement on language proficiency is not discrimination, but did not give a clear assessment of the amendment. [3] Following the adoption of the amendments, however, Jansons drew attention to the double standards of amendments - against Russian, but not English language. [4]

On **May 16 and May 23** - Judicial Committee of the Saeima is discussing an amendment to tighten the rules of the initiation of laws by voters. It should be noted that this issue was raised during the collection of signatures for improving the status of Russian language in the last year and is moving quickly now - when there is a petition for a bill to liberalize the law on citizenship. [5], [6]

On **May 29**, the government has agreed on amendments to the Law on Citizenship of the empowerment of dual citizenship for persons residing in the EU and NATO, or born outside of Latvia, simplifying the registration of children of non-citizens as citizens of Latvia. The most extravagant proposal of the Ministry of Justice - on inspections infants of non-citizens for their

loyalty before the granting of citizenship [7] - was removed, presumably on the initiative of the Reform Party. [8], [9], [10]

Actions of the executive branch and independent agencies and local governments

On **May 3**, President A. Berzins (A. Bērziņš) spoke to the veterans of both sides of the Second World War with a call for reconciliation and joint participation in commemorative events of **May 8**. [11] On **May 8**, President said that it does not matter on what day, **May 8 or May 9**, and where people celebrate the end of the war. [12] Also of note is his invitation of the veterans of the Red Army to **May 8** events [13] and his congratulations. [14] Observers believe that this statement was intended to "balance" the March statement that shocked many in which the President urged everyone to bow to the veterans of the Waffen SS.

On **May 2**, State Comptroller J. Sudraba (I.Sudraba) said that one should be proud of the feat of Soviet people, protecting the country. [15] On **May 9**, State Secretary of Foreign Ministry Teikmanis A. (A. Teikmanis) stated that celebrating Victory Day at **May 9** is not right, because "Russia's time is over in Latvia, it's now a European time for our country, and we all should stop living by the Russian watch and start to live like Europeans". [16]

Thus, we see that in the upper echelons of government there are different opinions about the defeat of Nazi forces in 1945. Some perceive it as a pan-European holiday, and some see it as a defeat of their country.

On **May 7**, a debate about whether the Office of the Ombudsman has the right to require employees a fluency in Russian had become public knowledge - the lawyer E. Kuzma (E. Kuzma) complains about this requirement as discriminatory, the Bureau drew attention to the fact that most of his clients are Russian-speaking . Actions of the Office were condemned by the Chairman of the Saeima Human Rights Murniece I. (I. Mūrniece) and a representative of the State Language Center Kursitis A. (A. Kursītis). [17]

On **May 8**, Minister of Justice G. Berzins (G. Bērziņš, National Association) in connection with the ongoing collection of signatures for granting Latvian citizenship to "aliens," said the notary may not notarize a signature on the bills that are unconstitutional and urged all officials to loyalty. [18] It should be noted that the Chairman of the Constitutional Court G. Kutris (G. Kūtris) said in an interview that "One of the functions of a notary is to assure a signature. He can refuse to do it only if there is something clearly illegal. But the legislative initiative on the part of citizens is quite legitimate". [19]

The group leaders of the party "For Human Rights in United Latvia" [20] ("ZaPcHeL") appealed to the prosecutor's office with a request to begin criminal proceedings against Berzins in connection with the putting pressure on notaries and obstruction of the citizens exercising the right of legislative initiative. [21] Fraction "consent Center" [22] in the Saeima gave the Minister a draft request to intervene in the process of national will, but it was rejected. [23]

On **May 14**, Minister of Internal Affairs R. Kozlovskis (R. Kozlovskis, the Reform Party) said, that funding for the campaign for a constitutional amendment to strengthen the status of Russian language, which in February held a referendum, violated the Constitution. However, he did not mention any violations of specific provisions of laws providing for penalties. [24]

On **May 15**, a meeting of the Riga City Council rejected a proposal of E. Vebers (E. Vēbers, "Unity") to transfer a number of Russian kindergartens to the Latvian-Russian bilingual education (a similar proposal was put forward on **April 18**). [25] On **May 28** - Mayor of Riga N. Ushakov ("Center for Unity") assured that all kindergartens with Russian language of instruction in the capital will remain open, noting that in the future they should focus more on learning the state language. [26]

On **May 30**, fraction "Unity" [27] called for the strengthening of the Latvian language and integration to create in a nursery environment conducive to the learning of the state language. So far, according to the explanations of Vebers, we are talking about the use of Latvian for a half-day, "Unity" is kept from transferring kindergartens to a full Latvian language by shortage of teachers. Russian kindergartens are accused of "conducting Russification of other minorities - Poles, Jews, Gypsies, Estonians, Lithuanians" and this integration on the base of Russian language and culture is seen as contrary to the Constitution. [28]

On **May 20** - Minister of Culture Jean-Jaunzeme Grende (Ž. Jaunzeme-Grende, National Unity [29]) has condemned the Riga municipal organization "Riga 2014" for the fact that in a booklet prepared for 2014, when Riga will be the cultural capital of Europe, they referred to the celebration of **May 9**. In her opinion, **May 9** is a "celebration of totalitarianism," which "insults and falsifies the history of Latvia". In response, Riga Mayor Ushakov ("Center for Harmony") said, that **May 9** is one of the important events for the residents of Riga. [30] The fraction of the party "Unity" in the Duma called to force the head of "Riga 2014" D. Cheveley (D. Čivle) to resign. [31]

In the **Mid-May**, the information that the State Language Centre (under the Ministry of Justice) does not allow to declare a stops at the route to resort town of Jurmala in English had been made public. [32] In addition, the State Language Centre is seeking removal from a few private houses, street name plates in two languages (Latvian and Russian) posted there during the protest action. [33] [34]

Characteristically, a former member of Saeima V.Kravtsov who hung on his house in the city of Liepaja a sign in two languages - Latvian and Russian - was not formally penalized for this action, but for the fact that during the course of five minutes, there was no plate on the house at all. Municipal Police, which received as a result of prompt police actions, information about the upcoming change plates, ambushed the house and caught a moment when for a few minutes there was no plaque on the house at all. No reference of Kravtsov to the recommendations of Framework Convention on the Rights of National Minorities, the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, etc., had no effect on the authorities.

Hate crimes, the judicial power

On **May 5**, it was discovered that the graves of victims of Salaspils concentration camp were vandalized. [35] State police started criminal proceedings, the defense minister A. Pabriks (A. Pabriks, "Unity") has condemned the crime. [36]

On **May 8**, The Security Police (intelligence agency in the Ministry of Internal Affairs) had refused to start criminal proceedings concerning the fact of calls for demolition and public expression of dreams about the explosion of public monument to the liberators from the Nazis in

Riga. [37] It should be noted that even with this kind of approach, in the past year a Security Police filed 12 criminal proceedings - twice more than in 2010. [38]

On **May 8**, in Vilaka a monument to the fallen in World War II had been desecrated. Two suspects were arrested. [39]

On **May 15** - a meeting of the Jurmala City Court at the appeal of the leaders of the National Association of G. Berzins and R. Dzintars (R. Dzintars) against independent MEP A. Mirsky, who called the National Union Fascists for an attempt to bring all public education to exclusively Latvian language of instruction. [40]

On **May 17**, The National Council for electronic media issued an oral reprimand to the radio program "The era of the motherland" for the program of March 20 that the Israeli Ambassador Yaakov Ben H., in talking to NSESMI, regarded as anti-Semitic. [41] It should be noted that the airing of the program was suspended, and its leader Klimovichs R. (R. Klimovičs) went on to broadcast on the Internet, once again causing an evaluation of his remarks as anti-Semitic. [42]

Civil Society

On **May 4**, the day of the restoration of Latvian independence, in addition to numerous festivities, organization "For fairness and justice", headed by A. Gaponenko, held a commemorative event - laying of flowers at the Freedom Monument in Riga - a reminder that Supreme Council of the Latvian SSR denied citizenship despite the election promises of ruling People's Front to much of the electorate of the same Supreme Council that restored the independence. [43]

On **May 9**, employees of one of the stores of Mego chain attached to their clothes "St. George" orange and black ribbons - a popular symbol of a celebration of the victory over Nazism in post-Soviet space. One of the members of the board of the enterprise I. Hupeniya (I. Hupenija), learning about customer dissatisfaction with "holiday of occupation" in the store, promised to punish the workers. [44]

On **May 9** - it became known that MP of Saeima K. Kreslins (K. Krēsliņš, National Association) is excluded from society "Democratic patriots" and had been criticized by a society leader R. Dzintars for the interview, given in Russian. [45]

On **May 10** - MEP Vaidere I. (I. Vaidere, National Union) said that the Russians living in Latvia, live like in heaven, because "Where else can they live in a democratic state of the European Union and speak their language? This is a very great privilege". We have to conclude that democracy, in the understanding Vaidere, is compatible with the prohibition to speak one's own language. [46]

On **May 10**, it became known to the public that on **March 16** representatives of the association "Latvian soldiers" in the form of the Latvian SS Legion had come to visit kindergarten, "Putsite" belonging to the deputy of the Seimas of the National Association Paradnieks I. (I. Parādnieks) and partially funded by the Riga City Council, and demonstrated the weapons of war. [47] A kindergarten teacher, in answer to the question of how do they talk in the kindergarten about the Second World (on the website of the kindergarten "enemies "mentioned too), said that in the curriculum there is no topic of war - there is a moral and social education. [48] Head of

Committee and the Education Department of the Riga City Council E. Aldermane (E. Aldermane, «It's an honor to serve Riga») and G. Helmanis (G. Helmanis) stated that it was unacceptable to raise in the kindergarten such "politicized and painful" [\[49\]](#) and "sensitive " [\[50\]](#) subjects.

Riga Mayor Ushakov ("Harmony Center") stated that "if private kindergartens want to receive funding from the Riga City Council, then they should not repeat the mistakes of " Pūcītē ". [\[51\]](#)

The Minister of Education and Science R. Kilis (R. Kīlis, the Reform Party) said, "Guns, men in military uniforms and other similar phenomena in the kindergarten are categorically unacceptable - this is my personal conviction", said that the incident will be checked, and expressed intention to prohibit the presence of weapons in schools. [\[52\]](#) , [\[53\]](#) The representative of the inspection on the quality of educational Schoenberg A. (A. Šenberga) advocated that "... if they would only come in uniforms, there would be no problems".

Consultant of the fraction BUT in the Saeima J. Iesalnieks (J. Pesalnieks) in his Twitter said: "Yes, we will raise them in a spirit of nationalism. Neither Moscow nor Brussels, nor the local Liberals will not preach at us how to teach our children ". [\[54\]](#) J. Paradnieks himself said that deactivated weapons that were used can not be called weapons, and a fuss was raised by "the Kremlin's media in order to divert attention from how on **May 9** people hung with decorations and drunk degrade the environment ". [\[55\]](#) A journalist of the newspaper "Telegraph" A. Dunda appealed to the prosecutor's office concerning the organizers of the event in kindergarten. [\[56\]](#)

On **May 10**, a data from a survey of citizens in Latvia, which showed that 40% are opposed to granting "non-citizens" right to vote in local elections, and 30% - are for it, was published. [\[57\]](#)

On **May 11**, a well-known political analyst Kazhoka I. (I. Kažoka) talked about the experience of visiting the **May 9** celebration in Riga, acknowledging the inaccuracy of the view that she had formed before - about this event as "something highly politicized, Soviet, aggressive and drunk". [\[58\]](#)

On **May 13**, the former chairman of the Committee on Culture of the Riga City Council H. Stalte (H. Stalte, National Association) stated on the radio that "[we] do not use the word " mother" in curses, which indicates a high degree of spirituality of our people (..) as opposed to people of other nationalities, next to whom we are forced to live ". [\[59\]](#)

On **May 16**, the information about an **April 21** wedding in Balvi of Tabuns E. (E. Tabūns), nephew of the former deputy of the Seimas P. Tabuns (P. Tabūns, National Unity) using the form SS and Wehrmacht Rover, had become known to the general public. [\[60\]](#)

On **May 16**, after receiving a number of complaints, Google acknowledged as a "problem" that on its maps of Latvia there is a duplication Latvian street names in Russian. [\[61\]](#)

On **May 23**, Rector of Riga Technical University State L. Rybicki criticized the impossibility of teaching at a university in Russian. [\[62\]](#)

On **May 23**, Days of Russian culture, conducted by the group of non-governmental organizations had started. Several months ago, the Security Police (intelligence agency in the Ministry of Interior) voiced criticism about these events [\[63\]](#) , but the Deputy Speaker of the Seimas J. Bite

(I. Bite, the Reform Party) spoke at the opening, and in Russian, and President A. Berzins sent his greetings. [\[64\]](#)

On **May 26**, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Defence Spolitis V. (V. Spolītis, "Unity") in his Twitter expressed his individual support of online petition on internet-portal «manabalss.lv» for the demolition of the monument to the liberators Riga built on the 40th anniversary of victory over Nazism, believing that its existence is not conducive to social cohesion. [\[65\]](#)

On **May 27**, there was a conflict at the "Children's World" exhibition, where parties evaluated the actions of an animator in the costume of Spiderman differently: an animator himself as a misunderstanding, the mother of one child as the discrimination of Russians. [\[66\]](#)

On **May 28**, according to the Office of Citizenship and Migration Board, in January-April, the number of naturalization applications has decreased in comparison with 2011. [\[67\]](#)

On **May 30**, Member of the Seimas J. Dombrova (J. Dombrova, National Unity) in response to the appeal to expand the rights of "aliens," said that non-citizens - are Soviet immigrants staying illegally in the territory of Latvia. [\[68\]](#)

On **May 30**, Member of the Riga City Council J. Smits (J. Šmits, «It's an honor to serve Riga») told in a television debate that the planned march in June in support of sexual minorities - is "anti-state, as it promotes ideas that are contrary to the Constitution". [\[69\]](#)

Media

On **May 2**, bi-monthly national-radical newspaper «DDD», known, in particular, the publication of "The Protocols of the Elders of Zion" marked its tenth anniversary. May issues of the newspaper include an interview with the head of the Control Department of the State Language A. Kursitis, who talks about the the proportion of Russian-speakers in the population of Riga as a "problem" and says that if there were two official languages of the newspaper would have to keep records in two languages [\[70\]](#), and with a teacher, writing under a pseudonym, who is talking non-judgmentally about ethnic conflict between the Russian and Latvian in school, about her refusal to communicate with students and parents in Russian, calling Latvian to get rid of excessive politeness with the Russians and, responding to the final question of how Latvians are to become masters in their own land, says: "the situation can change only through a radical solution - they have to leave". An interview is entitled "Latvian children are fighting for being Latvians". [\[71\]](#)

On **May 3**, a weekly magazine «Ir» wrote that the undeniable increase in the proportion of Latvians in the population of the country is passed over in silence, pointing out that for the so-called Latvian parties, it is not profitable to talk about it, as the intimidation of Latvians by the "Russian threat" is "one of the most effective tools to mobilize the electorate". [\[72\]](#)

On **May 9**, the chef editor of the daily newspaper «Neatkarīga Rīta Avīze» Daukshte A. (A. Daukšte) in an interview with Russian television program gave an estimate that Latvian society will be ready to respect the people who celebrate **May 9**, "when the issues concerning the second state language will not be raised", that infringe, in its opinion, on something that is sacred of the Latvian people - their language. [\[73\]](#)

On **May 20**, Ambassador of Israel to Latvia Ms. Hagit Ben-Yaakov in an interview to the Latvian newspaper "News" stated, that she had no position on the question of revival of Nazism in Latvia. In an earlier interview to the newspaper *Latvijas Avīze*, Ben-Yaakov distanced itself from the statement of the head of Simon Wiesenthal Center Zuroff Ephraim about the revival of Nazism in that country. According to the diplomat, she is not familiar with his findings. Plenipotentiary representative of the Jewish state stressed that Israel and Latvia share values of tolerance and combatting discrimination and that the Jewish state is guided in its cooperation by the position of the Latvian government.

This statement came exactly two months after the SS veterans, to whom the President of Latvia, Andris Berzins, in his recent statement called on all Latvians to bow their heads, marched along with a thousand and a half of young neo-Nazis at the center of Riga and desecrated a wreath to the victims of Nazism, that was laid by local and foreign anti-fascists, including members of the European Parliament. Anti-fascist's attempts to prevent the desecration were physically prevented by neo-Nazis and the State Police of Latvia.

In an interview with the deputy Chairman of the International Human Rights Movement "A world without Nazism" V. Engel, Mrs. H. Ben-Yaacov stated, that she is ready to fight against Nazism, when it concerns the Jews, but as for other nationalities - it's not her problem. As it turned out, the ambassador of Israel was familiar with so-called "Case of Freimanis", which from time to time, including on TV, calls for the destruction of the Jews, but she was not aware of the repeated refusal of the Security Police to initiate criminal case against him. Copies of letters of "refusal" by Security Police in the case of Freimanis were immediately transferred to her.

In connection to this, Chairman of the MPD "A world without Nazism" Boris Spiegel sent a letter to Israeli Prime Minister B.Netanyahu requesting to formulate an Israel's position on the issue of anti-Nazi revival in the modern world. In response, Ambassador H. Ben-Yaakov stated that she refuses to cooperate with the "World without Nazism".

Conclusions:

The most significant events of May are encouraging - respectful remarks of the president and the head of the National Audit Office to the veterans of the anti-Hitler coalition, but it should be noted that Ministry of Internal Affairs, Defense Ministry and the Ministry of Culture sent conflicting signals from concerning the day of **May 9** and Monument to the Liberators of Riga.

The passivity of the Security Police and the Council for Electronic Media in the fight against xenophobia, and especially - that criticism voiced at the state level to address lauding of collaborators in kindergarten is reduced to questions about the demonstration of weapons, avoiding ideological assessment of "heroism" of Legionnaires' of the SS remains alarming.

There is continuing pressure on minority languages (mostly - Russian), both in education and employment. Actions that undermine the general democratic achievements - an amendment to the law on referendums, complicating people's legislative initiative are also associated with actions for the protection of minorities.

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- [1] *Employers are protesting rules that prohibit employees require a knowledge of Russian language* 07.05.12 <http://biznes.delfi.lv/bnews/rabotodateli-protestayut-protiv-pravil-zapreshchayuschih-trebovat-u-rabotnikov-znaniya-russkogo-yazyka.d?id=42333260>
- [2] 20.05.12 (MP: *Saeima failed to protect the Latvians, who do not know Russian*) <http://rus.tvnet.lv/novosti/politika/200615-djeputat-sjejm-nje-smog-zaschitit-latishjey-nje-znajuschih-russkiy>
- [3] *The Ombudsman: an objective requirement of the Russian language - not a discrimination* 08.05.12 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/ombudsmen-obektivnoe-trebovanie-znat-russkij-yazyk-ne-diskriminaciya.d?id=42337630>
- [4] *The Ombudsman: We have a multicultural society* 29.05.12 <http://rus.tvnet.lv/novosti/obschjestvo/201331-ombudsmjen-u-nas-mnogonacionalnoje-obschjestvo>
- [5] *A. Elkin referendum on the referendum.* Вести сегодня 15.05.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/214998>
- [6] www.zaravnieprava.lv
- [7] *Children-spies. News today* 22.05.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/215719>
- [8] *Kirillov P. Children of the apple tree will not fall far. Hour,* 29.05.12 http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/05/29/1_034.html?r=30&
- [9] *J. Oshkaya. Citizenship Law: Mission of the subcommittee. Hour,* 05.06.12 http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/06/05/1_005.html?r=30&
- [10] *The center-right political party*
- [11] *Speech of the president of Latvia.* 03.05.12 http://president.lv/pk/content/?art_id=19428
- [12] *Berzins: it does not matter on what day to celebrate the end of the war.* 08.05.12 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/berzinsh-ne-tak-vazhno-v-kakoj-den-otmechat-okonchanie-vojny.d?id=42336242>
- [13] *E. Slusareva. Everyone is called by name! News Today* 08.05.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/214312>
- [14] *A. Elkin. Mission - Impossible. News Today* 08.05.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/214299>
- [15] *Sudraba: Soviet people defended the country against the invaders, you must be proud of it.* 02.05.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/213737>
- [16] *Teikmanis: it's time for Latvia to stop "living by the Russian clock".* 09.05.12 <http://rus.apollo.lv/novosti/v-latvii/obshchestvo/teikmanis-latvii-pora-perestat-zhit-po-chasam-rossii?article=2158>
- [17] *A lawyer complained that Ombudsman used the Russian language.* 07.05.12 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/yurist-pozhalovalas-na-ombudsmena-iz-za-russkogo-yazyka.d?id=42333284>

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- [18] *The Minister of Justice: notary cannot notarize a signature on the anti-state project. Statement by the Minister in Latvian is available on*
http://www.tm.gov.lv/lv/jaunumi/tm_info.html?news_id=4163
- [19] *K. Zagorovskaya If laws are not legitimate ... Hour, 14.05.12* http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/05/14/1_008.html?r=30& [19]
- [20] *Human Rights Watch Radical Party of Russian nationalists.*
- [21] *Politicians urged to start criminal proceedings against the head of the Ministry of Justice.*
- [22] *The Social Democratic Party of mixed ethnic composition.*
- [23]
http://titania.saeima.lv/LIVS11/saeimalivs_imp.nsf/webSasaiste?OpenView&restricttcategory=7/P11
- [24] *The Minister is afraid of Russia's attempts to split the society of Latvia. 14.05.12*
<http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/exclusive/news/2012-05-14/95822>
- [25] *Opposition of RD is again for the transition of pre-school education to Latvian.*
- [26] *Ushakov: in Russian kindergartens it will be better to learn the Latvian language.*
- [27] *Radical ultra-right party*
- [28] *"Unity": we need to create a truly Latvian environment in Russian kindergartens*
- [29] *The Latvian political party of the nationalist type*
- [30] *The head of the Ministry of Culture in shock: a guide to Riga mentioned the Victory Day. 20.05.12* <http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/politics/news/2012-05-20/96329>
- [31] *Hitler would be outraged too. News Today) 23.05.12* <http://www.ves.lv/article/215797>
- [32] *Strejps: the protection of Latvian language becomes absurd.*
- [33] *Osipov did not remove a bilingual sign from his house.*
- [34] *In Liepaja a plaque in Russian had been removed from the wall of an apartment house.*
- [35] *V. Bogov. Emergency on a district scale. 07.05.12* <http://www.imhoclub.lv/material/chp-rajonnogo-masshtaba>
- [36] *Grave Desecration under Salaspils: criminal proceedings are initiated. Pabriks is outraged.*
- [37] *N. Sevidova instigators have nothing to fear, intelligence agencies say "no corpus depict". News today 16.05.12* <http://www.ves.lv/article/215198>
the decision to refuse is available in the Latvian language on
<http://www.facebook.com/photo.php?fbid=3001273085244&set=o.149730091809236&type=1>
- [38] *There is a sharp increase in the number of criminal cases caused by national and racial hatred*
- [39] *Violators of the monument to fallen soldiers arrested.*

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- [40] *Mirsky faces a fine of 500 lats for the "fascists"* 15.05.12
http://rus.tvnet.lv/novosti/politika/200214-mirskomu_grozit_shtraf_v_500_latov_za_fashistov
- [41] *an "Anti-Semitic" program of Radio Naba has received an oral reprimand.*)
- [42] *E. Eldarov. Anti-Semite speaks louder*) 02.05.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/213702> [42]
- [43] *Non-citizens of Latvia will make themselves felt on the day the Declaration of Independence.* 03.05.12 <http://www.regnum.ru/news/fd-abroad/latvia/1527315.html>
- [44] *Workers shop MEGO punished for "St. George" ribbons.*
- [45] *Nationalist: I spoke in Russian for the sake of integration of society.*
- [46] *Vaidere: Russians are living in Latvia like in Paradise.*
- [47] *These are small, but there are already – SS.* 10.05.12
<http://www.imhoclub.lv/material/takie-malenkie-a-uzhe-esesovci>
- [48] *Teacher: legionnaires are needed in kindergarten for moral education.* 10.05.12
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- [49] *MP: It is not right to raise sensitive issues in kindergarten.* 10.05.12
<http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/exclusive/news/2012-05-10/95573>
- [50] *Official: lessons of patriotism in the form of Waffen SS are unacceptable.* 10.05.12
<http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/exclusive/news/2012-05-10/95595>
- [51] *Duma will deprive of funding kindergarten that would follow "Pūcītē".* 16.05.12
<http://rus.apollo.lv/novosti/duma-lishit-finansirovaniya-posledovatelei-detsada-pucite/2501>
- [52] *Ministry of Education has condemned the legionnaires in the kindergarten.*)
- [53] *V. Molchunov Farewell to Arms! Hour* 15.05.12 http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/05/15/1_023.html?r=30&
- [54] *Elkin A. Adult games in the kindergarten. News Today* 14.05.12
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- [55] *Paradnieks: The Kremlin has diverted attention from the "people festooned with medals and drunk on May 9"* 12.05.12 <http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/politics/news/2012-05-12/95752>
- [56] *Day of memory of SS in Kindergarten will be checked by Prosecutor's office.* 11.05.12
<http://www.telegraf.lv/news/na-organizatorov-dnya-pamyati-legionerov-ss-podano-z>
- [57] *The majority of citizens against the participation of non-citizens in elections.*
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- [58] *Kazhoka: What is going on May 9 in Victory Park is not something that is a part of Latvian society.* <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/kazhoka-9-maya-v-parke-pobedy-proishodit-ne-to-chto-sebe-predstavlyaet-latyshskaya-chast-obschestva.d?id=42350000>

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- [59] *A Folklorist urged to kill those who use profanities.* <http://rus.apollo.lv/novosti/v-latvii/obshchestvo/folkloristka-prizvala-ubivat-tekh-kto-rugaetsya-matom?article=2578>
- [60] *Marriage in Latvia: A wedding procession in the form of the Waffen SS, Hitler's rover and Russian motorcycles)* 16.05.12 <http://newsbalt.ru/detail/?ID=4486>
- [61] *Russian - it's not a problem. News Today* 16.05.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/215137>
- [62] *RTU Rector called for higher education in Russian)* <http://rus.apollo.lv/novosti/v-latvii/obshchestvo/rektor-rtu-vystupil-za-vysshee-obrazovanie-na-russkom?article=2817>
- [63] *And here - fresh enemies of the people!* <http://www.imhoclub.lv/material/a-vot-svezhie-vragi-naroda> *The original report in Latvian is available on* http://www.iem.gov.lv/files/text/DP_2011_p.pdf
- [64] *J. Vatolin. Spring of Russian culture.* http://kaf.lv/2012/05/vesna_russkoj_kulturi
- [65] *Urbanowicz, the representative of the Ministry of Defense joined the "war with monuments".* <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/urbanovich-predstavitel-minoborony-vklyuchilsya-v-voynu-s-pamyatnikami.d?id=42389422>
- [66] *Superhero discriminates against Russian children?* 28.05.12 http://rus.tvnet.lv/novosti/obschestvo/201196-supjergjeroy_diskriminirujet_russkih_djetjey
- [67] *PMLP: motivation of aliens for naturalization had reduced.*
- [68] *Dombrava: Soviet immigrants reside in Latvia illegally.*
- [69] *Stankiewicz: the gay community imposes its values on Latvia.*
- [70] *Latvieši Latvijā jūtas kā minoritāte* 27.05.12 <http://fronte.lv/2012/05/latviesi-latvija-jutas-ka-minoritate/>
- [71] *Latviešu bērni cīnās par latvietību* 20.05.12 <http://fronte.lv/2012/05/latviesu-berni-cinas-par-latvietibu/>
- [72] *Latvia is becoming more Latvian.*
- [73] *Daukšte: Latvians will respect May 9, when the Russian will respect the Latvian language.*

LITHUANIA

In **May 2012** the activity of pro-Nazi movements had decreased compared to April, but there was one event which, by its signification has surpassed a number of events at the beginning of the year.

On **May 19**, in Kaunas was reburied the remains of the Juozas Brazaitis-Ambrazevičius (Juozas Brazaitis-Ambrazevičius), head of the so-called Provisional Government of Lithuania. The interim government mired itself by close collaboration with the Nazis at the beginning of the war and participation in crimes against humanity. Reburial, officially supported and funded by the authorities, has very clearly demonstrated their value orientations.

The actions of the authorities

On **May 17**, remains of the Yu. Brazaitis-Ambrazevičius, head of the interim government, were brought to Lithuania by plane from the United States. It was decided to rebury an urn with the ashes the cemetery of the Catholic Church of the Resurrection of the Lord in Kaunas. The remains of the former head of the interim government had been buried under the national anthem. The ceremony was organized by the Government of Lithuania, with the participation of Catholic bishops, one of which, Archbishop Tamkevičius (Tamkevičius) spoke specifically fondly about Yu. Ambrazevičius.

A specially created group on reburial was headed by the mayor of the of Kaunas conservative Andrius Kupčinskis (Andrius Kupčinskis). To this event, a film had been made and a "scientific" conference was conducted.

Before the Great Patriotic War, Yu. Brazaitis-Ambrazevičius was a member of the "Lithuanian Activists Front" - an organization that advocated the independence of the country and expected to achieve this with the support of Hitler's Germany.

In 1941, after Lithuania's occupation by the Nazis, he headed the provisional government, which lasted several months. In 1941, as head of the Provisional Government of Lithuania, Juozas Ambrazevičius signed a welcome letter to Adolf Hitler, in which he expressed the most loyal sentiments. Many Lithuanian historians argue that later during the Nazi occupation, Ambrazevičius was active in the anti-Nazi underground. In 1944, as the Red Army approached, Ambrazevičius went to Germany, where he, for some reason, was not arrested and was not sent to concentration camps. In 1951 he moved to the United States, where he participated in the activities of the Lithuanian emigration. He died in 1974.

Plans for "Solution of the Jewish question" in Lithuania had been prepared before the German invasion. They prepared the staff referred to the front of the Lithuanian activists. Harassment, including mass executions of Jews in Lithuania began in the early hours of the war. On **June 30, 1941**, government of Ambrazevičius had decided to establish a concentration camp (the ghetto) for the Jews - the first in Lithuania. By the end of December 1941 more than 180,000 Jews in Lithuania were killed. During World War II, the Nazis and their collaborators killed 95% of the prewar Jewish population of the country.

Civil Society

The reaction of civil society to this event reflects the general trends in Lithuania. The glorification of Yu. Brazaytis-Ambrazyavichus was a dominating trend, but there were also voices of criticism. Unfortunately, the major parliamentary political forces either openly admired Yu. Brazaytis-Ambrazyavichus or kept silent.

The head of the commission of the Lithuanian Parliament (Seimas hereinafter) on defense and national security Arvydas Anushauskas (Arvydas Anušauskas) on this occasion said: "Despite the divergent assessments of the interim government, despite a difficult period in which it had to exist, declaring its power, but really having no power, the most tragic period of the Jewish genocide began after the interim government when it is gone from the arena of Lithuania, that is in August - September". However, A. Anushauskas kept silent about the massacres of Jews and Soviet activists in Lithuania until August 1941. "We do not hide from history, no matter how it may be, but we need to assess it in all its fullness, what happened when, to evaluate and see the clear accountability of who was responsible and how, while not denying any page of history" - continued Anushauskas. [1]

One of the leaders of the ruling party, Member of European Parliament Vytautas Landsbergis told those gathered at the reburial ceremony that Yu Ambrazyavichyus "felt duty and accepted responsibility at the time of the bloodiest turning point in Europe". [2]

Former president of Lithuania, still an influential politician; Valdas Adamkus (Valdas Adamkus) has his own distinct opinion concerning Ambrazyavichus. In 2009, he posthumously awarded him the highest state award - the Grand Cross of the Order of Vytautas the Great.

When Ambrazyavichyus announced a "restoration of Lithuanian independence" in 1941, Adamkus was fourteen years old. "Lithuania has declared to the world that it had returned to the ranks of free nations, that it has its own interim government. These were indescribable emotion", - shared his memories Adamkus. The government made such a public appeal to the nation was the ideal that sparked in me the patriotism, pride and faith in my nation. That day, that moment, frankly, was the first conscious psychological turning point in my life, because I felt who I am", - continued the ex-president.

It is noteworthy, that in the said appeal to the nation, interim government publicly acknowledged the patronage of Adolf Hitler as the "Great Leader of the new Europe", who should be supported in the campaign against Bolshevism, as well as encouraged in the active persecution of Jews and Soviet activists, which in those days resulted in public executions. [3]

Member of Parliament from the ruling Party of Conservatives and the Christian Democrats (Konservatorių ir krikščionių demokratų partija) Petras Luomanas, who previously distinguished himself by introducing an amendment to the Penal Code, which prohibits an official to question the (positive) evaluation of the "forest brothers" (an amendment failed), this time made a pompous statement, calling Ambrazyavichyus "fighter for statehood, independence and freedom of Lithuania, an idealist, and a resistant".

It is notable that, not sparing of praise to this man, P. Luomanas himself admits that the main purpose of Ambrazyavichyus was a desire to "present to Germans the restoration of Lithuania's

independence by Lithuanians themselves as an accomplished fact". At its core, it was a report of the self-proclaimed government to the Nazis. [4]

The only representative of the authorities, who was dared to express a different point of view this time, a head of the parliamentary committee on foreign policy Emanuelis Zingeris (Emanuelis Zingeris), who is generally loyal to the official nationalist line. He said in his press release, that "when you create a civil society, the interim government cannot be regarded as a moral guide". There is a basis to suggest that, as a member of the Jewish community of Lithuania, E. Zingeris just could not remain silent. [5]

The association "Lithuania without Nazism" published a statement, which noted that "the reburial with honors of the head of the of Lithuania temporary collaborationist government Juozas Ambrazyavichyus is a blatant mockery of the memory of victims of Nazism and the Holocaust". [6]

The Jewish Community of Lithuania stated that it was stung by "celebrations that accompany the reburial ceremony of this politician, who has received the most divergent assessments. This figure should be associated with the activities of the puppet Interim Government of Lithuania, with repression and discriminatory laws that were pleasing for the Nazi regime, but also with appeals of "the Lithuanian Activists Front" that were inciting the murder of Jews and created an atmosphere for the barbaric "justice" of the crowd", the statement said. [7]

Political scientist Darius Udrys (Darius Udrys) in the published article said, that those glorifying Yu, Ambrazyavichyus try, by all means, to hush up his cooperation with the Nazis. Say, he had worked in the name of good cause (independence of Lithuania). However, in his opinion, all these conjectures are contradicted the\ documents of the "the Lithuanian Activists Front" proving that the desire of this organization was far more malicious. [8]

Interpretation of the history of Holocaust

A team of Lithuanian historians says that after two years of work they had found over thousands of Lithuanians who participated in the genocide of Jews during World War II. Without a court order these lists will not be made public. The study reportedly did not find any evidence those officers of the Lithuanian Forest Brothers, who in words fought with the Soviet regime (and in fact mostly often killed civilians), were not involved in the murders of Jews.

As indicated by the General Director of the Genocide and Resistance Research of Lithuania Birute Burauskayte Teresa (Teresė Birutė Burauskaitė), checking the names of 4268 suspects in the murder of Jewish people published on the Israeli website, a team of five historians found that 1034 took part in person in the extermination of Jews. "It is those who held the arms in their hands. Almost all of the accused explained that they only escorted, and killed others. But this is not true, because a person just physically cannot shoot for six hours straight", - said T. B. Burauskayte.

According to T.Burauskayte, to publish this list without legal assessment would be unfair. Almost all of the people in it at one time been convicted by a Soviet court. 'Our research is historical. To make he were public, judicial inquiry is necessary. We cannot take on such a function. The lawyers of independent Lithuania must evaluate it. We have a mood to debate with

the General Prosecutor's Office, they may create a group that will examine our data about 1034 people", - said Burauskayte.

She emphasized, that at the end of the first phase, research will continue, we will be checking for the police structures that functioned then. It is assumed, that after the end of project in the next year, the list could double, and then we may have to apply to foreign research centers.

According to T. Burauskayte, during the study that launched they did not receive any evidence, that the officers of "forest brothers" were involved in murders of Jews. According to the head of the Center, many of the listed persons were not able to participate in the guerrilla resistance, because most of them were convicted during the "second Soviet occupation".

In addition, she pointed out; there is also no evidence that any of the mentioned in the list is still alive and living in Lithuania. "Although we are accused, that we do not prosecute, we do not have anyone to bring prosecution against. We have no information that any of the participating in the genocide of the Jews resides in Lithuania", - she said.

According to historian Arunas Bubnis (Arūnas Bubnys), although the "final solution of the Jewish question" was organized and initiated by the Nazis, but without the active participation of the Lithuanian administration and the complicity of the local population, these "actions" would not have been carried out so quickly and so extensively. [9]

Conclusions:

In Lithuania, on an official level there was not only the reburial of one of the major Nazi collaborators, but also his blatant glorification in the movies, conferences, articles and books. The Silence of Europe gives the country's authorities a further Carte Blanche for similar acts. The reburial of Nazi war criminal logically fits into the policy of many years aimed at glorification of those local collaborators corrupted by the working with Nazis. Ultimately, this creates favorable conditions for the recent trend of the growth of nationalist and neo-Nazi sentiment observed in Lithuania.

Simultaneously, the official historians are trying to whitewash the "forest brothers", covering the facts that many of them were policemen, and had previously been involved in crimes against humanity.

[1] <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5344.html>

[2] <http://www.delfi.lt/rss/feeds/lithuania.hml>

[3] <http://www.delfi.lt/rss/feeds/lithuania.hml>

[4] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/ringas/politics/pluomanas-didvyriai-nesukuriami-jais-tampama-lemtingais-ir-sunkiais-istoriniais-momentais.d?id=58785083>

[5] <http://www.delfi.lt/rss/feeds/lithuania.hml>

[6] <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5405.html>

[7] <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5344.html>

[8] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/ringas/lit/dudrys-ambrazevicius-brazaitis-joks-didvyris.d?id=58747581>

[9] <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5389.html>

ESTONIA

May in Estonia was characterized by a relative decrease in xenophobic and extremist manifestations. A desire of the authorities to take measures to curb these manifestations in the public sphere becomes ever clearer. We can note that the glorification of Nazism and the glorification of SS criminals in Estonia enter into the sphere of marginalized individuals and organizations, which is an undoubted success of anti-fascist forces in this country.

We can say that the appearance in the local media of outright falsehoods regarding the history of World War II is greatly reduced.

At the same time there is a tendency of treatment of local Russian human rights activists in the Russian media in a direction of reducing their activity. ¹

Speculation about military build-up of Russia

Against this backdrop, intimidation of layman by "possible Russian aggression" had intensified. So, on **May 2**, the Estonian daily newspaper (Eesti päevaleht) published an article, which says that Russia is increasing military strength near the border with Estonia. A document for internal use, which shows exactly how this happens, was presented. ²

Junior Fellow of the International Center for Defense Studies Kaarel Kaas commented on increased numbers of Russian troops near the border with Estonia, so that even though Russia has increased, the military forces near the Baltic countries to some extent, changes are not large enough to give reason to panic. "If the Pskov Airborne Division received 50 new armored vehicles, it is often regarded in Estonia as a mortal danger," - said Kaas.

According to Kaas, the main target of "Iskander" in Estonia in the case of a possible war will be airports of Tallinn, Ämari and Tartu, as well as major ports, which the allies could use to transport additional troops here. Planes can, of course, land on the highway, as well as flat ground, and ships - use small ports, but it will delay and complicate the process.

The greatest concern is the ability to capture part of the territory of Estonia, what may be called the Ida-Viru scenario. If, there would be any economic or ethnic unrest in Ida-Viru County (Ida-Virumaa, the region in the North-East Estonia, with mostly Russian population), it would give Russia a pretext for intervention. According to Kaas, three battalions would be enough to quickly take over the entire county and put Estonia and the world before a fait accompli. To realize this scenario is a lot easier than to attack all the Baltic countries, but to justify its actions at the international level it is necessary to use the already existing tension or create them.

Chairman of the Estonian association of veterans of the armed conflicts and military service "Fighting brotherhood", Charles Pax (Karl Paks), retired Guard, Major General expressed his

opinion on this subject: Judging by the statements that Defense Minister have allowed himself, his ministry is living in some different dimension. Why, for example, Russian tanks would have to march to Tallinn, to overthrow the legitimate Government of the Republic of Estonia? But this is nonsense, and is doubly folly if it is announced by a member of our government. I want to, as a military man, to disclose to the Minister a "military secret" - Russia, if necessary will not send tanks to seize Toompea. And there is no talk about serious fighting, in order to achieve the above objective", - Carl Pax said, explaining that to capture of the complex of government buildings, which is located on Toompea Hill (Toompea), a Battalion Special Forces is enough. ³

The expulsion of a journalist.

On **May 6**, on an OV flight 304 from Moscow to Tallinn have to arrive with a well-known Russian journalist and military expert, chief editor of "National Defense" Igor Korotchenko. However, at the Tallinn airport visitor was detained and not allowed to enter Estonia. On **May 7**, Korotchenko was to take part in a public meeting at the International media-club "Impressum" on "Whether Russians want a war?" A columnist of "Komsomolskaya Pravda" and a board member of the media-club "Impressum" Galina Sapozhnikova flew to Tallinn along with Korotchenko. ⁴

The situation has caused confusion in the publisher and editor of the newspaper of "Komsomolskaya Pravda - Baltia" Igor Teterin, who is also a board member of media-club "Impressum". "The security police in the past, it happened, accused us of doing something, which allegedly causes damage to the reputation of Estonia", - he said to Delfi, - "But they accused us with a proviso that we do not break it any laws, they say that their assessment is political rather than legal".

However, what happened this time is beyond the basic rules of decorum. I must stress that the club "Impressum" is a public organization. During its existence, we have hosted in Tallinn more than 40 guests, and neither one of them had problems with visas “.

A spokesman for the Department of Police and Border Guard Tuuli Annam (Tuuli Annama) said: "The said person is not admitted to the Border Guard of Estonia because a Schengen visa issued to him was declared invalid. This visa was invalidated by the Security Police Board, because it had reason to believe that the intended purpose of travel of an alien does not correspond with his true purpose". The security police had declined to comment, because considered that the Department of Police and Border Guard gave an exhaustive answer. ⁵

Despite the expulsion of Igor Korotchenko from Estonia - a meeting at the club, "Impressum" was held and passed in a form of video conference. Igor Korotchenko suggested that perhaps this whole campaign was designed to "send a message" to the Russian leader, President Vladimir Putin, on the day of his inauguration as, that a little, but proud Estonia is not going to restore neighborly relations with its eastern neighbor. ⁶

Victory Day celebrations in Estonia.

On Victory Day, **May 9**, the delegation of the Russian Embassy in the Republic of Estonia headed by Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Russian Federation in Estonia Yuri Merzlyakov (Jüri Merzljakov), visited the military cemetery in Tallinn.

Diplomats laid wreaths and flowers at the Monument to Soldiers-Liberators of Tallinn from the Nazi invaders and paid tribute to the fallen soldiers of the Red Army with a moment of silence.

Recall that the military cemetery in Tallinn - is the place where, in **April** of 2007, by the decision of Estonian authorities of the city center, a monument in memory of the fighters liberated the Estonian capital of the Red Army (Bronze Soldier) was moved to. ⁷

The U.S. diplomatic mission notes that, although the defeat of Nazi Germany, was worthy of celebration, the Second World War did not end for the United States until **September 2, 1945**, when Japan had surrendered. And then the embassy continues with rhetoric, which is close to the Estonian ruling circles: "Unfortunately, for many in Europe, the war did not end for another 50 years, when the last occupying forces left their country".

Attaché for Press and Culture of the U.S. Embassy Michelle Shawn (Michelle Shon) also said that the Americans have other dates that are considered more important holidays. "These are Memorial Day, celebrated on the last Monday in May, which is a day of remembrance of all who died while serving in the U.S. Armed Forces, and Veterans Day, celebrated on November 11 in honor of the First World War," - said the diplomat. ⁸

In the morning at the memorial a homemade cardboard Order of the Great Patriotic War had been set up. Also not far from the monument a tent was established, where the signatures for the protection of education in Russian were collected. ⁹

Celebration in Tallinn on **May 9** passed quietly for the police - there had not been a single incident. The representative of the prefecture told BNS (Baltic News Service), that there were no incidents neither at the Bronze Soldier monument at the military cemetery, nor in other places. Problems arose only in connection with the organization of the traffic and parking near a cemetery. ¹⁰

In defense of education in Russian

On **May 30**, in Tallinn and Narva there had been rallies in support of the constitutional right to choose the language of instruction. Boards of Trustees of certain schools in the capital have made an appeal against the transition to Estonian as the language of instruction.

The appeal stated that they support and value the knowledge of the Estonian language, its learning and teaching it, but cannot accept the fact that it is carried out in schools at the expense of other subjects.

"The desire to ensure that our children learned in school in Russian language, stems from our desire to provide them with competitive education and extensive knowledge of the subjects and their native language, which does not preclude the teaching of part of the subjects in Estonian", - the statement says.

"We appeal to the Government of the Republic of Estonia with a request to approve the application of school boards of trustees to preserve the Russian language as the main language of instruction in upper secondary school level", - the document says.

The rally was the final stage of collecting signatures. On **June 1**, the first of June, International Children's Day, the collected signatures were presented to the President, Government and the Ministry of Education and Science of the Republic of Estonia.

In Tallinn on Toompea gathered about 1,000 people. ¹¹

Head of the Institute of Pushkin in Tallinn (Tallinn Pushkin Institute), Professor Andrew Krasnoglazov (Andrei Krasnoglazov) commented: "I want to say that now we are talking about secondary education, but it is time already to think about the primary education. At the conference, I asked a fellow principal of Paldiski Russian School, whether they have a rotation of teachers. It turns out that for many years, there are no new teachers. And this is a huge problem - where to get Russian teachers? After all, they say that when the parents die, there comes our turn. And if the Russian Gymnasium will be "gone", there will be a turn of the primary school", - the professor said, stressing that now we have to start thinking about how to solve this problem.

On the question of whether or not there Russia will help with something, Krasnoglazov replied: "Will Estonia accept this help?" ¹²

The reaction of the Minister of Education to developing contacts with Russia

Representatives of school pupils of Maardu (Maardu Gümnaasium) visited Russia in April, where they participated in a youth patriotic camp "Union 2012 - Heirs of the Victory". ¹³

The Minister of Education of Estonia Yaacov Aviksoo (Jaak Aviksoo) was outraged by the behavior of pupils and school leaders: "It is unacceptable and reprehensible to raise children, even from time to time based not on the values that have accepted and unanimously approved by the Estonian society," - said the Minister.

According to the ministry, for children of Estonia there are all possibilities for the development of military skills in face of Estonian organizations Noored Kotkad (Young Eagles) and Kodutütred (Household daughter), and they do not need to go abroad, interrupting their studies for two weeks.

Recall, that the organization Noored Kotkad not once participated in a Nazi rally in Sinimäe (Sinimäe). Members of this organization on gatherings of former soldiers of 20 Division of the SS were dressed in German uniforms and held placards with swastikas.

Also, Aviksoo promised to meet with the leadership of schools at the first opportunity to conduct an educational conversation. ¹⁴

Journalist Eugene Kapov reacted harshly to the statement by the Minister of Education: "In fact, during the parade of military sports camp" Union 2012 "Children of the Maardu carried the Estonian tricolor. The flag of one of the NATO countries on a children's military parade in Russia - what's so special about today's realities? This based on common sense. But if you follow the logic of Russophobic Estonian politicians, of course, something "terrible had happened". ¹⁵

The Conference of the human rights movement "Estonia without Nazism."

On **May 31** in the conference hall of the Estonian National Library in Tallinn, there was a joint meeting of members of a permanent round table on Civil Society, the Estonian branch of the International Human Rights Movement "A world without Nazism" and board members of the Council of Russian schools.

Head of the organization "Estonia without Nazism» (Nazi vaba eesti) Zarenkov Andrei (Andrei Zarenkov) delivered a report. He said that in October there will be the founding conference in Strasbourg, and a delegation from Estonia will go there and be one of the most representatives on this board of anti-fascists of Europe. This attention is no accident - Estonia has become one of the visiting cards of the rise of neo-Nazi sentiment, due to the annual gathering of SS officers in the town Sinimya.

Social activist also spoke about what actions anti-fascists are prepared this year are going to take to combat rampant young Nazi collaborators, who traditionally gather on the last Sunday of July in Estonia.

He also drew attention to the good attendance and citation of the new online resource, "World without Nazism", where the monthly monitoring data on xenophobia, neo-Nazi sentiment and extremism in the Baltic States, Russia, Ukraine and Moldova are placed. ¹⁶

Conclusions:

With an external commutation of xenophobia and extremism, and public events relating to the glorification of Nazism, the policy of the Estonian authorities continues to be discriminatory against the Russian language. The policy of forced assimilation is expressed in violation of the constitutional right of parents to choose the language of instruction for their children.

A partial transferring of Russian national secondary schools to the Estonian language, as the Latvian experience have shown, will reduce the level of knowledge of Russian students in core subjects with a certain increase in the level of knowledge on the state language. This reform contradicts the recommendations of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities and the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance.

This policy is complemented by activation of anti-Russian policy in May, aimed at worsening relations with an eastern neighbor of Estonia, injection of anti-Russian hysteria in the media, the gap between the Russian-speaking population and their historical homeland, as it did during the Cold War in the Soviet Union against the Jewish population.

¹⁴ <http://www.pravfond.ru/?module=pages&action=view&id=42>

² <http://www.epl.ee/news/eesti/taismahus-ettekanne-hoiatas-vene-vagede-kasvava-voimekuse-eest-eesti-piiri-laheduses.d?id=64332615>

³ <http://baltija.eu/news/read/24280>

⁴<http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/sapozhnikova-policiya-bezopasnosti-ne-pustila-v-estoniyu-igorya-korotchenko.d?id=64354637> (*National Defence did not allow Igor Korotchenko to enter Estonia*)

⁵<http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/policiya-my-polagali-chto-predpolagaemaya-cel-puteshestviya-korotchenko-ne-otvechala-ego-istinnoj-celi.d?id=64357207> (*Police: we thought that a suggested reason for a trip does not correspond to its true aim*)

⁶<http://baltija.eu/news/read/24375>

⁷<http://baltija.eu/news/read/24401>

⁸ Newspaper “MK-Estonia” May 9, 2012

⁹<http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/fotovideo-posol-rossii-i-mitropolit-kornilij-vozlozhili-cvety-k-bronzovomu-soldatu.d?id=64367697> (*Russian Attache and Metropolitan Korniliy laid flowers at the monument of the bronze soldier*)

¹⁰ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/criminal/9-maya-proshlo-dlya-policii-spokojno.d?id=64372149> (*May 9 passed without accident for police*)

¹¹<http://www.dzd.ee/859368/v-tallinne-i-narve-proshli-mitingi-v-zawitu-russkih-shkol-foto-video/> (*In Tallinn and Narva there were rallies in defense of Russian Schools*)

¹² <http://www.dzd.ee/860596/andrej-krasnoglazov-esli-russkaja-gimnazija-ujdet-nastanet-ochered-osnovnoj-shkoly/> (*If gymnaziums will disapeatr, the turn of the main schools will come*)

¹³ <http://www.soldatru.ru/game5/game.php>

¹⁴<http://rus.postimees.ee/861882/aaviksoo-vozmutilo-uchastie-uchenikov-maarduskoj-gimnazii-v-rossijskom-voennom-lagere/> (*aaviksoo was outraged by students of maarduck gymnazium taking part in Russian military camp*)

¹⁵ <http://www.dzd.ee/863176/pro-ne-nashi-cennosti/> (*About alien values*)

¹⁶ <http://baltija.eu/news/read/24825>



International Human Rights Movement

"The World without Nazism"

MONITORING

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

April 2012



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1. RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Introduction

In April, the actions of the authorities continue to display ambivalent tendencies. On the one hand, the authorities continue to fight against crimes motivated by xenophobia, prohibition of those convicted and sentenced for crimes motivated by xenophobia to work with children is fixed by law. On the other hand we see a reduction in the number of convictions under Articles that punish for extremism.

You can also speak of the gradual strengthening of xenophobic discourse in society and its penetration into the "respectable" media ("Arguments and Facts" («Аргументы и факты»), REN TV, RTR (ВГТРК)).

Legislation

On April 2, Russian President **Dmitry Medvedev** (Дмитрий Медведев) signed the Federal Law "On Amendments to Article 22.1 of the Federal Law" On State Registration of Legal Entities and Individual Entrepreneurs "and articles 331 and 351.1 of the Labor Code of the Russian Federation", which prohibits for persons, convicted or subjected to criminal prosecution for the crimes of an extremist from working with children (in the field of education, education, development of minors, organization of their rest and recreation, medical care, social protection and social services in the area of youth sport, culture and art where minors are involved), and to be registered as individual entrepreneurs intending to engage in business activities in these areas. [1]

On April 26, members of the Legislative Assembly of the Novosibirsk Region have adopted amendments to the law "On protection of the rights of children" and "On Administrative Offences in the Novosibirsk region", which are directed against the promotion of homosexuality among minors. Violation of the law entails an administrative fine of one thousand to three thousand rubles, for the officials - from three to five thousand, and for legal entities - from 10 thousand to 50 thousand rubles. [2]

It is possible, that Sverdlovsk region will join the list of regions that are considering laws to ban propaganda of homosexuality. On April 18, it became known that the Commissioner for Children's Rights in the Sverdlovsk region, **Igor Morokov** (Игорь Морокوف) in the annual report at a meeting of the Regional Legislative Assembly, proposed a similar law. However, reaction of MPs to the proposal of the Ombudsman's was pretty cool. [3]

It is likely that such a law would be adopted in Moscow too. At the very least, on April 2 the chairman of the Moscow City Duma **Vladimir Platonov** (Владимир Платонов), at the radio station "Ekho Moskvy" («Эхо Москвы»), said, "the law banning promotion of homosexuality among minors is needed in Russia. [4] Further on, his position has become even more rigid, and on April 23, Mr. **Platonov** proposed a ban on the promotion of any sexual relations in Moscow. [5]

On April 10, it became known that in the Primorie Region adoption of amendments to the Regional CAO to ban "homosexual propaganda" was deferred indefinitely because of the

conclusion of the regional prosecutors. The prosecutor's office found that the adoption of the new bill would exceed the powers of the federation subject. [6]

Hate Crimes

In April, there were 13 attacks and clashes motivated by xenophobia, which resulted in two dead and 18 injured. Overall, in January-April 2012 there were 41 attacks, which resulted in 11 dead and 55 wounded. The greatest number of victims is recorded in St. Petersburg and Leningrad region (3 dead, 9 injured). St. Petersburg is followed by Moscow and Moscow region (2 dead, 14 wounded), Dagestan (2 dead), Sverdlovsk Region (1 dead, 6 wounded), Samara (1 dead, 1 wounded), the Stavropol Territory (1 dead, 1 wounded), Krasnodar Territory (10 victims), Ufa (7 victims), Volgograd (4 victims), Voronezh region (3 victims). The last in the list is Karelia (a victim). If we talk about the nationality of the victims, among those whose ethnicity is known, one can note Uzbeks (2 dead, 1 wounded), Dagestan (2 dead), Azeris (1 dead, 4 injured), Kyrgyz (1 dead, 1 wounded) Vietnamese (1 dead), Russian (3 victims), Malays (two victims), Buryats (1 wounded), Jews (1 wounded), Africans (one victim). Nationality of 37 dead and injured is not exactly known. In 2011, during the same period, according to the monitoring of the Moscow Bureau for Human Rights (MBHR) there were reported 6 dead and 29 injured, in 2010 - 16 killed and 63 injured.

The largest number of collisions in April was due to the attacks on the people who supported the group Pussy Riot. The attacks on the picket lines in support of the group were recorded in Volgograd (April 8) [7], in Moscow (April 16 and 29). And if in Volgograd were no casualties, in Moscow, at least two people were injured. [8]

In second place - attacks on the LGBT activists. On April 4, nationalists threw eggs at two LGBT activists in front of the building of the October district court of St. Petersburg [9], and April 26, activists of close to orthodoxy circles tried to prevent the opening of the LGBT film festival "Side by side" in Moscow, crying out "Perverts - get out of Russia," and "Sodom will not pass!" By the presence of police activists from close to orthodoxy circles were prevented from more serious actions. [10]

In addition, on April 9, in the Moscow Domodedovo native of Turkmenistan inquired one of the local resident: "Are you Russian?", and then beat him up. [11]

On April 10, in Moscow, a Muslim activist, **Metin Mehtiyev (Метин Мехтиев)** was stabbed to death. [12]

On April 12, in Yekaterinburg, a 20-year-old native of Kyrgyzstan **Satar Tynchtykbek (Сатар Тынчтыкбек)** was killed. [13]

In early April, in Ufa, an anti-fascist was attacked.

On April 15, in Ufa ultra right soccer fans attacked the social activists and anti-fascists, members of organization, "Autonomous Action". One person was injured. [14]

On April 21, in the north of Moscow, a student from Congo was beat up. [15]

In the evening of April 22, about 20 unidentified men rioted in several trains from Moscow-to-Tver, Moscow-Kleen, and Moscow-Konakovo. According to eyewitnesses, the unidentified men

looked for immigrants in train cars and severely beaten them. [16] On April 1, Nationalists tried to unleash a big scandal around clashes between members of the "Russian run" in Anapa with shouts of "Russia for the Russians" and representatives of national minorities. In a fight 10 young people were injured. Only 2 persons had filed a complaint to police. [17]

To "answer" that, there was organized a gathering of nationalists from all over the Kuban for "jogging solidarity." On April 8, as a result, there were about 300 people, who and had a "jog" in the streets of Anapa. The leader of the local nationalists **M.Valkovich** (М.Валькович) proudly announced the "solidarity rally" and alleged terror of the city authorities. [18] But in reality, success of the action was much more modest. Nationalists were not able to mobilize in the numbers of inhabitants of Anapa, some of whom openly called them Nazis. [19]

In April, there were also noted 14 cases of xenophobic vandalism (since the beginning of the year - 37 cases). Such a surge can be explained by the fact that April 20 - Hitler's birthday, the cult date for neo-Nazis falls on this month. Basically we are talking about a xenophobic graffiti recorded in Otradnoe (Samara Region, on April 10) [20], Kovrov (Vladimir region – here on April 11, a paint was splattered on a monument to soldiers, killed in World War II) [21], Michailovsk (Ryazan area, April 14). [22]

In addition, on April 10, cars with the symbols of the international terrorist organization "Hizbut-Tahrir al-Islami" ("The Party of Islamic Liberation") were seen in Kazan' [23], Khabarovsk (April 17) [24], St. Petersburg (April 19) [25], Syktyvkar (April 23) [26]. In Krasnodar, on the night of April 12, unknown persons set fire to the temple-chapel of **Dmitriy Solunskiy** (Дмитри й Солунский). [27]

On April 12, in the village Kamenolomni, Rostov region, vandals desecrated a chapel, built in memory of the Don region residents who died during the war in Afghanistan, Chechnya, or as a result of the Chernobyl Nuclear Power Plant accident. Unidentified splattered the walls with black paint. [28]

On the night of April 15, the temple of community ROCA (A) (РПЦЗ (А)) in Moscow was attacked. Community members have announced that they were attacked by anti-fascists. However, judging by the fact that the assailants called the parish they attacked a "sect", one can assume that they were representatives of the rival branches of Orthodoxy (or so-called orthodox division of the movement "Nashi", which, incidentally, is called anti-fascist too). [29]

On April 15, 2012 in Kaluga, and on April 23, in Elista unknown broke a window in the premises that is used for the liturgical meetings of "Jehovah's Witnesses".

On April 19, in Volgograd fliers with an image of Hitler were posted. [30]

On April 29, in Moscow after the game of football teams, CSKA-Spartak a group of about seven people stretched banners on path of Moscow fans that read, "While you are figuring out who is cooler, horses or pigs, the system eliminates the Slavs". [31]

Actions of the government

It may be noted that the authorities actively use anti-xenophobic rhetoric. The president-elect and Prime Minister **Vladimir Putin (Владимир Путин)**, speaking on April 11 at the State Duma urged not to speculate on the national theme. He also opposed the inclusion in the Constitution of the Russians as the state-forming nation. [32] V. Putin also said that the government should not allow creation in Russia of parties of nationalist or separatist persuasion. It is therefore necessary to closely monitor how the rules of law to simplify the registration of parties are applied in practice, Putin said. [33]

The Russian Foreign Ministry hopes that the Latvian government will not equate Memorial Day of SS to Victory Day, said the Russian Foreign Ministry commissioner for human rights, democracy and the rule of law, **Konstantin Dolgov (Константин Долгов)** on April 12. "In Moscow, we drew attention to the call by the head of the Catholic Church of Latvia **Zbigniew Stankevich (Збигнев Станкевич)** for the introduction of a single day of memory for people in Latvia who honor the veterans of the Latvian Legion" Waffen SS" at March 16, and those who celebrate Victory Day on May 9, to thereby "unite and reconcile the Latvian society". In fact, we are talking about equating the SS memorial day to the Day of Victory," - he said in comments posted on the official website of the Foreign Ministry.

K.Dolgov expressed confidence that "such an initiative has nothing to do with caring about the true reconciliation of the Latvian society, and only fuels racist and xenophobic attitudes, the deepening of inter-ethnic conflict in Latvia".[34]

On April 28, Russian Prosecutor General **Yury Chaika (Юрий Чайка)** in his annual report that was circulated among the members of the Federation Council said he is concerned about young Muslims going to study in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Turkey and other Middle East countries. Upon return, these people advocate "non-traditional movements of Islam, bring with them extremist literature and are often members of extremist and terrorist organizations," the report stated. [35] Prosecutor General's Office also proposed to restrict access to sites of extremist and terrorist nature. "A planting terrorist and extremist ideology through the Internet still remains one of the destabilizing factors, therefore, there exists a regular monitoring to identify such sites. However, since some of them are outside Russia, in most cases we can not resolve the question of they're closing," - noted in the report. [36]

Head of the Presidential Human Rights Council, **Mikhail Fedotov (Михаил Федотов)**, said on April 2, that we could not be too quick with the adoption at the federal law prohibiting the promotion of homosexuality. He stressed that in its current form, this law is discriminatory and creates grounds for violations. "This law has been adopted in St. Petersburg and entered into force. Let's wait and see how it would work, what will be the practice. We will see whether there is benefit in it, is there any harm in it, and what is more - benefit or harm," - said Fedotov. According to him, it's necessary determine what is a promotion of homosexuality; otherwise the law will create "conditions for arbitrariness".

"One more question - if the promotion of homosexuality is forbidden, is the promotion of heterosexuality also prohibited? If we say that the promotion of heterosexuality is allowed, then we immediately go counter to the constitutional norm of equality of citizens," - said Fedotov. [37]

On April 11, Commissioner for Human Rights in the Russian Federation **Vladimir Lukin (Владимир Лукин)** said he believes the trial on the book "Bhagavad-gita As It Is" to be a stupidity. As noted by Lukin, to conduct such a trial, would like a court rendering a decision on whether "The Song of Igor's Campaign" is fake or real. **[38]**

At the Internet conference on April 18, State Duma deputy **V. Nikonov (В.Никонов)** criticized the proposal of the World Russian People's Council to formalize a special legal status for the Russian people. "If you attach a special status for ethnic Russians, it will lead to the destruction of our country, Russia has always been a multinational country for many nationalities. Any ethnic scheme can always destroy the country. If we say that Russia is for the Russians, then we lose our country" - he said. **[39]**

On April 4, Deputy Governor of the Altai region, **Boris Larin (Борис Ларин)** held a meeting of a regional commission to combat extremism. The meeting reviewed the implementation of the 2012 long-term program "Combating Extremism in the Altai region. **[40]**

On April 8, in the Samara region, the Gorky's Palace of Culture of Chapaevsk hosted third Povolzhsk inter-ethnic festival named after Victor Karabanenko (Виктор Карабаненко). The event was timed to International Day of Roma, which is celebrated worldwide on April 8. **[41]**

On April 12, Deputy Governor of the Nizhny Novgorod Region **Sergey Potapov (Сергей Потапов)** chaired a meeting of the permanent coordination conference on law enforcement in the region. Participants discussed measures to counter extremism, as well as the problem of harmonizing relationships in the sphere of interethnic and interfaith relations. **[42]**

On April 20, the prosecutor's office of Nizhny Novgorod Region held a meeting of the interdepartmental working group on combating extremism and terrorism. Members of the group noted that as a result of joint work in 2011 and the beginning of 2012; they managed to avoid serious disturbances of public order and the most serious crimes of an extremist and terrorist orientation. At the same time, they required increased activity of all the subjects on prevention of extremism and terrorism, including activities aimed at suppressing the facts of war propaganda, nationalism, incitement of ethnic and religious hatred through the Internet. **[43]**

In late April, on the basis of the legal department of Omsk State University named after F. M. Dostoevsky hosted an online round table, via the Internet, with the representatives of Republic of Kazakhstan on "Combating religious and ethnic extremism." The main topics for discussion were the issues of interethnic relations, the formation of tolerance and prevention of extremism in the border areas of Russia and Kazakhstan. In the program of activities, there were discussions and exchange of views on religious and ethnic situation in the territory of Omsk and Akmola areas, ways to expose and counter religious extremism, the need for maintaining the authority of traditional religious confessions, cooperation and understanding between Orthodoxy and Islam. **[44]**

In April 30 people had been convicted for crimes motivated by xenophobia. All together, for the first four months of 2012, 94 people had been convicted. Of these, 10 were sentenced to a fine, 2 - to restrict freedom, 18 - to compulsory and hard labor, 20 - had suspended sentences, 1 - to imprisonment for a term of one year, 14 - to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years, 10 - to imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years old, 6 - to imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years, 2 -

to imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years old, 3 - to imprisonment for a term of 20 up to 25 years, 4 - to life imprisonment. In respect of one person, educational measures had been applied. Two were freed from the punishment due to the expiration of the statute of limitations. The verdict against one of the convicted person is not known.

In 2011, during the same period, according to monitoring MBHR 120 persons were convicted, in 2010 - 136 people.

Here are some of the most remarkable sentences. On April 4, Irkutsk Regional Court sentenced the brothers **A. and R.Vokin (А.и Р.Вокины)**, who killed two natives of Central Asia, and two policemen. A.Vokin was sentenced to life imprisonment, and R.Vokin - to 22 years imprisonment. [\[45\]](#)

On April 9, it became known that in Arkhangelsk a 43-year-old director of a commercial firm **Denis Maluyutin (Денис Малютин)** was convicted of placing online Islamophobic comments. He was sentenced to 180 hours of mandatory labor. [\[46\]](#)

On April 10, the Moscow City Court sentenced two people convicted for the bombing at the Cherkizovsky market in 2006 to life in prison, finding them also guilty of murder of a citizen of North Korea. [\[47\]](#)

On April 12, In the Moscow City Court, a sentence was pronounced on participants' of "autonomous militant terrorist organization" (АМТО), that committed bombings and arson attacks in Moscow. The leader of the group **Ivan Astashin (Иван Асташин)** named Spider got 13 years' imprisonment in a penal colony. As an additional punishment after serving his term Astashin will be limited in the actions for another two years. **K.Krasavchikov (К.Красавчиков)** was sentenced to 12 years in prison, **I.Vokarev (И.Бокарев)** - to 11 years in prison, **M.Ivanov (М.Иванов)** and **A.Marhay (А.Мархай)** - to 10 years in the colony of strict regime, **V.Golonkova (Б.Голонкова)** - to 9.5 years to be served in colony of general regime **K.Povazhnaya (К.Поважная)** - to 8 years imprisonment in a penal colony, **I.Rudny (И.Рудный)** - to 6 years imprisonment in a penal colony, **G.Lebedev (Г.Лебедев)** - to 5 years imprisonment in a penal colony. **Ya.Zaytsev (Я.Зайцев)** was sentenced to a suspended term of imprisonment. The court decided to collect from prisoners about 1.5 million rubles in compensation for material damage they had caused. [\[48\]](#)

On April 12, it became known that the Archangelsk, **D.Okulov (Д.Окулов)**, 34 was convicted of putting xenophobic comments on the Internet. He was sentenced to a fine of 100,000 rubles. [\[49\]](#)

On April 17 in the Lublin Court of Moscow **Yu.Tihomirov (Ю.Тихомиров)** who killed antifascist **I.Dzharparidze (И.Джапаридзе)** was convicted. Tikhomirov was sentenced to 10 years in prison and to pay million rubles to a victim's family. However, his crime was changed from murder to the grievous bodily harm resulting in death. [\[50\]](#)

On April 9, Supreme Court slightly softened the verdict in the case of 13 members group "NSO-North" («НСО-Север»), leaving five of the defendants in the case behind bars for life, but reducing the prison terms from 10 to 8 years for one of the convicts. All other appeals of convicts were rejected. [\[52\]](#)

On April 27 the Bureau of the Moscow City Court dismissed the complaint against the penalty supervisory student **Ivan Belousov** (Иван Белоусов), [sentenced](#) to six years in prison for taking part in the explosion of low-power bomb on Manege Square in December 2007. [\[53\]](#)

On April 5 Syktyvkar City Court granted the appeal of a member of a religious organization "Pentecostals" **A.Nitchenko** (А.Нитченко) against City Hall's refusal to allow a rally of representatives of the denomination in October 2011. [\[54\]](#)

On April 16, in Perm, district court reversed the decision of the magistrate, by which **Alexander Solovyov** (Александр Соловьев) was fined 1000 rubles for organizing weekly meetings of Jehovah's Witnesses in a rented hall of the palace of culture, noting that the services are not subject to the law on rallies.

On April 17, Pristensky district court the Kursk region dismissed the case of in relation to a specific brochure of Jehovah's Witnesses on the ground that in 2009 the Rostov Regional Court found that it does not contain any signs of extremism. [\[55\]](#)

On the other hand, on April 20, the Court of Amur Region had reversed [the decision](#) of the Blagoveshensk City Court to recognize a poem of "anti-national front" author **Nicholas Degtyarev** (Николай Дегтярёв) as extremist. [\[56\]](#)

Unfortunately, there were also a number of xenophobic motivated actions of the authorities, as well as cases of unlawful use of anti-extremist legislation.

In St. Petersburg, in practice, begun implementation of the law prohibiting the promotion of homosexuality and pedophilia among minors.

On April 5, in St. Petersburg two of the LGBT activists, protesting against the adoption of a regional law on the "promotion of homosexuality" were arrested. However, on April 6, a court returned the case to the police because reports of withdrawal of posters, which the participants were holding pickets at the time of the arrest, have not been attached.

On April 7, at the center of St. Petersburg activist LGBT "Exit" («Выход») **Sergey Kondrashov** (Сергей Кондрашов) and chairman of the interregional public movement "Russian LGBT Network" **Igor Kochetkov** (Игорь Кочетков), who also protested against this law were detained. [\[57\]](#)

In early April, it was announced that **R.Chuychenko** (Р.Чуйченко), who was involved in several scandals with the anti-Semitic tone was assigned as a new minister of information of the Saratov region. Moreover journalist **E.Stolyarova** (Е.Столярова) who "became famous" after the publication of "jokes" about the Holocaust in her newspaper "Politdozor" is considered a candidacy for the post of editor of the regional newspaper. [\[58\]](#)

On April 10, it was reported that based on the statement of nationalist **A. Bosyh** (А. Босых), Duma deputy and a native of the Congress of Russian Communities **A.Zhuravlev** (А. Журавлев) ("United Russia") («Единая Россия») sent a request to Federal Prosecutors Office demanding to check the statements of liberal journalist and businessman **A.Koh** (А.Кох) for extremism. [\[59\]](#)

There were also facts of connivance to xenophobic propaganda. On April 14, it became known that in Michaiylovsk (Ryazan region), the local authorities for several months did not undertake

efforts to eliminate graffiti in the form of a swastika. They did it only after the intervention of the prosecutor's office. [60] On April 23, it became known that a similar thing had happened in Syktyvkar. [61]

In late April, a leader of the Nationalists in the Komi Republic **A.Kolegov** (А.Колегов) said in an interview to web-portal "ZAPOLYARKA-online" that his organization is actively cooperating with the police on the organization of voluntary people squads that will patrol the areas. It is unclear how this statement corresponds to reality, but if so, then we can talk about the revival of the practice of RNE, tested in 1990's, when there were paramilitary formation under the guise of "squad members". [62]

Interestingly, the head of the republic of Komi **V.Gayzer** (В.Гайзер), answering questions from the local newspaper "Red Flag" (the answers were published on April 27), preferred to evade a direct answer to the question: "When law enforcement authorities of the Komi Republic and the Office of Information of Administration of the Head of the Komi Republic and the Government will take equidistant position with respect to public organizations in a question of recognition of their extremist tendencies, including the termination of the information support of nationalist organizations operating in the territory of the Komi Republic and true informational persecution of "non-system" public organizations?" V.Gayzer also assured, that the republic does not plan to adopt a law prohibiting "propaganda of homosexuality among minors" on the example of neighboring Arkhangelsk region. [63]

On April 5, head of Education Administration of Yekaterinburg **Eugene Umnikova** (Евгения Умникова) invited all residents of the city with a temporary registration, who wish to send their children to school of Yekaterinburg, send future first-graders "at their place of residence". [64]

In April, facts of the pressure of the authorities against adherents of certain religious organizations continued to be recorded. On April 5, in the village Promishlennoye (Kemerovo region), four police officers arrived in room rented by the faithful and told twenty people, who gathered there, that the meeting was canceled because it was held without permission. [65]

On April 6, it became known that the leadership of the Kemerovo regional arts college bullied a student, who was attending a gospel church, and the Director of College **L.Gubkina** (Л.Губкина) openly offered him to either leave the "sect" or leave the college. [66]

On April 16, there was a regular meeting of pastors and ministers of the Protestant churches of the Kamchatka region. During the meeting, they signed a joint appeal to the Governor and the General Prosecutor of Kamchatka, as well as to Minister of Justice and head of the Kamchatka Department of Justice, where they expressed extreme concern at the increasing incidence of religious rights violations by members of the government, forming a negative image of the Protestant churches through the media, as well as incitement to religious hatred in society and schools. [67]

. On April 16, it became known that charges of having links with the "totalitarian sects" are used against the mayor of Nikolaevsk-on-Amur **P.Volynskiy** (П.Волынский), a Protestant by religion. [68]

On April 19, Kuntsevo District Court of Moscow issued a decision on the appeal of Svetlana T., who asked to recognize the illegal actions of the head of Federal State ACT "Medical College"

of the Office of the President of the Russian Federation, denying her admission to the training, the real reason being her membership in a *Seventh-day Adventists* group which has a ban on the study on Saturdays. Despite the existence of the letter of the Ministry of Education and Science from December 23, 2010 N-117 MD-03 which indicated that the observance of the Sabbath can not be interpreted as a gross violation of the statute of educational institutions, if the parents (legal guardians) have taken all necessary and timely measures to reach an agreement with the educational institution on the child's individual program of studies, the court denied the applicant in her appeal. [\[69\]](#)

On April 22 in Makhachkala, one of the hospitals refused to hire two women on the grounds of wearing a hijab (headscarf covering the head - clothing accessories of Muslim women).

In late April, it became known that from January in one of the schools of Nizhnevartovsk girls wearing headscarves are not allowed in school. [\[70\]](#)

On April 1, in Ussuriisk (Primorsky Krai) 200 copies of leaflets were confiscated from so-called activists of non-system opposition have arrived in the city for "checking for extremism". The leaflets described the advantages of the draft law "On education", an alternative to the official law, which was proposed by a State Duma deputy from the Communist Party O.Smolin (**О.СМОЛИН**). [\[71\]](#)

On April 4, it became known that in the plant of porous materials of city Omsk the administration banned the distribution of trade union newspaper "Solidarity" that allegedly "propagated extremist ideology". [\[72\]](#)

On April 4, in Tula, police from department to combat extremism tried to seize copies of Tula independent newspaper, "An Honest Word" («Честное слово»). In the end, they seized 15 copies for examination for the presence in the publication of "extremist materials". [\[73\]](#)

On April 8, in Kaliningrad, 15 people among the collectors of the symbolism of the Third Reich have been arrested. [\[74\]](#)

On April 11, in Moscow began a trial of the activists of "Different Russia" («ДругаяРоссия») - **Tatiana Kharlamova** (Татьяна Харламова) and **Olga Komarova** (Ольга Комарова) accused under Article 282.2, Part 2 of the Criminal Code in the case of the seizure of the reception room of Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 2008. [\[75\]](#)

On April 11, the Vyborg district court of St. Petersburg held a preliminary hearing in a criminal case of 12 members of the movement "Other Russia", accused in the creation of and participation in extremist organizations, "National Bolshevik Party," after it was banned. [\[76\]](#)

On April 12, Chelyabinsk regional court started hearings on the merits of the case of the riots at the festival "Tornado" on August 29, 2010 in Miasse, Chelyabinsk region. Even though during the investigation it turned out that it was a domestic brawl, among other things, the organizers of the carnage were charged with "actions aimed at inciting hatred or enmity, or violence committed by an organized group". [\[77\]](#)

In the evening of April 17, in Moscow, near the metro station "Tsvetnoy Boulevard" one of the leaders of *anti-fascists* and anarchist **Alexei Sutuga** (Алексей Сутуга) known as Socrates was arrested. Later he was charged with disorderly conduct. According to friends of A.Sutuga, he

was arrested to get a testimony against other anarchists. With respect to another member of Antifa movement, **A.Olesinov (А.Олесинов)**, a criminal case was started against him on charges of beating a minor, although he had a clear alibi. [\[78\]](#)

On April 19, it was reported that a resident of Saratov **Alexander Strygin (Александр Стрыгин)** was sentenced to a fine of 500 rubles for publishing photo collage with the Nazi leaders signed "the Minister of Internal Affairs of Russia". [\[79\]](#)

On April 29, it was announced that the Center for Anti-Extremism Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Kaluga region has ranked a local cell of the opposition party "Fair Russia" an "informal movement of an extremist tendencies". [\[80\]](#)

On April 30 at Shactersk (Sakhalin Region) a criminal case was filed in respect to the organizers of the protest rally against the inaction of the authorities in the field of public utilities under Art 280 and 2828 of the Criminal Code. The reason for the initiation of the case was a leaflet, distributed on behalf of the organizers with calls to violence (although the organizers have already renounced it at the meeting held on April 29, and even managed to contact the police with a statement of provocation). [\[81\]](#)

Civil Society

In April, nationalists held a number of public actions. Mostly, it was small pickets and rallies protesting alleged political repression against the nationalists: (Belgorod, April 7, Ulyanovsk, April 8, Miass, April 14, Moscow, April 21, St. Petersburg, April 22, Sovetsk (Kaliningrad region), April 26). [\[82\]](#) Separately, one can point out the pickets in defense of the nationalist **D. Konstantinov (Д. Константинов)**, who is accused of murder (April 9-28, Moscow, April 13 and 22, Novosibirsk). [\[83\]](#)

Public actions of nationalists

On April 15, nationalists **K.Krylov and V.Kralin (К.Крылов и В.Кралин)** took part in Moscow rally for the legalization of handguns. [\[84\]](#)

On April 14 and 29 in Chelyabinsk region there was a Picket NDS in conjunction with the movement "Right" («ПРАВЫЕ») with the distribution of leaflets and advertising of the future "Russian march of labor". [\[85\]](#)

On April 15, representatives of the "People's militia named after Minin and Pozharsky" took part in the procession, which took place in Volgograd. The discontent of the faithful was caused by the fact that one of the militiamen, opening his jacket and showed to all T-shirt with swastika. [\[86\]](#)

On April 20, in Nizhny Tagil there was a procession of football fans-nationalists. Around 50 young people with a placard with a swastika walked around the town, shouting slogans of all kinds. [\[87\]](#)

On April 21, in Moscow, near the monument "To Heroes of the Revolution of 1905-1907", there was Anti-Israel rally attended, by an estimate of its organizers, by about 200 participants. The reason for the action began a hunger strike of prisoners convicted in Israel for terrorist activities, or aiding and abetting terrorists. Almost all the speeches at the meeting were devoted to the demonization of Israel and its inhabitants and description of the torture allegedly subjected detainees in prisons Islamists. The chairman of the Russian Union of Students **A.Kazak** (**А.Казак**) even accused Israelis of "genocide of Palestinians". Islamist **G. Dzhemal** (**Г. Джемаль**) denounced Israelis "as those who occupy the holy Al-Quads" [\[88\]](#) and the "world evil". [\[89\]](#)

On April 29, at the Bolotnaya Square in Moscow, the nationalists held a rally in support of a law banning promotion of homosexuality and pedophilia among minors. At the rally organized by organizations close to the government (in particular - the People's Party of Russia (Народная партия России)), there were several hundred participants. [\[90\]](#)

On April 29, in Ryazan, so called "Russian march of labor" was held ahead of time. The invitation posted on the event page on the social network "Facebook" concentrated on the fight against alleged numerous ethnic crimes. The same was said at the meeting that, however, brought together only about 20 people. In a resolution, rally participants demanded the introduction of visa regime with the countries of Central Asia and the Caucasus, the maximum reduction of quotas for foreign labor, "strict control" over the activities of the Diasporas, the abolition of Article 282 of the Penal Code. [\[91\]](#)

In April, there continued active party building in the nationalist party.

On April 14, branch of the Party "New Power" («Новая сила») was set up in St Petersburg.

On April 28, in Kaliningrad there was a meeting of initiative group on creation of the regional branch of the National Democratic Party. **Maxim Mikhailov** (Максим Михайлов) was elected coordinator of the emerging branch of NDP. [\[92\]](#)

On April 25, in Vorkuta the nationalist organization "Frontier of the North" («Рубеж Севера») has opened its regional branch. [\[93\]](#)

The movement "Russians" ("Русские") also came out with its political project. Although in an interview with "New Region" April 12, after Putin's statement about the impossibility of a nationalist party, the leader of "Russians" **D.Demushkin** (Д.Демушкин) said that the nationalists have only "to prepare the rebellion, revolution, coup, because it is the only mechanism through which we can come to power". [\[94\]](#) In reality, they are still engaged in party building. On April 21, nationalists gathered in the city Glubokoye of Vitebsk region and chosen Demushkin as a head of the organizing committee of the party. The congress was also attended by ex-leader of the Movement Against Illegal Immigration **Alexander Potkin** (Александр Поткин), leader of the nationalist movement "Memory" ("Память") **George Borovikov** (Георгий Боровиков), leader of the movement "National Socialist Initiative" **Dmitry Bobrov** (Дмитрий Бобров) and other Russian nationalists. It is assumed that the new party will be called the Nationalist Party and its logo will be the imperial flag. [\[95\]](#)

It is unclear how successful this project will be, but already, the nationalists are faced with the question of shortage of staff in the regions. Thus, in St. Petersburg organization of the movement "Russians" is led by **S. Pihtelev** (С.Пихтелев) (now a member of NDP) and **S.Vorobev**

(С.Воробьев), who turned out in the "New Power". [96] A similar situation may occur in other regions, where the number of nationalist activists is really small, and these activists are to put it mildly, not happy with the numerous projects.

On April 30, one of the leaders of the nationalists **N. Holmogorova** (Н. Холмогорова) in her blog entry noted that from her impressions of the Kaliningard, provincial nationalists "look with horror" at the massive party building in the capital, and "literally beg the leaders, to banded together, or, if they really can not come together - at least not to quarrel with each other ". [97]

In April, cooperation between the nationalists and the leftist and liberal wings of non-system opposition almost came to naught. By the end of January, leftists and liberals have actually walked out of the Civil Council - opposition proto-parliament, where nationalists and their supporters, formally non-partisan representatives of "civil society" had remained. Perhaps in the future nationalists will simply privatize this venue and will use it in cases where it will be necessary to demonstrate the alleged popular support.

However, there are still recorded isolated cases of cooperation between liberals and nationalists. On April 16, the oldest non-governmental organization "Memorial" («Мемориал») recognized nationalist **M.Kalinichenko** (М. Калиниченко), the organizer of the so-called "Russian run" («Русская пробежка») in St. Petersburg, as a political prisoner. [98] On April 17, N.Holmogorova wrote with pleasure: "This is very good and right on the part of the "Memorial". I hope that their next step will be recognizing Konstantinov, a politzek (political prisoner)". In a comment she later admitted that the so-called "Russian protection of human rights [99] («русская правозащита») "has absolutely no authority in human rights environment, and only when a person is recognized a political prisoner by a " Memorial "Society, his status is recognized. [100]

Cooperation between the nationalists and the leftist and liberal wings of non-system opposition is more noticeable in the province. In St. Petersburg such nationalist organizations as the Russian Imperial Movement (Русское Имперское Движение), the Socialist People's Initiative (Народная Социалистическая Инициатива), Slavic Union and others continued to be included into united opposition. [101]

One of the leaders of the liberal opposition **O.Kurnosova** (О.Курносова) took part in a picket of nationalists in St. Petersburg. [102]

On April 17, nationalists from the movement "Russians" participated in the rally in Volgograd in support of the former candidate for mayor of Astrakhan, **Oleg Shein** (Олег Шейн), but without access to the podium. [103] However, their participation was quite small - only a small group of nationalists from the Caucasian Mineral Waters and a few visitors from other regions visited Astrakhan'. [104]

A separate issue is cooperation in the case of **D.Konstantinov** (Д.Константинов) accused of murder, where the leader of the "Democratic Choice" **V.Milov** (В.Милов), State Duma deputy from the "Fair Russia" **D.Gudkov** (Д.Гудков), board member of the "Left Front" **D.Mitina** (Д.Митина) were working along with nationalists. [105] On April 17, they participated in a picket demanding the release of D. Konstantinov. [106]

Promulgated on April 29, appeal in defense of Konstantinov was signed by nationalists **R.Antonov, S. Baburin, V.Kralin, K.Krylov, Soloviev, E.Holimogorov, N.Shalimova** (Р.Антонов, С.Бабурин, В.Кралин, К.Крылов, В.Соловей, Е.Холимогоров, Н.Шалимова)

and SR **D. Gudkov**, leader of National Bolshevik **E. Limonov** (Э. Лимонов), the National Liberal **V. Milov**, Liberals **B. Nemtsov** and **G. Kasparov** (Б.Немцов, Г.Каспаров). [107] However, it seems that in this case, personal relationships D.Konstantinov played a significant role.

In April, representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church continued to discuss the situation around the action of a group of feminists Pussy Riot at the Cathedral of Christ the Savior, in order to mobilize the faithful in the support of the Church. On April 3, an Appeal of the Supreme Church Council of the Russian Orthodox Church was published, which claimed that "anti-clerical forces," which are "scared by the revival of national consciousness and mass people initiative", attack the ROC. Believers were urged to "stand up in defense of the faith, desecrated shrines, the Church and its good name". [108] On April 15, a similar statement was made by **Patriarch Kirill**, who said that scandals surrounding the ROC, which he described as information attack, were allegedly start because the Church became "inconvenient" for the part of society. [109]

On April 5, during a meeting with the mayor of Novosibirsk, Metropolitan of Novosibirsk and Berdsk **Tikhon** (Тихон) has condemned an exhibition of 105 erotic lithographs by Pablo Picasso "Temptation", that is on display in the museum of corrupting youth. However representatives of the diocese did not speak to museum itself. [110]

On April 5 at Karelia, a criminal case had been opened against the head of the Youth Human Rights Group (YHRG) **M.Efimov** (М.Ефимов) under Part 1 of Art. 282 CC. The reason for this was an article published on the YHRG website article "Karelia is tired of the priests," seen as degrading the dignity of a person or group of persons on grounds of religion. [111]

According to the All-Russian Public Opinion Research Center (ARPORC) (ВЦИОМ) opinion poll, published on April 16, most Russians regard «Pussy Riot» action at Christ the Savior Cathedral as the most disorderly conduct (46%). Every fifth called an act of the girls-blasphemy (21%). Less frequently the action was seen by respondents count as a political protest (13%). And very few of the respondents treated the action of «Pussy Riot» as a manifestation of extremism, (4%) or a performance act, (1%). Only 7% of respondents believe that hooligans should not be punished. However, only 10% urged them to give them an actual prison term. [112]

Professor of the Moscow Theological Academy Archdeacon **Andrey Kuraev** (Андрей Кураев) said on April 19, that he considers it necessary to adopt in Russia laws prohibiting promotion of homosexuality among children and adolescents. "There is strong pressure from that side. But we are talking about our children, and I think on this question, there is no sense to give in," - he said in an interview to "Rossiyskaya Gazeta". [113]

On April 22, a little-known "Public Committee for Human Rights", published "Universal list of aggressive anti-Christian xenophobes and slanderers". The list included people who opposed the widespread introduction of "Fundamentals of Orthodox Culture" in the schools, contemporary artists, and journalists, who, in the opinion of members of the "Committee", spoke irreverently of the ROC. [114]

On April 24, in Moscow, Orthodox political meeting adopted an appeal to President-elect Vladimir Putin, which contained the requirement "to stop an uncontrolled activity of the media" (i.e., censorship), as the impact of the media seems to be "leading to degradation of the country's human potential, undermines the moral and spiritual foundations of society". [115]

On April 24, speaking on the channel REN-TV, a lawyer **D.Hasavov** (Д.Хасавов) said: "We are at home. Perhaps it is you who are aliens, but we are at home. If someone will be against the establishment of sharia courts, we will flood the country with blood, turn Moscow into a dead lake. We will expand this network to the size of the Arab Caliphate. All Muslims should be united. I think, that Russia should give us that opportunity". **[116]**

Chairman of the Synodal Department for Church and Society of the Moscow **Patriarchate**, **Vsevolod Chaplin** (Всеволод Чаплин), commenting on the scandalous statement of **D.Hasavov**, said that Sharia courts couldn't deny for Muslims. "We should not limit the Islamic community in the opportunity to live by their rules. This is the way I think is relevant in the future, both for Russia and Western Europe," - he said. It is look like Vsevolod Chaplin "forget" that in the case of the introduction of "religious" courts of the "wide profile" "begins the destruction of a unified legal space. **[117]** However, after the scandal had broken and there was a rapid initiation of criminal proceedings, on April 27 D.Hasavov preferred to leave the Russian Federation.

On April 2, LGBT activists and human rights activists held a joint press conference to protest adoption of a bill to ban propaganda of homosexuality and pedophilia among minors, which was submitted to the State Duma. For many years we were talking that there is no discriminatory legislation, as there is in many developed countries. If it were, these bills would not have the slightest chance of success. Today, you can discriminate against one group, tomorrow against another, the day after against a third. In addition, "propaganda" - a term that is hard to define. And then, how can one be penalized for promoting something that is not a criminal offense? If some forms of human relationships are not punishable, how can its propaganda be even entered to the Administrative Code? How did these crazy ideas come into the minds of the legislators? "- Said General Director of the Human Rights Institute, **Valentin Gefter** (Валентин Гефтер). "For many deputies this is a real turning away from the social problems that need to be addressed in the field", - said Secretary of the Coordinating Council of the International Youth Human Rights Movement **Victoria Gromova** (Виктория Громова). **[118]**

On April 5 at the center of Novosibirsk there was a series of pickets against the law banning promotion of homosexuality among minors, that members of the Regional Legislative Assembly are going to the accept in the summer of 2012. **[119]**

On April 12, representatives of Russian non-governmental organizations, experts and political scientists conducted a news conference in "RIA-Novosti" on the theme of "inter-ethnic accord - the pledge of stability in Russian society". The reason for the conference was a massacre of a known Muslim activist **Metin Mehdiyev** (Метин Мехдиев) in the center of Moscow. Chairman of the Congress of Jewish Religious Organizations and Associations of Russia Rabbi **Zinovy Kogan** (Зиновий Коган), expressing condolences to the families and friends of Metin, noted that to find the killers and punish them - is a matter of honor of all sensible people. "Metin always fought for interethnic and interfaith peace and stability, he did many things for it. If it is dangerous for a Muslim to live in Moscow, how a Russian will feel in Makhachkala?" - he asked.

Political analyst **Sergei Markov** (Сергей Марков) said that the killing of Metin Mehdiyev raises some serious questions about the strengthening of interethnic relations in society. It is obvious that in Russia there is no alternative to multiculturalism. And it works, and it must work through the unique friendship between peoples, but not through tolerance, because it is tolerance as erasing of ethnic differences caused a crisis of national policies in Europe," - he said. S. Markov

noted the need for education of international peace and tolerance, mutual cognition of people of different faiths and nationalities at school, at home and through the media.

President of the Islamic Cultural Center of Russia **Abdul-Wahed Niyazov** (Абдул-Вахед Ниязов) said that Russian society is sick, and that responsibility for this lies on all branches of government. "The spiritual and inter-ethnic education in Russia is very low. For us national policy is on the outskirts of attention. We simply do not have it. And without it, our state can not develop," - he noted.

President of the Federal National-Cultural Autonomy of Azerbaijanis in Russia **Soyun Sadykov** (Союн Садьков) stated with regret, that in all these 20 years in Russia has emerged hatred for each other, and not just on a national basis. "Until the law will not be the same for all, Russian statehood is under the threat. In Russia today, no one is immune," - he said. **[120]**

In early April, in the Volgograd State University, the School of the Young Politician hosted a round table "Youth extremism as a threat to Russia's national security". During the discussion the young political scientists - pupils and students of the Department of Political Science of the VolGU (VolSU - Volgograd State University) under the leadership of candidate of political sciences, Docent **E.B. Efanova** (Е.В. Ефанова) discussed how the youth of modern Russia defends its political interests, why are extremist ideas popular among teenagers and whether or not to resort to violent methods of struggle. **[121]**

In the framework of a project "Russia - the multi-ethnic country", a "Day of Tolerance" was held on April 8, in the Sakhalin regional museum. For visitors, members of Nivkh team "People NX-myth (Люди Ых-мифа)" - representatives of national minorities in Sakhalin showed a fairy tale "Lazy", conducted master classes in the national dances, carving ornaments, playing the national instrument, preparation of national food. **[122]**

On April 13, it became known that the organization "Children of the mountains" and "Moscow House of Nationalities" launched the project "Lessons of friendship". The lessons that tell about different nations are held in schools. **[123]**

On April 20, TV channel "Rain" ("Дождь") held a "day of struggle against racism in Russian football". On this day in the studio, players, fans, sports officials and journalists were discussing the problem of racism in the stadiums.

In a special video dedicated to the day of combating racism, starring the best Russian players of clubs: Roberto Carlos (FC "Anji"), Emmanuel Emenike (FC "Spartak"), Ari (FC "Spartak"), Seydou Doumbia (CSKA Moscow), Guilherme (FC "Locomotive") and Peter Odemwingie (FC "West Bromwich", in "Locomotive" before), as well as players in a mini-football Poole and Cirilo. Initiative of the channel "Rain" was also welcomed by the Fund to combat xenophobia, racism and anti-Semitism established by Leonid Fedun (Леонид Федун). **[124]**

On April 21, in Moscow, a conference organized by the party "Yabloko" («Яблоко»), and the European party of Liberal, Democrat and Reformers entitled "Threats of extremism and xenophobia among young people: a liberal response." In its resolution the conference participants expressed concern about the increasingly prominent growth of xenophobia and extremism in almost all European countries.

However, in their opinion, "the liberal-democratic forces are able to give response to these challenges that is based on the values of human rights, individual freedom, respect for the individual, tolerance, civic and moral responsibility of every person".

A liberal answer, according to participants of the conference should include: consistent rejection by society of all forms of xenophobia and extremism, the revival of Nazism, Stalinism and fascism, increased opportunities for citizen participation in political life, strengthening the principles of secularism and freedom of conscience, a policy that promotes maximum integration and socialization of people into the economic, political and cultural life of Europe, the observance of the principles of free speech and open respectful public debate for the most difficult and painful issues. The development of intercultural, inter-religious, interethnic and inter-party dialogue, extending to the level of ordinary people, the development of contemporary art that promotes such a dialogue and familiarizing people with different traditions, and reduction of aggression in society.

Also, after discussing the an amendment was added into a resolution concerning rejection of any form of anti-Semitism, the obligation of States to conduct a responsible national policy, the importance of holding democratic elections and other issues. [\[125\]](#)

24 апреля в Москве на площади Краснопресненской заставы прошел митинг, посвященный 97-й годовщине геноцида армян в Османской империи 1915-1922 годов. On April 24 in Moscow on Krasnopresnenskaya Zastava Square, there was a rally dedicated to the 97th anniversary of the genocide of Armenians in the Ottoman Empire in a period from 1915 to 1922. It attended by about a thousand people. The speakers talked about the preparations for the centenary of the tragedy and relations with Turkey today. The event was initiated and carried out by public organizations, "the Russian-Armenian Commonwealth" and "The Union of Armenians of Russia" and agreed with the city authorities. [\[126\]](#)

For the first time in Moscow from 26 to 29 April 2012 passed the film festival, "Side-by-Side" - Socio-Cultural Film Forum, which advocates for equality for LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender). Despite the trend of homophobic authorities, the festival was not subjected to administrative pressure, and the police protected the audience of the film forum from possible provocations on the part of their religious opponents. [\[127\]](#)

At a meeting of the Human Rights Council under the President on April 28, a human rights activist **Yu. Dzhibladze** (Ю.Джибладзе) noted that in 2011, the number of misconduct cases and anti-extremist audits of publications on the Internet, particularly in blogs had multiplied. He also expressed concern about the expansion of persecution for religious activities and criticism of religion and religious organizations. "We are increasingly note the abuse from the specialized anti-extremist unit, the so-called "E" centers. [\[128\]](#) These units appeared in 2008, transforming itself from a department for combat against organized crime. Political activists, youth movements, religious organizations, bloggers became the objects of oppression for the same people that have worked for years with criminal gangs. The establishment of these centers has caused quite legitimate criticism, which has since only increased. Three essential claims are waged against them. A large number of procedural irregularities of various kinds, pro-fascist sympathies of a number of employees and, in fact, a political inquisition, that is, observation of the political, civil and religious activists, for reasons unrelated to the ordinary criminal law. These centers are active in many areas and by use of provocation and illegal methods, put pressure on activists that are objectionable either to r someone in authority, or to employees of these centers, "- said a human rights activist. [\[129\]](#)

СМИ Media

One can note a few major themes, of the xenophobic publications in the media, sexual minorities, migrants and teaching about the Holocaust in schools, the denial of the Holocaust.

Deputy Director General of Russian State Teleradio Company **Dmitry Kiselev** (Дмитрий Киселев) said on April 4 that homosexuals "should not be fined, but banned for lifetime from blood and sperm donation, and their hearts in the case of car accident should be buried in the ground or incinerated, as unfit to continue someone's life". **[130]**

On April 6, a video "Gomodiktatura in Personalities" («Гомодиктатура в лицах»), composed by activists of the St. Petersburg branch of the organization "National Cathedral" («Народный собор»), and containing threats and insults to the founder of Moscow Pride **Nikolai Alekseev** (Николай Алексеев), head of the St. Petersburg LGBT organization "Equality" **Yuriy Gavrikov** (Юрий Гавриков) and LGBT activist **Mary Efremenkova** (Мария Ефременкова) was posted on YouTube. After the formal complaint sent by the gay activists to YouTube on April 7, the video has been removed. However, it remained available on the website "Russian peoples line" («Русская народная линия»). **[131]**

The article of the editor of the newspaper "Arguments and facts" **N. Zyatkov** (Н. Зятков) "Other Russia" («Другая Россия»), published on April 4, cited migrant-phobic myths that migrant workers are reportedly taking money out of the country, do not pay taxes and are responsible for the lack of places in clinics, schools and kindergartens, as well as an increase in crime and drug addiction. «But it will be another state where WE will find ourselves powerless minority" - N.Zyatkov frightened the readers. **[132]**

In the same issue of "Arguments and facts" was published an article "The guests forever: are migrants dangerous?" (Authors - **G.Alexandrov, P.Ivanushkina, I.Kodzasova, D.Pisarenko** (Г.Александров, П.Иванушкина, И.Кодзасова, Д.Писаренко)), where a reader was intimidated by migrants creating "a state within a state". **[133]**

On April 9, the magazine "Itogi" published an article "How to feed the Caucasus", which actually repeated thesis of radical nationalists that the inhabitants of the Caucasian republics are not willing to work and live solely on federal grants. "This is the foundation that gives rise to slogans like "Stop feeding the Caucasus" right to work,"- demagogically concluded the article. **[134]**

On April 11, at the site of "Russian Empire" («Русимперия») **I.Gladilin** (И.Гладилин) had published an article "The authorities have decided to replace the Orthodoxy with Holocaust". The article stated that, as part of the course, which is called "Lessons of the Holocaust. Way to Tolerance", the children allegedly will be taught to be tolerant "to human sins" as well taught alien history and the "Christ will be replaced by the Holocaust". I.Gladilin demagogically wrote that Holocaust and tolerance - is supposedly the new religion preached by liberals. As an "argument", he quoted the words of a Jew-anti-Semite **I. Shamir** (И.Шамир) that the "cult of the Holocaust is an adaptation of the spiritual supremacy of the Jews for Christian minds". I. Gladilin also tried to justify the Holocaust deniers, respectfully calling them revisionists, claiming that in the history of Holocaust "a lot can be refuted". As an example of refutation, allegedly performed by deniers, Gladilin takes a situation with the definition of the number of victims of Auschwitz, which in the postwar years is, ostensibly, gradually reduced. **[135]**

On April 27, the site "Russian House" had published an article by I.Shamir, which asserted that the scandals surrounding the ROC, the author called them "an attack on the church", were planned by Jews. "Spirit of Judaism continues to struggle with the spirit of Orthodoxy, as in the days of the " Sermon on Law and Grace". It extols the rich and powerful, denies the right of the majority to decide their own destiny"- wrote Shamir, presenting his version of "world Jewish conspiracy", this time - anti-Christian, as if seeking to replace Christianity with the "cult of the Holocaust", invented by Shamir. [\[136\]](#)

On April 29, newspaper "Ural worker" published an article by **Yu. Ovodov (Ю.Оводов)** "Born in Auschwitz," in which, citing the opinion of Associate Professor of Russian History Urals Federal University **Y.Velichko (Ю. Величко)**, he repeated anti-Semitic legend of Jewish units that fought on the side of Hitler. [\[137\]](#)

In addition, there were publications on other topics. In early April, channel REN-TV had shown a movie "Secret Society. Masons" from the cycle "Strange deed" («Странное дело»), which uncritically reproduced the traditional clichés about "Masonic conspiracy". The film also sounded the assertion that the Jews in ancient times worshiped the god Moloch, and brought him human sacrifices. It was followed by a phrase "Some of these customs have survived to the present time," which could be easily understood as a veiled "blood libel".

On April 19, nationalist A.Sevastyanov (А.Севастьянов) published on the website APN an article "Apology of intelligentsia", that repeated the classic thesis of Russian anti-Semites that the revolution in 1917 was made by Jews, since the left-wing parties, allegedly, "were all non-Russian in their leadership". Those who could not be attributed to the Jews, on these grounds (Kerensky), he declared, "puppets of the Jews". Sevastyanov also argued that in 1917-1937 and 1993-1999 in the USSR (and Russia, respectively) there was a kind of "Jewish domination". [\[138\]](#)

Speaking at the Finam FM radio on April 23, a nationalist **V.Kralin (В.Кралин)** demagogically talked about the existing "Caucasian tribute" and a desire of residents of the national republics "to be parasites". [\[139\]](#) He reiterated these points, speaking on April 28, in the program of R.Попков (**Р.Попков**) "RESET.PEREZAGRUZKA", saying that Caucasians allegedly do not want to work and "prefer to be fed at the expense of Russians and Russia". V.Kralin called to "not feed the Caucasus." "Let him earn his daily bread by his own sweat - not by robbery, but by labor," - he was saying pathetically. Kralin also voiced the old ideas of nationalists to permit Russian troops to organize self-defense (which legalizes various paramilitary groups - *notes by Author.*) and keep donations sent to the regions of North Caucasus Federal District exclusively for Russians, thus putting the rest in the position of second-class. [\[140\]](#)

On April 29, the site of the Moscow parish of the ROCA - Russian Orthodox Church Abroad (РПЦЗ) published a reprint of articles of B.Bashilov (Б.Башилов), who fought in the so-called "Kaminski Brigade", under the pretentious name "The Truth about the Kaminsky Brigade". In this article the so-called "Russian Liberation People's Army" (RON) [\[141\]](#) had been pictured as a kind of "third force" that tried to work against the Bolsheviks and the Nazis, and was a "truly national army." As is typical - the atrocities RONA were not mentioned. [\[142\]](#)

Заклучение Conclusion

The end of the month is signified by almost complete cessation of large-scale cooperation between nationalists and non-system opposition. However, this does not mean that such cooperation could not be started again.

We are also seeing a gradual increase in the number of attacks and their victims that is continuing for a second month (it is approaching, the numbers of 2010, leaving far away the data from 2011). This suggests what seems to be a new trend - the rise in xenophobia. Growth of xenophobia is promoted by activation of the so-called anti-Putin opposition protests, where 50% are Nationalists and Communists; also protesters are using their rhetoric and nationalist slogans.

Another trend was a reduction of the number of people convicted for crimes motivated by xenophobia at an increase, noted above, in the number of crimes themselves. Quite possibly, this was the result of the government on a wave of protests and demands of the nationalist opposition to repeal Art. 282 [143], do not risk to enforce this article more actively against the extremists, some returning to the practice of condemning criminals on milder articles (e.g., disorderly conduct, rather than art. 282). If so, this trend could not but disturb the human rights advocates.

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[2] <http://polit.ru/news/2012/04/26/antigay/>

[3] <http://www.uralinform.ru/news/politics/150083-sredneuralskie-gei-ugrojayut-demographicheskim-planam-chinovnikov/> ([3] <http://www.uralinform.ru/news/politics/150083-Gays-of-Sredneuralsk-pose-a-danger-to-demographic-plans-of-officials/>)

[4] <http://www.ria.ru/society/20120402/615605690.html>

[5] http://www.vedomosti.ru/politics/news/1671340/mosgorduma_hochet_zapretit_propagandu_lyu_byh_seksualnyh#ixzz1ss4izwGP (/mosgorduma_wants_to_ban_propaganda_of_any_sexual)

[6] <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/04/10-23275.htm>

[7] <http://vk.com/event37387256>

[8] <http://www.ridus.ru/news/29751>,
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[9] <http://www.nr2.ru/northwest/381034.html>

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[13] <http://kp.ru/daily/25863.4/2829494>

- [14] <http://avtonom.org/news/right-wing-provocations-in-Ufa>
- [15] <http://www.interfax.ru/society/news.asp?id=242137>
- [16] <http://zelhome.ru/novosti/32160> (*news*)
- [17] <http://www.kubantv.ru/accident/v-anape-gruppa-kavkazitsev-napala-na-uchastnikov-probezhki/> (*in-Anapa-a-group-of-Caucasians-attacked-members-of-the-run*)
- [18] <http://www.apn.ru/publications/article26356.htm>
- [19] <http://www.kuban.aif.ru/society/news/51996>
- [20] <http://procrf.ru/news/33841-in-regard-to-officials.html>
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- [22] <http://kp.ru/online/news/1129817>
- [23] www.regnum.ru/news/polit/1519447.html
- [24] <http://www.interfax-russia.ru/FarEast/news.asp?id=308256&sec=1671>
- [25] <http://www.rosbalt.ru/piter/2012/04/20/972163.html>
- [26] <http://procrf.ru/news/36412-posle-vmeshatelstva-prokuraturyi-na.html> (*36412-after-intervention-of-prosecutors-office*)
- [27] <http://www.yugopolis.ru/news/incidents/2012/04/12/32938/proisshestviya-pravoslavie> (*incidents-orthodoxy*)
- [28] <http://kp.ru/online/news/1128807/>
- [29] <http://rpczmoskva.org.ru/prihodskaya-zhizn/pogrom-v-pasxalnuyu-noch.html#more-11316> (*/parish-life/mayhem-on-Easter-night*)
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[96] <http://www.dpni.org/articles/vazhnoe/30740/> (*vaznoe – important*)

[97] <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1488503.html#comments>

[98] <http://www.memo.ru/d/3401.html>

[99] Advocacy for the rights of nationalists - *notes Ed.*

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[104] <http://sinn-fein-front.livejournal.com/95483.html>

[105] <http://rod-ru.livejournal.com/703203.html>, <http://rod-pravo.livejournal.com/59663.html>

[106] <http://rod-pravo.livejournal.com/59663.html>

[107] <http://rusplatforma.org/novosti/news2862>

[108] <http://www.church.by/resource/Dir0301/Dir0302/2012/Page4290.html>

[109] <http://news.mail.ru/society/8659269/?frommail=1>

[110] <http://sib.fm/news/2012/04/06/mitropolit-pozhalovalsja-mehru-novosibirska-na-izvrashhenija>

(/2012/04/06/a-metropolitan-complained-to-mayor-of-novosibirsk-about-"perversion")

[111] <http://maxim-efimov.livejournal.com/83603.html#comments>

[112] <http://wciom.ru/index.php?id=459&uid=112690>

[113] <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45200>

[114] <http://moral>

law.ru/publ/vseobshhij_perechen_agressivnykh_antikhristianskikh_ksenofobov_i_navetchikov_obshhestvennyj_komitet_po_pravam_cheloveka_redakcija_ot_22_04_2012/40-1-0-194

(/"Universal list of anti-Christian xenophobes and aggressive slanderers" as amended on April 22, 2012/)

- [115] http://ruskline.ru/news_rl/2012/04/25/chem_otvetit_vlast_na_podderzhku_millionov_pravoslavnyh_grazhdan/
(/2012/04/25/what_was_a_responce_of_the_government_to_support_of_millions_of_orthodox_citizens/)
- [116] <http://www.islamnews.ru/news-125211.html>
- [117] <http://www.nr2.ru/society/384284.html>
- [118] <http://www.gazeta.ru/social/2012/04/02/4118837.shtml>
- [119] http://sib.fm/news/2012/04/05/gei-vyshli-na-odinocnyye-pikety-v-centre-novosibirskaya?fb_ref=.T31598YzXBw.like&fb_source=home_multiline
(/2012/04/05/gays-conducted-pickets-in-the-center-of-novosibirsk?)
- [120] <http://ru.salamnews.org/ru/news/read/127107/pubiystvo-metina-mextieva-pobudilo-rossiyskix-obsh>
(/127107/a-killing-of-metin-mextiev-made-russian-public-figures)
- [121] <http://obvesti.ru/news/yunye-politologi-vystupili-protiv-yekstremizma.html>
(/news/young-politicians-spoke-out-against-ekstremizm)
- [122] <http://sakhlinmedia.ru/news/island/09.04.2012/199969/quot-den-tolerantnosti-quot-proshel-v-sahalinskom-kraevedcheskom-muzee.html>
(/09.04.2012/199969/quot-day-of-tolerance-quot-proshel-in-sahalinsk-regional-museum)
- [123] <http://www.grozny-inform.ru/main.mhtml?Part=11&PubID=3314>
- [124] http://tvrain.ru/teleshov/the_experiment_was_the_rain/den_borby_s_rasizmom_v_rossiyskom_futbole_20_aprelya-235286/#top
(/the_experiment_was_the_rain/a_day_of_fight_against_rasism_in_russian_football_april_20-235286)
- [125] http://www.yabloko.ru/regnews/Moscow/2012/04/21_1
- [126] <http://www.kavkaz-uzel.ru/articles/205552/>
- [127] <http://kinote.info/articles/7180-v-moskve-s-uspekhom-proshel-lgbt-kinofestival-bok-o-bok>
(7180-in-moscow- lgbt-film-festival-side-by-side-had-passed-successfully)
- [128] *Under the letter "E" refers to units of Russian law enforcement agencies to combat extremism.*
- [129] <http://kremlin.ru/transcripts/15170>
- [130] <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/04/08-23260.htm>
- [131] <http://www.rosbalt.ru/piter/2012/04/08/967143.html>

[132] <http://www.aif.ru/politics/article/50921>

[133] <http://www.aif.ru/politics/article/50918>

[134] <http://www.itogi.ru/chto/2012/15/176581.html>

[135] <http://www.rusimperia.info/catalog/1732.html>

[136] <http://www.rusdom.ru/node/4936>

[137] <http://газета-уральский-рабочий.рф/society/4420/>
(//newspaper-ural-worker.rf/society/4420/)

[138] <http://www.apn.ru/publications/article26394.htm>

[139] <http://finam.fm/archive-view/5944/2/>, <http://finam.fm/archive-view/5944/3/>

[140] <http://tor85.livejournal.com/2078909.html#comments>

[141] *The 29th SS Grenadier Division "RONA" (1st Russian) (Germ..29. Waffen-Grenadier-Division der SS "RONA" (russische Nr. 1). - Notes Ed.*

[142] <http://rpczmoskva.org.ru/istoriya/boris-bashilov-pravda-o-brigade-kaminskogo.html>
(/history/boris-bashilov-true-about-kaminski-brigade)

[143] *Art. 282 - inciting hatred or enmity, as well as humiliation of human dignity on the basis of gender, race, nationality, language, origin, religion, as well as membership of a particular social group, committed publicly or with the media - Notes Ed.*

2. UKRAINE

Introduction

April 2012 in Ukraine was extremely tense. The most shocking can be called events in Dnepropetrovsk. This act of terror in the city center, which affected 29 people and killed a businessman well-known in the city, the author of idea and implementer of the project of the world's largest Jewish center "Menorah", the founder and owner of several construction companies, Gennadiy Ilch Axelrod (Геннадий Ильич Аксельрод).

There should be noted activation of right-wing forces prior to the election of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Since the party conventions of the main political forces are scheduled for June-July of this year, now the preparation process for them is on the way. Also, Ukraine is waiting for a Holiday on May 9, which last year passed with unprecedented boldness on the part of neo-Nazis.

The activities of government

On April 5, Department of Cultural Heritage and cultural values of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine on the territory of the National Kiev-Pechersk Historical and Cultural Reserve held an extended meeting of the Presidium of the Scientific-Methodological Council for the Protection of Cultural Heritage, on which pre-project documentation for construction of the memorial museum of the victims' Babi Yar was reviewed and approved".

The developer of the museum is a creative architectural workshop "L. Skorik" (Director - Larysa Skoryk (Лариса Скорик)) and Concept of the National Historical Memorial Park "Babi Yar", that is turn developed by a State Enterprise "Ukrainian Scientific-methodical and experimental data center of architectural heritage" (Director Tatiana Manifasova (Татьяна Манифасова)), the site of the reserve "Babi Yar". [\[1\]](#)

On April 12, People's deputy of Ukraine Yevhen Tsarkov (Communist Party) (Евгений Царьков (Компартия)) appealed to the Verkhovna Rada with a demand to deal with neo-fascist and man-made threat posed by the conversion of "Werewolf" (near Vinnitsa). "Stavka is steadily day by day transformed into a hotbed of neo-Nazism. Tourists are told about the life of Hitler and Eva Braun. At the entrance to the museum is now hanging Nazi sign," - said in a statement. Moreover, there appear an increasing number of Nazi attributes: books and CDs are being sold, popularizing the chief Nazi war criminal Adolf Hitler. At the same time on the reserve are unauthorized work is carried out. A portion of the land is covered with asphalt to make it impossible to shoot from the air work that is conducted under ground. [\[2\]](#)

On April 19, was the first meeting of the Commission's Public Council of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine on issues of cultural heritage and cultural values (Chairman - Kozhushko B.V. (Кожушко Б.В.)). Commission did not support the allocation of the hall in Museum of Ukrainian History for presentation of exhibits on the history and culture of national minorities, as well as the construction of a the National Historical-Memorial Reserve "Babi Yar" monument to the victims of pogroms.

The activities of regional authorities

Lviv City Council decided to ban the Bolshevik and Nazi symbols. This was decided at the meeting of the City Council on April 26. «За» проголосовали 74 депутата из 90. 74 deputies of

90 voted "YES". The proposal to accept the decision was put forward by the deputy of Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" («Всеукраинское Объединение «Свобода») Yuri Mihalchishin (Юрий Михальчишин). According to him the other day he learned that the decision to ban the Bolshevik and Nazi symbols, adopted last year was reversed by Galitsky district court Lviv at the request of the prosecutor's office. "Please support this project, taking into account last year's events on May 9 in Lviv. We must take a resolute political decision: Lviv is not a place for flags of Holodomor (famine) and swastikas,"- said Yuri Mihalchishin. The text of the decision prohibits "the use of communist and Nazi symbols and symbols of the USSR on the territory of Lviv, in particular, on the buildings of government agencies and municipal enterprises in Lviv, as well as during mass events". [3]

After the terrorist attacks in Dnepropetrovsk (29 victims) panic did not subside. The city center is completely blocked; places of explosion are cordoned off. Mobile communications is almost completely disabled. The airports are closed; all the train stations are checked. The city introduced increased security measures. On April 29, President of Ukraine was planning to come to Dnepropetrovsk. Investigators and experts, employees of Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Security Service of Ukraine (СБУ) and Prosecutor's Office operate in the city. According to political scientist Basil Stoyakin (Василий Стоякин), the cause of explosions in Dnepropetrovsk could be aggravated confrontation between the Tatar and Jewish business groups. These explosions occurred a short time after the murder of Gennady Axelrod. [4]

Judiciary

On April 18, Kiev Administrative Court of Appeal dismissed the appeal of the leader of progressive socialists Natalia Vitrenko (Наталья Витренко) asking to invalidate and revoke Presidential Decree N 75/2010 of 28.1.2010 on the celebration of members of nationalist organizations of the Central Council to the Association of Ukrainian Nationalists - Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA) and the military forces, which was attended by Ukrainian nationalists (this includes - Battalions "Roland", "Nachtigall", SS division "Galichina" (СС «Галичина»), "shutsbatalions"(шутцбатальоны), security police, CD, etc.) as fighters for Ukrainian independence. [5]

The elections and the parliamentary opposition

Not all supporters of Yulia Tymoshenko (Юлия Тимошенко) want her to be quickly released from prison, and the power is no less concerned about the state of her health than the West. Such is an opinion voiced in an exclusive commentary to "Bagnet" by a political scientist, head of the Center for Applied Political Studies "Penta" Volodymyr Fesenko («Пента» Владимир Фесенко). According to him formally to members of the Yulia Tymoshenko Bloc (BYT) (БЮТ), of course, is "very important that the Yulia Tymoshenko became free, that she was healthy, because without her there is no future for the "Fatherland" («Батьківщина»). As noted by the expert, for the majority of the members of the "Fatherland", Arseniy Yatseniuk (Арсений Яценюк) is a stranger, "with him, they do not see the future for their political power." At the same time, Arseniy Yatseniuk himself can have an objective interest for Yulia Tymoshenko to remain in isolation from the political process, since her release will destroy his plans and claims to be the single opposition candidate in presidential elections. [6]

As a result of increasing internal strife, surrounded by the President, the Cabinet of Ministers "the heads may fly again". The head of state had replaced a Minister of Environment and Natural Resources. Instead of Nicholas Zlochevsky, Eduard Stavitsky was appointed head of office. Political analysts say that it is a confirmation of a certain pattern - more and more people close to

the President are entering the government. According to the publication "The Mirror of the week" («Зеркало недели»), Secretary of National Security and Defence Council (NSDC) (СНБО), Andriy Klyuyev (Андрей Ключев) will be appointed head of the headquarters of the Party of Regions during parliamentary elections. Soon he plans to go on vacation. However, the ideology of the campaign will be led by Boris Kolesnikov (Борис Колесников), and most of the election campaign - by Sergey Tihirko (Сергей Тигипко), the newspaper said. List of Party of Regions is likely to be lead by the Prime Minister Mykola Azarov (Николай Азаров).

Against the background of activation of the National Association of Ukrainian extremists (VO) "Svoboda" («Свобода»), there is a growing conflict between the nationalists and the National Democrats, as well as those close to those parties. This, in particular, is referenced by the newspaper "Day" (04/05/2012), which received an open letter from leaders of the Committee of resistance to dictatorship. The letter, in particular, have signed by the editor in chief of the independent cultural magazine "Q" («Й») Taras Wozniak (Тарас Возняк), a leading channel TVi, reporter, columnist of the magazine "Ukrainian Week" Yuri Makarov («Украинская неделя» Юрий Макаров), political analyst Ostar Krivdik (Остап Кривдик), a representative of the Ukrainian Diaspora in Canada and the United States Eugene Magda (Евгений Магда).

There were about forty people. All of them that the committee has to stop all cooperation with the VO "Svoboda" which is a fundamentally anti-liberal party, that often, frankly and unequivocally denied the key political and economic liberties, - the letter said, - Representatives of "Svoboda" often present themselves in the media as tolerant Democrats. However, many signs indicate that the party's fundamental beliefs are distinguished by intolerance towards minorities and a desire to form an exclusive ethnocracy.

"Svoboda" claims that it is a pro-European party. But its ethnocentric and homophobic world-view is in direct contradiction to the principles on which European integration is based. "Svoboda" states that it is typically a European party. However, it belongs to the ultra-nationalist alliance, the European movement, which includes some of the most extremist right-wing Parties of the European Union, that cause embarrassment and shame the majority of Europeans. [7]

Statements and statements of officials

On April 11. Party of Regions believes that the Ukrainians could lose their native language as a result of the deeds of nationalists. This was stated by MP from the Party of Regions fraction Olena Bondarenko (Елена Бондаренко), speaking about the situation surrounding the duplication of foreign films into Ukrainian. "We will lose the Ukrainian language... through the introduction of draconian mandatory quotas, which become impossible to fulfill. This will be the time when we will lose the Ukrainian language", - noted Bondarenko. According to Party of Regions MP, "nobody probably does more harm than Ukrainian nationalist who screams about his love for homeland, and already had loved it to death work". [8]

On April 25. The right-wing "Svoboda" does not hide the fact that they are preparing scuffle on May 9. "Last year's provocations, arranged by visiting loafers with the assistance of the central government and "valiant police", encourage us to once again be ready to defend the honor of their ancestors. Those who try to abuse the city, our history, will no doubt, receive an adequate response," - said the deputy of "Svoboda" at the Lviv City Council Andrew Khomitsky (Андрей Хомицкий). [9]

From **April 25 to April 26** Kiev hosted an interfaith forum at the conference "Towards Change - the importance of religion in the modern world. Worship in democracy and secular society". The forum represented the views of prominent religious and community leaders from around the world. Thematic sessions were held, including a panel with the Patriarch of Jerusalem Theophilos III (Феофил III); famous hip-hop artist Shyne (Шайн) that successfully combines a career in music with the life style of an ultra-Orthodox Jew, chairman of the Spiritual Board of Muslims of Russia Nafigulf Ashirov (Нафигула Аширов); Don'ed Lama (Донъед-Лама), former Secretary-General Council of Europe Walter Schwimmer (Вальтер Швиммер), CNN producer Izzy Lemberg, (Иззи Лемберг) and others. Forum organized by Ukrainian Jewish Committee A.Feldman (А.Фельдман). A. Feldman called to assign to Metropolitan Sheptytsky the title of "Righteous Among the Nations". The Forum called for religious leaders to expand their activities beyond the churches and to help solve social problems. In particular, help to address the problems of National Historical Memorial Park "Babi Yar". **[10]**

The reflection of the problems in monitoring the activities of civil society

On April 2, in Kiev, President of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists held a meeting with youth activists of the party. Representatives of 19 regional organizations of the Congress came to the capital, each of them brought their proposals to strengthen the organization and improve work of the Party with young people. For several hours, there was a frank discussion and exchange of opinions and plans between the party leadership and the young activists. **[11]**

More than 120 organizations of national and linguistic minorities and cultural communities of Ukraine sent an open letter to the OSCE Secretary General Lamberto Zannier, the Office for Democratic Institutions and Human Rights in Warsaw, the Secretary General of the Council of Europe Thorbjørn Jagland (Турбьёрн Яглан), with an open letter to the initiation of dismissal from his Position the OSCE High Commissioner on National Minorities Knut Vollebaek (Кнут Воллебек), regarding the system and consistent failure to take measures to protect the rights and interests of ethnic minorities in Ukraine, political dependence and bias, participation in the processes of violation of rights of national minorities in Ukraine.

On April 9, Congress of National Communities of Ukraine issued a statement of its own, the essence of which lies in the fact that: position expressed in the letter is not consolidated and does not reflect the views of all non-governmental organizations of national minorities of Ukraine, the issues raised in the letter has never been the subject of joint discussion and are not a reflection of the current overall position, we believe that language of threats and ultimatums is not acceptable in a relationship between the national communities of Ukraine and the OSCE, and we express our continued respect to Knut Vollebaek, high commissioner, an experienced diplomat who has worked hard to resolve national issues in contemporary Europe. (Unsigned) **[12]**

On April 23, there was a **Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (CUN) (КУН)**. In Kiev, the National Union of Writers of Ukraine held a presentation of the first two volumes of the most complete new edition of the classic works of Ukrainian Nazi Dmitry Dontsov (Дмитрий Донцов). A researcher, candidate of philological sciences, professor Drohobych State Pedagogical University, named after Ivan Franko (Иван Франко), editor and compiler of books Oleg Bagan (Олег Баган) introduced a new editions of D.Dontsov in the capital. An event, organized by the CUN, was attended by representatives of the nationalist parties, academics, activists of the Congress, residents of Kiev. Head of the Secretariat of General Cable Congress

Vladimir Man'ko (Владимир Манько), in his speech stressed the relevance of ideas of Dmitry Dontsov for modern Ukraine. [13]

On April 19, in Kiev, House of Writers' hosted a presentation of the book by Lesia Hrapliiva-Krysa (Леся Храплива-Крыса) "in the darkness". The book by a well-known writer and journalist, published in the project "Library". It is a publication of the magazine "Boristen" on the initiative of the chief-editor of this magazine Fidel Sukhonos (Фидель Сухонос), consists of individual essays, which tell of the struggle of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army against the Soviet occupation regime. Speaking at the presentation, Candidate in Historical Sciences, a member of the Kiev city committee of VO "Svoboda" E. Kostyuk (Е. Костюк) said that this book reveals the heroic pages of the liberation struggle of the XX century. [14]

From **April 20 to April 22** Kiev City Division of the Youth Congress Nationalist held a camp trip, "Reid 2012". The camp's location is in a small area of Kanev Mountains - Trakhtemyrov, which is also called the soul of the Cossacks. The area is unique, phenomenal and is probably one of the few places in Ukraine, where there is a breath of past eras, generations. Participants of the "Reid 2012" visited the grave with a stone cross of Cossack Ivan Muha (Иван Муха), the remains of the cave temple, poplar, in the form of a trident and other unique monuments. [15]

In the Carpathian nationalist and non-governmental organizations have created a Coordination Center of Ukrainian Nationalists. According to the participants of association, "this is a real beginning of the unification process of nationalists in Ukraine, which was not observed even from the notorious split in 1940."

They argue that the center "will not form a single party", but will become "an organized nationalist movement", which will defend the Ukrainian interests, the information space, political and economic independence of Ukraine. Coordination Center intends to co-coordinate OUN, OUN (b), CUN (ОУН, ОУН (б), КУН), Ukrainian National Assembly - Ukrainian National Self-Defense (UNA-UNSD) (УНА-УНСО), the Ukrainian League of Ukrainian women (UNWLA) (БЛУЖ), the All-Ukrainian Society of Political Prisoners and the Repressed, the Union of Ukrainian Youth in Ukraine, and youth NGO "Osmomysla". In late May, the Coordination Center of the Ukrainian nationalists plans to hold its conference in Kiev. [16]

On April 9, there was a meeting of the Crimea Interreligious Council (CIS) (МКС) - "Peace - a gift from God", which examined the current issues of the CIS and work planned for 2012. This year marks the 20th anniversary of CIS activity. The third issue was review and signing by the Crimea Interreligious Council of an appeal "Peace - a gift from God", to the chairman of the State Registration Service of Ukraine concerning state registration of religious organizations as well because the present time the law has a vacuum in this regard. [17]

The laying of wreaths followed by the performance of the hymn. From the Jewish leaders, there was only the chairman of the All-Ukrainian Association of Jews - Former Prisoners of concentration camps and ghettos, Boris Zabarko (Борис Забарко). The others were probably not informed. [18]

Mass protests

On April 4, in Sevastopol kicked off an auto rally through the cities of Ukraine, Belarus and Russia. On May 9, it must bring to Moscow a huge copy of the "Victory Banner". Last year a

similar event ended with fights and shootings. Before the start of the rally, a red flag was presented on the main square of Sevastopol at a memorial in honor of the city's defenders. The initiator of the rally was a Crimean political movement "Russian Unity" («Русское единство»). According to organizers, the project has supported the State Duma, the Federal agency "Rossotrudnichestvo", party "Russian bloc" and the union of veterans of all wars "Fighting brotherhood" («Боевое братство»). The project is doing a great outreach to prevent the outrages, which took place a year ago in Lviv. [\[19\]](#)

On April 5, a Jewish community (from the Brodsky synagogue, chairman of the community, Alexander Levin (Александр Левин) held a rally on the 44-B street named after Bohdan Khmelnytsky (Богдан Хмельницкий) near the building of the Economic Court of Kiev. A rally protested against raider attack by Kiev City State Administration on land allocated for construction of Community Center near the metro station "Vokzal'naya" in front of South Train Station exit. This community center has been designed for Jews of all ages, for young people and others, for everyone who wants to connect to Judaism. [\[20\]](#) **On April 8**, at a meeting of the Kiev division of organization "B'nai B'rith", the president of the Jewish Forum of Ukraine A.I. Monastyrskiy (А.И. Монастырский) reported that A. Levin was involved in the destruction of the house where Sholem Aleichem (Шолом-Алейхем) had lived, and the area in respect of which Levin organized a protest, was not supposed to be used to build the Community center, but a business center.

On April 9, in Kirovograd, resident members of VO "Svoboda" disrupted a presentation of the book by Vladimir Kornilov (Владимир Корнилов), "Donetsk-Krivoy Rog Republica: dream that was shot". Kornilov intended to present his book in the room of the library named after Chizhevskiy (Чижевский) with the assistance of local government. On entering the hall where the presentation was to take place, the Nationalists began chanting slogans: "Down with the occupation of Moscow, Down with Moscow lackeys," "Down with the fascists, Down with separatists", "Ukraine - is the only one!" "Kiev - a Ukrainian city!" [\[21\]](#)

On April 11, Kiev City Division of All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" has joined the rally in support of "Andreyevskiy Spusk". The action was held as a sign of protest that a day before the construction company of Akhmetov (Ахметов) has destroyed several old houses in one of the most picturesque places in Kiev. During the protest several hundred people clashed with the staff of "Berkut". In the middle of the crowd was poured a pile of rubble left over from destroyed houses. Periodically, more and more people came to replenish the pile of bricks, boards and other debris. [\[22\]](#)

On April 12, Studio "Ledomene", which received a large profit for the dubbing of Russian films, organized a picket in front of the Government of Ukraine. The protesters were holding placards: "I want to watch movies in the Ukrainian language," "Hands off the Ukrainian-dub!". Hollering appeals to defend the studio "Ledomene", they tried to force the government to respond to their demands, the abolition of decree № 168 "On Amendments to the Regulations of the State Certificate for dissemination and demonstration of Ukrainian films" which abolished the requirement for compulsory dubbing or sound film on Ukrainian territory. [\[23\]](#)

On April 12, during the meeting of the Chairman of the VO "Svoboda" Oleg Tyahnybok with the townspeople in front of the entrance to Odessa Film Studio (French Boulevard, 33), an organized a group of 50-70 people had committed a number of actions. The above-mentioned group of people trying to disrupt the meeting, under the flags of Russia, Israel, the Communist Party of Ukraine, "Russian Unity," "Watch", several times tried to break into the studio space, but was stopped by the efforts of supporters, party members and police officers. Also, a crane

has been fitted to the studio, the crane by which they hung a mannequin from the tree, calling this action an "execution of Bandera". The police officers had done nothing about it. [24]

On April 13, on the day of the 100th anniversary of the first "Plast" oath in the Ivano-Frankivsk, the monument to Plastun was officially opened and dedicated. As the chairman of the regional council, formation Senior Alexander Sich (Александр Сыч) had noted, the world has many monuments to scouts, but there is no separate monument to Ukrainian national organization "Plast". "In Ukraine there was no monument to the outstanding scouts who have shown loyalty to Stepan Bandera, Roman Shukhevych (Степан Бандера, Роман Шухевич) and others," - said Sich. He also expressed the opinion that "our state will be Ukrainian when the President of Ukraine will be a graduate of "Plast". [25]

On April 17, in the ravine Gurby (village Bederazh in Zdolbunovskaya, Rovno region) members of VO "Svoboda" participated in a memorial service for soldiers fallen in a battle of UPA with the troops of the NKVD (1944), as well as the theatrical action. This place was one of the largest-scale such battle in Rovno region.

On April 18, Uman city organization of the All-Ukrainian union of VO "Svoboda", Cherkassy Regional Center of Youth Public Organization "Falcon" and VMOO "Svoboda of Students" with the support of the Council of NGOs held a torch "Koliivshchina march against social oppression," and paid tribute to Haidamaks - fighters for social and national justice. More than fifty residents of Uman, in particular members of the Uman city organization of VO "Svoboda", branch of "Falcon" and patriotic residents of the city, marched along the main streets of Uman with a loud beating of drums. They carried the Cross of Koliivshchina to the monument to Ivan Gonta and Maxim Zaliznyak (Иван Гонга и Максим Зализняк). The nationalists were carrying torches and banners: "In the meantime, Haidamaks sanctified the knives ", "We have nothing to lose but our chains", "And a new the fire will blow from "Holodniy Yar", "This is our city," "Our Country - Our Terms!". Members of VO "Svoboda" and members of the " Falcon" pronounced slogans in honor of the Haidamaks and against social oppression: "Koliivshchina", "Revolution", "Gonta will come - things will be put in order", "Ukraine without serfs! Ukraine without masters", "Down with the oligarchs - freedom to the people", "When we clean up the power - there would be in Order!", and others. At the rally, which took place near the memorial stone at the site of the monument to Ivan Gonta and Maxim Zaliznyak. [26]

On April 19, in Kiev, City Organization of All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" held a picket of the State Agency of Ukraine regarding movie industry with the requirement to prohibit the release in Ukraine of the Russian film "Match". During the campaign members of VO "Svoboda" were holding banners reading "No - to Moscow's propaganda", "The match of death or the match of lies?", "Down with Russian imperialism!", etc. Protesters were demanding the prohibition of issuing State registration for this and similar tapes. The organizers of the action said that if the State agency of the movie industry will not listen to the demands of "Svoboda", the nationalists would have to take other action against the release of the movie. [27] The film "Match" is dedicated to the famous "Match of death" [28] in 1942 in Kiev.

5. Hate Crimes

On April 8, at night, near the Bessarabka Market an unknown attacked a young Jew Alexander Goncharov (Александр Гончаров) (the Hebrew name is Aaron), 25 years old - a student at Kiev's Yeshiva at Brodsky synagogue. After this, young man did not return to the synagogue. Ukraine's Chief Rabbi Moshe Asman (Моше Асман), and Yeshiva students were looking for him for more than a day. In the morning with great difficulty they managed to find him. A young

man was in a city hospital № 17 in a critical condition. His head was broken, and his face was disfigured and mutilated. The boy was placed in intensive care; his condition was assessed as very severe. Later Goncharov was moved to Israel. His condition is improving. [29]

On April 11, V. Likhachev (В. Лихачев) said: "Even in a cursory glance at the real picture of what is happening in the area of hate crimes is striking that quite inadequate attention is paid to anti-Semitism, which poses no real threat of a major Jewish community of Ukraine as a whole and each individual Jew in particular..."

This is not the first attempt by V.Lihachev who never spoke against a specific anti-Semite (including the Interregional Academy of Personnel Management), to downplay anti-Semitism in Ukraine, despite the known facts of anti-Semitic publications, abuse, graffiti and the connivance of the authorities. The inadequacy of the Likhachev's position is evident compared with the reaction of President of Ukraine "According to the news agency UNIAN, in press service of the President, the President noted that he is deeply disturbed by the fact of attack on student Aaron Goncharov, a student at Kiev's Yeshiva at Brodsky synagogue. In this regard, Viktor Yanukovich (В.Янукович) demands from law enforcement to immediately find the perpetrators and bring them to justice. "This fact should stir up all the layers of Ukrainian society. Tolerance for people of different faiths and nationalities has always been a great achievement of our society. And we must do everything to keep this treasure", - said the President. [30]

On April 20, in Kiev, on the birthday of Adolf Hitler, six neo-Nazis attacked the Left activist Andrei Movchan (Андрей Мовчан). "They attacked from behind, beating and kicking with hands and feet. Fortunately, I managed to stay on my feet, and my Ukrainian body is not affected. It seems that one of them even had the brass knuckles, because the first thing I saw a few seconds after they escaped, was a stream of blood from my head", - says Movchan on his page on Facebook. At this time, Movchan was supposed to give interview to TV channel "Inter". During the attack, TV people were just 50 meters from him, but the operator did not have time to record the attack, only to photograph a broken head of the victim. Now an activist is in the hospital. Later on the website of the movement "Pryama diya", of which Movchan is a member, there were photographs of three of the attackers , whom witnesses were able to identify. Presumably, these were football fans and activists of VO "Svoboda", in particular, Dmitry Ivashchenko and people with nicknames Nazar and Refrigerator (Дмитрий Иващенко и люди с кличками Назар и Холодильник). [31]

Vandalism in relation to the monuments

On April 4, Chairman of the Association of Jewish Organizations and Communities of Crimea Anatoly Gendin (Анатолий Гендин) reported that the monument to the victims of the Holocaust has been restored after the desecration. Memorial is located on the crossroads at the entrance to Feodosia and is regularly attacked by vandals. At this time, city services quickly responded, the Security Service of Ukraine's Autonomous Republic of Crimea joined forces, and the monument was restored. But most interesting is that the police called the director of Feodosia Hased and asked with surprise, why Hased complains about vandalism if the monument is all right? And indeed, today, with the monument's all right, but the photo clearly shows its state: after the act of vandalism, and today", - said Anatoly Gendin. [32]

On April 6, on the eve of the major Jewish holiday - Passover, unknown attackers burned the Jewish cemetery of Kherson. According to witnesses, in a few seconds over the entire territory of the cemetery grew up a pillar of flame of height of about five feet ... the fire affected many graves, several obelisks had cracked from heat, all vegetation was burnt to ashes. All the bushes

turned into charred black. According to Chief of Territorial Administration Ministry of Emergencies in Kherson region Vitaly Kropivnitskiy (Віталій Кропивницький), at the cemetery burned area of about 700 m². MOE considers arson by an "an unidentified person" as the most likely cause of ignition. And arson was focused and prepared, since a huge fire broke out overnight in the vast territory. According to [site of Kherson](#), residents of private houses adjacent to the Jewish cemetery say that it is not the first act of vandalism. Every year, members of the Jewish community in the city each year spends working Saturdays (subbotnik) at the cemetery and remove the accumulated debris, but accomplishment and security require much more money, which the NGO Jewish community does not have. Unfortunately, acts of vandalism against Jewish sites and shrines are not uncommon. And they are often "timed to" the religious Jewish festivals. **[33]**

On April 20, in Lviv region broke another scandal around the Soviet monument. This time, members of the town of Turka distinguished themselves. It turned out, memorial to Soviet soldiers have long been an eyesore for them. At a regular session of City Council, 24 of the 30 deputies voted for the demolition of the monument. The issue has been brewing for a long time - reveals of the initiators of this decision Ruslan Shiyun (Руслан Шиян). - We believe that the dead should rest in the cemeteries, and in the center of the city there shall be parks, gardens and museums. Besides who is buried there, and whether anyone is buried it at all - is unclear. There was no the front line here, there were never fights ... Meticulous MPs even appealed to the Society of Victims of War "Memory" with the request to investigate the mass grave. And if it turns out that soldiers of the Soviet army were really buried there - to exhume the remains and rebury them in the cemetery. **[34]**

On April 24. Common grave - the so-called "memory field", where lie the remains of more than 14,000 Jews and Krymchaks shot by the Nazis in December 1941 - is located 10 km from Simferopol, near the village of Trudovoye. What unknown vandals created, with the memorial was discovered accidentally by representatives of national communities, which on Sunday, April 24 were going to plant an Alley memory there. Mass grave torn, scattered throughout the human bones and fragments of skulls ... And all this scum did a few days after the 68th anniversary of the liberation of Simferopol by the Nazis, which the city celebrated at April 13. **[35]**

Mass grave torn, scattered throughout the human bones and fragments of skulls ... And all this scum did a few days after the 68th anniversary of the liberation of Simferopol by the Nazis, which said the city April 13

Brief Summary

Right-wing forces are gaining momentum before the elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. In addition to participation in the CSD (Committee of resistance to dictatorship), which includes the country's leading opposition parties, the radical nationalists form combined parallel structures that actively participate in public life, and mobilize active, especially young people.

In contrast to the situation at the end of last year, it is now that neo-Nazis led by the VO "Svoboda" pose the question not about the presence of neo-Nazis in parliament, but about a sufficient number of them out there to form a powerful fraction. Thus, except for the entrance of the Party and its members by majority districts, they will continue to enjoy the support of many different kinds of social organizations they created.

Unfortunately, in Ukraine, not a month passes without an act of vandalism against monuments. The debate in society over the issue is politicized, and there is no discussion of government programs and methods for the preservation and restoration of the monuments.

In general, Ukraine is long overdue for a state program of prevention of displays of various kinds of extremism. However, it seems that such a program is less interesting to politicians than dividends from public relations campaign around the incidents of extremist tendencies. In any case, the debate on the state level for this program is not conducted.

[1] <http://www.newsland.ru/news/detail/id/934577/>

[2] http://www.golosua.com/main/article/politika/20120412_kommunistyi-prosyat-parlament-razobratsya-so-stavkoy-vervolf

(<http://www.golosua.com/main/article/politika/20120412> Communists are asking Parliament to deal with headquarters of "Werewolf")

[3] http://zn.ua/POLITICS/_ni_bolshevistskoy,_ni_natsistskoy_simvoliki-101322.html

(http://zn.ua/POLITICS/_no_to_bolshevik_or_Nazi_symbols-101322.html)

<http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Holodomor> (*The Holodomor (Ukrainian: Голодомор, 'Моруму голодом', literal translation Killing by hunger) was a man-made famine in the Ukrainian SSR between 1932 and 1933. During the famine, which is also known as the "terror-famine in Ukraine" and "famine-genocide in Ukraine", millions of Ukrainians died of starvation in a peace time catastrophe unprecedented in the history of Ukraine.*

[4] <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/terakty-v-dnepropetrovske-11099.html>

(<http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/terakt-in-dnepropetrovsk-11099.html>)

[5] <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/natalja-vitrenko-schitaet-cto-ko-dnju-11060.htm.l;>

(<http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/natalja-vitrenko-thinks-that-to-the-day-11060.htm.l;>)

[6] <http://www.bagnet.org/news/politics/179389>

[7] <http://www.day.kiev.ua/226447>

[8] <http://www.newsmarket.com.ua/2012/04/u-vtrati-ukrayinskoyi-movi-regionali-zvinuvachuyut-natsionalistiv/>

(<http://www.newsmarket.com.ua/2012/04/regional-accuse-nationalists-in-loss-of-Ukrainian-language/>)

[9] <http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14368584.html>

[10] http://lb.ua/news/2012/04/24/147716_ukraina_obespechit_dialog.html<a>

http://lb.ua/news/2012/04/24/147716_ukraina_will_ensure_dialogue.html<a>

[11] <http://varta.kharkov.ua/>

[12] <http://maidan.org.ua/2012/04/zayava-konhresu-natsionalnyh-hromad-ukrajiny/>

- (<http://maidan.org.ua/2012/04/a-statement-of-the-Congress-of-National-Communities-of-Ukraine>)
- [13] <http://cun.org.ua/2012/prezentatsiya-tvoriv-dmitra-dontsova-u-kiyevi/>
(<http://cun.org.ua/2012/presentation-of-the-works-of-dmitriy-dontsov-in-kiyv/>)
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- [15] <http://www.ukrnationalism.org.ua/>
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- [18] <http://www.bagnet.org/news/society/179854>
- [19] <http://www.istpravda.com.ua/short/2012/04/3/79531/>
- [20] <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/zavtra-sostoitsja-miting-v-zashhitu-10997.html>;
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<http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/open-letter-to-presiden-of-ukraine-from-11004.html>)
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- [22] <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/diyalnist/novyny/029266/>
- [23] <http://www.ukrnationalism.org.ua/news/?n=4964>
- [24] <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/diyalnist/novyny/029388/>
- [25] <http://www.ukrnationalism.org.ua/news/?n=4964>
- [26] <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/diyalnist/novyny/029366/> (Неверная ссылка)
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Hitler's birthday Nazis smashed the head of Kiev activist-foto/32.evreiskiy.kiev.ua/memorial-to-victim-of-holocaust-in-11000.html)
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3. MOLDOVA

Introduction

April in the Republic of Moldova was marked by two significant events. First, a discussion of the March orgy of celebration by Unionists of the day of union of Bessarabia with Romania, and, secondly, the socio-political controversy regarding the upcoming in May Day of Victory and the 200th anniversary of entering Bessarabia into the Russian Empire.

The country's authorities at various levels continue to implement pro-Romanian and yet anti-Moldova policy. **In April**, the legislative level of this policy is manifested in the next bill of nationalistic character, which stipulates that citizens cannot get answers from the public authorities to their petitions in their native language.

Also, representatives of the ruling coalition initiated the procedure for the prosecution of elected local councilors, who decided to hang a historic red-blue flag of Moldova along with the state flag of the Republic of Moldova at the administration buildings of their villages.

In April, a number of state universities of the country, whose rectors are members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party, co-hosted an international conference, which qualified the terms of the peace treaty of Bucharest in 1812 as Russia's annexation of Bessarabia.

They country's authorities had chosen the field of education as the most effective long-term method of promoting pro-Romanian policy.

History textbooks, on which the country's students are taught since 2009 on the recommendation of the Ministry of Education, provide a one-side interpretation of historical events from the perspective of Moldova as part of the Romanian state.

Based on this logic, the textbooks whitewash Romanian fascist Antonescu, with no mention of more than half a million casualties in the territories occupied by Romanian troops in Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, and Transnistria.

Legislation

In early April, the Parliament of the RM has been registered another nationalist legislative initiative, authored by Valeriy Munteanu (Valeriu Munteanu) and Ion Hadarca (Ion Hadârcă), members of the Liberal Party. The draft amendments to the Law on Petitions obliges all public institutions of the country to respond to letters and requests of citizens only in Romanian language, regardless of the language in which they were addressed [\[1\]](#) (**com.** - syntagm (phrase) "Romanian language" used in the bill, but the state language of the RM, according to Article 13 of the Constitution, is a Moldovan language).

Representatives from the Liberal Party, justify their initiative by saying that government officials tend to get petitions in Russian. And since not all officials speak Russian, the quality of responses suffers. [\[2\]](#)

As pointed out in his commentary on one of the authors V.Muntyanu, "body of public officials is much rejuvenated, our youth is more than writing in English than in Russian." According to

official statistics, last year in the Parliament there were reported about 4 thousand petitions. More than a third of these, were written in Russian or other languages of national minorities.

The bill still provides for the possibility of a response to Russian and Gagauz languages, but only in areas, where minorities are the majority. We are talking about settlements with compact accommodation of the Gagauz, Russian and other nationalities.

Thus, according to a board member of the Russian community Mikhail Sidorov, if this law is adopted, only residents of the settlements of the municipality of Belci, Oknica region, Taraclia region and Gagauzia will be able to demand an answer - and then only in oral form - in Russian and Gagauz. In all other places - only in the official language. **[3]**

According to lawyers, "language" initiative of the Liberals is at odds with the laws concerning use of languages and national minorities, as well as the Framework Convention Council of Europe for the Protection of National Minorities, which supports linguistic rights too. **[4]**

On April 26, the local council of the Belci municipality considered the draft amendments to the Law on Petitions. Evaluation of this initiative was given at the request of the State Chancellery of the Government, which sent a draft of changes to the local administration.

It was not only the Communists in the Belci Municipal Council that were against the innovation proposed by the MPs from the Liberal Party, but also a number of representatives of the parties of the ruling alliance.

Advisor of the Liberal Democratic Party Vlad Gitsu (Vlad Ghicu) clearly stated its position, saying that he was against such changes, but then did not vote for final resolution. **[5]** As a result of discussions, all Communist and Liberal Democrat Ivan Petrov voted for the negative feedback on the draft amendments to the Law on Petitions. The remaining councilors from the parties in power abstained.

At a meeting of the Board were not present advisers of the Democratic Party in the person of Peter Axenti and Igor Savin, as well as an adviser to the Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova (L DPM) Vladimir Tonchuk (Vladimir Tonciuc), so their opinion on the amendments to the law remains unknown.

"The initiative to amend Article 14 of the Act on petitions relating to the language of submission - is nothing but an attempt to remove minorities from the social field". This is the opinion of the MP of the Communist Party, Vladimir Vityuk (Vladimir Vitiuc).

MP is confident that this plan will not be supported in most regions, the same like it was already rejected in Belci. "They will not be able to easily crank out this simple combination, all of which they will do - it's even more of the drift of regions from the official Kishenev, which is likely to become one of the few localities where the amendments to the law requiring citizens to submit petitions only in state language, shall be put into practice", - said Vladimir Vityuk. **[6]**

The April discussions on the new nationalistic legislative initiative took place against the backdrop of the continuing negative feedback on the law on advertising already approved by parliament in March. **On April 6**, director of advertising agency «Enreco Plus» Levshin Natalia (Natalia Levşina) stated that the new law on advertising, banning advertisements on Russian and other foreign languages, infringes upon the rights of Russian citizens.

"It seems to me that the references of our parliamentarians in approving the bill on some experience of European countries, are untenable given the ethnic composition of Moldova and its traditions. Decision adopted by the Parliament decision will hit economically Russian television channels that are broadcasting in our country. After all, if you put out there advertising in the official language, the viewer who has not mastered the Moldovan language, will immediately switch to another channel. An advertiser will also take it into account the time and the advertiser. Now he will think three times - either to give an advertisement, but at the same time still bear the additional costs", - said Levshin.

Recall that the individuals that for violations of linguistic rules face fines ranging from \$33 to \$250, and for legal entities - from 500 to 833 dollars. [7]

Also in April, became known that central authorities' intent to limit the legal powers of local authorities to identify the symbols of settlements through the courts. As Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova, Vladimir Filat (Vlad Filat) said in an interview with Radio Europa Libera, at this point, all red and blue flags are removed, and on behalf of the State Chancellery of the Government taken to court.

The point is that in the past few months a number of local councils of settlements of the country decided to hang out historical Moldovan flag next to the national flag at the office buildings. "It was not a spontaneous act, but a well-planned. It was not a decision of municipal authorities of these cities, but of the Communist Party, which, through its representatives in municipal councils adopted the so-called solutions, which are illegal.

I am sorry, that the Communist Party of the Republic of Moldova (PCRM) is pushing people to violate the law. The Communists are putting these people in a delicate situation "- he said. Prime Minister has promised to bring to justice those who voted for the adoption of the red-blue banner, while not explaining that it constitutes abuse of the official flag of the country.

Recall that, according to the Law on local public administration, local authorities "approve, in accordance with a law, the symbolism of the administrative-territorial unit, set or change the names of streets, squares, parks and other public places under the open sky, set the corresponding day of the temple festival of the city, is assign to particularly distinguished citizens of the Republic of Moldova and foreign nationals honorary citizenship of the village (commune), city (municipality) ". [8]

On April 26, the third President of the RM, the Chairman of the Communist Party Vladimir Voronin (Vladimir Voronin) classified threat of criminal prosecution to address those local elected representatives, who hoisted the flags of Moldova's history to those local elected representatives, who hoisted the flags of Moldova's history, sounded from the prime minister Vladimir Filat as "the repression of authorities against historical symbols of Moldova and all those who are trying to revive it".

According to Voronin, a behavior of the "Alliance for European Integration" - is "a general hatred for all Moldovan, everything that characterizes our historic state." In this regard, Chairman of the Communist Party said that red and white bicolor, with whom the representatives and supporters of the party stepped forward in recent years, is a flag, "which existed here in Moldova until 1859, when Albania Yulie, the Romanian state was formed".

At the same time, Vladimir Voronin said that the coat of arms, which is located on the red-blue bicolor, is a replica of the coat of arms, adorned the banner of Stefan cel Mare. "In the monastery

on Mount Athos, I saw with my own eyes, and even put my hand on the original, on the historical flag of Stefan cel Mare, which hangs in the museum of the monastery".

On the flag this exact coat of arms of Stefan cel Mare, that is on the blue-red flag too", - said the third president of Moldova. [9] In the same time, the chairman of the Communist Party has cursed those who are promoting a history that is different than Moldovan, as well as those who support the idea of unification with Romania.

"We owe the revival of the Moldovan Stefan cel Mare (*Ștefan cel Mare*). And what do we do now - listen to Pavlichenko (**com.editor** - Vitaly Pavlichenko, chairman of the National Liberal Party) and forget our history? Why should we humiliate ourselves? Let them not be able to be piece of bread to their mouth, before I have to change my nationality. Talk to parents, with to Moldovan people. For these four percent of Romanians in Moldova, we will let ourselves be mocked? "- Questioned the leader of the Communist Party. [10]

Civil Society

On April 2, Moldova hosted an international conference on "Accession of Bessarabia to Russia in the light of centuries of Moldovan-Russian-Ukrainian cooperation". At an international conference dedicated to 200th anniversary of the signing of the treaty of Bucharest, as a result of which Eastern Moldova was annexed by Russia, attended by prominent scientists, historians from Moldova, Russia, Ukraine, Bulgaria, representatives of several diplomatic missions accredited in the RM, public figures, the members of the non-governmental organizations.

For four days they considered the major historical milestones of the tripartite political, spiritual and cultural ties between Moldova, Ukraine and Russia and their impact on relations with the peoples of South-Eastern Europe.

"For centuries, the people of Russia, Moldova and Ukraine have close relationships that constitute an invaluable experience and a basis for further development of cross-cultural relations", - said Russian Ambassador in RM Valery Kuzmin.

Kuzmin, praised the decision to establish a joint Moldovan-Russian scientific commission to

"After all, it is no secret that much more pointed questions about the events of past ages are not about relations between Russia and Moldova, but about Russian relation with Poland and Turkey. However, the sides were able to come to a common denominator, which means that the dialogue with Moldova has the potential to be more effective ", - said Kuzmin.

The Russian diplomat pointed out that "the need to address outstanding issues in respect of Moldova and Russia - is the benchmark where you need to put a lot of effort, while retaining all the good initiatives in the relations between the two countries and two nations". [11]

Модератор первого заседания конференции, председатель Ассоциации историков и политологов «Pro-Moldova» Сергей Назария (Sergiu Nazaria) отметил, что «в такой маленькой стране как Молдова есть целых три исторических школы – унионисты, сепаратисты и государственники, — и всем им крайне трудно находить между собой общий язык». Посол Болгарии в Молдове Георгий Панайотов пожелал участникам конференции «работать в духе сотрудничества ради взаимопонимания». [12]

Moderator of the first meeting of the conference, the chairman of the Association of Historians and political scientists «Pro-Moldova» Sergey Nazarov (Sergiu Nazaria) noted that "in a small

country like Moldova, there are three historic schools - unionists, separatists, and statesmen - and it is extremely difficult for all of them to find a common language. "Bulgarian Ambassador to Moldova Georgi Panayotov wished the participants of the conference "to work in a spirit of cooperation for mutual understanding". [\[12\]](#)

On April 5, at RIA Novosti, there was video-bridge Kishenev-Kiev-Moscow on the topic: "Russia - Moldova – Ukraine: a time-tested cooperation". During the discussion, the head of the Center for the problems of neighboring countries of the Russian Institute of Strategic Studies, Tamara Guzenkova noted that in Moldova, in contrast to many other post-Soviet countries, there is no autochthonous (local) nationalism, but part of the population professes Romanian nationalism, an idea that contains many historical distortions.

"Moldova – is, perhaps, the only country in the world, where part of the population, led by its political elite seeks to the destruction of the state and its dissolution in another country. And it's very good that in the RM, there are those who oppose this profanation, " - said Guzenkova. [\[13\]](#)

On April 10, RIA Novosti there was a video-bridge Moscow - Kiev - Astana - Yerevan - Kishenev on "Life as a memory" on the International Day of Liberation of Prisoners of Nazi Concentration Camps **on April 11**, established in memory of an international revolt of prisoners of Buchenwald, and widely celebrated by the world community and. [\[14\]](#) In Kishenev, videoconference participants were Member of Parliament from the Communist Party, Chairman of the "Moldova without Nazism" **Inna Supac and** Moldovan Deputy Chairman of the Association of Former Prisoners of Ghettos and Concentration Camps Anatoly Gozun.

Supac stated, "There are people whose aim is to ensure that young people have forgotten many of the glorious pages of our history, that a new generation no longer understands what fascism is, and why it is detrimental."

The main tool is the impact are school history textbooks, where in the history course, de facto is taught the subject "History of Romanians", thereby the history and identity of Moldova is flouted and a positive image of the Antonescu regime which, according to the authors of these manuals were supposedly moderate tolerant is promoted. In these books not a single word is written about the atrocities of Nazism that destroyed a mere half a million people of different nationalities in Moldova. Not mentioned in the pages of these school-books are the anti-fascists, the partizan movement, such characters as Ion Soltys".

Anatoly Gozun noted "while the Germans to help the victims of Nazism and their families, the Romanians are trying to justify their complicity with the Third Reich. You can not allow the spread of Nazi plague in the world".

Video-bridge conference participants in Moscow, Astana, Yerevan and Kiev - President of the International Union of Public Associations of the former Jewish ghetto prisoners of fascism Yefim Gologorsky, head of Kazakhstan's search group "Memorial area" Maidan Kusainov, Chairman of the Committee of War Veterans and the Armed Forces of Armenia Petros Petrosyan, a former prisoner of concentration camp Nelly Shimiryan, and Chairman of the Presidium and Council of the anti-fascist resistance fighters (Obasi) Ukrainian Vitali Kachanosky told of the horrors that happened to the victims of fascism, and unanimously agreed that these terrible page of history must never be forgotten so that no one will repeat the disastrous mistakes of the past. [\[15\]](#)

On April 17, there was a conference *"Remembering the past, and striving for the future"* in Belci. The second largest Jewish community in the country, from the town of Belci, and two community organizations - the "Holocaust" and "Moldova without Nazism" held at the Jewish Community House of Hesed charity center "Jacob" expanded conference "Remembering the past, the aim in the future."

The conference was attended by Chairman of the Jewish community in Belci Leo Bondar (Lev Bondari), Member of Parliament of the RM Inna Supac, co-chairman of the organization "Holocaust", Dr. of History Peter Shornikov, associate professor of the Institute of International Affairs Sergey Nazarov, Inna Gortolum (Inna Gortolum), a history teacher Lyceum named by Stefan cel Mare. [16] And also - community activists, historians, veterans, former prisoners of Nazi concentration camps, students, representatives of city administration, the media and other interested persons. [17]

. The conference touched upon and discussed the problems of intolerance and xenophobia in contemporary society, the complicity of the authorities of some countries, including Moldova to neo-Nazi organizations, the problems of revision of the outcome of World War II, the distortion of historical truth in textbooks, and many others. [18]

On April 19, in Kishenev, at the monument to the victims of the genocide of the Jews, there was a rally-requiem dedicated to the Day of the Holocaust and the heroism of European Jewry. It was attended by representatives of the Jewish communities of the RM, diplomatic missions, teachers and pupils of the capital's schools. [19]. Under the sound of a metronome all the participants honored the memory of six million killed during the genocide of the Jews with a minute of silence.

At the meeting they talked about the terrible pages of the history of the Jewish people, heard poems to the glory of fallen heroes. [20] The participants vowed to "remember those terrible events up to the tenth generation" and to live so that their life was worthy of those 6 million Jew who were killed. [21] Currently in Moldova live about 15 000 Jew, before the Second War II there were 2000,000 members of this nation. In 1941, tens of thousands of Jews were shot, herded into ghetto, imprisoned in concentration camps. It should be noted, that none of the senior leaders of the country did not appear to honor the memory of Holocaust victims. [22]

In April, various youth organizations organized a campaign to mark Victory Day. In early April Moldova's Communist Youth Union has launched a campaign to restore the graves of soldiers-liberators. [23], [24] **On April 28**, League of Russian youth in the project "Memory of generations" has resulted in getting to order of more than 20 graves of Soviet soldiers. [25] The members of the "Young Guard" will begin cleaning the graves of soldiers, who died at the front. [26]

From April 26 - to April 28 in Kishenev, there was a hosted an international conference on the "200th anniversary of the annexation of Bessarabia by the Russian Empire in 1812 and its impact on the history of Romanians". Participants were 50 historians from Romania and Moldova.

According to one of the organizers of the conference, the chairman of the National Association of Young Historians PM Sergey Musteata (Sergiu Musteață), with the accession of Bessarabia to the Russian Empire began the process of colonization of the territory and the integration policy of the imperial administration. He noted that one of the consequences of this policy can be seen today - diversification of the ethnic composition of the population between the Prut and the Dniester.

The historian of Bucharest, Doreen Chimpoeshu (Dorin Cimpoeșu) stressed that the Republic of Moldova is still dependent on Russia from an economic and energy point of view and in terms of creating the Transnistrian region. According to him, these facts indicate the consequences of the annexation in 1812. [27]

Among the organizers of the event – there is the Department of History of State University of Moldova and the State Pedagogical University named by I.Kryange. Rectors of the two state universities are members of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party.

Did not pass unnoticed an interview of the newspaper «Timpul» with the Romanian ambassador in Kishenev Lazurca Marius (Marius Lazurcă). Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of Romania in Kishenev Marius Lazurca demands to consider Unionist sentiments as a manifestation of European aspirations. A diplomat condemned the protests against March for unification of Romania and Moldova on March 25 in Kishenev that all but grew into a mass brawl, saying that all those who opposed the unionist's event wish to construct an "Asian Republic of Moldova".

"In connection with this question, I want to note, that Mr. President RM Timofiti Nicholas (Nicolae Timofiti), who sees the back of the anti-Romanian demonstrations as a political calculation which was made cold and cynical.

What do I think it is important - so it is confirm my belief that antiromanizm is not only (vaguely) a subtle form of racism, but also an expression of open anti-Europeanism", - he said, stressing that "no one should be surprised: the founders of antiromanizm are willing to build Asian Republic of Moldova rather than European". [28]

In April, continued debates on the subject of state symbols. Doctor of Historical Sciences, a leading expert on the history of the country Vasile Stati argues that the historical significance of the red-blue flag with the head of the tour in history and culture of Moldova must not be questioned.

The scientist has led a number of facts from the past eras of our country. "Head of the tour was a major symbol of Moldova since the foundation of the principality, and even during the period of Bessarabia with Russia, when in 1873 he was placed on the flag of the newly formed province of Bessarabia. The basic heraldic color of medieval Moldova was red. The most famous example is a banner of Stephen the Great (Ștefan cel Mare), which he presented to the monastery of Mount Athos Zograf. In one study, published in 1533 in Krakow, speaks of "the big red banner of Moldova"..."

Banners of the rulers of Jeremiah Movila (Jeremia **Movilă**) as a sample of 1600 and Stefan Tomshi (Ștefan Tomșa) as a sample of 1621 were also red. The second most important color in the Moldovan heraldry was always blue. In 1574, the chroniclers have recorded the fact that the flag of the Moldovan diplomatic delegation to a European country had a light blue color. Upon receipt in 1832 of its first constitution - "Organic Regulations" - the Moldavian principality was assigned an official flag, whose colors were red and blue, "said the scientist. [29]

But the creator of the current national flag of the Republic of Moldova George Vrabie (Gheorghe Vrabie) has a different view. The creator of the current national flag of the Republic of Moldova George Vrabie considers a Romanian tricolor to be a national flag of the country. He stated this at the state flag raising ceremony in front of the government. According to him, the blue-yellow-

red flag without the emblem is the national flag of the country, while a flag with a coat of arms - the state flag. [30]

Another topic in April was a continued discussion on the draft of a law on non-discrimination, which, among other things, provides for the legalization of same-sex marriages and adoptions by representatives of sexual minorities.

On April 2, Bishop of Belci and Falesti Markel, commenting on the police raids in search of the literature, allegedly circulated by bishops among the flock to promote the protests against the law of non-discrimination, said that the police search of the Belci churches is an unprecedented case, typical of totalitarianism of 20s–30s years of the past century.

"This was happening under Soviet totalitarianism in the 20s and 30s, but right in Moldova now, it seems that is power is liberal pro-European government", - he said, noting that police officers who took part in searches of two churches in Belci (Constantine and Helena, and St. Paraskeva), shyly explained that they fulfill the order, and pointed their finger somewhere above.

Father Markel explained that the police came into the church on April 1, in the afternoon and showed a warrant issued by a certain S. Gorbinovskiy, and certified by a judge Valeriu Pedurar (Valeriu Pădurari). Law enforcement officers searched the churches for thematic brochures and containing arguments against the enactment of the non-discrimination that had been spreading throughout Moldova for months. [31]

Education

In April, the Moldovan society has witnessed a dispute between two camps of pro-Romanian historians in Moldova.

On April 2, historians, members of the Working Group of the Ministry of Education, published an open letter, which renamed at the March 7, 2012 discipline "History" to the "History of Romanians and Universal History".

Historians, who voted for the introduction of a single course "History of Romanians and Universal History" in the working group on historical education, created by the Ministry of Education at November 18, 2011, were accused of trying to "exclude the subject of "History of Romanians" from the educational program".

This allegation appeared in an entry of a blog of historian Vyacheslav Stavila (Veaceslav Stăvilă), entitled "History of Romanians had just lost a battle".

Members of the Ministerial Commission said in a letter that they could not exclude the history of the Romanians as a separate subject from the curriculum of school education because the history of the Romanians as a separate discipline was removed in 2006 by the communist government.

The Ministry of Education of the Republic of Moldova, modernizing the curriculum for 2009 - 2010, failed to update the principles of the approach to the discipline "history" (see the experience of European countries, including Romania), and at the same time, raise the level of discipline to a new level.

As a result of the activity of our working group, once again introduced a mandatory History exam at the end of the secondary education and for bachelor's degree (for humanities), and also excluded from the didactic turn anti-science textbooks, published by the Communist authorities.

Joint Action Plan in the education system (2011 - 2015 years) provides for "the modernization of the curriculum, with the prospect of integration of academic subjects, the development of an optional component of the future curriculum (note of editor: The Latin word "curriculum" translated as *running, road, field*. In pedagogy, means process of learning a school subject), reducing the number of required courses".

From this perspective, it does not seem appropriate to return to two separate courses of History. The study of one discipline in no way constitutes a waiver of Romanian history. Moreover, it is noted that the number of hours dedicated to the study of national history, will significantly exceed the number of hours allocated to world history". [32]

Это открытое письмо подписали следующие историки, большинство из которых в 2010 году были включены в состав государственной комиссии по осуждению тоталитарного коммунистического режима.

The following historians most of whom in 2010 were included in the state commission to condemn totalitarian communist regime signed this open letter:

There are Igor Sharov (Igor Şarov) - Dean of the Faculty of History of State University, Igor Cashu (Igor Caşu), Octavian Tsyku (Octavian Țăcu), Sergei Musteata (Sergiu Musteață), Virgilio Pyslaryuk (Virgiliu Pâslariuc), Jeremiah Ion (Ion Eremia), Ion Nikulitse (Ion **Niculită**). [33]

Please note that since the new school year, high schools in Moldova will officially study the discipline "History of Romanians and world history" instead of the subject "History". In the new academic year for Romanian history there will be allocated 55%, for World History - 40%, and for local history (the history of the Republic of Moldova) - 5%.

After analyzing school textbooks on history, experts have come to believe that the book promotes xenophobia, intolerance of ethnic minorities and the territorial claims on neighboring states. As an example, they took a textbook by D. Dragnev "A New History of Romanians (1848-1918) for VIII Grade, released in Kishenev in 2000". And on page 21 we read: "April 9, 1849 ... Russia signed a convention with Turkey, which runs contrary to the national interests of the Romanians". This formulation is a cause of xenophobia. It turns out that the "foreigners" living "in the Romanian space" had other "national interests" than the "Romanians". [34]

Or a textbook for VI Grade on "Medieval History of Romanians" compiled under the direction of Demir Dragnev and released in Kishenev in 2001. Already in the preface (pp. 130-131), the author notes that the textbook will talk about the history "of the Romanian people" And what about the "foreigners"? It turns out do they have no rights to the story of the "Romanian Land"? On page 133 we read: "In the early Middle Ages, the VI-VII centuries, the area between the Tisza, the banks of the Dniester and the Black Sea and the northern part of the Balkan Peninsula - there was a community of *the eastern Romanian people*". What is this? Children are being taught Romanian territorial claims against their neighbors? [35] The analysis was conducted by Joseph Belous (Iosif Belous), Nikolay Rusev (Nicolai Rusev), Sergeu Ratsa (Sergiu Rața).

Chairman of Public Association "Moldova without Nazism", MP from the Party of Communists of RM I. Supac, in her speech at a conference in Belci "Remembering the past, aiming for the future" of April 17 and in the entry on her personal blog on the results of the conference, "Who is being taught by modern Moldovan history textbooks?" suggested that the obsession in the history textbooks, that are used by Moldovan students, not only does not comply with the

recommendations of the Council of Europe, but also repells the historical reality and the laws of a sovereign state. According to her, authors of the textbooks would justify the xenophobic actions of Romanian authorities, saying that "Antonescu decided to deport the entire Jewish population of Bessarabia and Bukovina, on the other side of the Dniester," ostensibly because "after the start of the war against Soviet Union, Jews of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina were mostly supportive of the Soviet invaders, carried out criminal actions against the Romanian army". [36], [37] The deputy noted that the teaching of the subject "History of Romanians" was introduced in the RM schools as early as in 2009, long before its acceptance by the Ministry of Education's official decision to impose discipline "History of the World. History of Romanians" from March 7, 2012. [38]

Moreover, according to her, Romania allowed herself to "spit on the recommendation of the Council of Europe and the PM and to financed in 2011 textbooks on the "history of Romanians" for a neighboring country, which officially that time were not authorized by anyone, as in Moldova, officially the subject of "History" will be taught to September 1, 2012 ". [39]

In addition, on April 25, in her article "The war against history" in the newspaper "Pulse", I. Supac noted that 'in educational institutions of Moldova is now hunting for witches. In the role of the witches are the teachers who allow themselves to talk the truth to pupils and students. The hunters - those "fighting for truth," written in the books on "History of Romanians". According to the author, an attack on the history hardened after March 16, when the parliament voted for the president, and thus pro-Romanian policy of the authorities, including in education, got a second wind. [40]

The response of the apologists of pro-Romanian Moldovan history to the interpretation of the above article was an article of Anatol Petrenku (Anatol Petrencu) under the title «Ina Şupac şi ciurma ...» ('Inna Supac and plague') published on April 21. A.Petrenku is a politician and historian, vice-chairman of the Liberal Party, former president of the Association of Historians of Moldova, a professor in the Moldova State University, Doctor of Science. In the article, Petrencu accuses President of Public Association "Moldova without Nazism" I. Supac in disinformation and incompetence in the field of history. [41]

He argues that the course "History of Romanians and World History" has been developed in full accordance with the recommendations of the Council of Europe. The author insists that the May 9 - is a day in Europe. And then he goes on to suggest that even if we still consider, May 9 - "a day of victory, but it was a victory for the USSR (with allies) over Germany. Now there is no Soviet Union, the Russian Federation is the legal successor of the Soviet empire, and it is her right to celebrate it. We, the Republic of Moldova are not part of the Russian Federation, and what is our business if someone else wins? Victory is over whom? Over Germany. Germany that today is one of the most powerful countries in the world, the locomotive of the European Union. So what are we the victors over them, the Germans? "

The initiative of the Ministry of Education of RM to replace a World History course in the school curriculum by "history of Romanians" was criticized by a number of academics.

Chairman of the Association of Historians and political scientists «Pro-Moldova» Sergio Nazary (Sergiu Nazaria) said: "The leadership of Moldova, by allowing Romania to impact the publication of history textbooks, intends to violate the laws of the Moldovan statehood".

"This is an oddity! If before, such initiatives were quite hidden, now they are trying to implement them openly and without hesitation. Thus, laying the ideological foundation for the pro-Romanian education of the youth, Moldovan leadership strives to make it part of another country", - Nazarov said. Recall that the Education Minister Mihai Shlyahtitsky (Mihail Șleahtițchi) said that the textbooks on the history of Romanians and world history will be republished with the support of the Romanian Government. [\[42\]](#)

Speaker of the Parliament, Chairman of the Democratic Party of Moldova, Marian Lupu disagreed with the initiative to replace in a school curriculum a course on the World History by history of Romanians. In an interview with «OMEGA» Lupu said that this issue must be based on "multi-cultural nature of our society" where "the vast majority of the population identify themselves as Moldovans".

Lupu crossed that the task of politicians differs from those of historians. "A challenge for a politician is to use in a one or another sector of the model, which would have caused a certain congruence (Editor's Note: In the broadest sense - equality, adequacy of each other the various instances of something (usually - content, expressed in various forms, representations), or consistency of the system elements to each other) and a certain harmony in the further development of society as a whole, that these solutions unite people, not divide them,"- concluded Lupu. According to the latest census, 75.8% Moldovan, and only 2.2% of Romanians are living in Moldova. [\[43\]](#)

Socialist Party of Moldova (PSRM) also criticized the initiative. According to PSRM, "some leaders of the AEI, that position themselves as statesmen, agree with the state-level instruments of propaganda, threatening the independence and sovereignty of the Republic of Moldova. With their silent acquiescence, today history is used as a factor causing discord in our society, and the name "History of Romanians" itself gives rise to inter-ethnic animosity and causes a split in our multicultural, multiethnic society "- says in the the statement by Socialists. [\[44\]](#)

It should be emphasized that the representatives of the Democratic Party and the Socialist Party voted on March 16 in Parliament for the president of the country, thus supporting the general course of the ruling alliance.

Head of Gagauz autonomy Mihail Formuzal reported that the authorities of Gagauzia (note of the author. - An autonomous territorial unit in Moldova) would never accept the fact that the students will study the history of Romanians. Such was a statement he made in an interview to TV channel Publika. [\[45\]](#)

Gagauzia waiting for the Ministry of Education curriculum for next year, and the curriculum for the "History" course will be discussed with local teachers. In the case they decide that too much attention will be given to Romanian history, and not the history of Moldovan state, local Authorities intend to develop their own law on the study of this discipline. [\[46\]](#)

Minister of Education, Michael Shlyahtitsky described the refusal to enter the Gagauz leadership in schools the subject of "History of Romanians" as "contrary to the public interests of the Republic of Moldova". [\[47\]](#)

Prime Minister Vladimir Filat (Vlad Filat) does not take seriously the statements of Gagauzia Bashkan Formuzal (Editor's Note: The name of the highest official in Gagauzia), who believes that the Authority will not teach "History of Romanians".

I hear such bellicose statements every day. If I take them into account, I do not know, if I could have been able in that case, to present their report. In Moldova, the law is the same for everyone and will be implemented on all its territory", - assured the minister. [48]

Also, against the "**history of Romanians**" was a group of advisers of the city of Belci Municipal Council of the Communist faction. [49]

As stated by the vice-mayor of Alexander Usatiy (Alexandr Usafii), «Unfortunately, our application can not by itself affect the change in the program within the municipality. Moreover, we, in contrast to Gagauzia, must comply with any such decision of the central authorities. However, by voicing our position on this issue, we will again prove to our voters that are on his

On April 19, during the requiem for the victims of the Holocaust, co-chairman of the Jewish community of Moldova, Alexander Bilinkis stated, "the Jewish community is outraged by the withdrawal of chapters dealing with the extermination of Jews during the Second World War out of Moldovan history textbooks". It has been many years since, when city officials decided to organize a Holocaust museum. And where is this museum? It is not here. In addition, chapters about the Holocaust during the Second World War on the territory of the Republic of Moldova were excluded from the history books ", - said Bilinkis. [51]

Actions of far-right political organizations advocating the unification of Moldova with Romania.

Council of associations of Moldova and Romania considers [clashes in the capital's center](#), on March 25, during the march of unionists a peaceful action.

On April 2, at a press conference, members of the organization talked about it. Council of Association finds that there were provocations from the part of citizens who participated in the protest march against the unionists). Also, one member of the Council Anatoly Karaman (Anatol Caraman) noted that law enforcement agencies contributed to the so-called provocateurs, and even offered to all participants of the march of unionists to suspend their activities and to disperse. [52]

In the eve of Victory Day on May 9, Moldovan Defense Minister Vitalie Marinuta (Vitalie Marinuța) gave military honors to the Romanian soldiers who died in the fighting during the aggression of the Romanian and German armies in 1941. Along with his Romanian counterpart, Gabriel Oprea (Gabriel Oprea), he laid a wreath at a military cemetery in the town of Calarasi, which he had previously ordered to urgently put to order after the act of vandalism. [53]

Following this action the Romanian newspaper Adevărul published an article about entry of the Red Army into Bessarabia. In this paper it is written that from 1944 to 1945, when the Red Army liberated Moldova, a country was in engulfed terror and crime. Soviet officers shot Bessarabian peasants for a bucket of wine, stole cattle and grain, and raped all the women. [54]

On April 27, on the occasion of the Day of national flag, at the State Agrarian University was placed a Romanian tricolor. The flag of the neighboring country was posted at the entrance to the Faculty of Agronomy. It should be noted that the Moldovan authorities have not reacted to the symbols of Romania that are increasingly appearing in Moldova, but those who advocate for the restoration of historical red and blue bi-color of Moldova, continue to be prosecuted. [55] At the same day, Vice-Chairman, a member of the ruling coalition of the Liberal Party, general

mayor of Kishenev, Dorin Chirtoaca spoke on the air of one of the channels for the elimination of the state flag of Moldova and replacing it with the flag of Romania. Today we have two kinds of tri-color - one of the Prut, without a coat of arms, the other - here in the Republic of Moldova. I propose that the tricolor should be one and the same", - said Chirtoaca, adding that he suggests to introduce in Moldova a flag that is identical to the Romanian flag. [56]

Survey

According to the "Barometer reintegrated opinion" presented on April 30 by IMAS-INC, only 14% of respondents are in favor of the study of the subject "History of Romanians" in the schools. At the same time, 58% of respondents were in favor, that the subject " World History" and not " History of Romanians" was studied in the schools. From April 10 to April 24, the survey "Barometer of public opinion" was held on two banks of the river. The survey was carried out by IMAS-INC and commissioned by one of the Moldavian information portals. In the "Barometer of Public Opinion" 1105 respondents from 75 villages were interviewed. Margin of errors is of about 2.9%. [57]

In the course of the April public debate on the introduction of the course "History of Romanians and world history" in the mandatory lyceum training a double standard policy of the authorities became apparent. On the one hand, some members of the ruling alliance parties and independents supporting the government has officially declared its opposition to the decision of the Ministry of Education of March 7, 2012 to return to teaching the history of Romanians.

On the other hand, none of the authorities and media holdings that serve them does not exceed the bounds of debate about the name of discipline and does not raise a more important issue - the content of textbooks, which are actually rehabilitating Nazi war criminals and their accomplices.

These content textbooks with neo-Nazi content were produced, including the official money from the government of Romania, in 2009, after coming to power of the Alliance for European Integration. After March 16, parliamentary majority had elected a President, whom pro-Romanian, anti-Moldavian policy based on historical revisionism had gotten a second wind.

Evidence of this is the fact that in 2012 for the graduating classes, exam in History became mandatory. And to get good grades in June, students will be faced with a choice - either to write the truth and be threatened with not receiving a diploma, or follow the course of history textbooks on Romanians' history and writing about ' right actions of Antonescu "against" bloody totalitarian communist regime".

[1] (*Another blow to the Russian language*) <http://www.union.md/uinfo/actual/lovitura-pentru-rusii-din-r-moldova>

[2] (*Officials should respond only in Romanian*) http://www.publika.md/pl—autoritatile-trebuie-sa-raspunda-la-petiitiile-cetatenilor-doar-in-limba-de-stat_788201.html

[3] «*Vorbiți numai românește!*», *Or Memories of the Future*)
<http://www.russlovo.md/?pub=122>

- [4] (*Language discrimination*) http://www.ko.md/main/view_article.php?issue_date=2012-04-12&issue_id=2927&PHPSESSID=24eeea47400e76db64ba59670d05259c
- [5] (*Council of Balti gave a negative assessment of the change in the Law on Petitions of the language of submission*)
<http://gzt.md/article/%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%86%D1%8B/9546/>
- [6] (*The regime is trying to push minorities to the social field - Vityuk*)
<http://gzt.md/article/%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%89%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%BE/9557/>
- [7] (*The law on advertising infringes on the rights of Russian-speaking Moldovans - expert*)
<http://newsmoldova.ru/society/20120406/191206819.html>
- [8] (*The central authorities are trying to court to limit the legal powers of local authorities to identify the symbols settlements*) <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46549>
- [9] (*Demonstrates the power of the universal hatred of the Moldovan statehood*)
<http://omg.md/ru/104072/>
- [10] (*Russian, Moldovan and Ukrainian peoples are linked inseparably historical destiny - Russian Ambassador*) http://ru.publika.md/link_493211.html
- [11] (*Russian, Moldovan and Ukrainian peoples are linked inseparably historical destiny - Russian Ambassador*) <http://www.newsmoldova.ru/society/20120402/191175730.html>
- [12] (*"History should not become a subject of contention"*) <http://new.ava.md/news/015287-petru-luchinskii-istoriya-ne-dolzha-stanovit-sya-predmetom-razdora.html>
- [13] (*We often are exposed to the influences of historical falsification - a video of the bridge members*) <http://newsmoldova.ru/politics/20120405/191202876.html>
- [14] (*In Moldova "politics of forgetting" is carried out in favor of the Romanian dictator: Expert*) <http://www.iarex.ru/news/24954.html>
- [15] (*The horrors of fascism of the XX century could be repeated in the century XXI - Inna Supac*) http://newsmoldova.ru/victory_day/20120410/191226831.html
- [16] Conference: http://dorledor.info/magazin/index.php?mag_id=435&art_id=4493&pg_no=1
- [17] (Remembering the past...) http://www.aen.ru/?page=brief&article_id=63975
- [18] (*Antonescu the savior - "History of Romanians" in Moldova*)
<http://www.beltsynd.ru/daily/antonesku-spasitel-istoriya-rumyn-v-moldove.2012.04.20.php>
- [19] (*Holocaust Remembrance Day*) <http://tv7.md/ru/news/astazi-este-comemorata-ziua-amintirii-holocaustului-11477.html>

- [20] (*Kishenev celebrated the Day of the Holocaust and the heroism of European Jewry*) <http://newsmoldova.ru/society/20120419/191283477.html>
- [21] (*Officials and party leaders did not attend the meeting in memory of Holocaust victims*) <http://enews.md/articles/view/2355/>
- [22] (*None of the senior leaders of the country did not appear to honor the memory of Holocaust victims*) <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47088>
- [23] (*Young Communist League launched a campaign to restore the graves of soldiers-liberators*) <http://komsomol.md/ru/index.php?newsid=94>
- [24] (*Komsomol out an action to clean up the graves of groomed in the Armenian cemetery*) <http://komsomol.md/ru/index.php?newsid=98>
- [25] (*League of Russian youth*) <http://ava.md/news/015701-dobrie-dela-ligi-russkoi-molodezhi.html>
- [26] (*"Young Guard" and "Hilaire"*) <http://ava.md/news/015694-molodezhnie-organizacii-moldovi-podgotovila-programmu-meropriyatii-k-9-maya.html>
- [27] (*Historians believe that the consequences of the annexation of Bessarabia in 1812 and now you can see*) <http://enews.md/news/view/19967/>
- [28] (*The Ambassador of Romania need to consider a manifestation of Unionist sentiment European aspirations*) <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46531>
- [29] (*The historical significance of the red-blue flag is undeniable for Moldova - Vasile*) <http://www.newsmoldova.ru/society/20120402/191174125.html>
- [30] (*The creator of the current national flag of Moldova Gheorghe Vrabie said the Romanian tricolor national flag of the country*) <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47340>
- [31] (*The police searched the Balti churches - an unprecedented case, typical of totalitarianism 20-30s of last century - Bishop Markel*) <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46556>
- [32] (*History of Romanians another trap*) <http://blog.nistru-prut.info/?p=4419>
- [33] (*"History - an educational discipline, and not the attendant policy»*) <http://www.enews.md/news/view/19298/>
- [34] (*And again, xenophobic propaganda?*) http://www.vedomosti.md/news/I_Snova_Ksenofobsckaya_Propaganda#
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- [36] (*Books on the history do not comply with the recommendations of the Council of Europe - Deputy*) http://www.newsmoldova.ru/victory_day/20120418/191276777.html

- [37] (*Teaching the "history of Romanians" de facto resumed as early as 2009 - Inna Supac*) http://www.newsmoldova.ru/victory_day/20120418/191275823.html
- [38] (*Romania had violated the European Commission recommendations, typing tutorials "history of Romanians" in Moldova*) http://www.noi.md/ru/news_id/11467
- [39] (*MP RM Blog Inna Supac*) <http://innasupac.wordpress.com/>
- [40] (*War against history*) http://puls.md/number/15%28411%29/%D0%B2%D0%BE%D0%B9%D0%BD%D0%B0_%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%BE%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B2_%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B8/
- [41] (*Inna Supac and the Plague*) http://vox.publika.md/politica/inna-supac-si-ciuma-221161.html#_ftn1
- [42] (*The authorities allowed to resume teaching in Romanian history, violate the rights of citizens of the RM on the knowledge of its history - Sergei Nazariya*) <http://www.newsmoldova.ru/newslines/20110704/189622117.html>
- [43] (*Lupu does not agree with plans to enter into the school curriculum course in the history of Romanians in Moldova*) *Мариан Лупу не согласен с планами ввести в школьные программы Молдовы курс истории румын* <http://www.newsmoldova.ru/politics/20091005/832610.html>
- [44] (*Socialist Party disagrees with the introduction of the "History of Romanians" in the school curriculum.*) <http://www.newsmoldova.ru/politics/20120320/191118121.html>
- [45] (*Gagauz students want to study the history of Moldova and not Romanian. Formuzal: "We will not agree to it"*) http://ru.publika.md/link_491911.html
- [46] (*The authorities of Gagauzia do not agree with the study of the history of Romanians*) <http://gagauzinfo.md/index.php?newsid=3608>
- [47] (*Filat Government believes that the study of the history of another country in the public interest in Moldova*) <http://omg.md/ru/104047/>
- [48] (*Filat responded to statements about the Formuzal "History of Romanians"*) <http://enews.md/news/view/20008/>
- [49] (*In Balti they will not teach "History of Romanians"?*) <http://gzt.md/article/%D0%B1%D0%B5%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%86%D1%8B/9513/>
- [50] (*Marian Lupu does not agree with plans to enter the course of the history of Romanians into the school curriculum course of the history of Moldova*) <http://newsmoldova.ru/society/20120425/191323912.html>
- [51] (*The Jewish community is outraged withdrawal of Moldovan history textbooks chapters dealing with the Holocaust*) <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47087>

[52] (*provoking clashes in the capital, on March 25, the Board believes a peaceful union action*)
<http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46550>

[53] (*Minister of Defense Vitalie Marinuta give military honors to the Romanian soldiers who died in 1941 during the aggression against the USSR*) <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47141>

[54] (*Murders and rapes committed by Soviet troops in Moldova, were known to the authorities*)
http://ru.publika.md/link_492961.html

[55] (*Flag of Romania at the University*) <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47331>

[56] (*Chirtoaca revealed authorities plan to destroy the Moldovan statehood*)
<http://omg.md/ru/104101/>

[57] (*Only 14% of the population of Moldova voted for the study of Romanian history*)
<http://omg.md/ru/104105/>

4. THE EUROPEAN UNION

INTRODUCTION

Hearing on the case of Anders Breivik has become a key event in April. Public attention was drawn to this unprecedented case of judicial proceedings, while in some other countries increasing ethnic tensions grew. Elections in France and a plaque in memory of Benito Mussolini in Italy began to become an indicator of increasing rates of the radical right

ENGLAND

Ukrainian football organization of neo-Nazis, numbering about 3,500, had planned to organize unrest on match Ukraine - England.

According to materials of the British press, a group of neo-Nazis held meetings to enhance physical fitness, planning to wreak havoc in the cities of Ukraine during the European Championship.

Two correspondents of the newspaper The Sun entered the training camp "Patriots of Ukraine", posing as British supporters seeking to forge closer ties and to explore methods of the militants.

- They are going to obstruct all the black players, as well as preparing riots, - said one of the correspondents.

- We have soccer hooligans in every city. We can start riots on one call. We're not English hooligans who drink all the time. In Ukraine, the movement of football hooligans tightly associated with the policy of patriotism and nationalism. Here we are preparing, very seriously preparing, - said Dmitry, one of the leaders of this group.

(See photos from the training camp of Ukrainian "football" neo-Nazis [here.](#)) [1], [2]

GERMANY

For the first time since 1945 in Germany planned to reprint edition of Adolph Hitler's autobiographical Mein Kampf. Publication is prohibited in Austria, and Russia.

Rights to publish Mein Kampf belong to federal land of Bavaria. The latest edition of the publication was made (officially) in the 1945 and since then the book was not reprinted. Experts note that a few years (in the 2015) federal state of Bavaria will lose their rights to Mein Kampf, which is why the government of this German region decided to republish the creation of the Fuhrer. At the same time it is noted that the publication will be accompanied by commentary and annotation, which will contain a condemnation of Hitler's ideas. Together with the "basic" version of the publication, there will be published a schools edition in which the authorities intend to raise in children of Bavaria a critical attitude to the ideas of Nazism.

Information about the reissue of Hitler's book has outraged a number of NGOs, who are think that publication of the book can be viewed as promoting the ideas of neo-Nazi organizations in Europe. [3]

In the north of Bavaria, near Nuremberg, neo-Nazis surrounded a group of young Kurds. "Hey, you, the Turks, be gone from here!" The Kurds did not react. Then violent thugs started a fight. Neo-Nazis beat up one of the Kurds, to such extent, that he fell into a coma, but miraculously survived.

The right-wing radicals smashed the glass in the car of Michael Helmbrecht

Here's another case: the right-wing extremists under cover of night broke all the windows in a parked car, slashed tires and threw butyric acid at the mailbox of the owner. "For a few days me and my family had to enter the house, holding our noses," - says Michael Helmbrecht (Michael Helmbrecht) from Nuremberg. He is one of the activists of the "Alliance against the Right» (Allianz gegen Rechts). After this incident, Helmbrecht read on the website of the regional right-wing movement that is, they say, was his personal "crystal night" - a cynical reference to anti-Jewish pogroms that were organized by the Nazis in 1938.

The West German neo-Nazis adopt the methods of his associates in the east. (Günter Pierzig) "Immigrants, as well as those who actively participated in campaigns against the extreme right, are deliberately hunted down and persecuted" - describes Pirtsig Gunter (Günter Pierzig) what is happening in the city of Fuerth. According to him, there is a family whose was car set on fire several times.

New neo-Nazi speeches are feared in the Bavarian Weissenburg. A few weeks ago, representatives of the local right-wing groups marched through the city, breaking windows in the offices of the democratic parties. "It is painful to experience this. You feel like a man who is not even of a second but of a third grade" - says Murat, a trader at a local vegetable market.

Mayor of Weissenburg Jürgen Shreppel (Jürgen Schröppel) justifies the decision of city administrations to satisfy the application of neo-Nazis to hold rallies and demonstrations by the fact that it is a public right enshrined in the Constitution of the Federal Republic of Germany. "The first impulse, of course - is to not let them off the train, to prohibit the gathering", - recognizes Shreppel. But the former judge is obliged to consider the constitutional right to freedom of expression. «"Democracy, - he says - must withstand extreme views too". Instead of restrictions, he resorts to anti-fascist civil initiatives and organizes alternative demonstrations.

In Regensburg, owners of restaurants and hotels found a way to suppress speech of those who hold right-wing views. For example, a restaurant owner Martin Zaytel (Martin Seitel) publicly - on a large billboard - advertised his sympathy for the foreigners. A local civil initiative went a step further: with consent of the owners of restaurants and pubs, they hung a sign on the front doors: "racists are not served here". **[4]**

Also in Germany, a so-called party of the pirates, which is compared to Adolph Hitler's party NSRP and its rise in 1933, is gaining power. "Rise of the Pirate Party is as fast as the German National Socialist Workers Party between the 1928 and 1933", - Martin Delius said in the Monday release of the German magazine Spiegel.

The Pirate Party, whose platform is - a freedom on the Internet and more direct involvement in politics, came as if from nowhere, in September last year to get seats in the capital Duma, Presumably, this party will cross the path of the Green Party and become the third largest party

in 13 percent of voter support, but will not be able to overtake Chancellor Angela Merkel with her ruling conservatives and main opposition - Social-Democrats.

The party the pirates have a number of drawbacks: it consists of young people, whose interests are computers, there is a lack of women, but the worst part is that this party was joined by two former members of the radical-right National Democratic Party. NDP had spread xenophobic views, and disagreed with the constitution of Germany.

One of the candidates party has recently criticized Israel in a clip on YouTube. Bodo Tiezen (Bodo Thiesen) suggests that Germany has shown self-defense in 1939, when they attacked Poland because the Poles have called for general mobilization. [5]

DENMARK

In April, began the trial of four Islamists in a suburb of the Glostrup, Danish capital. Tunisian and three citizens of Sweden - the natives of Lebanon, Morocco and Tunisia - are charged with conspiracy to commit an armed attack on the Danish edition of the newspaper "Jyllands-Posten."

The three defendants were arrested on December 29, 2010 in Copenhagen, next to the building, which houses the editorial office. The fourth was arrested in Sweden and extradited to Denmark.

A machine-gun with a silencer, a pistol and 100 rounds of ammunition was seized from the group. Prosecutor is confident that the Danish and Swedish security services that carried out the operation managed to prevent a terrorist act, whose purpose was to "penetrate into the editorial offices to destroy as many employees of the newspaper as possible".

It is this newspaper that September 30, 2005 published cartoons of the Prophet Muhammad that caused outrage in the Muslim world. After that, the newspaper received numerous threats from Islamic extremists. There have been several attempts to attack the "Jyllands-Posten" and the artist Kurt Vestergor - the author of the most famous cartoon.

All the defendants pleaded not guilty. Sentencing is expected in June. If defendants are found guilty of attempting to commit terrorist attacks, they face imprisonment of up to 16 years and then exile from the country. [6]

ITALY

On April 29, in Italy neo-fascists unveiled a plaque on the house, where in 1945 was executed dictator Benito Mussolini.

As reported by Agence France-Presse a ceremony held in the village Metstsegra in Lombardy, was attended by about 200 supporters of the fascist ideology. Board with pictures of Mussolini and his mistress Clara Petacci was consecrate by a priest.

It is also reported that the celebration attended by the Head of Administration of Metstsegra because the decision to install a memorial plaque was made with the approval of the City Council.

It is known that the initiator of the event was the National Union of the Italian Social Republic fighters. This is an organization of veterans of World War II, who fought for Mussolini in 1943-45.

Recall, the partisans captured Mussolini and Petacci in April 1945, while they were trying to flee to Switzerland. On April 28, lovers were shot in a house on the outskirts of Metstsegra, and then their bodies were transferred to Milan and put on public display. At present, the body of fascist dictator is in the family vault in the town of Predappio. [7]

NORWAY

On April 16 began hearings on a case of killer of 77 Anders Breivik, staged on July 22 of last year, a double attack (in the capital and the island Utey)

First, he was found insane, but he actively fought against this turn of events. And now, after a new examination found him normal, he chose a line of defense that puts pessimism into his lawyers.

Breivik's line of defense is this: his actions was self-defense, he defended himself and civilization from the onslaught of aliens, who hate the very essence of existence of Europeans, including religion and culture. [8]

Hans-Wilhelm Shteynfeld - for many years the chief editor of the Norwegian TV, four-time correspondent in Moscow and author of "Hatred in Europe" - said about the process and Breivik's sanity. "My interpretation as a historian and journalist: Breivik is a reflection of a wider and more pragmatic range of European culture - neo-fascism. In his behavior can be found such deliberate steps a year before the attack that it proves that he knew what he was doing. He is as normal as those war criminals executed after the Nuremberg. The Norwegians, perhaps, would like to think that the terrible Breivik's phenomenon covered by saying "The family has its black sheep". However, in our history, there are other very important factors that make out the background of these phenomena - World War II.

We were under German occupation. 70 percent of our police officers entered the Nazi party. Without this complaisance, the Gestapo could not expel, deport our Jews to Auschwitz. Ten thousands of Norwegians fought in the form of the SS on the Eastern Front - in Leningrad, in South-Western Front. God knows what they were doing. For 12 years, our center of the Holocaust in cooperation with Russia is conducting an investigation to know what they were doing. Let me remind you, the king and the government sat in London. But Breivik studied it. His symbolism, all this is a reflection of a broader phenomenon, which we unfortunately see in Europe today. This neo-fascism. " [9]

On April 28, about 40 thousand of Norwegians made a very emotional performance of the song "Children of the Rainbow" in Oslo in front of the court, which considered a murder case of 77 people were killed by Anders Bering Breivik. According to the organizers of this campaign, they decided to show that Breivik was unable to destroy their tolerant society.

Gathered in front of the building, people have decided to sing together a song "Children of the rainbow», which celebrates exactly the type of multicultural society, that Breivik, according to his confession, hates, and called a Marxist propaganda. Then the protesters marched to the building of the district court, where Breivik's case was being heard. It is located near the spot where on July 22 last year, he made a bomb blast that killed eight people. Such musical protests involving thousands of Norwegians were held throughout the country. This happened at a time when the surviving witnesses gave their testimony in the courtroom concerning the bombing.

33-year-old Breivik called his victims "traitors" who deserve to die, for espousing those values that, from his point of view, had opened Europe for the gradual invasion of the Muslims. According to him, he had no other choice, and he was forced to strike back. For this, he detonated a bomb at a government building, and then arranged a massacre at a summer camp of the Labour Party, which killed 69 people. Breivik often uses chilling figurative language to describe the brutal hunt on the people that he had arranged and, apparently, his comments about the song "Rainbow Children" touched a nerve people of the country that is proud of its traditions of tolerance and justice. **[10]**

FRANCE

After the success of radical right-wing party "National Front" in the first round of presidential elections in France, head of the Committee for European Affairs at the Bundestag Gunther Krihbaum said about the danger of becoming a member of the coalition, or rely on the support for extremist parties.

Angela Merkel did not comment on the vote in France in-person yet, but in a statement of the agency of Chancellor of Germany indicated that good results gained by political parties that are skeptical toward the idea of a united Europe are an important argument in favor of the need to continue consolidation. The success of the course for saving the euro due to austerity measures and economic growth will stop the increase in the number of supporters of radical political movements, authorities said in a statement.

After the defeat in the first round of presidential elections, Nicolas Sarkozy has demonstrated willingness to seek the support of right-wing "National Front" in order to get the votes of its electorate in the second round. "I understand you, it was a vote of suffering, a vote of the crisis", - said Sarkozy. Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, Sigmar Gabriel, immediately warned Sarkozy on the alliance with the "National Front". « You can not cooperate with the right-wing extremists under any circumstances, even for tactical reasons", - said the leader of the SPD.

Meanwhile, the European Commission considers that the current debt crisis in the euro area is to blame for the strengthening of radical parties. "The crisis has led to serious unrest. This is a situation where extremist parties are gaining strength", - said on Tuesday an official representative of the European Commission.

"The head of the Social Democratic faction in the Bundestag Hubertus Heil said, that he is concerned about the increase of nationalist tendencies in politics and the economy. The MP pointed out that in some EU countries a budget consolidation and structural reforms are an imminent prospect. This will entail a reduction in living standards, but it is possible to cope with the difficulties, if there is a prospect of improving the wealth. That's why programs assuring economic growth are needed", - said Mr. Heil. **[11]**

Euronews journalist Sophie Desjardins before the presidential elections in France, tried to figure out the essence of the phenomenon that is evident not only in this country, but in most EU countries, namely the growth of right-wing sentiment. The rise of populist movements, xenophobia and nationalism in many European countries - that is behind this? With this question, she arrived in Lyon, the second largest city in France, where she talked to voters, voting for the extreme right. She explained her choice this way: "Local voters have traditionally voted for the

right for a long time. But as for the far-right spectrum - here people of Lyon one after another gave negative answer to the question of the possibility of voting for the French National Front and its leader Marine Le Pen". Sophie Desjardins made the observation that these voters - are not skinheads as they could be in our view, but a typical man in the street: a housewife Myurel Koativi and a retired Nicolas Flores.

Nicolas Flores opinion is: "I see more and more it that everyone just does not care about their national identity. That we cannot talk about the love of France, not even to sing the Marseillaise. That French people could not manage their lives. That it is no more France. Borders do not exist. We do not defend ourselves. All the regulations are sent from outside". Myurel Koativi said the following: "For me, today's Europe is too federalist. They had imposed on us such Europe in which individual countries are losing their identity. People have to serve globalization. And this side of a united Europe does not attract me at all. It scares me. Excessive European centralism was always one of the main topics of these conversations. Another subject is an issues of immigration ". [\[12\]](#)

Presumably it was the statement of Nicolas Sarkozy about willingness to protect the interests of voters in support of far-right National Front, Marine Le Pen, European Council President Herman Van Rompuy had reacted to. Van Rompuy condemned the dangerous trends and the rise of populism in Europe. "There are more and more Nationalist and extremist movements. Many of them blame "Brussels" for bad news. There can be only one answer. To tell the truth", - wrote Van Rompuy in his profile on Twitter portal. "Unfortunately, the trends of populism affect the major achievement of European integration - free movement of people within the EU", - he said. He explained that earlier, interior ministers of EU countries met to discuss the proposal by Germany and France to extend the authority of states to restrict the rules of the Schengen area. It is about restoring border controls. [\[13\]](#)

CZECH REPUBLIC

In Brestslav there was a demonstration against the Roma community - to support the 15-year-old young man, beaten by three men, believed to gypsies. The boy was left without a kidney, and he is in intensive care. Two thousand people marched the streets of Brestslav with slogans "How wonderful, when there are no Gypsies in town", "Peter, we are with you", "What else have to happen?" and others. There were not more than 500 Radicals in the procession, others - ordinary citizens, who are tired of "the terror of an ethnic minority". People wonder why the slogan of "Gypsies, go to work!" are called racist by the Media and demanded to ensure the safety for children.

On the same day in Prague, 400 people went on a campaign of "Goodwill" against neo-Nazism and anti-Semitism. Protesters fear that extremism will be the trend and to draw the attention of society to this problem. [\[14\]](#)

COUNCIL OF EUROPE

April 24, 2012

Chairman of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe supported the initiatives and proposals of Russian senators to counter revival of Nazism.

"Issues that are discussed in PACE resonate with all the important issues of concern to society. Today we live in a very troubled world. And, above all, there is a threat of the revival of neo-Nazism in almost all European countries, especially in the Baltic countries", - said a member of the Russian delegation, First Deputy Chairman of the Committee on Constitutional Legislation, Legal and Judicial Affairs and Civil Society Development **Boris Spiegel (Борис Шпигель)**, summing up a meeting with President of PACE.

The meeting took place the night before. **Jean-Claude Mignon** met with the head of the delegation of the Federation Council **Alexander Pochinok (Александр Починок)** and **Boris Spiegel**.

B. Shpiegel presented to the Parliamentary Assembly two monitoring prepared by a movement "A world without Nazism". According to a Russian senator, Mr. **Mignon** paid great attention to these materials. "We talked about a rising influence of right-wing forces all over the world, These parties are not simply rising their heads and express their opinions, but are also included in the parliaments and governments. They pursue their policies aimed at racial discrimination, the revision of history. These forces want to equate Nazi and totalitarian regimes ", - said the representative of the Russian delegation. According to **B.Shpiegel**, PACE President realizes that this can not be allowed because the subject of totalitarian regimes - is a separate issue, deserves special attention, and in no way can be placed on a par with those crimes that are committed by Nazis.

As part of the conversation, said the senator, emphasis was also placed on a powerful indoctrination of youth that is going on. "We need to fight for our youth. First of all, young people need to know and understand the history of their countries", - said **B.Shpiegel**.

According to the Russian senator, **Mr. Mignon** has supported the movement, "A world without Nazism". During the conversation, said **B.Shpiegel**, PACE President recalled that as mayor of Dammarie-lès-Lys, he had founded the Museum of Military Glory regiment "Normandy-Neman" in memory of the joint struggle of the Russian and French pilots against the Nazis during the Second World War.

"Mr. **Mignon** has supported our ideas and promised to provide assistance so that Russian side could take an active part in the work of the PACE report, devoted to countering the glorification of Nazism", - highlighted **B.Shpiegel**.

Russian senator is convinced that it is necessary to unite all healthy forces, which could understand the issue of revival of Nazism in the world.

In this regard, he said that in October this year General Assembly of the movement "A world without Nazism" with the participation of MPs would hold in Strasbourg.

"We have already adopted a resolution, signed by 47 MPs, prohibiting Nazi symbols and the glorification of Nazi war criminals. In this regard, we will need to work closely with PACE. The world is on the threshold of the "brown plague". "The Holocaust does not begin with gas chambers - it ends with them", but, unfortunately, many people do not hear or understand it", - emphasized **B.Shpiegel**.

In turn, participant of the meeting, the head of the delegation of the Federation Council **Alexander Pochinok** noted that the head of the PACE paid close attention the initiatives and

activities of **Boris Spiegel**, and to the appearance of the organization "World without Nazism" in Strasbourg. "There is agreement that monthly monitoring on this topic from the movement "A world without Nazism "will be sent to the PACE. There will also be given the opportunity to maximize the organization to transfer the materials to prepare a report on the anti-glorification of Nazism", - said **A. Pochinok**. During the talks, said the senator, Mr. **Mignon** again talked about need for Russian high level official to visit the Assembly.

The sides also touched upon the theme of promoting international European youth parliamentary system. **[15]**

Conclusions:

Hearings on the Breivik case proved to the entire civilized community, that the threat of neo-Nazism is real, because Breivik is quite sane. He committed his crimes, guided by an ideology, known to the world since 1933. At the same time in France during the election campaign of Marine Le Pen, emerged a picture of radicalization, which is clearly demonstrated by a poll conducted among voters. Simple average person sees a threat to his prosperity posed by immigrants, and the economic crisis only strengthens the confidence of citizens in the guilt of "foreigners". Perhaps that is why an issue of genocide of Roma, who were persecuted in the past, but in today's postmodern society, driven into a crisis, persecution had only intensified is so acute.

Europe is also looking for symbols, reviving old ones, as it was in Italy, where a plaque was installed in memory of Benito Mussolini and in Germany, which had reprinted Mein Kampf.

That is why it is so important that the theme of revival of neo-Nazism in the developed Europe was raised at a meeting of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe.

Moreover, reaction to the Legionnaires' march in Latvia on March 16 caused a large number of publications in the Western press, some of which appeared in April, which means only one thing: Europe does not remain indifferent to the existing problems.

[1] <http://www.thesun.co.uk/sol/homepage/news/4284461/The-Sun-investigates-anarchy-in-Ukraine-Euro-2012-hate-camps.html>

[2] <http://www.sports.ee/824430/ukrainskie-neonacisty-gotovjatsja-sorvat-match-chempionata-evropy/> (*Ukrainian-Nazi-ready-to-disrupt-the-match-championship-Europe*)

[3] <http://www.profi-forex.org/news/entry1008117214.html>

[4] <http://www.dw.de/dw/article/0,,15906519,00.html>

[5] <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/worldnews/europe/germany/9221060/Germany-Pirates-party-under-fire-over-Nazi-comparison.html>

- [6] <http://www.rosbalt.ru/main/2012/04/13/969670.html>
- [7] <http://www.newsland.ru/news/detail/id/947990/>
- [8] <http://ria.ru/analytics/20120416/627589744.html>
- [9] <http://nashe.orbita.co.il/blogs/worldnews/29035>
- [10] <http://www.euromag.ru/more-about-europe/20829.html>
- [11] <http://www.rbcdaily.ru/2012/04/26/focus/562949983674773>
- [12] <http://ru.euronews.com/2012/04/06/far-right-voters-unusual-suspects/>
- [13] <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/europe/van-rompej-v-evrope-rastet-ekstremizm-i-nacionalizm.d?id=42308698> (*van-rompej-in-evrope-raised-extremism-and-nationalism*)
- [14] <http://ustecky.eu/2012/04/nespokojnye-vychodnye-v-chexii/> (*troubled-weekend-in-Czech*)
- [15] <http://council.gov.ru/print/info/ps/chronicle/2012/04/item19438.html>

SCANDINAVIA AND THE BALTIC STATES

FINLAND

Xenophobia, racism, neo-Nazism and fascism in Finland.

Mrs. Helena Eronen, an aide for the True Finn MP James Hirvisaari, suggested in her blog in April 2012, that foreigners in Finland should carry a sleeve patch in order to facilitate police work. Eronen suggested Russians to carry a patch with hammer and sickle on red-black background, Muslims to carry crescent etc. Eronen's suggestion was published on the nationalistic and xenophobic Internet publication «New Finland» («Uusi Suomi») and caused the biggest public scandal concerning True Finns this far. Superior to Eronen, MP James Hirvisaari, has himself been convicted of incitement of ethnic hatred against muslims. The party almost disintegrated when Hirvisaari refused to fire Eronen. Instead, Hirvisaari himself was fired from the parliamentary party group. Prosecutor general is now investigating whether Eronen's suggestion matches with incitement of ethnic hatred.[1]

A Russian extremist Pjotr Silaev, participant of neo-Nazi and extremist armed attack on Khimki city hall near Moscow, was granted political asylum in Finland in April 2012, after which anti-Russian extremist groups in Finland launched a propaganda campaign in his favor, gave Silaev publicity, money and promoted his book, which was published in Finnish by Finnish extremist publishing house.[2]

A colleague of Silaev and his translator, a Finnish citizen and extremist Antti Rautiainen, was declared persona non grata in Russia for his extremist activities threatening the state security. When arriving in Finland, Rautiainen as was saluted by anti-Russian circles in Finland and his book aside with Silaev's was published by Finnish extremist publishing house.[3]

An employee of the Finnish environmental administration, Mr. Seppo Knuuttila, was arrested at the Luga river in Russia and interrogated by the Russian security organs after he had illegally gathered specimen from the river from locations not agreed by the Russian-Finnish research group. Knuuttila was swiftly deported from the country and his computer was confiscated by Russian authorities for further investigation. In Finland Knuuttila launched a Russophobic smear campaign by organizing a press conference where he delivered delirious accusations according to which the Russian authorities are threatening his life and the Russian government was involved in his arrest. The experts say Knuuttila's task was to incite hysteria and anti-Russian sentiments by fabricating environmental disaster by means of falsifying his research results. [4]

Mr. Olavi Mäenpää, a well-known nationalistic extreme right figure from the city of Turku, was appointed to a post of a juror at a regional court. Mäenpää has recently been convicted several times for incitement of ethnic hatred and defamation. He has also been convicted for several assaults and drunk driving. Finnish legal experts, politicians and the press protested his nomination, however without any result.[5]

The performances of the extremist anti-Russian opera titled «Purge» begun in the Finnish National Opera. The idea of «Purge» is to rehabilitate Nazi war criminals, distort the history of Holocaust, and demonize Russians as occupiers and rapists. Author of the «Purge» Mrs. Sofi Oksanen, a half Estonian nationalistic and Russophobic extremist, first wrote the «Purge» as a theatre play and adapted it into a novel in 2008. Mrs. Oksanen has been widely acclaimed of her Russophobia in Finnish liberal cultural circles, and she has received plenty of Finnish book

prizes and strong support from the Estonian authorities. In her book «Apartheid Diaries» (2009), the Finnish journalist and founder of the Finnish anti-fascist committee Leena Hietanen describes the political mission of Sofi Oksanen in the following way: «Sofi Oksanen washes the Jewish blood from the hands of Estonian fascists, supports Apartheid-crime of Estonia, demonizes the Soviet Union by believing that Nazi Germany, Soviet Union, communism and fascism are equal.»[6]

Sofi Oksanen developed her russophobic PR campaign in April 2012 by re-publishing Solzhenitsyn's «Gulag Archipelago» in Finnish translation from her own publishing house «Silberfeldt» with her own foreword, in which she for example writes, that the Holocaust is condemned only because Nazis lost the war. Oksanen changed the name of the book into a simple «Gulag» to foster her mission to abuse the «Gulag Archipelago» for anti-Russian and anti-Putin propaganda purposes in order to distort the Holocaust, blaim Russians of genocide, and blaim Russia on alleged falsification of history of the Gulag. Oksanen uses the book brazenly for her own promotion and enhancement of her own political motives, even by signing copies of the «Gulag» as if it was written by herself. [7]

In the Helsinki court of appeals in April 2012, Mr. Mikael Störsjö, a Swede prosecuted in Finland for smuggling dozens of suspected Chechen bandits and their relatives to Finland (all of whom quickly received political asylum in Finland) faced charges of organizing illegal migration. Storsjö also works for Doku Umarov and his «Caucasus Emirate», being the sponsor of the terrorist website «Kavkaz Center», which constantly publishes death threats against Russian leadership and officialdom. According to the journal «Russkiy Obozrevatel», it cannot be excluded that among the individuals smuggled by Storjsö to Finland one can identify terrorist fugitives who took hostage Beslan school in 2004 and murdered hundreds of children. Storsjö himself is protected by the Finnish minister of national development Heidi Hautala and the chief advisor of Finnish minister of foreign affairs Tarja Kantola. Storsjö is now lobbying successfully a specific law in Finland that would prohibit any critique against Doku Umarov as «refugee espionage».[8]

The world famous Finnish movie director Aki Kaurismäki said for The Guardian, that terrorism is the salvation of human kind, and the richest one percent should be mass murdered.[9]

[1] <http://antifasistit.blogspot.com/2012/04/helena-eronen-ja-tsuhnafasismmin.html>

[2] <http://juhamolari.blogspot.com/2012/04/bandiitit-ja-huligaanit-tervetuloa.html>

[3] <http://anttirautiainen.puheenvuoro.uusisuomi.fi/104077-miten-minusta-tuli-veli-it%C3%A4in%C3%A4inen>

[4] <http://www.hs.fi/haku/?haku=Seppo+Knuuttila>

[5] http://www.iltalehti.fi/uutiset/2012042715498786_uu.shtml

[6] <http://www.ooppera.fi/ohjelmisto/puhdistus/844>

[7] <http://www.gulag.fi/>

[8] <http://www.rus-obr.ru/days/17815>

[9] http://www.iltalehti.fi/viihde/2012040515419977_vi.shtml

LATVIA

Introduction

The passions of inter-ethnic relations in Latvia cooled a little compared with previous months, when the February referendum on the status of Russian language and the March rally in honor of SS legionnaires drew constant mass attention, although the issue of language policy is always painful, and seasonal discussion of relationship to history of World War II continued in connection to the approach of May 9 and disputes about the legal assessment of March 16.

The most pressing topics in the April were actions of a number of community activists to place bilingual signs on the buildings, the authorities' response to anti-Semitism on the air and an action of a large chain stores that caused suspicion of discrimination, although the latter was held in March and did not aroused much attention then.

LEGISLATION

On April 26, the Latvian Parliament (Saeima hereinafter) in the second reading, adopted amendments to the law on referendums and the initiation of laws, complicating the initiation of legislation by voters. Haste is associated with persistent stance of National Association against the ongoing collecting of signatures for a bill to grant citizenship to "aliens" who are willing (more than 300,000 Latvians who are not citizens of any country, more than 99 percent of them belong to ethnic minorities) - by the end of April more than 2000 notarized signatures were raised. [\[1\]](#) [\[2\]](#)

THE EXECUTIVE BRANCH, INDEPENDENT AGENCIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

On April 3, in a journal published by the Public Company «Jurista vārds» Justice Minister Gaidis Berzins (G. Bērziņš, National Association) refers only to those loyal members of Latvia February referendum on the language, who voted for "our language", states that citizenship is not loyal only to the Constitution, but also to the "culture and language of the state".

Saying that Latvia cares about every citizen and recognizing the steady decline in population, the Minister rejects the "gift" of citizenship to descendants "of newcomers from the Soviet Union", insisting on the national state and the status of Latvian as the state-forming nation. As he puts it, "it is sad that in today's Latvia should be lawsuits on deprivation of ethnic Latvians of Latvian citizenship" - the processes of deprivation of non-Latvians of citizenship was not mentioned by the minister. [\[3\]](#)

On April 11, it became known that the Israeli Ambassador H.Ben-Jacob appealed to the National Council for Electronic Media (NEPLP) with a call to investigate the anti-Semitic statements in the program of R. Klimovich "The era of the motherland" on March 20 at Radio Naba, associated with the State University of Latvia. (R. Klimovičs, a former leader of the party "All for Latvia!" now included to the National Association). [\[4\]](#) Minister for Foreign Affairs E. Rinkevich during a meeting with the head of the Council called on NEPLP to use their powers to prevent the misuse of freedom of speech. (E. Rinkēvičs, the Reform Party Zatlers - NB - the party was renamed the Party of Reforms). [\[5\]](#) Later, after the new statements against Jews in the program of 17 April, the airing of "Age of the motherland" was suspended. [\[6\]](#)

On April 13, an information was published about the work of the State Language Center (under the Ministry of Justice) in the first quarter of 2012: 301 people were fined for violations of the law on state language - twice more than in the past year. [7]

On April 17, Police security (intelligence agency subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs) refused to start criminal proceedings on the statements of prominent lawyer and former MP Grūtups A. (A. Grūtups) in a March interview with the daily newspaper «Neatkarīgā» about the "Jewish revolutionary extremism" with reference to specific individuals. [8]

On April 18, the former head of the Riga department of education E. Vebers (E. Vēbers), now a member of the Riga City Council from the "Unity", in considering the provisions of the State Duma on the number of nurseries proposed to replace Russian language of teaching to Russian and Latvian. The majority did not support the proposal. [9]

On April 18, at a meeting of the Parliamentary Commission for Education and Culture, its chairman, I. Druviete, "Unity" says that the conversation in Latvian with Latvian media is a manifestation of respect for the language. [10] As with the Latvian media, of course, they speak in Latvian anyway, it is clear that she was talking about the Russian-language media, and that it is not necessary to show respect for the Russian language. Also at the meeting an issue was noted as a problem, that more people is spoken Russian than Latvian.

April 19, Riga City Council has announced two contests for the organization of free Latvian language courses: general and for the employees of the municipal police and kindergartens. [11] It should be noted that this year the demands to nursery attendants had increased. [12] [13]

April 19, Safety Committee, of the order and the prevention of corruption of the Riga City Council, headed by D. Turlajs (D. Turlais, former representative of the liquidated party LPP/ LC, now - in the party, "An honor to serve Riga" on the basis of an emerging faction of LPP/LC State Duma), talked about lack of discrimination against sexual minorities in Latvia and in the same document urged the organization of sexual minorities to abandon planned activities in the city center, and urged executive director of the city to use their powers to protect the morals. [14]

The organizers of the rally of sexual minorities declared in June have rejected a proposal to leave the center of the city as unfounded [15] Later it became known as the committee prepared a draft amendment to the rules of public order, offering a ban on "propaganda of homosexuality" [16] , but lawyers of the City Council considered an amendment contrary to the Constitution. [17] Former Minister of Internal Affairs, Murniece L. (L. Mūirniece, "Unity") said that it is adversaries, rather than participants of the Pride Parade that pose a security risk. [18]

From April 19 to April 23, special envoy of the U.S. State Department to combat anti-Semitism Hannah Rosenthal visited Latvia and met with representatives of both the authorities and civil society. [19] [20]

24 апреля – опубликован принятый 2 апреля ответ правительства Латвии Комитету ООН по правам человека о деле «Райхман против Латвии». Правительство сообщило, что не намерено в ближайшем будущем менять закон, требующий добавления латышских окончаний к именам и фамилиям в официальных документах, несмотря на то, что Комитет еще в 2010 году назад констатировал нарушение права на защиту частной жизни, и затребовал предоставить информацию о выполнении его решения до апреля 2011 года

[21] , [22] . Проблема отображения имен и фамилий в документах касается сотен тысяч жителей Латвии.

On April 24 - Government's response of Latvia to the UN Committee on Human Rights on the case, "Reichman against Latvia" adopted on April 2 was published. The Government stated that does not intend to soon change the law, which requires adding Latvian endings to the names and surnames in official documents, despite the fact that already back in 2010 the Committee was found it in violation of the right to privacy, and requested to provide information on its decision until April 2011. [21], [22] The problem of the names and surnames in documents concerns hundreds of thousands of residents of Latvia.

On April 24, President A. Berzins (A. Bērziņš) opposes the expansion of the rights of "aliens". [23] The next day, during a visit to Latvia by representatives of the OSCE remind about a recommendations given back in 2010 to give to Latvian non-citizens a right to vote in local elections. [24]

On April 26, National Council for electronic media at the request of "National Unity" government fined the broadcaster LTV for non-compliance of the principle of diversity of opinion in a news release in Russian on March 14 - in the material was recorded an opinion of the organization "Social power", concerning the members of SS legions as criminals and torturers and also linking respectful comments of President A. Berzins, about the Latvian SS Legion veterans on March 16 with a revival of Nazism. [25]

THE COURT

On April 2, it became known that the Constitutional Court refused to consider a complaint to the provisions of the State Language Law, declaring all languages other than Latvian and Livonian almost extinct, and foreign. [26]

On April 12, there was a first court session on charges of L. Barmina in disturbance of public order on - March 16, after a march to honor veterans of the Latvian SS legion, she, whether intentionally, or not, broke an electric shield with red -white-red tape - Chevron of the Latvian SS Legion the standing next to the Freedom Monument, which the police considered a symbol of the Latvian Republic (red-white-red flag). The case was postponed. On the same day it was reported that the Security Police conducts criminal proceedings on the events at the Freedom Monument Day on March 16. Presumably it concerned anti-Semitic statements. [27]

CIVIL SOCIETY

A campaign conducted in March by the network of stores "Elcor", during which foreign nationals (according to some statements, Latvia's "non-citizens" as well) could get a discount of 11% in the second half of the month caused a wide discussion in the media, in particular - as the action was seen as discrimination by the Office of the Ombudsman, criticized by the Minister of Justice G. Berzins (National Unity), chairman of the parliamentary subcommittee on social cohesion Caklais II ("Unity") and Chairman of the Saeima Human Rights I. Murniece (National Unity).

The leader of the party "Movement of January 13", Vladimir Linderman found that the action could be regarded as compensation in favor of discriminated non-citizens. [28] , [29] , [30]

On April 3, a society "Native Language" called on 29 foreign pharmaceutical companies to provide instruction in Russian language for drugs sold in Latvia, pointing out, that the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance notes the shortage of such instructions as an issue. [31] Against the imposition of the requirements of regulations spoke Defence Minister Artis Pabriks (A. Pabriks, ("Unity") [32] and head of the Medical Association Peteris Apinis (P. Apinis). [33] Among the establishment approval of this idea voiced an ex-Minister of Social Integration Kastens (O. Kastēns, a representative located in the liquidation of the party LPP / LC). [34]

On April 4, in the telecast on the a well-known anti-Semite, Uldis Freimanis (U. Freimanis) "without censorship" called for the demolition of the Monument to the Liberators of Riga, which was built in the 40th Anniversary of Victory over Nazism, as a symbol of Soviet occupation. [35] Yuri Smirnov (Юрий Смирнов) who opposed Freimanis on the TV show went to the police with a request to find out whether there is an offence, in these and earlier statements Freimanis. A similar appeal [36] to the prosecutor's office was posted on the website peticijas.com. At the same site were placed most popular petitions - for the demolition of the monument [37] , and in his defense. [38]

On April 5, Catholic Archbishop Zbigniew Stankiewicz (Z. Stankevičs) proposed the idea to celebrate March 16 (Day processions in honor of veterans of the Latvian SS Legion) and May 9 as a holiday. [39]

On April 7, the campaign of society "Native Language" of putting on houses plates with the name of the street, not only in Latvian, but also in Russian (the campaign began in March in Liepāja, the organizers promise to do it in the cities of Daugavpils and Ludza too) has spread to Riga [40], [41]. On April 8, disgruntled citizens appealed to the police. The police asked the companies that manage these houses to remove the plates [42]. This was done. The vice-mayor of Riga Andris Ameriks stated that "With the political hooligans there will not be a compromise, but there will be administrative fines". (A. Ameriks, elected from the LPP/LC, now in the party "An honor to serve Riga" which is in the process of formation). [43]

Another well-known figure LPP/LC, ex-Minister of Social Integration O. Kastens (O. Kastēns) called activists hooligans; incidentally, he had no objection to placing any signs on the houses that are in someone's private property. [44] Chairman of the Parliamentary Committee Vyacheslav Dombrowski (Zatlers Reform Party) said that the bilingual plates "could be a compromise only if Latvian part of society will subscribe to it. But at the moment what I see, communicating with the Latvian part of society, is that something similar will be seen with great pain ". [45] Head of Urban Development Committee of Riga City Council, Vadim Eroshenko (Center for Unity) found that the inscriptions on the plates in Russian degrade Russians. [46] Lawyer Hilarion Gears - one of those who placing the plates - promises to appeal their removal. [47]

On April 8, the head of the party LPP/LC, which is in the process of liquidation, Ainars Slesers (Ainārs Šlesers) calls for the integration of society. Meritorious appeal, however, was accompanied by a dubious motivation - according to Slesers, it is better to try to get along with the local "aliens" rather than bring new ones - for example, refugees. [48]

On April 11, delegate of PACE, head of the anti-fascist organization "World without Nazism" Boris Spiegel sent letter of protest to the President of Latvia A. Berzins against the charges made

against the WWN in March by the head of the Constitution Protection Bureau Janis Kazhotsinshem (J. Kažociņš). [\[49\]](#)

On April 13, the results of a survey conducted by SKDS commissioned by the Institute of conservative ideas Populares Latvia, associated with former leaders of being in the process of liquidation of the People's Party (Tautas partija) were published. In particular, it is noted that out of the respondents who spoke Latvian in a family, 53% were in favor of what is increasingly necessary to protect the interests of the Latvians (3% of Russian speakers also supported this point of view), 13 % voted for the equal treatment of all nationalities (among Russian-speakers - 56%, it should be noted that the option "it is necessary to protect the interests of non-Latvians to a greater extent " was not in the poll). [\[50\]](#)

From April 18 to April 19, Viesturs Dule (V. Dūle), head of the Fund for intellectual development, a well-known with his idea to vote on the February referendum on the status of Russian with blank ballots called in a radio interview to "fight against segregation" at schools, saying that the main language (at schools) must be Latvian, and "minority schools are the sign of a backward civilization". [\[51\]](#) The leader of the "Movement of January 13" V. Linderman sees this saying, positioning itself as tolerant as the position is typical of most of the Latvian intelligentsia. [\[52\]](#)

On April 20, it became known to the public was that the "Unity" and the National Association discuss the idea of uniting against the Latvian party "Center for Unity" in the municipal elections in 2013. Union of Greens and Farmers, through its co-chairman V. Silenieks (V. Silenieks) noted that it is "not quite right to divide the society on Russians and Latvians". [\[53\]](#)

On April 23, the leader who became famous on the eve of the February referendum on the status of Russian society "for fairness and justice" A. Gaponenko announced a campaign for submitting letters of non-citizens in the EU institutions. [\[54\]](#), ^{[\[55\]](#)} Among the planned next steps - letters from citizens to the Saeima and the creation of a "parliament of non-citizens" for a dialogue. [\[56\]](#)

On April 25, National Association urged the National Council for electronic media to focus more on the way the important issues for Latvia and Latvians are reflected, considering it illegal for media to publish false, one-sided publications, hostile to the Latvian state point of view, as well as irony and sarcasm concerning Latvians as a state nation and their values. [\[57\]](#)

On April 26, the International Day Against Fascism held a number of commemorative events in Riga, Valka and Jurmala. [\[58\]](#) .

Media

On April 2, a number of newspapers, as advertising, placed an appeal of activist Aivar Slutsis (A. Slucis), previously excluded from the government party "Civil Unity" (now merged with the "Unity"), to insist half-million Russian leaving Latvia. [\[59\]](#)

On April 3, there was a discussion of government proposals for social unity. [\[60\]](#)

On April 20, TV station TV3 in the program "Without taboos" opened the floor to one of the activists of the annual "Big Saturday", saying: "I do not want to say that the Russians are pigs, or that some "behave like pigs" more than others, but I would not want to be in situation where some make disorder, and others - clean it up". [\[61\]](#)

On April 23 - a known Russian TV-journalist Andrei Mamykin in an interview with the Latvian daily newspaper «Diena» said that a few stops are enough to solve the ethno-political problems: annotation of drug in Russian language, guarantee that the Russian kindergartens and schools will continue to exist, opportunities for individual governments to decide questions and to send requests in Russian. At the same time Mamykin, however, endorsed the idea of a moratorium on ethnic issues. In conclusion, he urged: "dear Latvians, love Russians, because it will be much harder with the Arabs!" [62] .

Conclusions

Seasonal aggravation of ethno-political subjects (from March, 16 to May, 9) is coming to end (this year, however, a surge in intolerant statements of non-ethnic character related to the demonstration in support of sexual minorities planned at the beginning of June is expected).

However, the atmosphere remains stably hostile to minorities - perhaps the most striking example in April was the rejection of the idea of compulsory translation into Russian language of instruction to drugs. The roots of this attitude are shown in the aforementioned results of the SKDS survey.

More encouraging is attention to the problems of intolerance of foreign countries - not just Israel and Russia, but the United States too. However, failure of Latvia to carry out the decision of the Committee Human Rights of the UN on the spelling of non-Latvian names shows that for the continuation of tight ethnic policy, the government is prepared to risk the country's international reputation.

[1] (*VL-TB/DNNL: it is necessary to prevent a referendum on the "zero option"*) 23.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/vl-tbdnnl-nado-predotvratit-referendum-o-nulevom-variante.d?id=42302874>

[2] (*For the "zero option" citizenship 2000 signatures were collected*) 24.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/za-nulevoj-variant-grazhdanstva-sobrano-2000-podpisej.d?id=42306280>

[3] Bērziņš G. Dubultās pisonības nepieciešamība *Jurista vārds* 03.04.12 – 31.-32. lpp.

[4] (*An Israeli ambassador is outraged at the insult to Jews Radio Naba*) 11.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/posol-izrailya-vozmuschena-oskorblenim-evreev-na-radio-naba.d?id=42272600>

[5] (*Rinkevich: freedom of speech does not give the right to incite ethnic hatred*) 12.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/rinkevich-svoboda-slova-ne-daet-prava-razzhigat-etnicheskuyu-rozn.d?id=42275506>

[6] (*A scandal with an ambassador of Israel, the Latvian radio will have to explain itself*) 20.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/skandal-s-poslom-izrailya-latvijskomu-radio-bridetsya-obyasnitsya.d?id=42298268>

- [7] (*Language Inspectorate twice tightened a "hunt" for violators*) 13.04.12
<http://rus.apollo.lv/novosti/v-latvii/obshchestvo/yazykovaya-inspektsiya-vdvoe-uzhestochila-okhotu-na-narushitelei?article=1388>
- [8] (*The security police did not find anti-Semitism in the words of Grutups*).04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/policiya-bezopasnosti-ne-nashla-antisemitizma-v-slovah-grutupsa.d?id=42288298>
- [9] (*RD opposition: pre-school education needs to be translated into Latvian*) 18.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/oppoziciya-rd-doshkolnoe-obuchenie-nuzhno-perevesti-na-latyshskij-yazyk.d?id=42292782>
- [10] (*Linguist: Russian is spoken by more people than Latvian*) 18.04.12
<http://novonews.tvnet.lv/novosti/politika/198093-lingvist-russkim-jazikom-vladjejet-bolshje-ljudjey-chjem-latishskim>
- [11] (*A contest for the organization of free Latvian language courses for Riga*) 19.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/obyavlen-konkurs-na-organizaciyu-besplatnyh-kurov-latyshskogo-yazyka-dlya-rizhan.d?id=42295304>
- [12] (*Yu Alexandrov authorities require the nurses too possessed the state language on the highest category*) 23.04.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/212914>
- [13] Ministru kabineta noteikumi Nr. 16 03.01.2012
<http://www.likumi.lv/doc.php?id=242450&from=off>
- [14] Par Rīgas domes Drošības, kārtības un korupcijas novēršanas komitejas 2012. gada 19. aprīļa sēdi 23.04.2012 <http://www.scribd.com/kristineg8602/d/91172952-Rig-as-Dome>
- [15] (*Mosaic will not give up pride march in Vermansky garden*) 20.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/mozaika-ne-otkazhetsya-ot-prajda-v-vermanskomsadu.d?id=42296684>
- [16] (*A City Hall found a way to to ban gay pride parade in Riga*) 26.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/meriya-nashla-sposob-zapretit-gej-parady-v-rige.d?id=42312040>
- [17] (*The prohibition of propaganda of homosexuality in the Latvian capital is considered illegal*) 29.04.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/213582>
- [18] (*Murniece: security is not threatened by the participants, but by the opponents of Pride*) 23.04.12 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/murniece-bezopasnosti-ugrozhayut-ne-uchastniki-a-protivniki-prajda.d?id=42302118>
- [19] (*U.S. envoy on Anti-Semitism will visit Latvia*) 19.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/latviyu-posetit-poslannik-ssha-po-borbe-s-antisemitizmom.d?id=42294500>
- [20] (*U.S. envoy on Anti-Semitism had arrived to Latvia*) 20.04.12
<http://www.regnum.ru/news/1523073.html>

- [21] (*Latvia: UN committee does not understand the consequences of the occupation; adding Latvian endings to the names will continue*) 24.04.12.
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/latviya-komitet-oon-ne-ponimaet-posledstvij-okkupacii-oblatyshivanie-imen-prodolzhitsya.d?id=42305058>
- [22] Par ANO Cilvēktiesību komitejas viedokli lietā „Leonid Raihman (Leonīds Raihmans) pret Latviju” un Latvijas Republikas valdības sniegto atbildi 24.04.12
<http://www.vestnesis.lv/index.php?menu=doc&id=246861>
- [23] (*Andris Berzins, does not approve the expansion of the rights of aliens*) 24.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/andris-berzinsh-ne-odobryaet-rasshirenie-prav-negrazhdan.d?id=42304238>
- [24] (*Advocates of non-citizens complained about Latvia to the OSCE representatives*) 25.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/zaschitniki-negrazhdan-pozhalovalis-na-latviyu-predstavitelyam-obse.d?id=42308894>
- [25] (*NEPLP fined LTV for 1 lat for the plot on March 16*) 26.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/neplp-oshtrafoval-ltv-na-1-lat-za-syuzhet-pered-16-marta.d?id=42312042>
- [26] (*I. Vatolin Knight of the civil society. Hour, 02.04.12*) http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/04/02/g_036.html?r=32&
- [27] (*Court on charges of assault on a symbol of the SS*) 12.04.12
http://www.tvnet.lv/online_tv/21012-sud_po_djelu_o_posjagatjelstve_na_simvol_ljegiona_ss
- [28] (*Elkor suspected of discriminating against citizens of Latvia*) 20.04.12
<http://biznes.delfi.lv/bnews/elkor-zapodozrili-v-diskriminacii-grazhdan-latvii.d?id=42297900>
- [29] (*Linderman praises actions of Elkor; Caklais: is an incitement of hatred*) 23.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/linderman-hvalit-akciyu-elkor-chaklajs-eto-razzhiganie-rozni.d?id=42302974>
- [30] (*Ministry of Justice: Discrimination Latvian citizen - is beneath our dignity*) 24.04.12
<http://novonews.tvnet.lv/novosti/obschjestvo/198631-minjust-diskriminacija-grazhdanina-latvii-eto-nizhje-dostoinstva>
- [31] (*"Native language" calls to add to medication instructions in Russian*) 03.04.12
<http://www.ves.lv/article/210912>
- [32] (*The minister of defense is against drug instructions in Russian*) 05.04.12
<http://novonews.tvnet.lv/novosti/obschjestvo/196975-ministr-oboroni-protiv-instrukciy-k-ljekarstvam-na-russkom>
- [33] (*Apinis: Instructions in Russian can be read on the Internet*) 18.04.12
<http://novonews.tvnet.lv/novosti/obschjestvo/198052>
[apinis instrukcii na russkom mozjno chitat i v intjernetje](http://novonews.tvnet.lv/novosti/obschjestvo/198052)
- [34] (*V. Molchunov about Russian in the wrong places Hour*) 12.04.12 http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/04/12/l_030.html?r=30&

- [35] (*Freimanis is ready to tear down the Victory Monument in Pardaugava*) 08.04.12
http://rus.tvnet.lv/novosti/obschjestvo/197142-frjeymanis_gotov_snjesti_pamjatnik_pobjedi_v_pardaugavje
- [36] (*To initiate criminal proceedings against a Nazi Uldis Freimanis!*)
http://www.peticijas.com/please_arrest_freimanis
- [37] *Aizvākt Uzvaras pieminekli un aizliegt komunistu simbolus*
http://www.peticijas.com/aizvkt_uzvaras_pieminekli_un_aizliegt_komunistu_simbolus
- [38] (*Leave a monument to the liberators.*). Atstāt Uzvaras pieminekli
<http://www.peticijas.com/9may>
- [39] (*The Archbishop proposed to equate Legion Remembrance Day to the Victory Day*)
05.04.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/211169>
- [40] (*In Riga, bilingual signs will appear Daugavpils are Ludza are next*) 06.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/v-rige-poyavyatsya-dvuyazychnye-tablichki-na-ocheredi-ludza-i-daugavpils.d?id=42265482>
- [41] (*Giers entitled to Russian Sign*) 08.04.12 <http://www.imhoclub.lv/material/vprave-na-russkij-ukazatel>
- [42] (*Riga: the police demands to take bilingual signs from the houses*) 10.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/riga-policiya-trebuat-ubrat-s-domov-dvuyazychnye-tablichki.d?id=42270284>
- [43] (*Rigans complain to the police about plates in Russian*)10.04.12
<http://rus.apollo.lv/novosti/v-latvii/obshchestvo/rizhane-zhaluyutsya-v-politsiyu-na-tablichki-na-russkom?article=1231>
- [44] (*V. Molchunov about Russian in the wrong places. Hour*) 12.04.12 http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/04/12/1_030.html?r=30&
- [45] (*Dombrowski: the Latvians must agree to Russian plates*) 12.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/dombrovskij-s-russkimi-tablichkami-dolzny-soglasitsya-latyshi.d?id=42275574>
- [46] (*MP: Plates in Russian humiliate Russian people*) 20.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/deputat-russkie-tablichki-unizhayut-russkih-lyudej.d?id=42295888>
- [47] (*Latvia: Lawyer "Native language" Hilarion Gears: we are ready for mass civil disobedience*) 28.04.12 <http://www.regnum.ru/news/fd-abroad/latvia/1525977.html>
- [48] (*Slesers: it is better to try to get along with foreigners, than to bring refugees*) 08.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/shlesers-luchshe-pytatsya-uzhitsya-s-inorodcami-chem-vvozt-bezhencev.d?id=42268032>
- [49] (*Letter № 24-01/12*) <http://worldwithoutnazism.org/?p=3122>

- [50] (*Study: most Latvians are ethnocentric*) 13.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/issledovanie-bolshinstvo-latyshej-etnocentricny.d?id=42280708>
- [51] (*Radionov V. Viesturs Doule "I lost a few illusions ...". Hour*) 20.04.12 http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/04/20/1_013.html?r=30&
- [52] (*V. Linderman on vestiges of the past, Hour*) 20.04.12 http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/04/20/1_012.html?r=30&
- [53] (*The Latvian parties can start together on elections*) 20.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/latyshskie-partii-mogut-vmeste-startovat-na-vyborah-v-rd.d?id=42295916>
- [54] (*Gaponenko called on non-citizens to complain to the European institutions*) 23.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/gaponenko-prizval-negrazhdan-zhalovatsya-v-evrostruktury.d?id=42302208>
- [55] <http://www.chestj-spravedlivostj.eu/>
- [56] (*Human rights activist Elena Bachinskaya: "By voting in municipal elections, non-citizens will contribute to the integration of Latvian society"*) 04.05.12 <http://www.regnum.ru/news/fd-abroad/latvia/1527894.html>
- [57] (*VL-TB/DNNL: we must keep track of hostile propaganda*) 25.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/vl-tbdnnl-nado-otslezhivat-vrazhdebnuyu-propagandu.d?id=42309156>
- [58] (*Anti-fascist Action Day will be held in Riga, Jurmala and Valka*) 24.04.12
<http://www.regnum.ru/news/1524520.html>
- [59] (*500 000 Russian must depart from Latvia*) 03.04.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/210817>
- [60] (*A. Elkin. Total Integration, News Today*) 03.04.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/210814>
- [61] (*Activist of "Big Saturday" hinted at Russian unscrupulousness*) 20.04.12
<http://www.ves.lv/article/212690>
- [62] (*Journalist: Latvians have to love Russian, the Arabs will be much harder.*) 23.04.12
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/zhurnalist-latyshi-dolzhen-lyubit-russkih-s-arabami-budet-trudnee.d?id=42301182>

LITHUANIA

Monitoring April Litva

Introduction

The main trend this month is a further radicalization of neo-Nazis with support of the authorities and politicians, as well as the continued glorification of forest brothers. Neo-Nazis, for the first time openly threatened their opponents with physical violence, and prosecutors at the time of monitoring did not respond.

The actions of neo-Nazis

Chairman of the neo-Nazi "Lithuanian National Center» («Lietuvių tautinis centras»), organizer of the neo-Nazi marches on March 11, deputy editor of one of the biggest newspapers of the country "Republic» («Respublika»), employee of the so-called state of "the Center for the Study of Genocide and Resistance of Lithuania" Ricardas Čekutis (Ričardas Čekutis) in the social network «Facebook» attacked some members of parliament with direct threats of violence: "In the nationalist state, such figures as Aushtryavichyus (Auštrevičius), Andriukaitis (Andriukaitis) and Karosas (Karosas) would have been shot without a second thought and it would be right - for treason. However, you will see it very soon ... “/ ... /. In Lithuania would be enough to shoot a few hundred sycophants of Brussels and Moscow. Is this an aggression? It is inevitable to be cleared of debris. To do this, the Criminal Code should return an article about the death penalty. "/ ... /. "Now I see that it would be enough to put a few hundred (people) to the wall ... But no matter, it would be a preventive measure to others. "Politicians, he had mentioned, have addressed to an appeal the General Prosecutor's Office to start the pre-trial investigation for incitement to violence. However, R. Čekutis after such statements have not lost any of its above-mentioned positions. [\[1\]](#)

Neo-Nazis spread on the Internet poster announcement of the concert-fascist skinhead rock group "Autonomous resistance» («Autonominis pasipriešinimas»). The text explains that the concert is directed against the 170th article of the Criminal Code, which punishes for inciting national and racial hatred. Place of the concert is not specified, but the text reads: "Who seeks shall find." The poster depicts two skinheads with national flags on their sleeves; one of them holds a crowbar, the other - a knife. Ticket price for the concert is 25 litas (approximately \$ 10). The money raised, according to the playbill will be used to pay fines for inciting racial and national hatred. [\[2\]](#)

The actions of the authorities

Authorities continue to glorify the so-called freedom fighters in Lithuania - Forest Brothers - and complained about the "Soviet genocide". In April, Arvydas Anushauskas (Arvydas Anušauskas), chairman of the parliamentary committee on national security and defense, said that in the postwar years, "Soviet Terror in Lithuania has been nationally oriented". "During the Soviet terror, people were not evaluated on the political views and nationality", - said Anushauskas in an interview "Kauno diene» («Kauno diena»).

"It was found that with respect to the Lithuanians, Estonians, Latvians, certain conditions of detention should applied. This proves that the focus was on a national basis, but it was more

common in the postwar years", - said A. Anushauskas, indicating that such information was found in Russian archives, but did not specify the specific sources. [3] /.../

In another interview A. Anushauskas, again without reference to specific sources, claimed that the NKVD allegedly created a special group who pretended to forest brothers and killed civilians, which would discredit the Forest Brothers in the public eye. "Unfortunately, there are just a few documents left, we have only a piece of information" - admits in an interview with the late A. Anushauskas, a historian by profession. [4]

On the occasion of the birthday of one of the agents of the German "Abwehr» («Abwehr» - Nazi counterintelligence), a forest brother Bronius Lesisa (Bronius Liesys), known by the nickname of Nigh, a member of the parliamentary human rights committee member Auksute Skokauskene (Auksutė Skokauskienė) asked to officially honor the his memory.

The MP said with pride that in 1944 Bronius Lesis graduated from school of "Abwehr," where he "studied the tactics of guerrilla warfare". In the same year Lesis went to the Lithuanian forests. He was killed in 1949 in the battle with units of the NKVD. On December 2, 2010 Lesisu and other forest brothers, who on February 16, 1949 signed the Declaration of the struggle for freedom, was given the status of a signer of the Act of Independence. In 1998 Bronius Lesis was awarded an order of Knight of the Cross (posthumously) although, it is known that the troops that were in his district, actively fought mainly civilians. In 1999, the Lithuanian parliament adopted a law, referred to the Declaration as a legal act of the State of Lithuania. That is, the parliament formally legalized terrorism against the civilian population. [5]

The Lithuanian army and the so-called Lithuanian Center for Research of Genocide and Resistance signed an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of "study of the movement of resistance to occupation". The Army and the Center will jointly implement a project entitled "Trying to break through the "Iron Curtain" during the Soviet occupation - the continuity of the resistance and fight, as well as the denial of the Soviet system". The representative of the Center reported that the majority of data on fleeing from the Soviet Union was fixed by military documents, which, as expected, an army would send. "Trying to break through the "iron curtain " was a continuation of the struggle", - said Army Commander Arvydas Potsius (Arvydas Pocius). However, he forgot to clarify whether the immortalized in a future edition of "resisting" the experience of Brazhinskas family (father and son). In the seventies, when they were hijacking a Soviet aircraft to Turkey, murdered a stewardess Nadezhda Kurchenko. [6]

"The Lithuanian National Youth Union" (Lietuvių tautinio jaunimo sąjunga), which each year organized neo-Nazi rallies in Vilnius and Kaunas with the slogan "Lithuania - for Lithuanians", was accepted as a full member to the council of youth organizations in Lithuania - the main coordinating body of youth policy of the country. The board includes all the major youth organizations in Lithuania, much of it - youth divisions of different political parties. During the vote, 19 voted for the full membership of young neo-Nazis, 7 members abstained seven members; no one voted against the decision. "This is a decision of an entire Council, there were no votes against the membership, by contrast, there was a big support", - President of the Board Loreta Senkute (Loreta Senkutė) commented on the decision.

"We are looking for what unites us rather than what divides us". Young neo-Nazi leader Julius Panka (Julius Panka) said: "Just as political parties seek to get into parliament, so we too strive to participate in one of the largest youth organizations. All opinions should be listened, ours too".

Youth Council receives funds from the Lithuanian and European budgets. It does not bother the young neo-Nazis, who acutely criticize the European Union. [7]

The authorities continue to persecute members of the Presidium of the international human rights movement "A world without Nazism" and chairman of the party "Socialist People's Front" (Socialistinis Liaudies Frontas), Algirdas Paletskis (Algirdas Paleckis), for his words "it appears that ours shot at ours" about the events of January 13, 1991 in Vilnius. Now a court of second instance (Court of Appeal) took the case. On the eve of the hearings, a signatory of the Act of Independence of Lithuania, the former Deputy Prime Minister Zigmas Vayshvila (Zigmas Vaišvila) during a press conference asked to initiate criminal proceedings against the witnesses at trial of A. Paleckis, who testified about shots at people from the roofs, as well as initiate case against the party "Socialist People's Front". In an open letter to the court, he demanded to put A. Paleckis in prison. [8]

Civil Society

As part of International Day for the release of prisoners of Nazi concentration camps (April 11) hosted several events, "March of the Living" (a program of the visit to Lithuania of the delegation of former prisoners of the camps and their children), laying flowers at the Paneryayskiy memorial on the outskirts of Vilnius, as well as the conference "Buchenwald alarm - the memory of the victims of Nazi concentration camps", held in the capital of Lithuania. Conference was jointly organized by the association "Lithuania without Nazism" and veteran organization Lithuanian Association "Forgotten Soldiers". The conference adopted a resolution calling for preserving memory of the war, which reads: "Lithuania is among those countries against a background of total silence of politicians and cultural elites, with the effective support of an anonymous right-wing forces, revival of Nazism as an ideology and a modernized and the strengthening of the neo-Nazis is in full swing. / ... / We appeal to the Government of Lithuania with a call to make every effort to perpetuate the memory of the fallen heroes-anti-fascists, soldiers of the Soviet Army and other armies of the anti-Hitler coalition, as well as victims of the Holocaust and the Nazi genocide of the nations".

Secretary of the veteran organization of Lithuania Vaigutis Stanchikas (Vaigutis Stančikas) in this regard noted, "The state supports some of the victims and others quite forgotten. A person who fought against fascism, also suffered, but how he is treated - he is the occupier, an accomplice of the occupiers". In Lithuania, the war veterans have the humiliating status of "victims of the Soviet regime," because they allegedly were "forced to fight in the Red Army". Veterans receive 80 dollars a month, while wood brothers - 5-8 times more, the veterans are especially humiliated by the ban on Soviet symbols, equating them to Nazi symbols. The representative of the authorities - the chairman of the Parliamentary Committee on Security and Defence, Arvydas Anushauskas - disagreed with the interpretations of B. Stanchikas, saying that there are no infringements of the rights of veterans. He has not commented on the deplorable financial situation of veterans and accused them in that they are "associated with such parties as "Socialist Popular Front"". [9]

Media

Influential in Soviet and at the present time, international affairs analyst Česlovas Iškauskas (Česlovas Iškauskas) published an article under the ambiguous name of "A. Hitler: The honor, to forget or to ignore?" In it he writes: "No matter how paradoxical it is, resuscitation of fascism is probably also helped by a new anti-fascist idea of Moscow. This year, the day of the 26th April /

... / is celebrated as the International Day against Nazism and Collaboration. On this day 75 years ago, the German Legion "Condor" destroyed town of Guernica in Spain. /... /. But this year (to events) stuck another term - collaboration. Initiators do not hide that the reason was the barbarian dismantling of memorial in Tallinn on April 26, 2007 /... / and the brutal suppression of mass demonstrations / ... /. This is an excerpt from the statement of the well-known defender of "Bronze Soldier" Maxim Reva. For him, Estonia is a "nest of Nazism, collaboration and militarism - that is all that is connected with the term fascism. You could not pay attention to the "liberation" is a figure of language, sniffy the Soviet, and maybe the Stalinist era, but in this day planned actions in the Baltic capitals promise the opposite idea: maybe Adolph Hitler was not so terrible especially if its a crime to compare with the acts of another tyrant, Joseph Stalin, whose portrait is in Russia began to decorate even a school exercise book? [10] At the same time in any publication of Charles Ishkauskas no mention of not only the Holocaust, which destroyed the Jewish Community of Lithuania, but also no mention about other crimes of Hitler's regime.

Lithuanian director Saulius Byarzhinis (Saulius Beržinis) created the documentary film "When Yiddish sounded near Jurbarkas" about the history of the city Jurbarkas, after seeing it, the municipality of Jurbarkas, who gave 1800 LTL to this project, said that it had purchased the film, which turns against the local population. The district authorities asked to make corrections in the movie: not to disclose the names of local residents who helped the Nazis in "solving the Jewish question" and to speak with the people who risked their lives to save Jews. The filmmakers refused to do so, and the director S.Byarzhinis talked about litigation against the municipality wishing to censor the film. The film shows footage from the beginning of the war, which came to Lithuania in 1941, stills of the Germans greeted with flowers. But the smiles were soon replaced by images of the destruction of the Jewish population. **[11]**

Conclusion

Cultivating a glorification of the "forest brothers", the authorities provide additional arguments for the neo-Nazi propaganda among young people who need heroes. An army is also connected. It helps in the investigation of "the resistance of the Soviet occupation". It is noteworthy that the 10 people whom in 2011 the press implicated in participating in the neo-Nazi movement still serve in the Army. Politicians echo throughout this process, openly asking the question: "Was Hitler was so scary?"

Despite the fact that the Criminal Code of the Republic of Lithuania punish such acts, not one of the ideologists of this policy, such as the aforementioned Ishkauskas Charles was not yet brought to justice. All this suggests that the public authorities of modern Lithuania sympathize to the above facts of glorification of Nazism. This policy is particularly pernicious for the youth, to which those in power offer questionable heroes, injuring thereby a not yet strong consciousness of the younger generation, deprived of the right to receive truthful information about the history of the Second World War.

[1] <http://antifa.lt/post/21013798620/trys-parlamentarai-kreipesi-i-prokuratura-del>

[2] <http://antifa.lt/post/21076677866/neonaciai-radikalizuojasi-vietoje-trispalves-koto>

- [3] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/aanusauskas-sovietu-teroras-buvo-orientuotas-tautiniu-pozituriu.d?id=58092014>
- [4] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/aanusauskas-partizanu-isdavikus-akino-egoizmas-ir-asmenines-geroves-troskimas.d?id=58416870>
- [5] http://www3.lrs.lt/pls/inter/w5_show?p_r=618&p_k=1&p_d=123367
- [6] <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n4917.html>
- [7] <http://www.15min.lt/naujiena/aktualu/lietuva/kovo-11-osios-eityniu-organizatoriams-lijot-pripazinimas-56-213561>
- [8] <http://www.lrytas.lt/-13349213821333138327-del-a-paleckio-bylos-signataras-z-vaisvila-kreipesi-i-prokuratura.htm>
- [9] <http://www.delfi.lt/archive/print.php?id=58179084>
- [10] <http://www.delfi.lt/archive/print.php?id=58105328>
- [11] <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n4943.html>

ESTONIA

Introduction

Despite the fact that this month was the fifth anniversary of the events of April 26-28, more known as "Bronze Night", the most sensational news of April in Estonia became an annual report to the Security Police (Kaitsepolitseei, KaPo), which once again openly called Russia and many anti-fascist organizations - enemies of Estonia.

Yearbook of the Security Police

If we gather all the so-called "tags", list of enemies of Estonia, we'll get something like this:

Drambyan Karen (Karen Drambjan), «Estonian shooter" who committed the attack on the Estonian Ministry of Defence April 11, 2012,

Support Policy of Russian Compatriots in Estonia,

Agency "Rossotrudnichestvo" that was engaged in the organization of cultural relations with the Russian compatriots abroad,

Russian Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov (Sergei Lavrov),

Embassy of the Russian Federation in the ER,

Russian Ambassador in the of the ER Yuri Merzlyakov (Jüri Merzljakov),

The Coordination Council of Russian Compatriots in Estonia,

NGO "Russian School of Estonia» (VenekoolEestis),

Deputy of the Riigikogu (Estonian parliament), a former deputy mayor and chairman of the Tallinn Association of deputies of ethnic minorities Jana Toom (Jaana Toom),

Information Center for Human Rights and its director Vadim Poleshchuk (Vadim Polestsuk),

Member of the Riigikogu Michael Stalnuhin (Mikhail Stalnuhlin),

Vice Mayor of Tallinn Kylvart Michael (Mikhail Kõlvart),

NGO "Night Watch" and its leader Sergey Chaulin (Sergei Tsaulin),

Newspaper "Capital» (Pealinn),

Russian diplomat Yuri Tsvetkov (Jüri Cvetkov),

Informational influence of Russia,

Kremlin,

Transfer of the Bronze Soldier [\[1\]](#) ,
The Great Patriotic War,
Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact,
USSR,
The First Channel of Russian TV,
The First channel and a member of Public Chamber of Russia, Maxim Shevchenko,
Director of the Russian-Baltic Center of the Institute of Sociology RAN, Renald Simonyan,
International Human Rights Movement "A world without Nazism" (Nazi Vaba Eesti),
Head of MTD "A world without Nazism" Boris Shpiegel (Boris Spigel),
Member of the Presidium of the MTD "A world without Nazism" from Estonia, Zarenkov Andrew (Andrei Zarenkov),
Members of the board of this organization, Dmitry Linter (Dmitri Linter) and Maxim Reva (Maksim Reva),
Regnum agency and its chief editor Modest Kolerov,
Portal baltija.eu,
Chanel NTV,
Fund "Russian World",
Chanel RT and his TV reporter Alex Yaroshevsky (Aleksei Jaroshevski) [\[2\]](#) .

Michael Kylvart and the NGO "Russian School of Estonia"

In the present yearbook KaPo-2011 reads: "Conservation in the near abroad as part of the established policy of Russification of the Soviet Union, Russian education system and the special status of Russian language belongs to the priorities of the Russian Federation to influence. This activity, through the Coordination Council of Russian Compatriots in Estonia also supports the Russian Embassy in Estonia". [\[3\]](#)

The Director-General of the Department of Security Police, Raivo Aeg said at the presentation of the yearbook: "We found that Kylvart [\[4\]](#) has contacts with representatives of the Embassy of the Russian Federation, specifically - really with Tsvetkov. [\[5\]](#)

At the same time, if you look at the activities of Kylvart dedicated to preserving the Russian language education system, there is actually possible to see certain parallels and convergence of

interests. But, since we are not assisted during these meetings and did not attend them, then we do not know what exactly they were talking about. However Kylvart is very active in the fight against the law, which is the current law of the Republic of Estonia".

Aeg also noted that Russia is seeking to retain influence in the former Soviet space: "One of the possible actions to have impact on this space - is just this very topic of the school, which, of course, very emotional, and emotions of the people are very easily manipulated. And they use it very skillfully. In the Russian Federation, propaganda has always acted in a rather massive and aggressive way". In turn, the head offices of the Department of Security Police, Matrin Arpo stated that KaPo does not suspected vice-mayor of Tallinn Michael Kylvart of doing anything illegal. [6]

Besides, the KaPo report notes, in particular, the fact that the work of Michael Kylvart aimed at protection of education in Russian language goes hand in hand with the policy pursued by Russia to support compatriots, reports rus.err.ee. At the same time, answering the question of Vikerraadio about whether the Security Police has the specific facts about how the relationship between vice-mayor and the Russian diplomat directly affect the educational and linguistic policies, or they are simply speculation, Arpo stressed that KaPo does not suspect Kylvart of anything.

The reaction of the Russian Embassy to Estonia KaPo Yearbook:

"The embassy expressed strong protest to Estonian Foreign Ministry against the unsubstantiated allegations of the Security Police of Estonia (KaPo) concerning the Russian diplomat Yu.D.Tsvetkov, without evidence referred to in the annual report of the organization in connection with some possible" influence and leadership, "which our diplomat supposedly could exercise on vice-mayor of Tallinn M.Kylvart. The Embassy considers illegal and unacceptable attempt to determine the validity of KaPo attempt to determine legality of normal diplomatic practice of the foreign mission staff contacts with the leaders of the opposition parliamentary party, in this case - with M.Kylvart. In no democratic country such contacts are not considered "hostile" activities incompatible with diplomatic status.

Work of the Attaché of the Embassy in Estonia Yu.D.Tsvetkov meets the requirements of the relevant provisions of the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations of 1961 So consider this provocation of KaPo against Yu.D.Tsvetkov as a clumsy attempt to "take revenge" for the detection by the Russian side of an unauthorized visit of the Estonian diplomats headed by Ambassador S.Tiyko (Simmu Tiik) to Severodvinsk in February - territory with a limited entry for foreign nationals. Action of KaPo against the Russian diplomat will not remain without consequences, and will certainly have a negative impact on the Russian-Estonian relations". [7]
On April 19, Mikhail Kylvart said that he intends to submit an appeal against the security police to court. [8]

"I realize that this step would make my life much more difficult, however, I am convinced that injustice must be fought at all times. I believe that this is necessary, for others, not only for me alone, "- retells words of Kylvart Raepress.

Board member of the public organization "Open Republic" Sergei Metlov (Sergei Metlev) reacted to the situation between KaPo and "Russian schools in Estonia," thus: "The sensational

story of the KaPo yearbook showed how easily the Russian policy of influence change gloves, throwing away marginal's with posters and pushing into power yesterday's stealth fighters and promoters, that are the Michael Kylvart and Jan Toom.

It resembles to some extent, Russian nesting doll. The outer doll are persons referred to - they are immediately visible, but within Savisaar [9], it is slightly hidden from view. In its depth is Matryoshka of Vladimir Vladimirovich (Putin). If someone begins to shake this doll, she cries for help, fables of good intentions, and even references to the Constitution stream out of her. Despite this noise, we have a right to know what lies behind the activities of persons who are entrusted with power". [10]

In turn, anti-fascist Klensky Dmitri (Dmitri Klenski) compared security police madhouse: "Finally, today, the Estonian Security Police (KaPo) presented its 2011 Yearbook on its activities. The document is a Russophobic hysteria. Listening to the video recordings made during a meeting with journalists, leaders of KaPo, left the impression that they are or are either not in perfect health, or have lost all shame, provoking a new round of inter-ethnic tensions in the country. Only in the "Room Number 6" ("Palata №6") you can see the relationship between the implementation of the constitutional rights of Russians and Russian-speaking inhabitants of Estonia (including citizens of ER) to maintain, in full accordance with Estonian law education in Russian, and, ostensibly, Russia's desire to increase its influence throughout the former Soviet space " [11]

The head of the Estonian branch of the International Human Rights Movement "A world without Nazism" Andrei Zarenkov (Andrei Zarenkov) said that the list of enemies of Estonia began to increase by leaps and bounds, all those who have views that are different than the KaPo view are put on the list. "Sad Songs of the main security office in Estonia were possible to predict exactly up to a centimeter or gram: Russia - the strategic enemy, local Russians, their language, school and civic associations - a tactical enemy. Estonian policy on the integration of foreigners came to such an impasse, that even the most optimistic do not see a way out of it. What else must happen if the current government of Estonia has failed to establish a constructive dialogue with Russia, a closest neighbor? Now it has to unilaterally communicate with their neighbors through the preamble, and annuals that are formed not on the basis of common sense, but on the narrow mindset of the Estonian political establishment". [12]

International Day of Fighting Against Fascism and collaboration.

On April 8, 2012, on the basis of preliminary consultations, the representatives of Russian and foreign non-governmental and anti-fascist organizations and a number of the media outlets decided to establish a coordinating group of international initiative for the organization of actions to perpetuate the memory of fighters fascism and collaboration on April 26. [13]

The initiators see in the conduct of the International Day of struggle against Nazism and collaboration on April 26 symbolic historical parallels associated with this date: On this day 75 years ago, on April 26, 1937, the German Legion "Condor" bombed the Spanish town of Guernica, opened the count of the military crimes of fascism against a defenseless civilian population.

On April 26 - the anniversary of the event "Bronze Night"

The five-year "anniversary" of so-called "Bronze events" when monument to the fallen in World War II was barbarically removed, made everyone remember the days when Estonia was plunged into chaos due to the short-sighted actions of the government.

On April 26, at 19 pm near the Clock of Freedom on Boulevard St Charles (Kaarli) in Tallinn, an anti-fascist organization "Night Watch" held a picket commemorating the fifth anniversary of the April events. **[14]**

Then the protesters went to the Tinismyagi (Tõnismägi), and then to the street Tatari, to the place of death of a Russian citizen Dmitry Ganin.

A conservative nationalist, Martin Helme (Martin Helme) believes that a normal state should not restrict freedom of speech and assembly, and in this sense, he does not condemn a permit for "Night Watch" to organize a picket. **[15]** "They show what they are, and remind those who live with us side by side every day", - said Helme to portal Delfi. According to the politician, the spirit of those who are deported, have not disappeared. "If they were allowed, they'd deport us again", - said Helme. "The nature of the Russian people or five, or fifty years has not changed. In this sense, we must not let down our guard, but self-confident society, we should not be afraid of every squeak".

Replacement for a Star of David

As it turned out in late April, since the month of February the prisoners in Estonian prisons in addition to the stripes with the name, have the same, but with the letters "A", "B" and "C", which show the level of knowledge of the Estonian language. This became known after a letter of one of the prisoners, which he addressed to the Director of the Institute of Estonian, Urmas Sutrop. **[16]**

According to the author of the letter, he was upset that Russian prisoners, who do not speak Estonian, were not marked - nothing was hung on their breasts. Those Russians and prisoners of other nationalities, who could barely understand Estonian, were marked with the letter A. The prisoners, who knew Estonian at the secondary level, have received a letter V on their chest. But Estonians had a letter C on their breast. These three letters resemble the Language levels, where A is the lowest, and C - the highest level, said Sutrop.

Commenting on what is happening in Estonian prisons Sutrop said, "it reminds me of the Holocaust, during which they attached to the breast of a Jew a yellow star of David. In Estonia, the Jews were labeled this way on September 11, 1941. In addition, Jews were forbidden to use public transport, walk to school and on the sidewalk. Those who were not killed before their pinned a star, were killed later".

Conclusion:

In April, activation of policies of the ruling circles of Estonia, aimed at reducing the presence of Russian culture in Estonia had continued. Refusing citizenship to the Russian-speaking inhabitants of the country of citizenship in 1991 after a demise of the Soviet Union, and thus

opposing to each other two communities, the regime of Estonia in advance doomed to failure any attempt to integrate Russians into Estonian society through voluntary assimilation. Tough language legislation, punishing not only government officials but also the employees of private firms for insufficient knowledge of Estonian language, making confrontation between the two communities even more fierce, forcing of many Russian to release up their job places to

Realizing that voluntary assimilation methods are doomed to failure, the government actually went to the methods of forced assimilation, by which is meant including conduct of the so-called "School reform". As a result of this reform, 60% of all general education courses *in the Russian national schools* will be taught in Estonian and 40% - in Russian. Thus, the Estonian authorities are trying to force Russian children to become Estonians, breaking up the current educational system that was developed in the USSR.

In Latvia, where such a system has existed since 2007, it led to a decrease in the level of knowledge of Russian-speaking children in those subjects in which instruction has been translated into Latvian, although the level of ownership of the Latvian Russian-speaking children have increased.

Characteristically, the transition to a bilingual system of instruction referred only to the Russian national school and did not touch the Estonian schools, which are always teaching, including the Soviet period, were conducted only in Estonian.

"Educational" reform, an attempt to introduce special signs for prisoners on the basis of possession of the Estonian language, harassment of anti-fascists, including the now traditional political assessment of non-governmental organizations, individuals and public and political figures by the State Security Service of the country (previously it was typical for Soviet KGB) - all this blatant attempt to put pressure on dissenters and Russian-speaking community for the purpose of its intimidation and further assimilation in accordance with the objectives of building a national state of Estonia.

[1] (The monument near the burial place of the Soviet soldiers who fell during the liberation of Tallinn from the Nazis in 1944. On April 30, 2007 decision of the Estonian Government remains of the dead were exhumed and moved to the monument from the city center to a military cemetery, despite protests from anti-fascists, the Russian community in Estonia and the Russian government. Since then *the Bronze Soldier* as a symbol of the struggle against Nazism in the Baltics.)

[2] http://www.kapo.ee/cms-data/_text/38/44/files/kapo-aastaraamat-2011-est.pdf

[3] <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/ezhegodnik-kapo-rossijskij-diplomat-cvetkov-mozhet-vozdejstvovat-na-vice-mera-tallinna-kylvarta.d?id=64242099> (*Yearbook-KaPo-Russian-diplomat-tsvetkov-may-be-exposed-to-the-vice-mayor-of-Tallinn-kulvart*)

[4] (*Martin Kylvart, Vice Mayor of Tallinn, in favor of retaining the full system of secondary education for national minorities, which intends to eliminate the ruling coalition.*)

[5] (*The Russian diplomat is involved in the provision of cultural support for Russian-speaking community in Estonia.*)

[6] <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/predstavitel-kapo-my-ne-podozrevaem-kylvarta-ni-v-chem-protivozakonnom.d?id=64249597> (*representative of the KaPo does not think that kylvart did anything illegal*)

[7] <http://www.rusemb.ee/news/pressreleases/13-04-2012/>

[8] <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/kylvart-ya-podayu-na-kapo-v-sud.d?id=64277111> (*Kylvart said that he intends to submit an appeal against KaPo to court.*)

[9] (*The leader of the opposition in the Estonia.*)

[10] <http://rus.delfi.ee/projects/opinion/sergej-metlev-my-imeem-pravo-znat-pravdu.d?id=64325105> (*Sergey Metlev: we have right to know the truth.*)

[11] <http://baltija.eu/news/read/23919>

[12] <http://baltija.eu/news/read/23935>

[13] <http://baltija.eu/news/read/23846>

[14] <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/fotovideo-nochnoj-dozor-provel-v-tallinne-akciyu-pamyati.d?id=64315003> (*"Night Watch" held in Tallin a picket in memory*)

[15] <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/martin-helme-nochnoj-dozor-napominaet-nam-kto-zhivet-s-nami-bok-o-bok.d?id=64313499> (*"Night Watch" recall us who is leaving with us.*)

[16] <http://www.regnum.ru/news/polit/1523347.html#ixzz1sb6SqRfQ>

International Human Rights Movement

"The World without Nazism"

MONITORING

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

February 2012



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1. Russian Federation

INTRODUCTION

In February, the trend to reduce the number of those killed and injured in attacks motivated by xenophobia that started in 2009, remained stable. The authorities actively used anti-xenophobic rhetoric, and law enforcement authorities continued to prosecute the perpetrators of crimes motivated by xenophobia. One can also note the public efforts to combat xenophobia and improve the situation in the Russian segment of the Internet, as well as the ongoing cooperation of the so-called liberal non-systemic opposition to radical nationalists.

However, this cooperation was accompanied by controversy, most notably an episode that began the debate over the inclusion of the odious nationalists N.Tihonova (Н.Тихонова) and E.Hasis (Е.Хасис), convicted for the murder of a lawyer S.Markelov (С.Маркелов) and journalist A.Baburova (А.Бабурова), in the lists of political prisoners.

Unfortunately, the authorities did not suppress the use of nationalist rhetoric in the campaign by a candidate for President of Russia V. Zhirinovskiy (В.Жириновский). February also saw further advances in the field of making homophobic legislation at the regional level. Also, there remains a tendency to unnecessary use of anti-extremist legislation.

LEGISLATION

In February, several homophobic laws were passed in the Russian regions. On February 2 at Kostroma, and on February 29 in St. Petersburg, there have been laws passed prohibiting propaganda "of homosexuality, pedophilia, bisexuality and transgender to minors." In Kostroma the similar law had an added ban on the propaganda of religious sects. Violation of this prohibition is punished by a fine - Kostroma reached a maximum fine of 100,000 rubles, and in St. Petersburg - half a million rubles. [1]. Thus, the promotion of criminal actions (pedophilia) was merged into a single unit with the educational actions of sexual minorities, and representatives of the sermons "wrong" religion. [2]. In his speech before the vote on this law on February 8 its author a member of "United Russia" party V.Milonov (В.Милонов), compared homosexuality to pedophilia and drug addiction and blamed the "liberal opposition" in a desire to bring down the state ".

[3].

HATE CRIMES

In February, in the Russian Federation nine attacks motivated by hatred were carried out, which resulted in three dead and 10 wounded. In January and February as a result of such attacks four were killed and 27 people injured. Most victims were in St. Petersburg - 2 dead and 7 injured. It is followed by Samara (1 dead, 1 wounded), the Stavropol region (1 dead), Moscow (7 victims), Sverdlovsk region (6 victims), Volgograd (4 victims), Voronezh region (3 victims). On a national basis, the victims can be identified as: Uzbeks (1 dead, 1 wounded), Malays, Azerbaijanis (4 victims), Russian (2 wounded), Buryats (1 wounded), Jews (one victim). In 2011, according to monitoring MBHR (Moscow Bureau for Human Rights), over the same period five people were reported dead and 12 injured, in 2010 - 10 killed and 30 injured.

On February 2 in St. Petersburg a 23-year-old native of the Central Asia was brought to the hospital with a stab wound of the heart was delivered to. After half an hour after admission he died. [4].

On February 9 in Samara, an antifascist Nikita Kalina (Никита Калина) was killed.

On February 12 in Volgograd two students of Volgograd State Medical University from Malaysia were beaten. [5].

In Pyatigorsk on February 13, a bomb attack killed the deputy mufti of Stavropol Kurman Ismailov (Курман Исмаилов). [6].

On February 13 in the Vyborg district of St. Petersburg a teenager from Central Asia had been injured. [7].

On February 15, towards evening, an unknown attacker beat the chief imam of the Moscow Historical Mosque Nasyan Fahretdinov (Хасян Фахретдинов), who walked toward the Tretyakov subway station. [8].

On February 17 in Volgograd two students from Malaysia were beaten. [9].

On February 18 in the center of Moscow, nationalists that were returning from the rally had beaten three migrant workers. [10].

On February 27 in Moscow, an unknown has sprayed gas in the face of a child, returning with babysitter from the Jewish Cultural Center. [11].

In February, in the Russian Federation there were eight facts of xenophobic vandalism (since the beginning of the year -12 facts).

During January and February, there were 12 acts of vandalism (8 of them - in February). Mostly it was xenophobic graffiti, often accompanied by a swastika. They were seen in Kuznetsk (February 4) [12], Kaliningrad (February 9) [13], Ivanovo (early February) [14], St. Petersburg (9 and 22 February) [15], Kolomna (February 16). [16].

In addition, on February 4, someone had thrown a Molotov cocktail in the Uzbek-shop "Tashkent", located in St. Petersburg. [17].

On February 21, in the Primorsky district of St. Petersburg, there were a nationalist banner, "Refund Russia to Russian" and "Say 'No' to migrants" on the railway bridge. [18].

On February 28, in a Krasnooktyabrsky district (Adygea), unknown persons broke the window, broke the handles on the front door and gate of a liturgical building of Jehovah's Witnesses, as well as soiled the wall of the building with paint.

ACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER

On February 7, during an extended meeting of the Federal Security Service, President Dmitry Medvedev (Дмитрий Медведев) called for "prevention of possible provocations of extremists of all shades," and highlighted the need to combat the propaganda of extremism in the field of information. [19].

On February 10, Dmitry Medvedev pointed at the struggle against extremism as one of the main activities of the updated police. According to him, those who are trying to "play the ethnic card" pose a risk to the country's existence. "The police have a special responsibility for maintaining peace and harmony in our society, - he stressed. – Unfortunately, we have a sufficient number of people who want to fuel ethnic strife for the sake of their political or personal ambitions, unfortunately. A variety of problems can be used as an excuse, including errors in the field of law enforcement ". "Such was the case a year ago, when the the failure of law enforcement agencies became a catalyst for mass unrest ", - Medvedev recalled. "We can not allow such situations. This is a risk to the existence of the country, - he said. - Therefore it is necessary to prevent any attempts to "play the ethnic card" in the strongest manner. [20].

February 6, it became known that Vladimir Putin opposes the abolition of Article 282 of the Criminal Code penalties for incitement to hatred and hostility, including those on ethnic grounds. [21].

On February 8 at the St. Daniel Monastery, during a meeting with representatives of religious organizations in Russia, Vladimir Putin (Владимир Путин) proposed for them to become part of the development of measures that will contribute to the socio-cultural adaptation of citizens coming to Russia from other countries. "We all understand and know that the problem is now acute, and I have already spoken on this topic. We need to put things in order here. It is necessary to protect the interests of those who come to our country, and, of course, to ensure the interests of indigenous local populations. All of it can be done in a civilized manner, and in this regard I also very much look forward to your support. Voice of the church, the church authorities, wise mentors and advocates must be heard in full force" - he emphasized. [22].

On February 29 at the board meeting, Minister for Regional Development Viktor Basargin (Виктор Басаргин) called for a separate federal program for the development of vertical management of inter-ethnic relations, as well as introduction of the institution of commissioners who would be dealing with this issue. [23].

Prosecutors of the federal districts, Volga (February 20) and the North Caucasus (February 28), talked at the board meeting about their concern with the rise of extremist crimes. [24]

The deputies of the "Yabloko" party in the Legislative Assembly of St. Petersburg during the discussion of the law prohibiting "propaganda of homosexuality and

pedophilia," on February 8 demanded (but unsuccessfully), that the fines be established for public actions aimed at creating negative public attitude towards citizens based on their sexual orientation. [25].

In January-February 2012, 40 people have been convicted for crimes motivated by xenophobia. In 2011, according to monitoring MBHR 2011 over the same period 41 people had been convicted, in 2010 – 47 people.

In February, 30 people has been convicted for crimes motivated by xenophobia. The most common judgment was a conditional verdict (12), after it went imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years (11) two were sentenced to a fine, 1 - to compulsory work, one - to imprisonment for a term of up to year, and one to imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years. In one case, education measures have been applied.

On February 1, it became known that the court of Balashikha sentenced a retired colonel, general director of the Islamic religious publishing "The Garden" Aydar Khabibullin (Айдар Хабибуллин) to four years in prison for the publication of extremist books and creation of an extremist organization. His co-defendant Edward Gabdrakhmanov (Эдуард Габдрахманов) got the same term. [26].

On February 6, Syktyvkar City Court declared a scandalous video "The skins slaughter "churok" (The skinheads slaughter Aziats)" as an extremist's video. [27].

In Irkutsk, on February 6, a skinhead V.Dudnikov (В. Дудников) was convicted of the murder of foreign citizens by motive of ethnic hatred. He was sentenced to 13 years imprisonment. [28].

On February 10, in the Kursk region former lance-corporal Alexander Samofalov (Александр Самофалов) was found guilty of inciting hatred towards persons of non-Slavic appearance - people from the Caucasus, Central Asia, the Jews and was sentenced to a fine of 50,000 rubles. [29].

On February 10, Krasnoselskiy court of St. Petersburg issued a sentence in a high-profile case of a series of bombings and arson attacks that have been committed by a group of St. Petersburg citizens in the shops or apartments owned by Caucasians. Three defendants received suspended verdicts. [30].

On February 27, Abakan City Court, has sentenced Alexander Ishchenko (Александра Ищенко), who is accused of spreading xenophobic materials. The court sentenced him to a 1 year 9 months in the colony. It has also assigned an additional penalty of deprivation of the right to hold positions related to the

implementation of organizational and administrative duties in the media for a period of 2 years. [31].

The federal list of extremist materials had risen to the point of 1081. Also, there were recorded facts of misuse of anti-extremist legislation. This is a mainly concerned representative of non-system opposition and anti-fascists.

On February 7, it became known that the phones of members of informal youth organizations in Syktyvkar, politicized (anti-fascists, anarchists-ecologists, the movement of the "White Ribbon") as well as non-political (animal protectors, vegans, the movement of "Food Instead of Bombs") were tapped by representatives of the center " E " who visit their places of study or work, and call some of them for "conversation". [32].

In St. Petersburg, on February 13, a prominent Moscow anti-fascist Alexei Olesinov ("Shkobor") (Алексей Олесинов «Шкобарь») was arrested on charges of disorderly conduct allegedly committed by him in connection with an episode in the Moscow club "Air" on December 17, 2011, when the guards - nationalists attacked the visitors - anti-fascists and then accused them of instigating the attack. [33].

Also, in February, there was information about St. Petersburg anti-fascists being pressured by staff of the "E" center. For one of the anti-fascist activists F. Kostenko (Ф. Костенко) it ended by his brutal beating. A St. Petersburg police refused to file a criminal case, explaining that Kostenko has not submitted the statement to the police about the attack. [34].

On February 15, the prosecutor's office of the Nizhny Novgorod Region directed to the Nizhny Novgorod district court a criminal case against the 3 anti-fascists accused of creating an extremist community "Antifa-RUSH" and attacks against the skinheads. [35].

On February 27, in Petrozavodsk, the police seized copies of the report "Putin. Corruption". They tried to find a presence of extremism there. [36].

Also, there is evidence of pressure on the "Jehovah's Witnesses" and representatives of various branches of Protestantism from the side of law enforcement agencies and local authorities. In particular, at February 1, the Ninth Arbitration Court of Appeals confirmed validity an order prohibiting of Russian

Commission for Supervision (Roskomnadzor) banning distribution in Russia "Awake!" and "Watchtower", the magazines of "Jehovah's Witnesses". [37].

On February 3, desion of the Central district court of Chita had obliged five Internet service providers to limit the Trans-Baikal region in its access to the site "Jehovah's Witnesses in Russia" [38]. On February 10, 2012 in Alaty (Chuvashia), law enforcement officials, upon presentation of a court order, conducted two searches in "Jehovah's Witnesses". [39].

On February 16, police officers in Yelabuga (Tatarstan) surrounded the building, where there were more than 30 members of "Jehovah's Witnesses". The police officers detained all those present and for a few hours wrote down their passport details, accompanying it with insults of the religious feelings of believers, and some were searched and taken to the police station.

On February 13, Prosecutor of Bor district of Samara Region A. A. Bobkov (А. А. Бобков) lodged a complaint against the Local Religious Organization of the "Church of Evangelical Christians - Baptists of Christ the Savior" placed at village Borskoe of the Samara region. A complaint puts on the question of non-compliance of the Church's Order with the current legislation. The Prosecutor's Office did not accept the fact that according to paragraph 1.5 of the Order: "the Church operates on the basis of Holy Scriptures, the current Order, in accordance with the Constitution of the Russian Federation and norms of Russian law and international law". According to prosecutors, "Holy Scriptures" or other religious literature could not be the basis of a religious organization " and " indication of the "Holy Scriptures" as the basis of the Order runs against the law ". [40].

On February 22, the judicial board on Administrative Cases of the Supreme Court had reversed the decision of the Khabarovsk Region Court on December 19, 2011, which denied the claim in Acting Prosecutor of the Khabarovsk Region for the elimination and prohibition of activity of local religious organization, Evangelical Christian Church "Grace" of Khabarovsk, on the territory of Khabarovsk Region. [41].

However, there were also facts of opposite direction. On February 1, it became known that the Prosecutor General's Office insisted on the recall of the letter sent before by the Deputy Minister of Education of Bashkortostan Arthur Surin (Артур Сурин), in which Protestant denominations have been ranked as extremist organizations. There are Pentecostal, Evangelical Christians-Baptists, and Seventh-Day Adventists among them. [42].

On February 8 Central District Court of Krasnoyarsk overturned a judgment against the One Spiritual Board of Muslims of the Krasnoyarsk region, on the basis of which the activities of the Sunday school at the mosque of the city and retraining of imams have been deemed illegal, and had decided to discontinue the proceedings of an administrative offense. [43]

CIVIL SOCIETY

On February 14, it became known that starting from February 24, RU-center, the Russian registrar of domain names, introduced new rules under which it is entitled to immediately suspend the delegation of the domain in order to prevent incitement to violence, extremist activities, the overthrow of the government, etc. In addition, it has the right to immediately close delegation of a domain that is used to work that runs contrary to the public interest, humanitarian principles or morality, offends human dignity or religious feelings, etc. In this case the Registrar may make their own assessment of the user for violations of the law, including such cases where the definition of such activities is not fixed by regulations. [44].

On February 14, The Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia, in a resolution adopted by its Congress, proposed to add for a list of penalties included in 282 Part 1 (incitement to hatred or hostility, and humiliation of human dignity) of the Criminal Code - a fine of not less than one million rubles, and a fine of at least \$ 5 million - for offences included in Part 2 (incitement to hatred and humiliation, committed with violence or threat of force, using his official position, as well as an organized group). [45].

On February 16, the Moscow Patriarchate proposed legislation to toughen the penalties for contempt on a national basis. "It is one thing – when it is just a fight. And another thing - a fight in which one shouts: "Russian swine!" and the other yells something similar to the Caucasians. Why this should be an aggravating circumstance? Because a fight or economic conflicts associated with ethnic animosity and shoot on camera can blow up the whole country ", - said the head of the Synodal Department for Church and Society Archpriest Vsevolod Chaplin (Всеволод Чаплин) in a radio broadcast " Komsomolskaya Pravda ". [46].

On February 2, in St. Petersburg, at the regular anniversary of the adoption of decree on the separation of church and state there was a rally "Anti-clericalism - 2012", attended by about 60 people. The participants demanded the defrocking Archpriest G. Mitrofanov (Г. Митрофанов) for praising the Vlasov army, and expressed outrage for Secretary of the Diocese of Ivanovo Vitaly Utkin (Виталий Уткин) who called using the internal forces to disperse protesters. [47].

On February 7, in the Public Chamber of the Komi, there was a round table (the topic: "Extremism among young people - Fact or Fiction?"), which was largely devoted to refuting the myth of an extremist nature of any informal organization. [48].

Round table discussion on "Ways to achieve and the role of science in achieving the ethno-confessional consent in the Volga region" was held in Nizhny Novgorod on February 8. Its purpose was to discuss topical issues of national unity and the role of science in the formation of technologies of ethno-religious harmony in Nizhny Novgorod region, the presentation of experience of cooperation of national and cultural societies with scientific centers of the Nizhny Novgorod region. [49].

On February 9, Interfaith Council of the Voronezh Regional Duma held a "round table" dedicated to the prevention of extremism and terrorism on the basis of ethnic and religious strife.

Opening the session of the "round table", Interfaith Council Chairman Igor Surovtsev (Игорь Суровцев) noted that the Voronezh region is not left on the side of the nationwide processes touched upon by the prime minister, and the Interfaith Council regularly publishes methodological materials on regional experience of struggle against extremist manifestations. The same topics will be the focus of the third issue of the bulletin. "But we still have not been able to establish an effective mechanism for predicting social conflicts on a national basis, as well as interaction with the younger generation" - Igor Surovtsev acknowledged. He also stressed the role of social networks in youth communications. In his view, national and religious provocations, including the ones on the Internet, should receive immediate and severe legal assessment.

In recommendations drawn up following the event, participants called for Voronezh citizens to exclude all the elements of religious and ethnic intolerance that may aggravate the relations between different peoples and religions from their ordinary life. [50].

On February 10, Jewish community of Rostov-on-Don issued an "Open Letter regarding the situation around the memorial "In memory of the victims of fascism in Zmievskaia beam" ". The letter noted that the removal of plaque, indicating a mass shooting of Jews in 1942, is an act of Holocaust denial. Representatives of the community insisted on the return of the plaque and perpetuation of the memory of the victims, whose names have been established. "We believe that the establishment of a memorial plaque, in spite of public statements made by a number of public and other workers of Rostov, will not be a "spark" that will incite ethnic hatred, but rather will be a factor in ethnic and religious stability. Since we

are not talking about just underlining the victims of the Jewish people, but warn about the dangers of Nazi ideology and its consequences, the call is to explore and make sense of modern history - so that such tragedies do not have a chance to be repeated." - the letter says. [51].

On February 14, Forum of Tatars and Bashkirs took place in the Sverdlovsk region, in Kushva. The forum discussed the issue of opening Tatar schools and kindergartens in the Sverdlovsk region, as well as ethnic and religious situation in Yekaterinburg. [52].

On February 19, Yekaterinburg hosted a forum entitled "Globalization and the processes of formation of inter-ethnic relations". In the first part of the forum, there was a joint meeting of discussion clubs: "Political action of "November 4"", "Public-patriotic club - Ural", and " Center for Social and Conservative Policy - Ural ". Discussion covered the issues of globalization and Eurasia, the role of government, business and civil society institutions in the formation of inter-ethnic relations. In the second part of the forum, there was a constituent meeting of the Branch of the Association of Foreign Students (AFS) in the Big Eurasian University complex in Yekaterinburg. President of AFS in Russia Gabrielle Kochofa (Габриель Кочофа) himself and politician from Kyrgyzstan, chairman of the party "Meken Yntymagy" («Мекен Ынтымагы») Temirbek Asanbekov (Темирбек Асанбеков) attended an opening of the branch organization. [53].

On February 21, The Russian Congress of Peoples of the Caucasus posted calls to unite all those "who do not like it when people from some regions of our country are indiscriminately accused of all the deadly sins, that the concept of "nationality" often turns into a hard-hitting label". [54].

On February 21, IA REGNUM officially handed over to the administration of President of Russia - for D.A. Medvedev (Д.А.Медведев), and to government of Russia - for the Russian Prime Minister V.V. Putin (В.В.Путин), a statement on the establishment of a commemorative dates - the Day of Remembrance of victims of Nazism and the collaborationism that was signed by 10,000 people. "As a specific date for the Day of Remembrance of victims of fascism and collaborationism, we offer to consider the following: September 30 (1938) - "Munich Collusion" - the agreement of British Prime Minister Chamberlain, French Prime Minister Daladier, Reichs chancellor of Germany Hitler and Prime Minister of Italy, Mussolini about portioning of Czechoslovakia, or July 2 (1941) - Lviv pogrom - the mass extermination of the Jewish people and the Polish intelligentsia by the Nazis and their West-Ukrainian collaborators.

The introduction of a new memorial day will help to preserve the historical unity of the state, form public opinion, promote the intellectual, spiritual and moral

development of individual citizens, the strengthening of peace, friendship and harmony among nations, prevention of social, ethnic and religious conflicts, "- said in a statement. [55].

On February 21, MSOU, (Moscow State Open University) hosted a meeting of the Chairman of the Presidium of RCPC (Russian Congress of Peoples of the Caucasus) Aslambek Paskachev (Асламбек Паскачев) with Caucasian students who study at the university. Aslambek Paskachev held a preventive conversation with young people, talked about issues that arise in the institutes of higher education because of the challenging behavior of students. In particular, there have been complaints from teachers that students from the North Caucasus republics often come to the University with weapons (knives, traumatic pistols) (wrote press service of the Russian Congress of Peoples from Caucasus). "You cannot go to a different monastery with your statute". Remember, you represent here not only yourself and your family. You represent an entire nation. And impression that you leave after yourself will become the impression of your people. Why do you carry guns? You came here to fight or to go to school? Whom and what do you want to prove? Your ancestors long ago all have proven that Caucasians are warriors and brave people. And you're here to gain knowledge, to develop and achieve far greater results than we had achieved, "- said A. Paskachev appealing to students. [56].

On February 23, the initiative group of Caucasian youth founded in memory of victims of Stalinist repression - Chechens and Ingush organized a distribution of chepalgash national dish (cake with cream cheese) on the streets of Moscow. The event was held by the "Russian Congress of Peoples of the Caucasus" (RCPC) together with the Union of Ingush youth associations (UIYA), Ingush national-cultural autonomy (INCA), and the Union of Chechen youth. "We hope that this will be our good tradition, because even outside of our small country, we are still her children, children suffering, but not broken " - said in his commentary on the action a head of the Committee on Youth RCPC Sultan Togonidze (Султан Тогонидзе).

On the February 25, Russia's University of Peoples' Friendship hosted an XI Congress of the Peoples of Russia. The Assembly of Peoples of Russia and its youth division, "We - the Russians", identified the main theme of the Congress: "We - the people of Russia: the unity of the manifold. Presidential Elections and the strategy of multinational Russia". Prime Minister Vladimir Putin (Владимир Путин), Chairman of the Duma, Sergei Naryshkin (Сергей Нарышкин) and Chairman of the Federation Council Valentina Matvienko (Валентина Матвиенко) sent greeting telegrams to the Congress. The result of a Congress work was a Moscow Declaration, which articulated the state-patriotic model of ethno-national policy of Russia. [57].

Scientists and social activists - participants of the All-Russian Scientific Conference "Bhagavad Gita" in history and in contemporary society", held February 24-25 in Tomsk, proposed the creation of an independent board of scientists who could provide competent expert evaluation of the texts for the signs of extremism. [58].

On February 18 in Barnaul, there was a Picket Memorial for victims of neo-Nazi violence in modern Russian society, which was organized by the activists of the "antifa" movement, as well as the anarchists of "Autonomous action". [59].

In late February, anti-fascists held a number of actions in memory of murdered anti-fascists N. Kalina (Никита Калина). On 27 February 2012, there was an action in Murmansk in memory of Nikita Kalina. The action was held in a form of solitary picketing by a dozen activists, at a considerable distance from each other, spread out on the Square "Five Corners" at exactly 19:00, where they lighted candles holding in the hands photos of the deceased. [60].

On February 29, banners in memory of Nikita Kalina were hung on the fence of Samara region representative in Moscow. The words emblazoned on banners were: "Do not forget, never forgive," and "Nikita Kalin was killed by neo-Nazis February 9, 2012. They will answer for all". [61].

On the other hand, in February there still recorded facts of co-operation between the representatives of non-system opposition and the far right. And the leaders of the nationalists directly encouraged their supporters to cooperate. On February 1, one of the leaders of the movement "The Russians" V. Basmanov (Potkin) [В. Басманов (Поткин)], a brother of A. Belov (Potkin) [А. Белов (Поткин)] called nationalists "to the streets", saying that Putin's power "can disappear like smoke, like useless fog, if the people will get out to the street". "Perhaps, in these coming months, Russian and other indigenous peoples get the last chance to free the country from the thieves 'gang' - he pathetically announced. [62].

Another activist of "The Russians" movement S. Budnikova (С. Будникова), scared her colleagues: "If we miss the chance, we can expect the mass arrests of our comrades, and The Russian people for at least another 12 years. It makes no sense today to argue who is more suited for a list of political prisoners - Bob or Peter, because tomorrow, if Putin remains in power, the number of prisoners will rise exponentially, and there will be no one and no time to compile lists". [63].

Nationalists continued to participate actively in the protest rallies of non-system opposition. For example, on February 4, they participated in protests in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Barnaul, Volzhskoye, Voronezh, Irkutsk, Kaliningrad, Kirov,

Krasnoyarsk, Nizhny Novgorod, Novosibirsk, Pyatigorsk, Samara, Saratov, Ulyanovsk, and Yaroslavl. In Ufa, in meetings attended by the Tatar and Bashkir nationalists of the Tatar Public Center RB (Republic of Bashkortostan) and the organization "Kyk Bure". [64].

In St. Petersburg, the nationalists took part in the opposition "rally for fair elections", held on February 19, and a meeting on February 25. On the February 26, Nationalists took part in the campaign "White Ring" in Moscow. Moreover, according to polls conducted by VCIOM (Russia Public Opinion Research Center) and analytical center "Levada-Center" in Moscow, the number of those who support nationalist views among the demonstrators grew in comparison with the previous meetings. According to surveys of analysts from the organization "Levada-Center", 14% rally participants (versus 6% on December 24) described their views as "national-patriotic". At the same time the number of democrats and liberals among the participants of the rally went down from 69 to 57%. [65].

According to opinion polls of VCIOM, 44% supported democracy and liberal values, while only 10% were conventionally ultra-right. At the same time, judging by the demonstration videos on February 4, the column of nationalists was less than on the Prospectus Sakharov in December 2011. Such dissonance between polls and videos can be explained by the fact that for most of those who ascribe to ultra-nationalism, the current nationalist right-wing leaders hold no authority. For the first time Nationalists have their own media resource in February 2012, the opposition internet-of television PNTV (Public Television Network) began the run of V. Kralin's (В. Кралин) "Tor-show".

However, in February, some differences were observed between the nationalists and liberals. Most notable among them was the discussion around the inclusion in the lists of political prisoners those convicted of crimes motivated by xenophobia. Nationalists actively advocated the inclusion in the list of those convicted of the murder of a lawyer and journalist S. Marcelo (С.Маркелов), and journalists A. Baburova (А. Бабурова), N. Tikhonov (Н.Тихонов) and E. Hasis (Е. Хасис). After V. Ryzhkov (В. Рыжков) in an interview with "Radio Liberty" on February 5 said, that "people of such kind can not be on this list", a real hysteria had started in the nationalist camp. [66].

Although in the end the names of Tikhonov and Hasis were not included in the list of 39 names, eight people included in it were in the lists drawn up by nationalists.

[67].

Nationalist N. Holmogorova (Н.Холмогорова) in her blog entry on February 8, called "to quietly and relentlessly peck at one point," seeking inclusion in the list of new candidates for political prisoners. "The notion that the nationalists have their own political prisoners, who are also in need of liberation, it is generally accepted to support even our enemies" - she was pleased to notice. [68].

With regard to this discussion journalist N. Prussenkova (Н. Пруссенкова) in an interview with "Radio Liberty" on February 12 said "Guys, how is it possible, in principle, to put this issue on the agenda? And if such a question arises, therefore, those so-called moderate nationalists, which supposedly can cooperate, if they are lobbying, support the idea of inclusion in the list of political prisoners of murderers, that is, people do not stop at physical elimination of their opponents, they do not dissociate themselves from this practice. All of these moderate nationalists, one way or another, support exactly the idea and exactly the manner, which the killer who destroyed Stas and Nastya had used. And how we can talk about any partnership, about whether nationalism is healthy or unhealthy?" [69].

In addition, differences have arisen in the matter of tactics for further action. In the second half of February, there were heard louder and louder calls in the nationalist media for the radicalization of action, the transition to the "Ukrainian scenario," etc. On February 14, the leader of the so-called Moscow Defense League D. Konstantinov (Д. Константинов) published on a website "the Russian Platform", an article called "Radicalize the protest". In his view, the protest movement is headed in the wrong direction - the peaceful demonstrations. D. Konstantinov proposed to nationalists to carry out unauthorized mass actions and prepare "their" revolution. "It's time to realize that the common civil protest should be a distillation, a springboard for the Russian national-democratic revolution. And to start preparing for it " - he wrote. [70].

Responding to these sentiments, one of the activists of RPM (Russian Public Movement) M. Tszen in his February 22 blog rightly pointed out that society does not "ask for trouble and chaos", but the one who will start it will lose all of their support. [71].

On February 28, one of the leaders of the movement "The Russians" V. Potkin-Basmanov (В.Поткин-Басманов) proposed to a Moscow civil union a program of action to take after the presidential elections - creating in the center of Moscow a counterpart to Ukrainian "Maidan" - "a permanent nationwide Council". Out of eight points of program of the "Maidan", two had purely nationalistic coloring - cancellation of Art. 282 and 280 of the Criminal Code and the "release of political

prisoners". [72].

Some representatives of the liberal wing also expressed concern that continued cooperation would lead to the legitimization of aggressive nationalism. On February 1, there was a statement of "the Moscow Memorial", "On the limits of cooperation", which stated that the "Memorial" will not participate in the formation of the so-called Civil Council with participation of the radical nationalists. "Citizens' Council is created to counter electoral fraud, arbitrariness of the authorities to protect the rule of law and civil rights. It is certainly worthy and noble goal. Is it possible to achieve these goals by combining the efforts of those who call for violence, discrimination based on ethnicity, justifies fascism and racism?

Can we fight for that purpose together with those who are considering participation in legal forums, in "open areas" as a cover for clandestine structures?" - pointed in the statement. "In our opinion, the attempts to build a common strategy and tactics with such figures will bring Russian civil society to a standstill" - summed up the statement. [73].

Finally, one can note dragging nationalist slogans into the resolutions of events dedicated to the fight against xenophobia. Thus, the resolution made by a round table, held February 8 at the Moscow House of Nationalities, included such items as the sentence "for those visiting from other regions of Russia and foreigners it is advisable to adhere to traditions and customs of the region," and called for repeal of Art. 282 as a "fuzzy", and created the basis for the investigative and judicial arbitrariness". [74].

MEDIA

In early February, a scandal erupted around the nationalist E. Holmogorov (E. Холмогоров) performances in the "Honest Monday" on NTV, when she announced that so-called genocide of Russians took place in Tajikistan. [75].

In Tajikistan, there were calls to file a court case against Kholmogorov, and he had hysterically promised that if the allegations of the Tajik authorities will be held at least a prosecutor's check, he will "consider Russia - territory occupied by Tajikistan". [76].

In interview with a magazine "Ogonyok", published on February 13, nationalist K. Krylov (К. КРЫЛОВ) repeated myths about the supposed oppression and discrimination of Russian people in Russia, about the Caucasus, "who lives in a resort environment which is subsidized from the state budget", that the Russian are supposedly punished for "self-defense against the Caucasians" (referring to crimes motivated by xenophobia that nationalists had declared self-defense). He also

accused the Tajiks of the fact that they bring a large amount of hard drugs into Russia and "create their own enclaves", and said that migrant workers are allegedly "dangerous" for Russians. [77].

On February 21, the newspaper "StoLichnost" published an interview with the vice-president of a certain "National Institute of Migration," E. Chernetsov (Е. Чернецов) that repeated myths about the replacement of population by migrants, their inability to adapt, the theory of the notorious barrier in 10% of the number of migrants, followed by a growing migrantophobia indigenous population. [78].

On February 21, Voronezh weekly newspaper "Bereg" under the heading "Analytics" published an article entitled "Totalitarianism against totalitarianism: who are the Mormons, and how they are fighting for democracy in Voronezh", in which the Mormons were represented as agents of the "orange revolution", and people who collaborate with USA special services. [79].

In the issue of the newspaper "Arguments of the week", published on February 21, there was an article, which persistently emphasized that one of the candidates for mayor of Tolyatti, S. Andreev (С. Андреев) is a Baptist. [80].

On February 25, K. Krylov (К. Крылов) published an entry in his blog in which he argued that the revolution of 1917 was "taking the entire property from the Russians, rewriting it to" G-d chosen revolutionary class "and then the assigning property to it". [81].

In early February the data became known characterizing the degree of contamination of Russian segment of Internet with xenophobic materials. On February 6, it became known that during the last for six months "hot line" of Safer Internet Center of Russia, has received about two thousand calls reported incitement of racial and national hatred on the web. [82].

CONCLUSION

In February, there remained the simultaneous existence of divergent trends in society and in the power situation. On the one hand the authorities are actively using anti-xenophobic rhetoric, law enforcement agencies continue to work to curb crimes and misdemeanors motivated by ethnic hatred. The trend of reducing the number of attacks and casualties remains stable. Members of the public carry out activities to combat extremist ideology with varying degrees of success. On the other hand - to the two areas of "permitted xenophobia" - "illegal immigration" and "sect," there had been added the third - homophobia. The trend of the inappropriate use of anti-extremist legislation remains the same. In society, there are also notable

groups who are ready to cooperate with the radical nationalists in the fight against the ruling regime. To date, none of the trends gets the upper hand.

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2. UKRAINE

INTRODUCTION

In Ukraine, February 2012 passed with resonant events, some of which have acquired an international dimension. Egregious case occurred in Kamenetz-Podolsk, where at a session of the City Council the deputy of the radical political Party "Svoboda" called war veterans "chain dogs" of power. Also a member of the Political Council of VO "Svoboda" in relation to the winner of the national selection competition shocked the Ukrainian public at the racist statement for Eurovision 2012 Gaitana (Гайтана). In February, neo-Nazis announced the beginning of a new campaign against the Minister of Education, Science, Youth and Sports Dmytriy Tabachnik (Дмитрий Табачник). Law enforcement authorities had also distinguished themselves, when in 2011 - early 2012 they made a decision not to initiate criminal proceedings in high profile cases concerning inciting ethnic hatred and propaganda of fascism, and deliberately classify similar crimes in different categories, perhaps to improve the statistics before Euro 2012. However, despite this effort, on February 22, the Council of Europe drew attention to the problem of Ukraine's neo-Nazis and football fans-skinheads.

In the legislative sphere the main events were: scathing remarks towards Ukraine in the Report of the European Commission against Racism and Intolerance, the conflict and blocking the rostrum of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine in connection with an attempt to supplement the Criminal Code with a new article, "The public denial or justification for the crimes of fascism", the radicalization of the discussion around the laws "On Higher Education", "On Pre-School Education" and the relevant ministry initiatives, the implementation of the European Charter on regional languages and minority languages.

Activities of government are marked by the fact of mainstreaming issues of neo-Nazism at the highest level. Viktor Yanukovich (Виктор Янукович) invited his Latvian colleague Andris Berzish (Андрис Берзиньш) to Ukraine on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between the countries. However, shortly thereafter, the President of Latvia shamefully spoke on Latvian TV channel calling people to bow their heads before the Nazis, to honor the memory of SS legionnaires. In Ukraine, some opposition leaders and VO "Svoboda" also support the Nazi collaborators. Opposition fractions of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine addressed the President of Ukraine to hold a meeting

during which one should pay attention to the responsibility for inciting ethnic hatred and countermeasures against neo-Nazism in Ukraine. If in January, the country's opposition forces allied with the neo-Nazi party "Svoboda", in February, we see the facts of association of party activists and joint actions in the regions. In general, active neo-Nazi activities led by VO "Svoboda" raised their rating before the parliamentary elections in autumn 2012. They have a real chance to overcome the 5% threshold to form a small fraction taking into account the majority candidates. More and more public figures of Ukraine asks themselves what legal means are possible to prevent neo-Nazis from entering the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine?

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

On February 7 there was a conflict at the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine between the fractions of the NYNC and the KPY as a result of the discussion of two bills that propose **to criminalize desecration of the graves**. The bill [1] of **Peter Symonenko** (Петр СИМОНЕНКО), leader of the Communist Party fraction, and **Valery Bevza** (Валерий Бевза), head of the Verkhovna Rada Committee that is concerned with the struggle against organized crime and corruption, it is proposed to supplement the Criminal Code of Ukraine with a new article, "The public denial or justification for the crimes of fascism". Accordingly, it will be possible to fine supporters of fascism (even those with a tattoo of a Nazi swastika) from 8.5 to UAH 17 thousand UAH, or sent them to jail for 2 years. [2] The bill of **Vyacheslav Kirilenko** (Вячеслав Кириленко), a member of NYNC is proposed to punish those who harm the graves and memorial marks for the repressed and the fighters for freedom and independence of Ukraine (soldiers of the Ukrainian Collaborators Army OUN-UPA). If adopted, these documents will introduce criminal responsibility for the desecration of the graves, including imprisonment for up to five years. After a stormy discussion, the deputies did not support any of the proposed legislation (for Peter Simonenko's bill there were just 2 votes, for Vyacheslav Kirilenko - 130). The decisive argument against the two bills was the absurdity of the demarcation of the graves by relevance. [3].

Similar legislation prohibiting the use of Nazi symbolism operates in several countries around the world. **In Brazil** as early as 1989 a law was passed prohibiting the manufacture, sale and distribution of Nazi swastikas for the purpose of Nazi propaganda. The crime is punishable by law with imprisonment from one year to five years. According to the **French Criminal Code**, a public display of Nazi symbols is a criminal offense. **In Denmark**, public display and use of fascist as an attribute of character, in principle, is not punishable by law, but if the use of Nazi symbols is meant to insult a certain group of people, it is prohibited. **Australia** prohibits ostentation symbols of illegal organizations the violation of the law is punished by a fine of up to 10 thousand dollars or imprisonment for one

month. **In Hungary**, the dissemination and public use of neo-Nazi and neo-fascist symbols as well as the use of the hammer and sickle or a five-pointed star, is a criminal offence. [4].

On February 15, The Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine performing the National Action Plan on visa liberalization with the European Union approved a strategy to combat discrimination in Ukraine. At the Cabinet meeting Minister of Justice **Aleksandr Lavrynovych** (Александр Лавринович) presenting the Strategy, substantiated the need for it by citing a lack of conceptual definition of public policy in this area, as well as of the relevant government agencies, strategic objectives, targets and standards to ensure the realization of human rights, which would have increased the efficiency of anti-discrimination. Now, Strategy has been transferred for signature to the President of Ukraine. [5]. Also at this meeting by regulation the Government of Ukraine has established the immigration quota for the current year 2012. The document had been presented by Minister of Internal Affairs of Ukraine **Vitaliy Zakharchenko** (Віталій Захарченко). The purpose of this normative act is to regulate a boundary number of foreigners and stateless persons, who have permission to immigrate in various categories and regions of the state of Ukraine. [6].

On February 21, 2012 European Commission against Racism and Intolerance in Ukraine on the situation of intolerance - racism, xenophobia, anti-Semitism - in Ukraine (the fourth round of monitoring) issued a Report. This report was adopted on December 8, 2011 and covers the situation up to June 23, 2011. The Commission notes that since the publication of ECRI's third report on Ukraine on February 12, 2008 there has been progress in some areas covered by the present report.

Previously, the Commission noted violations of human rights to use their native language in Ukraine and encouraged to fulfill the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages issued by European Parliament (Resolution of 25.02.2010), the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe Committee of Experts HRYAYAM (Recommendation and Report on July 7, 2010), the Advisory Committee of the Council of Europe Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Summary from the March 30, 2011), the UN Committee on Human Rights (Recommendations for Ukraine's implementation of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child on February 3, 2011) and others.

However, the Commission again provided a number of recommendations aimed at strengthening the functioning of the constitutional and criminal provisions to combat racism and racial discrimination, and also recommended to Ukraine to bring its legislation into conformity with the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages:

Item 5 once again recommends that the Ukrainian authorities included into Constitution right to equal treatment and not allowing discrimination to all persons under Ukrainian jurisdiction, not only for citizens. (Based on ECRI's General Policy Recommendation № 7 on national legislation to combat racism and racial discrimination).

Item 8 - Legislation on national / ethnic minorities, ECRI once again recommends that the Ukrainian authorities reviewed it and "ensure the effective protection of the rights of persons belonging to national / ethnic minorities and ensure their equality in all areas as soon as possible ". It reiterates in this regard that the legislation should contain provisions that prohibit the direct or indirect racial discrimination.

Item 13 recommends that Ukrainian authorities ensure the formation of legislation concerning the language that would fully take into account the linguistic diversity of Ukraine and properly reflect the principle of non-discrimination. EKRN urges the authorities to ensure the passage of the development process with extensive consultation and public participation, to ensure that the interests of groups affected by the law are properly taken into account, and that it will contribute to the development of tolerance and understanding.

Item 9. It is necessary to adopt a new law on language that would fully take into account the linguistic diversity of the Ukraine. Furthermore, EKRI has made a sharp observation about the lack of changes in a sphere of language regulations and ignoring the provisions of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages.

Item 10 notes that there is no change in the existing legislation in this area since its third report. Thus, the language policy in Ukraine is still based on the Law on Languages of 1989 and the Law on National Minorities of 1992, which have been criticized for a lack of clarity as well as for the fact that do not meet the standards set by the European Charter for Regional or Minority or minority languages.

In February, at various public venues, on the occasion of International Mother Language Day, celebrated on February 21 each year by UNESCO, there were widespread discussions concerning registered bill № 9073 of 26.08.2011 "On basis of the State Language Policy." The bill guarantees the right to freely use their native language for all citizens of Ukraine. It has already received approval from more than ten universities in Ukraine, and was supported by representatives of national minorities, groups of scientists and intellectuals.

For the first time in the history of Ukraine it was positively assessed by the Venice Commission (European Commission for Democracy through Law). [7].

THE ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT

Presidents of different countries are currently facing at the highest level with the problem of neo-Nazism. In February, it was particularly evident in Europe. However, if some of the leaders of the nations bring a formal apology for the activities of neo-Nazi groups in the country, others bow to neo-Nazis and Nazi collaborators. On February 23, German Chancellor Angela Merkel apologized to relatives of victims murdered by neo-Nazi group in 2000. [8]. She called these murders a disgrace and an attack on Germany. [9]. On the other hand - there is a shameful position of President of Latvia, Andris Berzish. Latvian Television asked him, what he feels about the former legionnaires of the 15th Division "Waffen SS", or other Latvian Volunteer Legion? The answer shocked many: "To treat them as criminals - is beyond common sense. These people honestly fought, they went to battle with the idea of protecting the Latvian state. It is unacceptable to humiliate people, to whom we should bow our heads," - said Andris Berzish. [10].

Hearing of this, the leader of Israel's parliamentary opposition, the chairman of the Kadima party, Tzipi Livni said: "If the words attributed to the president of Latvia are correct, then we can not pretend that the statement was made - in the order of things and not pay attention to him. In no case, not wanting to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, I, as representative of the Jewish state of Israel, consider it impossible to remain silent. [11].

The Latvian human rights activists called the President to order, explaining to him the realities of historical truth. In particular the statement of the human rights movement "Latvia without Nazism" states: "... Since you are calling to bow to the legionnaires, let me ask you: Will you personally bow to the memory of the executioner of many tens of thousands of civilians the legion sturmbannfuhrer Viktor Arays (Viktor Arājs) who found guilty of organizing the Holocaust in Latvia; the legion regimental commander Voldemars Weiss (Волдемарс Вейсс) - he signed orders for the executions of Latvians who avoided service in the legion of General Bangerskis (Бангерскис); direct and diligent performer of mass destruction of the ghetto, legion sturmbannfuhrer Martins Vagulans (Мартиньш Вагуланс), Conrads Kalejs (Конрадс Калейс), and hundreds of other "brave Legionnaires" sworn allegiance to Hitler and diligently performing his diabolical instructions...". [12].

On February 9, there was a meeting of the Prime Minister of Ukraine Nikolai Azarov (Николай Азаров) with the President of Latvia. After the meeting a

number of bilateral documents were signed, one of which was a program of cooperation in science and technology, as well as a Memorandum of Understanding between the State Agency for Investment and management of national projects in Ukraine and the Agency of Latvia investment and development. [13].

On February 12, President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich invited a President of Latvia to Ukraine on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of establishing diplomatic relations between the countries. [14]. In Ukraine, such statements were heard from former President Viktor Yushchenko, whose rating is now below 1%. However, his position was taken up actively by the party VO "Svoboda" and a number of public figures and organizations of Ukraine. Today, this party is in the official coalition with the leading opposition forces in the country for the following October parliamentary elections.

On February 23, the Head of the Presidential Administration of Ukraine, Serhiy Levochkin (Сергей Левочкин) announced preparations for the meeting of the Ukrainian leader Viktor Yanukovich with opposition fractions. With such a request addressed Nikolai Martynenko (Николай Мартыненко) "Our Ukraine-People's Self-Defense" and Andrew Kozhemyakin (Андрей Кожемякин), "BUT-Motherland". It should be noted that the leaders of fractions of the opposition parties have been repeatedly invited to regular meetings with the President and the leadership of the parliament, but they did not attend it even once. [15].

On February 19-20, the Head of the Russian State Duma Sergei Naryshkin (Сергей Нарышкин) had the first official visit to Ukraine in this position. In one interview he said that for him the memory of the heroism of soldiers-liberators of World War II is asacred. [16].

THE PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION

On February 11, **in Donetsk** Oleg Tyagnibok (Олег Тягнибок) confirmed his intention to gather the same number of votes of the Donbass, as in Western Ukraine 5-8%. He also pointed to the growth of the Donbass party activists as the fastest in Ukraine. This is facilitated by the torch light processions recently conducted here. [17]. In general, already in October 2011, a leader of VO "Svoboda" expressed confidence in overcoming the 5% barrier in the elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, since in the local elections, his party's overall rating was approximately 5.5%. At the same time, during the last year the party has significantly improved its ranking. [18]. Let us recall that Oleg Tyagnibok declared

at the congress of his party on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of its establishment in September 2011, the main task of the autumn elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine of the 7th convocation. This is a creation of the first nationalist faction of the Ukrainian state in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, as well as becoming a Speaker of the Parliament. [19].

In the **Poltava region** under the action of the united opposition on the basis of the agreement signed between the "Front of Changes", "Motherland" and VO "Svoboda", in addition to a single candidate for election for Kiev's District of Poltava Council on December 26, 2012 will participate **Maxim Medlovets** (Максим Медловец) from "Motherland", by the decision of VO "Svoboda" head of the regional youth wing **Julian Matveichuk** (Юлиан Матвейчук) will also enter his candidacy. VO "Svoboda" regrets this situation and explains that it happen because colleagues did not discuss this decision with them. In the future, VO "Svoboda" promises to work under the agreement. [20].

On February 12, in Poltava Oleg Tyagnibok stated that despite the differences in party ideology, the opposition parties are united in struggle against ukrainofobic and antisocial regime. He explained this by using the thesis of social ideology of nationalism Yaroslav Stetsko that without national justice there is no social justice. On February 28, Oleg Tyagnibok said that a whole group of 76 people operates in Lviv against members of his party and the opposition that is deliberately looking for ways to discredit he party and its members. He warned his own party, and asked to tell their relatives and children, that this group will plant drugs just as the KGB did, to seek and destroy the parties' relationships with business entities. [21].

On February 25, in a meeting with heads of regional organizations of the party "Our Ukraine" **Viktor Yushchenko** (Виктор Ющенко) stated that he would stop attempts and will not give a chance for the rise of the "parallel" opposition to the existing Committee of resistance to dictatorship. The meeting supported the actions aimed at strengthening the integrity of the united opposition. Activists expressed their hope that the "Our Ukraine" will act as a conduit for national-democratic parties "UNP", "KUN", "UP", "Cathedral", public organizations, and help them on a way to united opposition. They also intend to take the lead in presenting a single electoral list of the opposition. [22].

JUDICIARY POWER

On February 12, leader of the VO "Svoboda" Oleg Tyagnibok said that he plans to sue the Poltava Academic Puppet Theatre, where his meeting with the voters did

not take place. Nationalists accuse Deputy Governor of Poltava region Valeriy Parkhomenko (Валерий Пархоменко) of deliberately disrupting the event. The latter replied that he did not give such orders, and government is always open for dialogue. [23]. Oleg Tyagnibok finally met with the people of Poltava in the premises of the Region union. For the question about his plan to sue the head of theater, a member of the "Front of Changes", which is his colleague in opposition, Oleg Tyagnibok said that he is planning to appeal on the matter to the leader of "Front of Changes" Arseniy Yatseniuk (Арсений Яценюк). [24].

On February 20, at law suit of a member of the club "Young Guard" **Elena Ptichenko** (Елена Птиченко), with the support of the International Anti-Fascist Front, Lviv Regional Administrative Court presided over by Judge N. Spodarik (Н. Сподарик) passed a resolution of cancellation the order of the Lviv mayor to establish a memorial plaque to D. Paliiv (Д. Палиив) and obliged the the Galician regional administration that paid for the plaque, to dismantle it. Paliiv is one of the founders of the SS division "Galichina." He was among those who were destroyed by soldiers of the Red Army in the Battle of Brody, when the First Ukrainian Front liberated the western Ukraine from the Nazis and their allies. For modern nationalists Paliiv and those like him are no more than a symbol of those who resisted the Red Army. In April of last year in Lviv on advertising bigboards there were placed posters praising SS division "Galicina" with the inscription: "National Treasure - the Ukrainian division "Galicina". They defended Ukraine". In May, the 65th anniversary of the division, in Lviv, there was an exhibition of the history of the SS division. There were displayed uniforms and awards. On these examples of Nazis the young people are brought up. [25].

EDUCATION AND SCIENCE

On February 18, ex-head of SBU **Valentin Nalyvaychenko** (Валентин Наливайченко) during the time of Viktor Yushchenko, a member of the political council of the party "Our Ukraine", while interacting with journalists in Lviv region city Chervonograd stated that this has nothing to do with the reforms of national education in Ukraine. It's time to start "anti-smoking campaign" (means "antitabachnik campaign") to which all community patriots must join, not just the students. [26]. The speech was filled with anti-Russian epithets. [27].

On February 19, leader of the VO "Svoboda" Oleg Tyagnibok, expressed confidence that "Tabachnik ought to be shot for such a program". [28].

On February 20, "Svoboda" also announced a marsh through the streets of Kiev against Tabachnik for a quality education and picket near the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Education. [29]. Recall that from the time that Dmitry Tabachnik had appointed Minister of Education and Science in 2010, neo-Nazis are conducting a systematic fight against him. It started from March 19 2010, when

neo-Nazis picketed the administration of President with the slogan "Bandera - yes, Tabachnik - no". [30].

These processes take place at a time when the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine considered several bills on higher education. In December 2011 a draft of legislation on higher education was registered by the Ukrainian people's deputies from the opposition **Arseniy Yatseniuk** (Арсений Яценюк) and **Lesya Orobets** (Лєся Оробец), (NU-NC fraction), which on February 11, Dmitry Tabachnik called illogical, advising deputies to read what they sign. The minister said that in this bill there are no rules about student government, its funding is not provided, as well as government involvement in the election of deans, rectors of universities. On **January 6, 2012**, presidential representative in the parliament of Ukraine **Yuri Miroshnichenko** (Юрий Мирошниченко) registered his draft of the bill about which the minister said: "I think the winner should be a higher quality text of the law". However, he recalled that earlier the Government Bill on "Higher Education" (registered December 28, 2011) took into account 26 provisions of the Yuri Miroshnichenko's draft. [31].

On February 15, in Kharkov, neo-Nazis, which were wearing scarves and hats with symbols of ultra-right fan organization «Kharkiv city patriots», as well as members of the organization "Patriot of Ukraine", frustrated the public discussion of the government bill "On Higher Education". The talk organized by activists of the independent trade union "Direct action". According to their representative **Igor Volokhov** (Игорь Волохов), neo-Nazis, in fact, organized an interrogation of the panelists, when they surrounded them at 6 PM at the metro station "University", and tried to dissuade them from participating in this event by threats, which lasted for one and a half hours. Some of the neo-Nazis have been identified as members of VO "Svoboda" by the threats, which they sent before on the Internet to the address of the independent trade union. [32].

For example, a teacher **Peter Oleschuk** (Петр Олещук) questioned in his blog on the "Correspondent" website the existence of a "secret project" of Ministry of Education. He finds it hard to believe in the fact, that such a document so easily hit the free access. And if one allows such an option, then the only explanation for this, in his opinion, can be a powerful "national underground", which is lodged in the Ministry of Education. [33]. In general, this issue needs to be addressed, not by political radicalism, but by constructive dialogue. Today there are more urgent problems than the number of hours, for example, allotted to the history of Ukraine. It consists of facts and estimates on the pages of textbooks. For example, on February 27, our neighbors in Kishinev, there was a presentation of the book by historian Peter Shornikov (Петр Шорников) "Bessarabian front." Head of the Moldovan branch of the international organization "World without Nazism", parliament deputy Inna Shuras (Инна Шупак) drew attention to those books,

which now train young people. Since the current Moldovan history textbooks, fascist regimes of the first half of the twentieth century started to be called tolerant. [34].

Statements and pronouncements of officials

On February 10, more than 30 veterans, without advanced notice, entered in full uniform into the session hall of the city council of Kamenetz-Podolsk, to declare a statement of protest against the performance of the local deputy from VO "Svoboda", the National University professor Victor Pritulyak (Виктор Пригуляк). This Neo-Nazi on January 31, 2012 called war veterans and labor "chain dogs" of government. While members of the City Council stood up, welcoming the veterans, the representative of the VO "Svoboda" did not get up or apologize. Moreover, the same day online info have photographs of the head of local veterans' organizations Rogal L.I. (Рогаль Л.И.) and the head of Brezhnev L.I. (Брежнева Л.И.) along with offensive words in address of all veterans by the anonymous people with nick names: «Fluder», «Svoy», «Papula» and «Lans».

Veterans Council that unites 28,000 members, and celebrated the 25th anniversary of the establishment on February 14, had decided to hold a protest rally in the sacred place for Kamenetz-Podolsk, near the eternal flame at the Tomb of Unknown Soldier in the Tanker's park. Veterans were supported by the public city council, which combines together 67 public organizations, Afghan soldiers and members of labor collectives of the city. Among those speaking at the rally where the head of the city Organization of Veterans of War and Labor L. Rogal who proposed to sue the neo-Nazi and send official letters to the rector of Kamenetz-Podolsk, National University Zavalniuk O.M. (Завальнюку О.М.) and to the Minister of Education, Science, Youth and Sports Dmytriy Tabachnik. Secretary of the City Council Senyuk V.I. (Сенюк В.И.) informed that at a meeting of Committee on regulations, international relations, parliamentary activities and ethics, it was decided to support the statement made at the meeting of veterans at the time of the deputy Club at 2/17/2012.

The deputy head of the city Simashkevich M.E., manager of the affairs of the executive committee Vladimir Stelmach, a prisoner of the German concentration camps Kostka V.I., daughter of veteran Skirko N.V., the first secretary of the Communist Party of Ukraine Pristupa P.A., the head of the city district organization of Afghan warriors Pavlevich I.B., and head of the Urban District Society for the Disabled Sosnovskaya T.G. also condemned a Neo-Nazi. Speakers as one said that he offended not only veterans but also their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, and that people with such anti-human views can not be trusted with education of future generations. A war veteran Veshchunov O. clearly

described situation: **"This is a bullet - aimed at the veterans"**. [35].

A declaration by council member of VO "Svoboda" about the outcome of the final concert of Ukrainian national selection for Eurovision - 2012, which took place on **February 18 in Kiev**, had turned for Ukraine into a world racist political scandal. The winner was a Ukrainian **Gaitana** (Gaita-Lourdes) Essami (Гайтана (Гайта-Лурдес) Эссами). She was born in Kiev, but lived in the Congo Republic, where her father a native Congolese Essami Claver was from, until she was five. Then, Gaitana returned to Ukraine with her mother. [36]. On February 20, a member of political council of the **VO "Svoboda" Yuri Sirotyuk** (Юрий Сиротюк) said: "Eurovision should be a show of national talent. Gaitana is a beyond-national talent, so she diluted the meaning of Eurovision. And it would be better if someone who really represents Ukraine went to competition. It turns out as if we do not want to show our face. Moreover, Ukraine will be associated with another continent somewhere in Africa. Such a policy will never take Ukraine into the EU. And such a policy is an absolutely illogical choice. So it will be the same for each selection for Eurovision Song Contest, while the National Television Company is managed by Walid Arfouch (Валид Арфуш), which far from all Ukrainian. And the millions who will watch this show, will see that a person who represents Ukraine is, conventionally, a person who does not belong to our race, entrenching the notion that Ukraine is somewhere in the distant Africa ". [37].

In Ukraine, the human rights activists, politicians, public figures, and representatives of the government condemned this statement. A statement of the party of **Vladimir Klitschko** (В.Кличко) "UDAR" condemned "xenophobic utterances": "The national intolerance, xenophobia, statements that can be interpreted as a frank racism, does not comply with the European aspirations of Ukraine do not contribute to the establishment of democracy and must be strictly and publicly condemned." "BLOW" urged his colleagues from other parties who have signed an Agreement on joint actions of the united opposition: "to discuss an unfortunate case of a member of the political council of the xenophobic "Svoboda", publicly condemn all manifestations of xenophobia and intolerance based on ethnic or religious grounds and to draw conclusions about the principles of further cooperation". [38].

On February 21, at the National Television Company of Ukraine emphasized on this issue that "racism is unacceptable for the European countries of the XXI century, undermines the credibility of our country is a crime against human dignity. Such statements sound especially loud in the same year when Ukraine will take millions of visitors during our country's Euro-2012 ". [39]. Walid Arfouch hopes, that after these statements we will still find wisdom and legal grounds to ban the party VO "Svoboda" from participation in the parliamentary elections. [40]. On February 21, First Deputy Chairman of Parliamentary Committee on

Freedom of Expression and Information (fraction of Regional Party) Elena Bondarenko (Елена Бондаренко) said that the police should pay attention to racist statements by a member of the political council from VO "Svoboda" and give them a proper legal assessment. She also noted that the VO "Svoboda" showed its fascist face. [41].

On February 22, Alexey Goncharenko (Алексей Гончаренко), deputy chairman of the Odessa Regional Council invited leaders of VO "Svoboda" Oleg Tyagnibok to sing at Eurovision! Cave level of this party was clear in the past. Only an open Nazi could say such a thing! And if the "Svoboda" does not exclude Mr. Sirotyuk from the party, it would mean that the Nazis occupied the leading position in it. But the main thing that worries him, it is a fact of political partnership of the Nazi party "Svoboda" with the parties "Motherland" and "Front of Changes" [42].

On February 22, Gaitana herself commented on the statement about her skin color, saying that the racist remarks of individual members of Ukrainian political powers alienate the country from the European Union and the rest of the civilized world. Now she is considering going to court. [43]. Vadim Kolesnichenko, as a people's deputy of Ukraine, has filed appeal to the Prosecutor General of Ukraine with the requirement to bring "svobodovtsev" to trial for inciting ethnic hatred and racism. In accordance with Articles 21, 24 of the Constitution all people are free and equal in dignity and rights. Human rights and freedoms are inalienable and inviolable. **There can be no privileges or restrictions based on race, color, political, religious or other beliefs, sex, ethnic or social origin, language or any other attribute.** A specified statement by a member of the Political Council from VO "Svoboda" by all accounts qualifies under the Criminal sanctions st.161 Code "Violation of equality of citizens regardless of their race, national origin or religious beliefs" as a deliberate act aimed at the humiliation of national honor and dignity or insult to the feelings of people in connection with their religious beliefs, race, ethnicity, skin color or language, and shall be punished by a fine of two hundred to five hundred untaxed minimum incomes, or restraint of liberty for up to five years, with disqualification to hold certain posts or practice certain activities for up to three years or without it. [44].

Now, it's up to the law enforcement authorities of the country.

However, the Chairman of the East European Development Institute Mridula Ghosh (Мридула Гош) doubted any reaction from the side of law enforcement officers to the use of "hate speech" [45] For example on February 10 prosecutors Ternopil decided not to bring criminal charges of incitement to racial hatred in the publication after an international scandal in January concerning a racist article in "Novaya Gazeta of Ternopil" about the fight between the two foreigners. According to the spokesperson of the Prosecutor Lesia Dolishniy (Леся Долишная), an appeal on this case is directed to the National Commission on

matters of morality. "If the experts committee comes to a conclusion that the publication contains a violation of relevant rules, we will have grounds for criminal prosecution and investigation," - explained L. Dolishnaya. The prosecutors made it clear that the National Commission may consider the matter within two months. [46]. Also on February 10, a man accused in the murder of Congolese was acquitted. This murder happened in late January 2008 in the Nivki (Kiev). At 18-year-old citizen of the Congo had been attacked late in the evening by unidentified young men. He received 17 stab wounds to the head, chest and back and died in hospital. Police arrested two 16-year-old residents of the capital on suspicion of murdering Joseph Riot. According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Ukraine, young people professed racist ideology. In the mobile phone of one of the detainees there was found with the image of Nazi symbols and pictures, in which around 30 people, saluting with his right hand, loudly say "Heil Hitler" and a picture with the slogan "kill the immigrant". [47].

EURO-2012

On February 22, Council of Europe drew attention to the problem of Ukraine's neo-Nazis and skinheads, football fans: "Nevertheless, the Ministry of Internal Affairs refused to make an effort to systematically track racist incidents. Moreover, the report of Council of Europe pointed out that the magnitude of the problem masked due to the fact that the perpetrators of hate crimes tend to be prosecuted as hooligans". [48]. One of the egregious facts of this manifestation, we can give in Europe, is an example of the unpredictable behavior of German fans in Germany on February 29. During the training of "Kaiserslautern", a group of football hooligans shouted anti-Semitic slogans against the player on the team Itay Schechter (Итай Шехтер). They called them an Israeli football player "dirty Jew" and imitated the Nazi salute. German Football Federation said that there is no place in football for anti-Semitism, although a sports reporter noted that in German football, the problem still exists. Recent studies conducted in Germany showed that 20% of the population remaining anti-Semitic. [49].

In Ukraine, **on January 23, 2012** at the regular meeting of discussion club "**Ukraine without Nazism**" on theme: "Preparing for Euro 2012: Preventing and combating manifestations of neo-Nazism", noted human rights activists warned about activization of neo-Nazi movements, which can be used for football provocations and skirmishes. Among the club members were Anatoliy Shepel (Анатолий Шепель) - the legend of Ukrainian football, president of Children's Academy FC "Динамо-Kiev", Vitaly Mikheyenko (Виталий Михеенко) - World-class athlete, champion of Ukraine, the European champion, winner of the World Cup of boxing in the heavyweight division, Sergei Glushchenko (Сергей Глущенко) - first deputy head of the State Service of Youth and Sports of Ukraine, Viktor Korzh (Виктор Корж) - MP, Vice-President of the National Olympic

Committee of Ukraine, Head of Sports Society "Dinamo" Ukraine, Giovanni Mozzarelli (Джованни Моцарелли) - Program Coordinator, UN Volunteers, Vladimir Vovk (Владимир Вовк) - Head of the Main Department of Family, Youth and Sports in Kiev city state administration, etc. In their address, the participants drew the attention of relevant bodies and institutions of Ukraine to the manifestation of neo-Nazi danger.

On February 16, at the International Conference on the organization of security during the **football championship Euro-2012**, the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MVD) reported that there are special football-hooligans, which has more than 1,250 names in their database. In addition, to this database will be added the names of the aggressive, and therefore potentially dangerous fans from Poland and other countries participating in Euro-2012. [50]. On February 22, there was training for senior football stewards (alternate), and leaders of volunteer groups working in the stadiums in cities that will host Euro-2012 (Donetsk, Kiev, Lviv and Kharkiv) named: "Football-language of understanding. Xenophobia - out of the game!" [51].

On February 23, before the match of Kharkov "Metalist" with Salzburg, the Kharkiv branch of VO "Svoboda" in conjunction with the public organization "Falcon" marched "against police lawlessness". After the match, participants will go to the stadium, where they were "the North Stand awaits them". This information was actively disseminated on social networks. Activists of the fan movement "Metalist" declare that they have no relation to this action, and if some fans of the Kharkov team will participate in it, it will be just as individuals. [52].

THE REFLECTION OF THE PROBLEMS IN MONITORING THE ACTIVITIES OF CIVIL SOCIETY.

Mass protests

On February 6, there was a small rally near the walls in Simferopol main police office: "The Nazis and the police - a coalition". The event conducted by activists of the independent trade union "Student Action". The picketing youth expressed outrage at inaction of law enforcement agencies in investigating an armed attack on the four student anti-fascists committed by extreme right on the night of January 19. (Antifascists were returning from a film about the Sevastopol journalist Anastasia Baburova, murdered by neo-Nazis in Russia on January 19, 2009. Only four people from Simferopol went to see the film: three guys and a girl). The protesters were holding placards: "The Nazi terror is already in your City", "The Nazis and the police - a coalition ", and others.

Organizers of the meeting highlighted: "The law enforcement agencies are well aware that in Simferopol operates the group of extreme nationalists, who regularly

attacks informal youth ... But the police does nothing, allowing the Nazis to feel permissiveness". Among the demands for the heads of MVD were to admit the existence of a neo-Nazi groups and their connection with certain parties, to initiate a criminal investigation into the Nazi attack on the Simferopol railway station on January 19, to investigate this incident, and then punish the perpetrators, organizers and perpetrators of neo-Nazi terror. [53].

On February 25, about 7 thousand people gathered in Lviv for a rally of the united opposition on the occasion of the 2nd anniversary of the reign of President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich (**Виктор Янукович**). Participants included representatives of all parties, which are included in the Committee of resistance to dictatorship, people's deputies Stepan Kurpil (Степан Курпиль), Vladimir Vyazivsky (Владимир Вязивский), Viktor Shvets (Виктор Швеиц), Nicholai Tomenko (Николай Томенко). The opposition parties gathered at the monument to Taras Shevchenko in the procession of four groups: VO "Svoboda" - from the Lviv regional council, "Front of Changes" - from the monument to M. Grushevsky, "Motherland" - from the monument to Ivan Franko, the other opposition parties - from the monument to the victims of the communist regime. After the rally, the youth branch of parties organized a flash mob "Funeral of lost opportunities," after which "funeral procession" went to the state administration to present a symbolic coffin with "lost opportunities" to President of Ukraine. [54]

THE DEBATE IN CIVIL SOCIETY IN UKRAINE: ROUND TABLE DISCUSSIONS, CONFERENCES AND FORUMS.

During the official visit of the UN representatives to Crimea, on February 9, in Akmesdzhit (Акмесджит) met the leaders of the Mejlis (Меджлис) of the Crimean Tatar people with a delegation from the United Nations (UN) representing the Department of Political Affairs of the UN Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery United Nations Development Program. UN System Coordinator Olivier Adam reiterated the position of UNDP in support of the International Forum. Speaking about the state of ethnic relations in Crimea, Refat Chubarov (Рефат Чубаров) said that the main cause of the persistent inequality is "the lack of laws aimed at eliminating the consequences of deportation of Crimean Tatars, and decades of their discrimination in places of exile". [55].

On February 21, Council of Europe gave an assessment of the situation of the Crimean Tatars: no improvement. The cause is often emerging reports of mishandling of these and other vulnerable groups such as migrants and seekers of asylum by the police. [56].

On February 10th, Gurt (ГУРТ) Resource Center funded by the European Union in Kiev Regional State Administration held a formal presentation of the three-year project "Equal opportunities for minorities and vulnerable groups in the implementation of cultural rights: the richness in diversity." The project aims to promote cultural diversity and support for minority cultures, enhancing the ability of local governments and public authorities, directors of cultural institutions in local communities in Ukraine and Armenia [57].

On 20-23 February, on the eve of International Native Language Day, Festival "Days of Yiddish and Jewish culture in Eastern Europe" took place in Lviv. During the festival, Leonard Ohochinsky (Леонард Охочинский) read a lecture on "Jewish ethnic groups and their languages". [58].

On February 29, in Kiev, the service of the State Youth and Sports of Ukraine hosted a meeting of the Discussion Club "**Ukraine without Nazism**" on the occasion of International Native Language Day, celebrated annually by UNESCO since 2000. Human rights activists along with youth leaders and leaders of national-cultural organizations of Ukraine discussed the problem of linguistic and cultural diversity in Ukraine. There are a total of 6000 spoken languages in the world; about half of them are on a verge of extinction. Chairman of the All-Ukrainian human rights movement "Ukraine without Nazism", Andrew Gadzhaman (**Андрей Гаджаман**), drew attention to endangered languages in Ukraine. As an example, he informed about the problems of Gagauz of Ukraine, whose language UNESCO in 2011 had as identified as the language of a nation that disappears. According to human rights, now it is time to consolidate around the practical implementation of the Ukrainian legislation in the sphere of protection of minority languages. The resolution adopted by the Discussion Club, which will be sent to the appropriate government authorities and public organizations will contribute to it.

Michael Tovt (**Михаил Товт**), an honorary chairman of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Ukraine, analyzed the language situation in Ukraine. According to him, together with the ethno-linguistic diversity, the main feature of the language situation in Ukraine lies in the plane of the Ukrainian - Russian bilingualism. In fact, according to the statistics, the Ukrainian language is considered the native by 67.5% of the population, for 29.6% of the population – native language is Russian. Ruslan Bortnik (Руслан Бортник), the head of the All-Ukrainian Public Organization "Human Rights Organization "Common Purpose"" noted that in the contemporary process of globalization scholars actualize the question of the development of native language, its knowledge and possession.

This not only provides an opportunity for cultural acquisition of one's people, but also above all allows the individual to develop more productively and fully. With regard to the language situation in Ukraine, "Common purpose", along with a number of other human rights organizations presented a second public report on the implementation of the European Charter of regional languages and minority languages. This report, presents a full official statistics on the status of regional languages and languages of national minorities in Ukraine. According to **Arcadiy Monastirskiy** (Аркадий Монастирский), a President of the Jewish Forum of Ukraine, the realization of the state ethnic policy in Ukraine - a country where there are more than 100 nationalities, in addition, the only government agency - the Department of Nationalities of the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine. The Department has only five employees are unacceptable. The report of the ministry does not mention the real problems of national minorities of Ukraine, of which there are many.

Therefore, in his address to the President of Ukraine, Monastirskiy proposed to establish a dialogue with the authorities in the country through the reestablishment of Humanitarian Council under President of Ukraine of a Council of heads of national-cultural associations of Ukraine, or through the establishment of an Ombudsman for Minority Rights under President of Ukraine. Having considered the appeal, the administration of President replied that they wanted to see how the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine would work, after which conclusions will be drawn. [59].

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA OF NEO-NAZISM

According to the leader of the progressive nationalists **Natalia Vitrenko** (Наталья Витренко), on February 24 in the program "Big politics", its host E. Kiselev (Е.Киселев) repeatedly insulted her in blatant form. Program was devoted to the holiday on February 23, reviewing of the appeal of Ukrainian Nationalists to President Yanukovich, demanding its repeal. The very fact of the consideration of this heinous appeal shows Kiselev's solidarity with the nationalists, their common hatred of our Soviet past, the great role of the Red Army in the development of our country and the liberation of Ukraine from Nazi executioners. Bureau of the Central Committee of Progressive Socialist Party denounces E.Kiselev as a neo-Nazi pig, requiring from the president Yanukovich to oust Kiselev from Ukraine, declaring him a persona non grata. [60].

On February 27, neo-Nazis from Odessa's division of VO "Svoboda" sent a complaint to the National Council of Ukraine on Television and Radio Broadcasting demanding to revoke a broadcasting license from television and radio station "Academy", which they call nothing else but "pocket-channel of Regional

Sergey Kivalov (Сергей Кивалов)". They also accused SEC (ТПК) of anti-state activities, and promoting separatism and Ukrainophobia, with elements of zombie, calling for the restoration of the USSR and of stirring up inter-regional strife, not less than the "ATV", - said in the complaint. Such a flurry of emotion of neo-Nazi caused by the analytical program "Odessa Diary" broadcasted on February 18, entitled "Who covers for nationalists?" («Кто крышует националистов?»), Namely the phrase "Under the roof of the Odessa Regional Council Galician nationalist extremism blooms with vibrant colors. It sounds incredible, but unfortunately, it's a fact. In Odessa, with the support of All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" started working "Ideological Club", whose purpose - the spread of the neo-fascist ideology of the organization. " "Svoboda" considered the term "Galician nationalist extremism" xenophobic. Meanwhile, in the TRC "Academy" itself no one knows of the complaint. [61].

HATE CRIMES

February 12, Human rights activists the Kharkiv Human Rights Group once again raised the issue with the Prosecutor's Office and Interior Ministry of Ukraine on the deliberate avoidance institute criminal proceedings on grounds of racial, ethnic or religious intolerance. As part of the project monitoring group formed February 3 official inquiries into the Ukrainian Interior Ministry a number of areas. Queries related to statistics, criminal cases according to claim 14 Part 2 of Art. 115, Part 2 of Art. 121 hours Part 2 of Art. 122, Part 2 of Art. 126, Part 2 of Art. 127, Part 2 of Art. 129 Criminal Code of Ukraine, for crimes committed by the above-mentioned reasons, according to Art. 161, Art. 296 Criminal Code of Ukraine, in regard to foreign nationals under Art. 300 Criminal Code of Ukraine, propaganda of racial, ethnic or religious intolerance and discrimination, in 2010-2011.

MVD investigators have not initiated or stated criminal proceedings for such crimes in Poltava, Sumsk and Kharkiv regions. At the same time, in the reports on of hooliganism committed against foreign nationals in the Sumsk region during 2012, six cases are recorded. In the Kharkiv region - 7, and the Poltava region "forgot" to provide such information, it is not clear why such facts did not exist, or they were not recorded, but maybe the police just did not want to spread this information.

Human rights activists state that the practice shows no criminal cases in these articles does not mean the absence of such crimes. For example, law enforcement agencies are reminded that they are either "forgot" about the high-profile case of Slobazhanshyny (Слобазанщини) or prosecutors "decided against" initiating a criminal case for the distribution of "Mein Kampf" on Art. 300 of Criminal Code of Ukraine. However, UNIAN News Agency announced this fact on February 23, 2011 another case under Art. 161 Criminal Code of Ukraine that brought no

conviction was the case of athletes, 18 and 21 year old students who on August 29, 2011 in Sumsk threw Molotov cocktails through the window dorm rooms of Faculty of Medicine of Sumsk State University on the Sanatorium street, where two students from Nigeria had lived. Criminals drew swastikas and the words «Go home» on both sides of the window. Inscriptions with similar content were found on the following day around the hostel and the neighboring houses. In this case criminal proceedings were started on Part 2 of Art. 194 Criminal Code of Ukraine (for the intentional destruction of or damage). [62].

XENOPHOBIC STATEMENTS

In Lugansk, recently, they almost took it as a rule to raise the topic of foreign students. For example, the organization "Lugantsy", headed by Sergei Kovalenko (Сергей Коваленко), which has recently conducted a sensational action against Shawarma is systematically engaged in it. The organization has held joint actions with the "Popular Front of Lugansk region". On February 8, the TV channel "Irta" during a current affairs program, "Important People" discussed the topic: problems of adaptation of foreigners in Lugansk. Deputy Head of the Public Chamber of Lugansk, a member of the "Popular Front of Lugansk region", Director of the taxi "Lux" Sergei Shakun (Сергей Шакун) accused foreign students of Lugansk of rough and boorish behavior towards taxi drivers in contrast to the Ukrainians. There were also allegations against law enforcement officers who do not respond and intentionally protect foreigners. At the same time, the press service of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the Lugansk region in a reply to appeal of correspondent of Policies 2.0 (Политики 2.0) assured that they did not receive any complaints from the taxi companies about foreigners and that militia defends the rights of all citizens. [63].

Once again, police of Odessa stirs up xenophobic sentiments.

On February 15, at a press conference in UVD of the region, head of the Regional Criminal Investigation Andrew Pinigin (Андрей Пинигин) said that in Odessa there are cases of fraud by "persons of Roma nationality." At the same time, he said, it became difficult for the police to identify these "persons", as they often change their appearance and "ceased to wear headscarves". [64].

It should be noted that local human rights activists have repeatedly appealed to the representatives of law enforcement agencies do not divide the offenders on a national basis. Relevance of the topic concerns international and national human rights organizations. On February 17-18 in Donetsk, there was a seminar held in conjunction by the Legal Clinic of Donetsk National University Coordinating Council of Young Lawyers Justice and the American Bar Association ABA / ROLI organized a training seminar "Legal Enlightenment as the direction for prevention of xenophobia". [65].

On the basis of reality and the need to prevent and improve the level of protection of human rights, training of similar direction should be carried out systematically in all territory of Ukraine.

VANDALISM IN RELATION TO THE MONUMENTS.

On February 20, an unknown drew a swastika near the synagogue of Zaporozhye. Well visible to all passers-label anti-Semitic Nazi swastika and the image appeared on the fence adjacent to the synagogue "Giymat Rosa" («Гиймат-Роза») recently opened in Kiev. [66].

Also, a few years in Alushta city leaders promised to restore the synagogue. Now, the building was given to a "suddenly" created "Company", which destroyed it, and plans to build an entertainment center on this site.

BRIEF SUMMARY

1. In education, the Ministry of Education, Science, Youth and Sports of Ukraine is to go along with the joint initiative of the Council of Europe and the International Human Rights Movement "A world without Nazism" in the creation of European history textbook model of the twentieth century, which would include a historical approaches relevant for the entire Europe.
2. Support legislative initiatives and consolidate the activities of human rights activists aimed at prohibiting and preventing neo-Nazi activities in Ukraine.
3. Despite the active development of the legal sphere in combating various forms of discrimination, the main problem is the implementation of the law. Until now, the Ministry of Justice of Ukraine refuses to make changes in their own order of 8.10.1998 № 53/5 "On Approval of the appointment and conduct forensic examinations and expert research and scientific guidelines for the preparation and use of legal expertise and expert research," where organizations are experts in various fields are recorded. Since there is no such field as international relations in this order, no expert opinion on the presence (or absence) of inciting ethnic hatred can be considered expertise. It makes it very difficult to qualify the manifestations of xenophobia and national chauvinism.
4. Write out a clear statement of responsibility and strengthen the Art. 161 of Criminal Code of Ukraine "Violation of equality of citizens regardless of their race, national origin or religious belief." Also, take under control the case under this article that has no convictions.
5. It is urgent to monitor the implementation of the rights of national minorities in their native language. Ukrainian legislation in the field of language policy, the system needs revision based on the recommendations of international organizations, of the concept of language in Ukraine, based on

the real need for meeting the language rights of national minorities of Ukraine.

6. Pay attention to the recommendations of the Council of Europe to the Ukrainian authorities: to identify a body that will coordinate efforts to combat racism and racial discrimination, to ensure fair and effective procedure for granting refugee status, an independent body which will deal with complaints of racist acts and racial discrimination by police. Human rights activists of Ukraine insisted on the restoration of the interdepartmental commission on combating racism and xenophobia.
7. Law enforcement authorities in some regions should end the practice of pointing and focusing in the reports and public statements on the nationality of the perpetrator.
8. Ministry of Justice has to check the activities of VO "Svoboda" for compliance with the their charter.

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3. MOLDOVA

THE INFLUENCE OF ULTRA-NATIONALISTS ON THE SOCIAL AND POLITICAL LIFE OF THE REPUBLIC OF MOLDOVA

Burst of activity right and extreme right-wing pro-Romanian nationalist political forces in February 2012 in Moldova should be considered in the context of the upcoming anniversaries of two historic dates. The first date is associated with the 200th anniversary of the signing of the May Peace Treaty of Bucharest, according to which the eastern part of Moldavia - Bessarabia - joined the Russian Empire. The second date - the union of Bessarabia with Romania - March 27, 1918.

The logic of actions of those parties included in the government and the extra-parliamentary right-wing parties, as well as the movements and associations of nationalist sense is based on the concept of denigration of all that binds the Moldovan history to Russia, and the parallel praise of the period of occupation of Moldova by Romania. It is through the prism of this logic. That one should analyze intensification of the revisionist attitudes and actions that takes place, in addition to policies, including those in education and mass media.

Thus, in 2011 it was announced that a Civic Platform «Acțiunea 2012" ("Action 2012") [1]. This Romanian organization is positioning itself as a coalition of nongovernmental organizations and initiatives that support the unification of Moldova with Romania, and in favor of " implementation of the main goal of the of past, present and future generations - the union of the Romanians on both sides of the Prut River into a single unified Romanian state".

During 2012, this organization publicly conducted on its website a series of information campaigns and public demonstrations for the implementation of this goal. Among the members of the Civic Platform are such organizations as the National Student Association, Asociația Studențească a Universității Naționale de Muzică București , (University of Music Bucharest (Romania)) (Asociația Studenților Basarabeni Craiova), (Association of Bessarabian students from Craiova (Romania)), Asociația Studenților DIN Zurich, Association of Students of Zurich (Switzerland), Asociația universitară Eminescu DIN Geneva (Association of University to the M. Eminescu from Geneva (Switzerland)), Casa Românilor Elveția DIN (Switzerland, home of the Romanians), Consiliul Român American (Romanian-American Council). In February 2012, this Civic Platform has summed up his campaign, "There Romania» ("AICI e ROMVNIA "). [2]

Representatives of the organization declared that all areas of Moldova were covered by action for the dissemination of stickers with the message of "Romania is here". In parallel, they have declared to hold in the near future, the other two actions for unification of Moldova with Romania, as well as in the context of "the 200th anniversary of the annexation of Bessarabia by the Russian Empire".

The agency Novosti-Moldova has decided to refer to a number of Moldovan leaders of science, politics and public relations work with the question of than the actions of these NGOs can mean for Moldova. [3]

For example, an MP from the Communist Party, leader of "Moldova without Nazism" Inna Supac (Inna Șupac) noted that: "in any country, the relevant state agencies are required to monitor compliance with constitutional norms and severely punish those who oppose both letter and spirit of the Law. Moreover, it should happen when someone advocates the elimination of the state as such. But we have in Moldova for nearly three years of AEI rule right-wing anti-Moldova organization feeling at ease and without any fear to hold their marches and actions throughout the country, and to vandalize memorials to fighters against fascism". The MP said: "while people who support and share views and ideas of pan-Romanianism and elimination of the Moldovan statehood will remain in power, such actions will continue with the tacit and sometimes verbal promotion by authority".

Director of the Independent Institute for Strategic Studies, Nicolae Chirtoaca (Nicolae Chirtoacă) said that in his opinion, "such actions will not lead to any large-scale consequences".

In February it became known the intention of local authorities, the municipality of Balti (Bălți) challenge in court the march of the Romanian unionists «Acțiunea 2012" in [4]. By law, city authorities have no right to ban any demonstration. However, according to Vice-Mayor Andrew Usatii (Andrei Usatîi), however, "the position of the city administration is that we can not tolerate the actions aimed at undermining the essence of nationhood."

"The country has several organizations whose main activity consists only in screams. For example, there is a National Liberal Party, because the extra-parliamentary political formation is still the de facto close to NGOs. Only if any of these organizations would want to once again reiterate its desire of joining the RM to Romania, as in the current year will mark the date contrary to their ideology - 200 years after the entry of East Moldova to the Russian Empire, "- said Chirtoaca.

In February it became known that local authorities of Balti (Bălți) (БЕЛЬЦЫ) intend to challenge in court the march of the Romanian unionists from «Action 2012».

[4]. By law, city authorities have no right to ban any demonstration. However, according to Vice-Mayor Andrew Usatii: "the position of the city administration is that we can not tolerate the actions aimed at in essence at undermining the statehood".

"Today they conduct actions here, commemorating a unification of 1918, and in the summer, for example, try to hold a rally to mark the entry into Romanian troops into Beltsy in 1941, or, for example, the occasion of his arrival of Marshal Ion Antonescu into the city on July 17, 1941, who gave the order here of widespread destruction of civilian population who resisted the occupation" - said the vice-mayor.

He recalled one of the fundamental principles of democracy, "freedom of one person ends where the freedom of another begins".

"I am convinced that the vast majority of the population of Beltsy does not share that the views of foreign unionists and citizens of Beltsy are not too pleased to watch them march through the streets of their native city", - said the official, not ruling out that "this whole situation is fraught with conflict".

He said that the mayor would go to court to ban this march not only as anti-state in nature, but also because of its potential for dangerous unpredictable consequences.

Unionists from the Civil Platform «Action 2012» («Acțiunea 2012») intend to hold a rally on March 3 in Beltsy to commemorate 94th anniversary of Zemstvo voting to request that a Regional council (Sfatul Țării) votes on joining of the Moldavian Democratic Republic with the Kingdom of Romania.

On February 5, the same organization «Action 2012» issued a statement to the Ministry of Justice of Moldova under the heading "The desire of unification with Romania can not be prohibited by law". [5]. In it the signatories criticized the decision of the Moldovan Ministry of Justice to apply to the Constitutional Court with a request to find out whether charter of the National Liberal Party of Moldova, which openly calls for the elimination of the Moldovan state and the accession of Romania correspond to Constitution. The organization «Action 2012» motivated its appeal by the fact that "the goal of eliminating the consequences of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and the desire of unification of Moldova with Romania can not be prohibited by law".

At the same time, commenting on the earlier decision of the Ministry of Justice to send to the Constitutional Court, a number of media entities (SMI) have condemned the fact that "the Justice Department has not found sufficient grounds for refusal of registration of the amendments to the charter of the National Liberal Party Vitaliy Pavlichenko (Віталій Павличенко), relating to its objectives the need to join the Republic of Moldova to Romania ". [6]

In early February, head of the extra-parliamentary National Liberal Party, which continues to operate legally, despite its anti-state activities, Vitaliy Pavlichenko published on his blog a draft of Manifest for the consolidation of unionist forces. [7]. It declares its recognition of "the need to ensure the continuity of the Council on Unirea (translation - the unification), created by signatures of 84 members of two Romanian states in January 1991". Also, Pavlichenko invites all those "who shares the views that now is the time to unite and contribute to the revival of the spirit of the Council on Unirea". According to him, "We do not have to beg neither Moscow nor Brussels for unification with Romania - we have to do Unirea, because it is from God!" In this regard, V.Pavlichenko reported through this Manifesto about "establishment of a working group to develop the concept of a movement of the Council on Unirea, which will work to convince people, parliaments and governments in Kishinev and Bucharest that Unirea should be our project, based on the will of the Romanians and the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova ".

On February 29, there was a document signed in Kishinev on the Elimination of Moldova's independence. [8] On the same day, in Kishinev, Union Council had been officially established and as its first move - it approved the Declaration. As stated in the document, it is based on the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova, approved August 27, 1991.

"The Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova, it had taken a note of the fact that the parliaments of many countries in their statements regarded agreement between the governments of the USSR and Germany concluded August 23, 1939 as invalid ab initio and demanded the elimination of its political and legal consequences," – says in the Declaration.

"Based on this truth, we, the founders of the Union Council, believe that it is time to declare openly that we no longer wish to exist in this historical injustice, therefore, we demand that politicians on both sides of the Prut to recognize the right of Romanians to be together again. The situation, which we are in, cannot last forever, "- the authors continue.

In their view, 2012 is a symbolic year; it is 200th anniversary of the annexation of Bessarabia by the Russian Empire. "We are campaigning for the return of the

historical Romanian territory to the Motherland-Mother of Romania, we want to return to our compatriots the belief that their life along with their brothers Romanians would be good, confident, and that their children will have a worthy future" - said the signatories.

"The unification should be our creation, based on the will of the Romanians and the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova" - highlights the Declaration of the merger.

Declaration of merger is signed by a number of deputies of the first parliament of Moldova, including its chairman Alexander Mosanu (Alexandru Moșanu), former Prime Minister of Moldova Mircea Druk (Mircea Druc), Ilie Ilascu (Ilie Ilașcu). Also among are the signatories - the heads of the media, Cavaliers of Moldova's top awards, a number of politicians, cultural figures, constantly invited to a number of pro-government TV channels as «opinion-makers».

At the same time advocates of the initiative to eliminate Moldovan statehood, in response to references to historical documents and international instruments, give examples, including the position of the former Romanian ambassador to Moldova F.Teodorescu (F.Teodorescu), expressed by him in 2007 when he was ambassador. [9].

On November 29, 2007, at a press conference, he said: "Romania no longer considers the Paris Peace Treaty of 1947 as the current international legal instrument." "The peace treaty of 1947 is a historical falsification and was signed for the simple reason that Romania was a defeated and occupied country", - said Teodorescu then.

Ideological and historical justification of eliminating of Moldovan statehood was achieved in February by a number of publications and interviews in the press.

On February 6, the President of the Union of Journalists of the RM Peter Bogatu (Petru Bogatu) published his article entitled "How do we break away from the history of Russia?" [10].

He recalled that Dmitry Medvedev declared 2012 the Year of Russian history. According to Rich, "Medvedev's initiative should be viewed through the prism of the Commission against attempts to falsify history, that he established two years ago, which is engaged in the struggle against those who do not accept the doctrine of revanshist so-called " Russian world ". Bogatu declares that "the idea of a common destiny of occupiers and occupied is promoted by Kremlin with a ferocity worthy of a better use by employing fake NGOs and agents of influence who have infiltrated all levels of political hierarchy in Kishenev".

And it is this factor that may prevent 2012 from "becoming a year of renewed hopes, hopes of Bessarabia, who will return to Romania's womb". In this regard, the author proposes that the "liberation from the Russian occupation and Unirea on

March 27, 1918 were honored at the highest official level. This day should be declared a national holiday". As evidence of need for unity, Romanian journalist presents a leading pro-Romanian popular thesis of the ideologues of "interwar period where Bessarabia as part of, Romania as a golden era," in contrast to the "period of the roller of Soviet occupation". As a result of his reflections, Bogatu offers, "the name of the second Romanian state should be changed to the Eastern Republic of Moldova (Republica Moldova de Est). Thus, in his opinion, 2012 should be the year of Romanian history.

It should be noted that Peter Bogatu, as chairman of the Union of Journalists of the RM, in January 2012 was included by Prime Minister Vlad Filat (Влад Филат) in the National Commission on the functioning of language.

In his article in the newspaper "Independent Moldova" dated February 10, historian, political scientist and member of the Communist Party Zurab Todua (Зураб Тодуа) harshly criticized the above proposals and evaluations of Peter Bogat. [11]. He notes that: "so far all attempts ended with the collapse of Unirea." Thus, the "first Unirea 1918 - 1940 period led to a royal Romania to disaster. Only the infinite generosity of the Soviet leadership has allowed Romania to get its modern borders. While, for example, for having participated in the aggression against the USSR, Moscow, at the Yalta and Potsdam conferences of the countries victorious in World War II, could insist on the preservation of Transylvania as part of Hungary. The second attempt to combine stalled in the early 90s. At the same time, it provoked the Transnistrian conflict. The third attempt could have far-reaching consequences and lead to regional geopolitical catastrophe ". Based on the above analysis, Z. Todua concluded, "The proposal to rename Moldova may legitimately be regarded as a real ideological sabotage against the sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of Romania".

On February 11, in his blog, Dr. Vyacheslav Stavila (Veaceslav Stavilă) published an article in which the form of a question proposed: "The most appropriate name of the Republic of Moldova - Communist deadlock?" [12].

There was another interview with the chairman of the Association of Historians of the Republic of Moldova George Negru (Gheorghe Negru), designed to confirm the validity of pan-Romanian ideas. [13]. It happened on February 18, in the newspaper «Jurnal de Chisinau" («Kishinev Journal"), which is officially funded by the Romanian government. The main idea of the Negru - "Russification, which, according to king's officials, was to unite the population of the Russian empire, eventually led to its death. Barbaric and extremely costly policy have had the opposite effect, leading to the development of modern

Romanian identity and the emergence of the national movement in Bessarabia. And the largest number of individuals of the generation of Unification had been formed among the students of Tartu University, which was dominated by nationalist and anti-royal sentiments".

On February 23, a newspaper "Timpul", also funded by the Romanian government, published an interview with historian Octavian Ticu (Octavian Țîcu), a member of the state commission to condemn totalitarian communist regime. [14] According to Ticu, "a state: the Republic of Moldova is a product of social and national Soviet designs, which, from a historical point of view, has no legitimacy. The need for historical legitimacy has led to many attempts at the national and state building in Moldova of which three are most important. Romanization - project built around the Declaration of Independence and the policy of return to the Romanian cultural and spiritual space, Moldovenist (молдовенистский) project, inspired to a greater extent in the arguments of Soviet historiography, but those that found dynamic support associated with the need to justify the state, and thirdly, a project transnistrianization (транснистризация) that began in 1924 with the establishment of MASSR, converted by Russia after the announcement of independence, and which is similar to Moldovenist project, but at the same time, different from the standpoint of the final result".

In the same newspaper "Timpul", on February 14, Romanian journalist George Damian (Георге Дамиан), published an article entitled "1812 - liberation or occupation?" [15]. He gives a rather non-standard justification for the fact of Russian occupation in 1812. According to him, "for Romanians, being under the suzerainty of the Ottoman Empire had a number of advantages: the Turks could not settle in the principalities, could not build a mosque, did not have military garrisons. The neighboring Empire, Russian, and the Austrians, were a huge threat in their ability to cover the occupied territories". As a general conclusion, Damian says that: "Moscow strategists never planned to liberate – while the word is and remains in vogue at propaganda of the time and to this day."

On February 16, the same George Damian published another article in the same newspaper "Timpul" where he criticized a series of reports monitoring the January manifestations of neo-Nazism in Moldova, conducted by "World without Nazism", that were published by the Moldovan media. [16].

He said that the report "Moldova without Nazism" about the manifestations of neo-Nazism "was sent to Moscow, to the Russian organization "World without Nazism". Damian writes that "one of the main actors of this monitoring, along with many liberals from Kishenev, is Michael Ghimpu (Mihai Ghimpu), a foreigner who, knowing little about Moldova, remains firmly convinced that the Liberal Party of Kishenev is a fascist organization which intends to take over the world". A Romanian journalist believes that "a report by Inna Supac is full of falsehood and misinformation. Speaking of the "neo" (*note - the style of G. Damian*) in Kishinev, this report is really the story of measures taken to condemn the Communist regime, and unearth historical truth about the crimes of communism in Bessarabia. In other words: an anti-communist can be none other than the Nazi and fascist. The old Soviet argument - who is not with us - is against us. If you say that the Soviet regime deported and killed innocent people, you're a Nazi. Report Inna Sumac is nothing other than revenge of Michael Gimp at measures to condemn communism".

Along with these historical attacks, media reports had confirmed that out of eight books published in 2011 with the support of the Department for Relations with the Romanian Diaspora, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, six are devoted to feminization of Moldova of the Soviet period. [17]. This information is provided on the official website of the Ministry.

In particular, only two books of the neo-moldova direction were published: - a monograph "60 Years of the Romanian education in Hungary" and the dialectical glossary " Romanians from Timok (*Eastern Serbia*) in Bulgaria."

The other six titles - "Mechanisms of the power of the totalitarian communist regime in the period of Bolshevism. Their impact on Bessarabia and Transnistria ", " The Orthodox Church of Bessarabia and Trasnistria (1940-2010) ", " Bessarabia, Romania and geopolitics of the great powers (1914-1947) ", " Suffering of the Romanian language in Bessarabia ", " Openness to universalism. Romanian literature in the interwar Bessarabia " and " Romanian voice to the east of the Dniester River "- are directly or indirectly devoted to the vilification of the Soviet period in the history of the modern Republic of Moldova.

It should be recalled that in 2010 the Romanian Department has funded 100,000 copies of the collection of research, carried out by the Presidential Commission of Inquiry and the evaluation of the totalitarian communist regime in the Republic of Moldova on the order of interim head of Moldova Michael Ghimpu. [18].

An adequate response to all these pseudo - historical pan-Romanian ideas was the presentation of the second edition of the monograph famous Moldavian historian Peter Shornikov (Petr Șornikov) «Bessarabian front. Years 1918 -1940". The presentation took place on February 27, at the initiative of the NGO "Moldova without Nazism". [19].

A tangible part of the Moldovan Historical Society - with the exception of the ideological opponents of the author, who ignored the event, had responded to the invitation of the organizers. In the hall were many journalists and young people who are interested in the modern history of the country. And in the days following the presentation, interest to the book went far beyond the round table. Organizers and television journalists received many calls asking for directions, where can one buy "Bessarabian front..." [20].

The book is a collection of essays on history of Bessarabia since the Romanian occupation. It examines the issues of political and national-cultural resistance of the province to politics of the Romanian state, the history of the Church of Bessarabia, the Soviet Union's diplomatic struggle for the peaceful solution of the "Bessarabian question", and revolt of the people against the Romanian authorities in June 1940. [21]

Vladimir Tsaranov (Владимир Царанов), doctor of historical sciences, a member of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova, editor of the book "Bessarabian front," said at the presentation: "A lot of books are published today, but it is this specific book that should be in every Moldovan village, in every school and University Library. An emergence of truly brave writers of books that are based on sources and facts is of great importance for contemporary Moldovan science. Social and political life in Moldova, as well as in other states, is the struggle between the majority and minority, but it is in Moldova that the power is in the hands of the minority. Perhaps this is because a minority manifests itself more aggressively. But, anyway, the vast majority of Moldovans are being deliberately deprived of the right to call their people a historical name - Moldavians ". [20].

Vladimir Polivtsev (Vladimir Polivțev), doctor of historical sciences, head of the department of European civilization of Graduate School of Anthropology, said: "The author, Peter M. Shornikov had always, in Soviet times, and during the change of eras, been distinguished by his courage in defending the historical truth.

A lot of dirt was poured on him and there were attempts of physical restraint. All of it - the result of weakness of people who are who have a panic-fear that his honest scientific papers, which contain solid facts and arguments, will overturn the entire historical lie. His book exposes all of the historical falsification of that part of the Moldovan and Romanian historians, who behave as typical opportunists, and disgrace the high title of historian to please our customers ". [20].

Peter Boyko (Petr Boico), doctor of historical sciences, associate professor of Moldova State University, said: "The book" Bessarabian front "- is a sharp weapon, with which all patriots of Moldova will give a fitting rebuff to the Moldovan historians and political scientists that flooded information space with the mountain of lies and fraud, serving the interests of Bucharest, and trying to whitewash the crimes committed by Romanian occupiers in the land of Bessarabia.

I sincerely regret that the presentation did not reach members of the so-called "commission Ghimpu", the authors of the so-called textbooks. It would be useful for them to hear what people who are faithfully loyal to the historical truth and the truth think about them and their position ". [20].

Member of the Parliament from the Communist Party, leader of "Moldova without Nazism" Inna Supac (Инна Шупак) in a statement posted on her blog, drew parallels between the 22-year period of the Romanian occupation of Bessarabia of 1918-1940 and the Moldovan modernity. Speaking on the relevance of the publication of the book, I. Supak presented an example of the history textbooks: "This is a textbook on the history of Romanians for grade 9, 2009 edition, by the same authors: I. Sharov (И. Шаров), and Pallade. Cover of the textbook speaks for itself. It shows a copy of the "act of union of Bessarabia with Romania," and next to it – a photo of demonstrations in 1991, people with Romanian flags. And one is not surprised that the authors' main conclusion is as follows. "All areas of Bessarabia had fully received favorable conditions created by the merger."

From this tutorial, students will not know absolutely anything about Paul Tkachenko, nor about the other heroes of the liberation movement in Bessarabia, nor, indeed of the desire of the inhabitants of Bessarabia to get rid of the Romanian occupation. They will not learn anything of what Peter Shornikov writes in his book about. So that students would have no doubts about the "favorable" conditions created by the invaders, eve nafter 1941, this tutorial sparingly notes "the political regime of Ion Antonescu was military and authoritarian in nature, but at the same time, it was moderate and tolerant with respect to opposition".

After such indoctrination, it can be calculated that by 12 grade, a student is mentally prepared to see that: "viewed through the prism of the interwar period, the political life of Bessarabia had given the local population literacy lessons and taught the people about the rules of the democratic game, as well as disadvantages of democracy." This is a quote from a textbook for class 12, the author - Nicholas Enchiu (Николае Енчиу). In this textbook, high school graduates are courteously presented with an idea that "repressive apparatus of Antonescu had functioned - at a very moderate level in comparison with the Nazi and Soviet apparatus ". [22]

Member of the Parliament from the Communist Party of Moldova Grigory Petrenko (Grigore Petrenco) noted that even today, Moldova is under an occupation. It is a cultural occupation, a political occupation, and an occupation in the field of education. Look at what is happening now. In the public policy once again, the questions are raised of prohibition of educating people in their native language, it is already happening through the closure of schools. Again, the question of banning the Communist ideology is put on the agenda.

It is good that such a book exists, because it is impossible to find in Moldovan libraries any other material on the theme of the Romanian occupation of Bessarabia". [23]

In turn, Zurab Todua, a political scientist, historian, expert on issues of conflict the former Soviet Union, Member of Parliament from the Communist Party, said: "The publication of historical books in which authors are telling the truth is very important for the people of Moldova, especially for young people. Throughout the past 20 years, there is a war in Moldova between Unionists and statesmen. The authors of the current textbooks on the history of Romanians did not come to the presentation of the book "Bessarabian front". They did not come because they have nothing to object to its author. Unionists receive much more financial support from abroad, but they are still in the minority. All supporters of statehood of Moldova should unite ". [24]

It should be noted that the "Moldova without Nazism" organized the presentation of the book P.Shornikova, it was covered in about 20 Moldovan mass media - newspapers, blogs and Internet portals. All the same BAT channel was the only one who did the story on this event. At the same time, the behavior of the leadership of public television "Moldova 1" can be called unprecedented. Reporters of this TV channel shooting the discussion at the presentation of the

book for about an hour. However, a report on the event has not appeared in broadcast news of a public television station.

Also, in February, there was an interview one of the leaders of the Communist Party, Member of Parliament Mark Tkachuk (Marc Tkaciuk). [25].

In that interview, he noted "The beginning of the crisis that we observe today, can be freely put on the August 27, 1991. It was then that an independent state had been created, which is oddly decided to deny itself of any intrinsic legitimacy, internal support and assistance. It's enough to read the Declaration of Independence that exclusively talks about the independence from the Soviet Union, the spirit that appealed for the early reunification with Romania, to understand one simple idea - emerging political elites did not see a future for the Republic of Moldova. So from the first days of independence, this very independence was seen as something temporary, inconvenient, secondary, provincial, something that, sooner or later they would have to get rid off. Not a heroic aspiration into the unknown future, nor even nostalgic savoring some old Moldavian past –a short-term opportunism- that's the mood, with which the independent Moldova had appeared".

According to M.Tkachuk, "That is not the way the independent states are born. Nothing like that happened in any of the newly independent states - either in the Baltic countries, nor in the Caucasus or in Russia itself. What kind of credibility in the eyes of the public can have public institutions, the entire system of government, when politicians themselves argue that this emerging design is not built for the ages, from the foundation going back to the past, with a facade decorated with bas-reliefs of national heroes, but a sort of outhouse to sit out the bad weather? ".

A politician is coming to a conclusion that "independence will never be a national value, when the usual molting opportunists, former teachers of scientific communism who burned their membership cards on time and sent volunteers to Dniester volunteers to kill their fellow human beings became its forerunners. Independence, as an effective democratic system of government in which sovereignty truly belongs to the people, appears only as a result of a national struggle. Struggle for the country as a national pioneering project, aspiring to the future".

IN ADDITION TO HISTORICAL TRENDS, ANOTHER PROBLEM THAT WAS WIDELY DISCUSSED IN SOCIETY AND THE MEDIA OF MOLDOVA IN FEBRUARY WAS A LANGUAGE PROBLEM.

One of the issues discussed was the initiative of the Liberal Party of giving penalty for advertising in Russian. The bill was registered in the Parliament deputies of the Liberal Party in late 2011.

On February 13, it was reported on the official website of the Liberal Party, that their "initiative to penalize those who ignore the Romanian language in advertising, was approved by fellow liberals on the ruling alliance. The bill, approved by the parliamentary legal committee, will soon be debated in Parliament ". [26].

Liberals demand sanctions for "failure to comply with linguistic legislation" to advertising, for the reason that, in their opinion, people who use the Romanian language are discriminated against. They argue that Moldova is awash with advertisements, billboards, the names of companies and shops, all being written only in Russian.

An authoritative international commentator, journalist and a leading radio station "Ekho Moskvy" (Эхо Москвы) Vitaly Dymarskiy (Виталий Дымарский) believes that the possible introduction of Moldova ban on tobacco advertising in Russian, not only violates human rights, but is also contrary to the laws of the market. [27]

According to Dymarskiy, this measure significantly narrows the range of commercial users, which can cause a protest on the part of advertisers. "You ask the advertisers, will they want to see their ads in only one language - Romanian, and do not give it in Russian? Will they accept the fact that the consumption of advertising will be limited to only those people who know the Romanian language, and those who best understand ads in Russian will be excluded? "- columnist wondered, adding that by such methods, Moldovan government wants to introduce" planned economy and the State Planning Commission on linguistic grounds". "This, in addition to being, pardon the expression, stupid measure, is also contrary to the market, and works against the advertiser and against consumers", - concluded Dymarskiy.

It should be noted that in December 2011 at the Congress of the Liberal Democratic Party, headed by the Prime Minister Vlad Filat (Влад Филат), its

activists have demanded from those representing its ministers and MPs to revise the legislation on advertising. The speaker at the Congress Vyacheslav Tsibulyak (Veaceslav Țîbuleac) stated that the revision of the legislation on advertising is vital to the Republic of Moldova. "All audiovisual and outdoor advertising, must necessarily be only in Romanian," - said the delegate, speaking to the ministers and deputies of the Liberal Democratic Party. Also, under the approving applause of Congress a demand was issued to revoke the licenses of television and radio broadcasters that do not produce 90 percent of local products, but rebroadcast TV and radio programs from Russia or other countries. [27].

Such attacks on the Russian language, including legislative plan comes at a time when "the parties in the ruling "Alliance for European Integration", there is no Russian-speaking deputies or the Russian-speaking members. Creative unions and non-governmental organizations are focused on Romanian-speaking part of society, including "human rights" groups. A journalist Oleg Krasnov (Олег Краснов) writes about this in his article "The Island of Moldova" (Остров Молдова). [28].

Analyzing the problems of Russian-speaking citizens of Moldova, the author notes "the influence of Russia on Moldova's Russians has always been either very weak or very ineffective. Almost in every issue of Romanian newspapers you can read about the "hand of Moscow", but as polls show, Russia's presence is not felt at all by Russian-speaking population. In any case, the impact of the Russian Federation is incomparable to the participation of Romania the U.S. and the EU in Moldovan affairs, Romanian language television channels, newspapers, radio, as well as parties and social organizations are openly funded by them". As a writer himself, O. Krasnov states that "local Russian literature, in a sense – culture of the catacombs. Here you can write "War and Peace," and nobody will know: no publishers, no literary agents, no grants - none of that, very few bookstores. Russian authors are little-known, have no titles no positions, and simply moral authority in some circle".

The author gives the following data. "Over the past year, local authors that write in Romanian have published more than 100 books (we are talking about literature: prose, poetry, essays, collections). In Kishenev, there are several publishers involved in the publication of fiction in Romanian - Cartier, Arc, and others; there are several networks of bookstores - Librarie, Librarius, Pro Noi. A sales volume is not very big, but it is normal for a small country, and state support in such circumstances is natural, it's bad when there is none. What do you think, how

many books of local writers who write in Russian are published in that year? Exactly three. Given that the level of the local Russian literature and journalism is in my opinion, which I will not impose - at least not below the level of the Romanian ".

And all this while " the home page of the Union of Writers of the RM writes about about " the literary life of Bessarabia, Romania's province", meaning that there is no other literature - Russian, Gagauz - and can not be. Accordingly, there is no history of Russian literature in Moldova. A dictionary of local writers was recently published, where there are no writes, except for Romanian writers. But this is obviously not true".

On February 3, there was an article in the newspaper "Pulse" describing the changes that occurred in the life of the Russian population in Moldova during the last 20 years. [29].

Transformation processes in Moldova on the example of Russian population are studied by Russian scientists, members of the RAS, Candidate of Historical Sciences Irina Subbotina (Ирина Субботина) and Lyoubov Ostapenko (Любовь Остапенко), as well as the Moldavian scholar Svetlana Nesterova (Светлана Нестерова). The book they had collaborated upon will come out in April under the title "Russian in Moldova. 20 years later ... ".

The authors consider the Republic of Moldova one of "the newly independent countries," in which the policy in relation to the Russians was quiet tough: "From the " big brother " Russians had turned into invaders, the " second class " people, whose presence in the country has become undesirable. Proclamation of the language of the titular nationality as the sole state language in 1989, a translation of documents into Latin script and its identification with Romanian, as well as setting unreasonably short periods for transition of the education system and records management, publishing and other areas into that language, Russians, most of were not fluent in Moldovan language in an almost hopeless situation, "- they wrote.

According to the authors of the monograph, "after Communist's coming to power, the situation in Moldova began to stabilize. There was some change in policy towards ethnic minorities, their language and culture". But the arrival of Communist Party to power was not the only the reason for the stabilization. The need of an economy, recovering after the crisis, for qualified personnel, and, importantly, according to researchers, pro-European vector, which requires an

implementation of strict observance of the rights of ethnic minorities, had also played an important role.

The researchers believe that in 2009 "the next change of government in the country once again made the local Russian population nervous. However, the new leadership of the country, positioning itself to European countries as a democratic, publicly spoke out against the inequalities of ethnic minorities. Still, a lot in Moldova evokes the time of "ethnic mobilization". The process of ousting the Russian language from those areas where it has somehow retained its function - not only in education but also in medicine, law and public service - is once again gaining momentum".

On February 10, the same newspaper "Pulse" published an article entitled "Sword of Damocles raised over the Bulgarians in Moldova". [30]. The article focuses on the fate of Taraclia region of Moldova, that is densely populated by Moldova's Bulgarians. The author suggests that region of the first victim of Taraclia is designated as the first victim of the "reform" of the upcoming new administrative-territorial division.

According to the government's decision, Taraclia is recently left without a representative in a number of government services: Services for Land Relations and Inventory (Кадастр), Agency for subsidization of agriculture, labor inspection, social security offices. Even the medical emergency services had been "transferred".

The author notes, "Another government program," AEI-1 "(like in 2009) has attracted attention because it simply did not mention among the top schools in the country Taraclia State University (note - opened in 2004, in the presence of the President of Moldova Vladimir Voronin (Владимир Воронин) and Bulgaria G. Pyrvanov (Г. Парванов). In fact, the Bulgarian authorities today remember about this university more often than the Moldovan authorities. "

The article recalls, "At the end of last year, Mayor of Taraclia Sergei Filipov (Сергей Филипов) said that due to economic pressures the city was in danger of losing the school with the Bulgarian language training. The government not only does not allocate funds that it is supposed to transfer from budget funds.

In the current 2012 it became clear that everything is much worse. Filipov told in this week's broadcast TV Impact, that the government struggles with the Moldovan schools in the district Taraclia even more tightly than the Bulgarian. So, at this

time of regional and local authorities need to close, in addition to the Lyceum with the Bulgarian language training, have three schools with Moldovan language " .

The danger threatening the region has become a subject of discussion at a national gathering of Bulgarians held in Taraclia. As told in his district during President Alexander Garanovskiy (Александр Гарановский), «the government is taking steps to forceful optimization not only of the learning process, but also of a number of organizations". "In the summer the district council decided to withdraw from the pilot project to optimize the government schools. However, the Ministry of Finance does not allocate to us the proper amount of transfers. Consequently, we understand that the area is pressured from the center. Now comes the second stage. This transfer of services to the neighboring Cahul (Карул)" - reminded the audience Garanovsky and promised" the district will fight for the preservation of the territorial unit".

The foreign diplomats also do not stand aside. In September last year Bulgarian Ambassador to Moldova Georgi Panayotov (Георгий Панайотов) asked the Minister of Education, Liberal Democrat Michael Shlyahtickiy (Mihai Şleahţiţchi), not to hold "optimization" of education in the areas densely populated by Bulgarians. The minister did not listen to him. But the requirements of the embassy are not waived. "Today, in Moldova, only Bulgarian language is studied only 34 schools, including Transnistria. Bulgarian Embassy is carefully studying these issues, and hey is reflected in the information reports. The Government of the Republic of Bulgaria is familiar with the situation, and alarmed by the problems of the Moldovan Bulgarians " - said Panayotov during the meeting with Bulgarians of Moldova.

Вышеприведенные факты дискриминации русскоязычного населения, а также наступление на права болгарской этнической группы, проживающей в Молдове, в том числе послужили причиной того, что 1 февраля Парламентская комиссия по правам человека и межэтническим отношениям направила письмо премьер-министру В.Филату [31].. Председатель данной комиссии, депутат от ПКРМ Вадим Мишин Vadim Mişin в письме от имени комиссии выразил свою серьезную озабоченность в связи с Постановлением Правительства о Национальной комиссии по функционированию языков (Cu privire la Comisia Naţională pentru Funcţionarea Limbilor), принятым 11.01.2012 г.

The above facts of discrimination Russian-speaking population, as well as the attack on the rights of the Bulgarian ethnic group living in Moldova, caused the

fact that on February 1 the Parliamentary Commission on Human Rights and Ethnic Relations sent a letter to Prime Minister Vladimir Filat (Владимир Филат). [31]. Chairman of the Commission, member of the Communist Party, Vadim Mishin (Вадим Мишин) in a letter on behalf of the Commission expressed its grave concern at the Government Decree on the National Commission on the functioning of languages (Cu privire la Comisia Națională pentru Funcționarea Limbilor), that was adopted 1/11/2012.

As the letter stated: "this decision is inconsistent with Art. 13 of the Constitution of the MR, and does not correspond to the content - in the part of regulation and members to the name and declared purpose of the Commission, namely - monitoring and counseling to enforce language policies ".

The Parliamentary Commission on Human Rights and Ethnic Relations points out that "at this point law observes the overall balance of interests and needs of linguistic communities in Moldova, which is the basis for the management and activities of executive bodies and committees created by them. The Art. RM 13 of the Constitution states that, along with taking care of the state language, "the State recognizes and protects the right to preserve, develop and use the Russian language and other languages used in the country", and "the state promotes the study of languages of international communication".

According to the Parliamentary Commission, "established National Commission in its functional structure is actually a carbon copy of the Commission on monitoring the implementation of the legislation on the use of languages like the one in 1999 and includes - according to the basic profile of the members of the commission, those who are not in the range of public service, - the promotion and strengthening of position of the state language. This in itself is important, however it wrongly narrows the possible range of activities of the Commission and is fraught with the corresponding reaction on the part of speakers of other languages as well as those who under the guise of caring about all the languages, takes care of just one.

On this basis, the commission says the prime minister that "it is expedient to revoke the order, revise and update it.

In an interview with RIA Novosti, the committee chairman, Vadim Mishin said that: The decision taken by the government decision to establish a National Commission on the functioning of language, I think it is absolutely inappropriate and unjustified, especially in terms of the political situation in Moldova". [32]. According to him, during the period of extreme political instability in Moldova language problem can not be turned into a means to achieve short-term interests.

The failure of the referendum in Latvia on making Russian a second state language and information has become an occasion for a number of Moldovan politicians and the media. So, on February 20, the deputy of the Liberal Party Valerie Munteanu (Valeriu Munteanu) published in his blog an article entitled "Saturday of national dignity, and another defeat of Great-Russian imperialism". [33].

In his view, the results of the referendum gives dozens of encrypted replies for the residents of Moldova, which must be decrypted and taken into account. The Moldovan Liberal MP lets himself present a deliberately incomplete information, noting that "despite the fact that 30% of Latvia's ethnic Russian and about 40% Russian-speakers, only 23%, voted "yes" in a referendum which means that many Russian-speakers were against the referendum, being aware that the Soviet period has passed, leaving unpleasant memories, and Latvia - already a full member of NATO and the EU, and will not turn from the path of democracy and prosperity". At the same time Munteanu tactfully does not mention that about 300 thousand inhabitants of Latvia were not able to participate in the plebiscite, due to their non-citizenship.

In turn, on February 21, the chief editor of "Timpul" Constantin Tanase (Constantin Tănase) wrote an article entitled - Latvian referendum should be for Moldovans another lesson of national pride, patriotism and political pragmatism. [34].

In February, a number of Moldovan media, the Moldovan participants of the international conference "World without Nazism" held January 27 in Moscow under the auspices of the Secretary General of the Council of Europe, shared their impressions and conclusions. Thus, on February 3 the newspaper "Communist" published an interview with I. Shupak. [35].

She noted that: "The work of historical revisionism in Moldova since 2009 adopted a broad national scale and is moving on several fronts simultaneously. One of these fronts – is fight with the monuments. You could even say, the struggle with memory, because the objects of attack and vandalism represent Great Victory over fascism. These monuments remind future generations about the contribution of the Moldovan people to the defeat of the Romanian-German occupant fascist troops. Yes, this very phrase "the Romanian-German fascist invaders" infuriates local falsifiers. After all this generally accepted historical truth, confirmed and condemned by the decision of the Nuremberg Tribunal, prevents the introduction of Romanization of our country and promote the ideas of the Great Romania.

In this vein lies the answer to the second part of the question: how long will a mockery of monuments go on. The answer is obvious: as long as those who follow the logic of the pan-Romanianism and rewriting of history will rule the country, the struggle with the monuments will not stop.

Speaking of the history textbooks, I. Shupak stated that "now, together with the Moldovan Communist Youth League and the public organization "Moldova without Nazism", we began a detailed analysis of history textbooks. Mockery of our common history, the memory of the fighters against fascism and its victims, in the end, over the basics of the Moldovan statehood should not be allowed, we must nip them in the bud".

In an interview, an international movement, "A world without Nazism" was mentioned as one of the barriers to neo-Nazism.

Facts about the recent vandalism of monuments in Moldova, which took place in December and January, were the subject of analysis for the German radio Deutsche Welle. [36]. It noted that: "in Moldova monuments of Soviet-era have become the favorite targets of vandals. The country's authorities pay little attention to this issue. In Moldovan society the debate is inflamed about the fate of Soviet monuments." Journalist Yulia Semenova (Юлия Семенова) quotes in her report I. Shupak's words that "a deputy's request, sent to the MVD and Prosecutor General's Office with respect to punishment of the guilty remains unanswered".

The logical outcome of the February attack on the story was the news on February 29. According to the portal Moldnyus, "the party of the ruling Alliance "for European integration"" rejected an initiative of the opposition for the adoption of the Law on Countering the rehabilitation of Nazism. The Parliamentary Committee on Legal Affairs, appointments and immunities refused to consider it under false pretenses". [37].

Thus, as a result of the analysis, in February coordinated campaign targeted pro-Romanian forces - politicians, historians, journalists, social activists - to demonize those periods of the history of Moldova, which are connected with Russia, the Soviet Union became visible to the naked eye. In parallel, they embraced a period of the Romanian occupation of Moldova, as a good example for the very near future, calling the current ruling majority of the country not only to continue but also to deepen the process of Romanization in all spheres of activity of the state of Moldova. Also, in February, there was a definite answer to numerous questions of

those who doubted that Romanization of Moldova does not indicate a basis for the revival of neo-Nazism in the country. the Republic of Moldova gave the answer on February 29, when Parliamentary Committee on Legal Affairs rejected a draft on of a law presented Communist Party on the inadmissibility of the of Action for the Rehabilitation of Nazism, glorification of Nazi criminals and their accomplices.

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4. The European Union

AUSTRIA

The leader of the Austrian "Freedom Party" Hans-Christian Strache (Heinz-Christian Strache) allowed a xenophobic statement at a meeting of his supporters in Vienna, calling members of his right Radical Party, the "new Jews". [1]

By such provocative statements, Strache is hoping to attract voters to come back to power following the upcoming elections next year in the Austrian Parliament. Despite the downgrade of the party up to 11%, European leaders fear that the electoral success of the "Freedom Party" (Партии Свободы) can send the Austrians on the way of Finns, whose opposition parties tried to block aid to Greece. [2] In February, the Parliament of Finland has supported the government on a new package of aid to Greece by 111 votes "for", while 72 deputies voted "against." Both opposition parties, the "True Finns" (Истинные Финны) and "Center" (Центр), objected to the plans of the Government of Finland to take part in the second package of financial aid to Greece. [3]

ALBANIA

7 февраля «Европейский центр по защите прав цыган» и его партнеры в Албании обратились к властям страны с целью прекратить выселение более 50 цыган, включая 25 детей, в период экстремально низких климатических температур, что может повлечь необратимые последствия для жизни и здоровья людей. Власти, используя грубую риторику, граничащую с ксенофобской, предложили цыганам снести свои постройки в окрестностях столицы Албании, пригрозив в противном случае снести их с помощью бульдозеров. Аналогичный случай произошел и в Литве. [4]

On February 7, "The European Centre for Roma Rights" and its partners in Albania appealed to the authorities of the country to stop the eviction of more than 50 Roma, including 25 children, during extremely cold weather temperatures, which may lead to irreversible consequences for human life and health. The government, using the rough rhetoric, bordering on xenophobic, ordered the Roma to demolish their buildings in the vicinity of the capital of Albania, threatening otherwise to destroy them with bulldozers. A similar case occurred in Lithuania. [4]

BULGARIA

On February 18 about in Sofia a thousand right-wingers held a "Lukow March" (in Sofia), dedicated to the memory of Hitler's cavalier "Iron Cross" of the Bulgarian General Hristo Nikolov Lukov (Христо Николов Луков).

As the leader of the extreme right, "the Union of Bulgarian National Legions" («Союз болгарских национальных легионов») in the 1930s and 40s. Lukov believed that Bulgarian legislation is not anti-Semitic enough and was an advocate of changing it in accordance with the laws in force in the Third Reich.

During the torch procession in the capital of Bulgaria, the participants chanted extremist slogans: "For Bulgaria, Freedom or Death", "Death to all Communists!" "Macedonia was and is Bulgarian!". [5].

UNITED KINGDOM

On February 6, Committee of Internal Affairs of the House of Commons published the results of the study "The roots of violent radicalization» [6], which examines the increasing role of the Internet, the emergence of loner terrorist and the potential threat of right-wing extremism, and also proposes measures to prevent these threats. [7].

On February 25, in Glasgow 75 representatives of the radical-right 'League Scottish self-defense »(SDL) held a rally at the St. Enoch Square. About 150 people who had expressed their protest against the right-wing rally opposed them. Representatives of four Scottish parties signed an appeal to the authorities to ban the anticipated march of radical right. [8].

HUNGARY

On February 14, in Budapest, neo-Nazis celebrated the anniversary of the so-called "Day of Honor" (День чести) related to the defense of the of the capital of Hungary from the Soviet Army by Hungarian and German fascist divisions parts from October 29, 1944 to February 13, 1945. [9].

Neo-Nazis used a red and white striped flag and the symbolism of pro-German anti-Semitic National Socialist Party "Arrow Cross" of the time of the Hungarian "Fuhrer" of Ferenc Szalasi (Ferenc Szálasi).

GERMANY

In Germany, the investigation into the high-profile crimes in the city of Zwickau (neo-Nazi, "a network of Zwickau") (неонацистская «сеть Цвикау»), where the victims were members of ethnic minorities continues.

One of the suspected neo-Nazis arrested in early February, was a former functionary of the right-wing "National Democratic Party» (NDP) in Germany. This is the second suspect in this case that is associated with NDP.

«Spiegel» приводит сравнительную диаграмму, показывающую уровень и размер бюджетного финансирования (в миллионах евро) NDP в 2003-10 гг. относительно всех ее доходов (диаграмма 1).

The first suspect was arrested last year he has also been a long time party functionary of the regional NDP cell of Thuringia. In this context, there are increasing calls for the banning of this political party.

This attempt has been already made, but according to the decision of the Federal Constitutional Court of Germany in 2003, was unsuccessful. However, after the disclosure of crime of "networks Zwickau," many politicians spoke again of the need to ban the activities of the NDP.

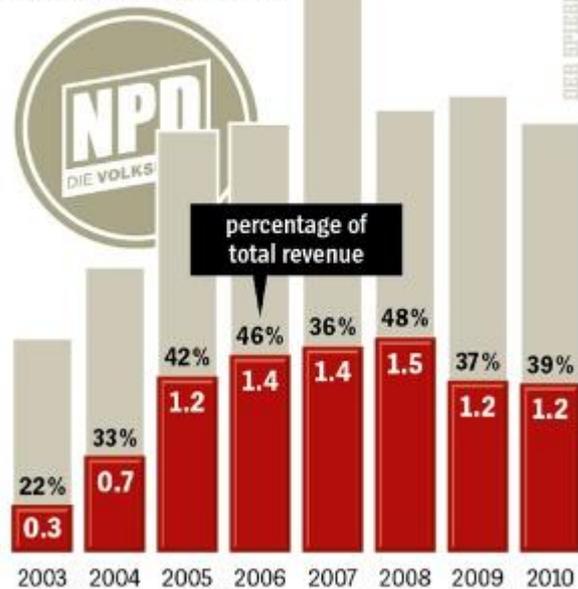
The party distanced itself from the suspects; members of the neo-Nazi network called them "insane criminals" and accused the government and security forces of "preparing the ground for banning unwanted opposition". [10]

«Spiegel» gives a comparison chart showing the level and size of budget financing (in millions of euros) NDP in 2003-10 years. with respect to total of its income (*figure 1*).

Money from the Enemy

Public funding for the NPD, in millions of euros

Source: NPD account statements



SPAIN

On February 27, a known Judge Baltasar Garzon was found not guilty of abuse of authority in the course of his investigation of the massacres committed during the reign of General Franco, when it was executed more than 100 thousand people.

Representatives of two radical-right groups, who insist on the observance of the law of amnesty, extending to the crimes of that period, filed the lawsuit against the judge. Garzon believes that the amnesty should not apply to crimes against humanity. As a result, the Spanish Supreme Court has found Garzon not guilty.

In 1977, The UN Committee on Human Rights recommended Spain to investigate crimes of the Franco era and to refuse amnesty, however, the question still divides Spanish society, drawing the line between those who are affected by the Franco regime and those who did not suffer from it. [11].

NETHERLANDS

«Wilders is getting wilder, that is a fact», - in such aphoristic form a sociology professor at the University of Rotterdam Godfried Engbersen (Godfried Engbersen) commented on the recent initiative of the Dutch nationalist Geert Wilders (Geert Uaylders), who started a campaign against immigrants from Central and Eastern Europe living in the Netherlands. [12]

The leader of the "Freedom Party» (PVV) has addressed his fellow citizens, asking them to anonymously send to his site their complaints against immigrants from Central and Eastern European countries. The site lists the following categories of problems that people from these states make that you have to check: passion for alcohol, loud music, improper parking, problems with hygiene.

In addition to the collection of complaints of the Dutch against citizens of the EU, Wilders raised more serious problem of employment. Addressing his supporters, he asks: "Have you lost work because of the Poles, Bulgarians, Romanians? We want to know. " According to statistics, Netherlands is home to about 300,000 people from these countries, and, four fifths of them - the Poles. Despite the positive assessment of the role of migrant workers from the EU by business community and sociologists of Netherlands, Geert Wilders argues that migrants from these countries take jobs away from the Dutch.

The initiative of xenophobic leader of the "Freedom Party" has caused a reaction of the European Commission, which immediately described the Party platform as not tolerant. At March, the European Parliament is scheduled the debate about compliance of the site information to democratic principles. Also representative of the business community, the Netherlands, 10 embassies and political party had negatively commented on the initiative "Freedom Party".

But, as practice shows, the country's national institutions often support Uayldersa: not so long ago, he won a court case concerning a scandalous anti-Islamic film. It is also significant that the prime minister Mark Rutte (Марк Рютте) has not commented on latest initiative of Wilders. He stated that the activities of "certain political parties have never been his thing". This position of the Prime Minister is the based on the need to rely on the support of deputies from the "Freedom Party" during the approval of the impending budget cuts of 24 billion euros.

SLOVAKIA

The election campaign before the upcoming March 10 parliamentary election was marked by attacks of the public right to the Slovak ethnic minorities.

One of the campaign posters, "the Slovak National Party» (SNS) (Словацкой Национальной Партии) questioned the right of national minorities to use their native language. One of such poster called: "From the Tatra Mountains to the Danube speak only in Slovak"

The other shows the SNS chairman Jan Slota (Ján Slota), and on the left is the caricature of Prime Minister of Hungary Viktor Orbán (Viktor Orbán). The inscription on the poster reads: "140 years we keep the Slovak land! Orbán's ship is sinking!". One of the posters is installed at the entrance to the bridge over the Danube on the way to Hungary. [13].

At the last elections in June 2011 the Nationalists gained only 1.8%. [14] However, according to research campaign by Focus Research, in February 2012 only 4.2% of the electorate are ready to vote for Jan Slota, which is 2 times less than the results of September 2011 [15].

Apparently, in order to improve its rating, "the Slovak National Party" issued propaganda ads that show the "price" of social support for the Roma population in Slovakia, which creates an atmosphere of hostility against the Roma. During the election campaign posted slogans on billboards: "Let's stop feeding those who do not want to work," "How long are we going to lose on these gypsies? Let's change that! ". [16].

"The European Centre for Roma Rights» (ERRC) and the representatives of Slovak civil society appealed to the authorities of the country to stop using anti-Roma rhetoric during the election campaign. ERRC argues that not including the Roma in economic life of Slovakia is costly for the economy, while the inclusion of the Roma minority in the Slovak society will lead to annual GDP growth from 7 to 11%. [17].

FRANCE

On February 5, in France, a big political scandal broke out with the statements of Minister of Interior, which can be classified as racist. Claude Gean (*Claude*

Guéant) said that not all of civilization on our planet are equal calling "to protect our civilization".

Gean also stressed that "civilizations that protecting humanity seems to be more advanced than those that do not. Those who defend the freedom, equality and fraternity, we seem to be higher than those who accept tyranny, subjugation of women, social and ethnic hatred ". [18].

These Minister's comments were received by of the opposition and representatives of French Muslims as inciting ethnic and religious strife. According to the "French review against Islamophobia," the number of anti-Muslim incidents in the country increased in 2011 by 34%, [19] and the leader of the radical right-wing "National Front» (FN) Jean-Marie Le Pen harshly criticized Nicolas Sarkozy and, according to surveys, he may take third place. [20].

SUMMING UP THE FEBRUARY MONITORING, THERE IS A DIFFERENCE IN THE MANIFESTATIONS OF NEO-NAZISM AND XENOPHOBIA IN THE "NEW" AND "OLD" EUROPE.

In Eastern and Central European countries, there were cases of attacks on Roma as the single totally discriminated minority, as well as latent interstate contradictions, burdened by unresolved ethnic and territorial problems of the past. Thus, the Bulgarian nationalists consider neighboring Macedonia as their ancestral territory. Hungarian nationalism and the increasing political weight of the Hungarian communities in neighboring is acutely perceived in Slovakia and Romania. At the same time, in these countries, except Hungary, there is influential parliamentary right-wing radical Party. It can be assumed that the absence of such parties in national parliaments affects the low number of local nationalists public actions, but does not reduce the threat of "direct action" by small neo-Nazi groups.

One of the legally-funded right-radical parties of Germany - "National Democratic" had gotten scandalous popularity in connection with the case of "network of Zwickau", also he party with similar ideology "True Finns" had become synonymous with the threat for the entire system of European financial stability and, in fact, integrity of the euro zone.

In Western Europe there is a more diverse range of manifestations of xenophobia and neo-Nazism. A distinctive feature of these countries is the activity of the parliamentary right-wing populists, or rating, in fact, acting with the support of the

ruling parties, thereby contradicting the position of the leadership of the European Union.

At the same time, the recommendation of the UN Committee against crimes of the Franco regime, apparently, had a political influence on the decision of the Supreme Court of Spain, recognizing the legitimate activities of a judge Garzon in defiance of the right-radicals. However, this decision of the Spanish court, despite its importance, is not condoned by clear majority of Spaniards.

In February, xenophobic statements by radical-right politicians and members of the government were noted in Austria, the Netherlands and France. Moreover, they were aimed not only at migrants from former colonies, but also at residents of the European Union.

THE FOLLOWING MEASURES WERE USED TO NEUTRALIZE THE RIGHT-WING RADICALS :

- Direct civil opposition to neo-Nazi march;
- Initiation of discussions on banning the activities of neo-Nazi party;
- Specialized solutions supranational institutions - the European Union and the UN;
- The position of the business community, political parties and experts;
- Monitoring by expert bodies, pressures on public authorities through public appeals;
- Regularly issued reports by the parliamentary, which contain an analysis of threats to national security posed by radicals;

AT THE SAME TIME, THESE ELEMENTS CONTRIBUTE TO THE ACTIVITY OF RADICAL-RIGHT PARTIES AND POLITICIANS:

- The right to public political activities, appealing to the opinion of the majority, and calling for protection of identity civilization;
- Organization of a "witch hunt" through the free and anonymous online voting;
- Does not include a number of ethnic minorities in the political process and the legitimate economy;

- Insufficient attention to the governing institutions of the European Union to the territorial and inter-ethnic problems inherited his "new" states;
- Lack of integration of citizens of "new" EU member states into the European Economic Area, which intensifies competition in the labor market during the crisis;
- The lack of unequivocal condemnation by modern society and the political class of a number of Northern and Southern Europe countries of crimes of fascist and authoritarian regimes that ruled these countries in 1920-40 years.;
- Lack of public condemnation of manifestations of neo-Nazism and xenophobia by the representatives of the ruling parties, the courts and heads of municipalities.

[1] <http://www.forward.com/articles/150536/>

[2]

http://www.swissinfo.ch/eng/news/international/Austria_far_right_leader_hurt_by_new_Jews_comment.html?cid=32073358

[3] <http://finugor.ru/node/22936>

[4] <http://www.errc.org/article/ngos-call-for-end-to-forced-evictions-of-roma-in-freezing-temperatures/3965>

[5] <http://www.newsbg.ru/obschestvo/89-obschestvo/3628-v-sofii-sostojalsja-lukov-marsh.html>

[6]

<http://www.publications.parliament.uk/pa/cm201012/cmselect/cmhaff/1446/1446vw.pdf>

[7] <http://www.euro-islam.info/2012/02/06/uk-parliamentary-committee-releases-report-on-roots-of-violent-radicalisation/>

[8] <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-scotland-glasgow-west-17164967>

[9]] <http://www.mk.ru/politics/world/article/2012/02/14/671521-fashisty-proveli-prazdnik-v-budapeshte-.html>

[10] <http://www.spiegel.de/international/germany/0,1518,812877,00.Html>

[11] <http://www.euronews.net/2012/02/27/spains-garzon-cleared-by-supreme-court>

- [12] <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-17078239>
- [13] <http://www.regnum.ru/news/polit/1498691.html>
- [14] <http://www.parties-and-elections.de/countries.html>
- [15] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Slovak_parliamentary_election,_2012
- [16] <http://www.errc.org/article/factsheet-roma-rights-in-jeopardy/3828>
- [17] <http://www.errc.org/article/errc-and-slovak-civil-society-call-for-end-to-anti-roma-election-materials-in-slovakia/3967>
- [18] <http://www.lifenews.ru/news/81352>
- [19] <http://www.euro-islam.info/2012/02/06/report-concludes-islamophobic-incidents-in-france-up-34-last-year/>
- [20] <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-17091515>

FINLAND

Most cases of neo-Nazism, xenophobia and racism in Finland are usually associated with the party of "True Finns", which has 39 seats out of 200 in the Finnish parliament.

In 1947, eleven (11) Finnish political leaders, including former President Risto Riti (Risto Heikki Ryti), were found guilty of war crimes committed in connection with the participation of Finland in Operation Barbarossa, as the ally of Nazi Germany. The bill, presented by the Finnish Parliament in February 2012 for consideration, by a member of parliament from the party "True Finns" Mr. Reijo Tossavainen (Reijo Tossavainen) demanded a passing of a special law to cancel Finnish wartime crimes. The bill was approved by 39 MPs, mostly signed by representatives of the party "True Finns", but it also had several signers from the Coalition and the centrist parties. In fact, the bill means justifying the actions of Hitler's "Operation Barbarossa". Behind this fascist campaign against the Paris Peace Treaty in 1947 is a former law professor Erkki Hevensi (Erkki Havansi) who is now an adviser to the party "True Finns". However, all other political parties are strongly opposed to the party "True Finns", and because of this the bill is unlikely to be adopted.

In February 2012 the municipal representative of the party "True Finns" Freddie van Wontrghem (Freddy van Wontrghem), a Belgian who has lived for decades in Finland, had appeared in court on charges of incitement to ethnic hatred in the court of his native town of Kotka and in East Finland. Van Wontrghem wrote in the far-right publication "New Finland» (Uusi Suomi), that all Muslim girls should be killed so that new Muslims are no longer born.

Prosecutor, the commander of Finland, demanded to punish Van Wontrghem with fine. However, the party of "True Finns" and its regional office in the city of Kotka, have not seen anything suspicious in the charges and allow the defendant to continue to serve in various positions of responsibility in the city, including the post of member of Board of Social Welfare. Verdict on Van Wontrghem have not yet been announced.

In February 2012, in a pizzeria in the city of Oulu, a young Finn gunned down Northern Finland an African immigrant for no apparent reason. Municipal representative of the party "True Finns" Mr. Tommy Rautio (Tommi Rautio) commented on the crime by saying that the murderer should be awarded the Finnish State Prize. As a result, Mr. Rautio was expelled from the party "True Finns". However, a number of other activists of the party accused or found guilty of racist crimes, such as the Member of Parliament for Hull Jussi Halla-aho (Jussi Halla-aho), Freddy van Wonterghem (Freddy van Wonterghem), James Hirvisaari (James Hirvisaari), were not expelled from the party.

In February 2012, a member of the "Center" Markku Rossi (Markku Rossi) introduced a bill prohibiting the Russians to acquire real estate in Finland. 22 members of Parliament who represented a centrist party approved this racist bill. The bill echoes the reaches tendencies and Russophobic Finnish media, claiming that the Russian mafia agents threaten Finland by buying real estate there. One of the most active members of anti-Russian propaganda campaign aimed at the right to purchase real estate is a Member of Parliament Pertti Salolainen (Pertti Salolainen) of the Coalition Party, who is also rigidly promoting Finnish membership in NATO.

Far-right magazine "Finnish Soldier» (Suomen Sotilas) has announced the four-day "Operation Barbarossa" - forwarding a trip to Ukraine in the wake of the Finnish SS- on May 16 to May 20, 2012. Itinerary of the trip is Helsinki - Riga - Kiev - Donetsk and back. A trip for at least 30 SS legion of fans has been organized by the Russian amateur historian, an Bair Irinchiev (Баир Иринчиев), and is funded the Finns. Purpose of the visit is to explore the location of the

operations of the Legion of SS in the first days of "Operation Barbarossa". Also, 90-year veteran of the Finnish SS Kosti Kande (Kosti Cande) is involved in this "political expedition", together with the Finnish military historian in the rank of Lieutenant Colonel Ari Rauno (Ari Raunio).

LATVIA

Introduction

A referendum on February 18 on amendments to the Constitution to grant the status of second official Russian language has become the reason for the ethnically confrontational, and sometimes xenophobic rhetoric of many politicians and public figure. After the referendum had ended, the leaders of several municipalities put forward the idea to give Russian the status of the regional language on territories, where a large proportion of citizens voted for the amendment, and part of the ruling coalition put forward an idea of a complete translation of pre-school education into the Latvian language. Another relevant theme was an approaching procession in honor of veterans of the Latvian Waffen SS Legion in Riga, scheduled for March 16.

Legislation

On February 9, the Latvian Parliament (hereafter Saeima) rejected the draft law on ratification of the European Convention on Nationality, which was signed by Latvia in 2001. 30 deputies all members of a fraction "consent Center» (Saskaņas centrs) voted "For", 60 voted "Against" 60, and three abstained. [1] The actual aspect of the Convention – is that it does not allow denial of naturalization for political reasons, which is relevant to Latvia in connection with the desire of some well-known initiators of the referendum on the status Russian language to naturalize and a discussion in Parliament concerning amendments to the Citizenship Act, in particular - the vague requirement of loyalty.

On February 9, Saeima by 60 votes to 30, with 3 abstentions [2] ratified the first reading of the amendment to the Labour Act [3], presented by a group of deputies from the ruling National Association (Nacionālā apvienība) and "Unity» (Vienotība), as well as the opposition Union of Greens and Farmers (Zaļo un

zemnieku savienība), prohibiting to demand from a worker a fluency in specific "foreign language" (according to the Law on State Language, it includes all languages except Latvian and Livonian), if its use is not part of the job duties, and also to indicate the requirement of fluency in specific foreign language in the work ads unless it is "reasonably necessary".

An annotation to the draft of amendment (№ Lp73/11) talks about "linguistic discrimination of workers who are not fluent in Russian" and demands of the fluency in Russian " even in those cases, when a specific activity of the merchant is not bound only to the provision of services to foreign customers or partners". We are not talking about employers that require language skills that are unnecessary to customers - on the contrary, in the abstract it is written that people who are not fluent in Russian can not work in many enterprises, "if the number of Russian-speaking clients in the region is critically high".

Responsible commission of the Saeima to reject the proposed [4] this amendment aimed at ignoring the interests of clients; it was also criticized by the Ministry of Economic Affairs, the Confederation of Employers and Chamber of Commerce. Ministry of Justice, the unions and the Ministry of Welfare have expressed criticisms of the amendment, but the Human Rights Commission supported it. [5].

On February 18, there was a Referendum on Amendment to the Constitution, providing for appropriation of the Russian as the second state language. This amendment was initiated in the spring of 2011, in response to the constitutional amendments proposed by the National Association, providing for the transfer of all public education to Latvian language. Amendment was initiated by a society "Native tongue", which includes the leaders of the non-parliamentary parties "Motion on January 13 "(13. Janvāra kustība) and the Party Osipova (Osipova partija). The amendments were then supported by the party ZaPcHeL (PCTVL) ("For Human Rights in United Latvia" (ZaPcHeL)).

"Harmony Center" initially rejected the amendment, but in fall of 2011, members of HC including the head of association Ushakov lent their support. The adoption of the amendments required the support the majority of adult citizens, which is unrealistic, and even supporters of the amendment recognized that. The turnout was 71.13% - in the areas where it is more than a million voters. 24.88% which were the (273,347 citizens) voted "For" the amendment, 74.80% (821 722) - "Against", 3524 ballot were spoiled (0.32%). In some municipalities of the south-

east of the country, including the cities of national importance Daugavpils (second population) and Rezekne (Rēzekne), the majority voted for the amendment. [6]

It should be noted that on 1 January in the Latvian population there was 300,182 adult "alien" (former citizens of Latvia SSR, who after the restoration of the independent Republic of Latvia were not recognized citizens of any country, in 2012, they constitute a significant part of Russian, Polish, Jewish, and most of the Belarusian and Ukrainian population [7]) [8]. If they had the right to vote then 70% of 300,182 (i.e. 210,127 additional voters) would take part in the referendum, with 89.7% (188 484) would vote "For". An expert on electoral geography A. Kireev gave assessment of Russian-speaking citizens voting at 90% "For". [9]

Kireev also pointed out that even though the Russian turnout would be slightly lower than among the Latvians [10]; (among the Latvians - 0.3% are noncitizens [11]), the outcome of the referendum would have been somewhat different: 461,831 out of 1,308,720, or 35.29% would vote "For" . Thus, the proportion of votes "For" for the country would have grown to 1.42 times, in Riga most of those who would go to the sites would probably vote "For" the amendment.

On February 21- the fourth report of European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) on Latvia had been issued. It gives a broad analysis of the Latvian legislation and its application from the adoption of the previous report in 2007 until 2011. In summary, the report states that "it is necessary to reconsider the policy of the state language, providing that the obligation to use it only applies when there is a clear legitimate public interest".

The Commission recommends to repeal an amendment that deprives municipal deputies of their mandate for insufficient knowledge of Latvian (item 69). ECRI calls for the ratification of the European Charter for Regional or Minority Languages, the European Convention on Nationality and the Convention on the Participation of Foreigners in the political life at local level (item. 4). The Commission also recommends to revise the Law on electronic Media concerning restrictions broadcasting that is not in the Latvian language (item 99).

A newly issued prohibition for prohibited non-citizens to work in municipal police is regarded as racial discrimination (item 124), the decision of the Constitutional Court not include years worked in the South Caucasus and Central Asia into pension calculations for non-citizens is called "at best, a very narrow interpretation of the decision of European Court of Human Rights" (item 130), ECRI also recommended to allow non-citizens to vote in local elections (item 128). It also

recommended to provide automatic Latvian citizenship for children of non-citizens born in independent Latvia, and to provide free courses of Latvian language to non-citizens who desire to (item 122). [12].

On February 22, fraction of the "Center of the consent" in the Saeima again previous similar proposal was rejected by December 1, 2011) proposed to make Orthodox Christmas a holiday. [13]. President A. Berzins (A. Bērziņš) supported this idea [14]. On February 27, since the ruling coalition did not agree on a common position, the Premier said that "this week we will not accept any proposal" (despite the fact that the CA proposal was supposed to be considered precisely that week). [15].

On February 28, Government adopted amendments to the rules on expulsion of students from the schools, providing the possibility of expulsion for regular violations of the Education Act, in particular the requirement to respect the Latvian language. [16] ECRI has long noted the vagueness of the similar object of the offence in the Code of Administrative Offenses. [17]

ACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE BRANCHES, INDEPENDENT AGENCIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

On February 1, the security police (intelligence agency subordinate to the Ministry of Interior) had not seen anything criminal in the statements of MEP Karins, K. (K. Kariņš, «One») [18], which stated that " We need ацк Russians who are raised here to grow up as Latvians. Yes, it certainly is a politically heretical thought. We need to understand that integration leads to assimilation. And this should be our goal - to assimilate their children". V. Linderman, one of the leaders of society, "Native Language" and head of the party "Movement 13th January" filed a complaint to police about the statements of Karins.

On February 3, Ministry of Foreign Affairs criticized the exhibition " A Childhood Gone " about the fate of children stolen by the Nazi occupiers and taken to Latvia in 1943-1944. [19] mounted on the initiative of Moscow's fund "historical memory"(Историческая память). [20]

On February 9, The Minister of Education and Science R. Kilis (P. Килис), a member of the Reform Party Zatlers, (Zatlera reformu partija)) said in an interview: "I do not resist the fact that the Russian language is used in higher education," and indicates that he is not against the groups in state universities

where lectures are in the Russian. [21] Later, he also states that an education in one language is outdated, and it refers to both the Latvians and the Russian-speaking, and we are talking not only about universities, but also about schools. [22].

THE REACTION TO THE OUTCOME OF THE FEBRUARY 18 REFERENDUM, INCLUDING THE INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE

The Mayor of Rezekne called on the authorities to consider granting the Russian the status of regional language. [23] Daugavpils City Council sent a letter to the deputies of the Saeima with a proposal to allow municipalities in which the majority of citizens voted for Russian as the second state language to use it in communicating with the residents. [24]. Prime Minister V. Dombrovskis (V. Dombrovskis), «Unity» said: "The marginal that wanted to divide society with, have failed [25] and rejected the idea of a regional language. [26] Ombudsman Yu. Jansons (J. Jansons) joined the Premier, stating that the municipalities can be accessed in Russian anyway. [27].

On February 22, UN Independent Expert on Minority Affairs R. Izhak (R. Izsák) stated that a referendum should not be seen as a victory of one community over another, but as a pretext for intensified dialogue on the rights of minorities in Latvia and that the outcome of the referendum does not mean diminishing obligations of Latvia in the field of rights of people belonging to national minorities, in particular, the right to use the minority language. [28] On February 29 - Board of Public Chamber of the Russian Federation issued a statement talking about the pressure on voters and the campaign against raising the status of Russian language ran at public expense. [29].

On February 27, Security Police (intelligence agency subordinate to the Interior Ministry) said that on March 16 (day of the annual procession in honor of veterans of the Latvian Waffen SS Legion in Riga) there is a high risk of civil disorders. [30].

February 28, President A. Berzins in a television interview on the Latvian SS Legion said that he sees no reason to deny that many people have sacrificed their lives for the future of Latvia [31] and that there is no reason to criticize those who celebrate March 16 [32] Latvian Anti-Fascist Committee condemned the Berzins's remarks. [33].

On February 29, National Center for the content of education informed that for the first time this year Latvian schools and students, and schools of ethnic minorities will take a single, centralized Latvian language exam. [34] Taking into account that the results of centralized examinations are taken into consideration for admission to universities, it is expected that similar requirements will put graduates of schools for national minorities in the worse position.

Latvian Language Training: From February 6, Riga City Council proposed to send applications for free training of the Latvian language (for this purpose in 2012, City Council allocated 65,000 lats). [35]. On the second day, all groups were completed. On February 10 the Ministry of Culture announced that in March, the state can start to run specific projects (language courses, educational television and Internet programs, etc.), for development of state language, using the money from EU funds with the state co-financing (currently the state pays only for the Latvian language course only for unemployed training program, a program of courses ran by Social Integration Fund is closed since 2009, although in 2013 it is planned to resume it). [36] On Feb. 27, Daugavpils City Council had announced its intention to provide funding for free Latvian courses. [37].

Statistics punitive activities in the field of language

According to the report of State Language Centre - in January and February, a the number of complaints received by it (194) had grown in half compared with the corresponding period of last year. [38]

CIVIL SOCIETY

On February 5, public attention was drawn to the approaching date of March 16, when Riga will host an annual procession in honor of veterans of the Latvian legion Waffen SS. I. Shishkinc (I. Šiškins) - Chairman of the center of Gustav Tselminsha (Gustava Celmiņa Centrs), the leader of the Latvian nationalist organization "Perkonkrusts» (Pērkonkrusts), - had invited [39], to the event the representatives of radical nationalist organizations of Ukraine, Italy and Germany. It should be noted that in March of last year's more nationalist faction of the Saeima - National Union, whose leaders are taking part in processions on March 16 - was in opposition and is now in power. In forming a government with the

participation of NO in the autumn 2011 the ministers were instructed not to participate in the march March 16. [40].

On February 13, "National Association" represented by its leaders Dzintars R. (R. Dzintars) and G. Berzins (G. Berziņš) has voiced [41], its goal in a referendum, which "must reach an unwritten understanding that the ultimate goal of development country – Latvia for Latvian's".

On February 13, Saeima signed a manifesto of goodwill initiated by theologian Yu Rubenis (J. Rubenis) and supported by President A. Berzins. Manifesto [42] calls for the rejection of the response to aggression with aggression, for mutual forgiveness, rejection of the use of fear and aggressive language. On the same day at the Presidential Palace the representatives of civil society, members of the President's Council for National Minorities, criticized a program of integration adopted in the past year [43], in particular - for the use of the term "immigrants" (that characterized, among other things, hundreds of thousands of non-citizens of Latvia, much of whom were born in the country, and those who were not born in Latvia but came there during the Soviet era and did not cross state borders). The meeting stressed that the study of the Latvian language must be popularized, and not imposed.

On February 14, Former foreign minister and current adviser to MEP K. Shadurskis (K. Šadurskis, "Unity") and G.-V. Kristovskis (G.-V. Kristovskis, "Unity"), call [44] *"to fulfill their duty towards ones only state, when the life and responsibilities require and go to the barricades on February 18"*.

On February 14, Former President of Latvia Vaira Vīķe-Freiberga (V. Vīķe-Freiberga) suggested [45] that after the referendum on language there will be new attempts to discredit the image of Latvia and the next actions will be taken on March 16 and May 9. *"I think that this referendum is deliberately cultivated order to destabilize and harm the Latvian stat. Attempts to try to discredit the image of Latvia and will continue: on March 16 and on May 9 will be defiant affirmation of loyalty and love for the former Soviet Union ". She also believes that new referendum is the possible, the purpose of which will be "waste of money and damage to the economy"*.

In February 15, the statement of the creative head of the New Riga Theatre A. Hermanis (A. Hermanis) has received considerable attention: *«If we consider the referendum as a stress test for the Latvian state, it is a wonderful gift of God. For over two million lats, we get a list of all the citizens who betray their country. Let's*

call a spade a spade [46], he said in a statement made on the television program "100 grams of Culture. " Hermanis also considers traitors Latvian " pseudo - intellectuals" that called not to participate in the referendum. "Traitors - a special breed of human being. They will always find different complex justification, a very fine explanation for their cowardice, " - he spoke. At the same time Hermanis believes that intelligence is also betrayed Latvia, by allowing V. Linderman to "make this mess and still speak in Brussels".

On February 17, at the initiative of MEP from PCTVL T. Zhdanok, European Parliament Intergroup on the Rights of the traditional languages of national minorities discussed a referendum on the status of Russian language in Latvia and about the infringement of rights of Russian-speaking community. Intergroup adopted a resolution: *"The referendum on the status of Russian language is fully consistent with democratic procedures and traditions. A campaign of intolerance, which is carried out in Latvia, politics, contesting the right of citizens belonging to national minorities, to initiate a referendum on Language Issues causes concern".[47]*

On February 18, deputy of Saeima from the National Association, I. Paradnieks (I. Parādnieks) said in connection with the referendum [48] that *"it is necessary to take urgent steps for the integration of non-Latvians, if the person feels bad in Latvia, and his purpose - Russia we need to help him change his place of residence"*. Paradnieks also believes that in all schools should have one educational program, and schools of national minorities must study in Latvian, while maintaining the possibility of mastering the native language and culture. According to the politician, the big problem is the ideological direction of some Russian media. Paradnieks published on the website of the Party [49] a more detailed text outlining his opinion. *"In the manner of policy, the outcome of the referendum is a clear mandate of the people for Latvia for Latvians» (Politika skatījumā, referenduma iznākums ir skaidrs tautas mandāts par latvisku Latviju)* - translation and the original quote from the site.

On February 21, S. Elerte (S. Ēlerte), ex-Minister of Culture and the main author of the integration program ("Unity"), now - Advisor to the Prime Minister - said [50], that one must speak only in Latvian with the residents of Latvia. This view is substantiated by the fact that the Latvian language is not dominant in the public space, and it is necessary *"to prevent discrimination in the Latvian labor market"*.

On February 21, the fourth report of European Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI) on Latvia had been issued. It focused on the activities of March 16: Commission regretted the court resolution of 2010 to allow procession in honor of SS legionnaires, and was concerned that some members of parliament voted in favor of state recognition of this date. ECRI has expressed very strongly through diplomatic measures: it "we can not but express our concern at any attempt to justify the service in the Waffen SS and the collaboration with the Nazis" (item 86). [51].

Meanwhile, signatures are collected are collected over the Internet against the March 16 demonstrations [52], on February 21, the Council of NGOs of Latvia called for a ban glorifying the SS march. [53] On the day of publication of the ECRI report and a week after the date of historic significance - March 16 was discussed at the parliamentary committee on the implementation of the Citizenship Law. [54].

On February 23, the fraction of "Unity" in the Riga City Council (where the party is in opposition, but in the country is not only rules but also the heads the government) called to transfer all public kindergartens to Latvian language instruction. [55] It is supported by the National Association, whose leader says that one of the leaders of the Reform Party Zatlers, Vyacheslav. Dombrowski, and the representative of the "Unity" in the Saeima Dz. Zakis (Дз. Закис) are also in favor of the idea. [60] However, the Zakis spoke publicly only of bilingual teaching [61], and another RPZ member V. Makarov (В. Макаров), called the proposal provocative and without any support in the Duma, or in the Saeima. [62].

On February 27, "Citizenship. Education. Culture" Society filed an appeal to the Constitutional Court on Article 5 of the Law about state language, where Russian is assigned the status of the foreign language, as well as on Article 10 which prohibits the use of Russian language in communicating with authorities, even in areas where there are ethnic minorities. [63,64,65]

February had ended with a number of conflicting signals from the National Association about the possibility in the future of either augmenting, or moving the "celebration of freedom fighters" from March 16 to March 17. [66]

On February 29, a "Native Language" Society that initiated the referendum, reported that it appealed to the State Duma with a proposal to place in the city Daugavpils street signs (signs with street names) in two languages - Latvian and Russian. [67].

On February 29, The former head of the Naturalization Board (now the head of the Education Committee of Riga City Council) E. Aldermane (E. Aldermane) expressed the need to change the law on citizenship, allowing dual citizenship for children of Latvian citizens born abroad. [68].

Academician Yu Bojars (J. Bojārs) calls to make citizenship law more stringent, softening it only in certain categories - allowing dual citizenship to Latvian exiles and refugees from before and during the war, Lithuanians, Estonians and citizens of the EU. [69].

MEDIA

On February 2, the leading news agency of the country LETA (JIETA) drew attention to the annual report of the Simon Wiesenthal Center. According to the paper [70], in Latvia the situation with the investigation of Nazi crimes is getting worse, the report notes the campaign led by the Baltic countries "in order to achieve a distortion of the history of official recognition of the fact that the crimes of communism should be equated with the Nazi" as an obstacle.

February 6 - In the article in "Latvijas Aviso» ("Latvijas Avīze") newspaper [71] V. Sprude (V. Sprūde) accuses the fund "Historical Memory" of falsification. However, the only discrepancy from the reality which he points out, is not associated with the exhibition, and its coverage of the TV channel "TV Center" and the author himself admits that he has no information that an inappropriate picture that the channel used was used on the show.

On February 28, President of the Advertising Association Mr. Ozols (G. Ozols) in a discussion at the National Council for Electronic Media, stated that from a business perspective, there is a prospect for the national channel in Russian (now the status of national for television and radio is tied to a commitment to broadcast mainly in Latvian). [72].

FINDINGS

On the one hand, a referendum on the status of the Russian language on the gave occasion to the national-radicals make a statement that advocates of the amendments that offer equal status of Latvian and Russian languages are ostensibly in favor of belittling the status of the Latvian language and hostile to

Latvians, as well as to represent a vote of the majority of citizens against the specific amendments as a vote against the liberalization of national policies in general. On the other hand, the referendum showed the need for dialogue on issues of ethnic policy, widespread dissatisfaction with ongoing language policy and the desire of the Russian community to solve their problems through constitutional means, the high demand for the provision of public services in Russian. The ruling party have expressed reluctance to allow the official use of Russian language, even in those municipalities where the majority of citizens voted for a more radical liberalization of language policies (amendments submitted to referendum).

Alarming fact - another escalation of the struggle between right-wing party "Unity" and the National Association as to which of them is a more ardent Latvian nationalist. Another concern is that President A. Berzins that came into office in the summer of 2011 spoke favorably on the activities in honor of the Legionnaires' Waffen SS.

[1] Balsošanas rezultāti 09.02.2012

http://titania.saeima.lv/LIVS11/SaeimaLIVS2_DK.nsf/0/9B7F78A7CBA16310C225799F007E57C5?OpenDocument

[2] Balsošanas rezultāti 09.02.2012

http://titania.saeima.lv/LIVS11/SaeimaLIVS2_DK.nsf/0/7B3720707558D550C225799F007E5887?OpenDocument

[3] Grozījumi Darba likumā

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LITHUANIA

In early January, the head of the European Union's mission in Afghanistan, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, a member of the ruling Conservative Party Vygaudas Usackas (Vygaudas Ušackas) had apologized for his words, quoted American newspaper "Wall Street Journal": "We had a few years of respite from Communists, while the Nazis controlled the situation during the Second World War".

As you know, during this "pause" in the territory of Lithuania Nazis destroyed 700 000 195 000 Jews (96% of the total Jewish population of Lithuania), 175 000 citizens of other nations of Lithuania, 229,000 prisoners, 100,000 citizens of other states ... The Director of the Israeli separation the Simon Wiesenthal (The Simon Wiesenthal Center) Ephraim Zurof (Efraim Zuroff), said: "It is surprising that the official representative of the European Union refers to the destruction of Lithuanian Jewry in such rough form that does not reflect the historical realities of the period. We encourage V. Ušackas to apologize and take back his words and ask the European Union to adopt the necessary measures if he refuses to do it.

"Usackas later commented that his sentence did not reflect his position on the Holocaust, and that he meant what "His family was persecuted by Communists"

[1]

On January 7, Lithuanian National Youth Union ("Lietuvių tautinio jaunimo sąjunga"), which holds annual marches of neo-Nazis along the main avenue of Vilnius on March 11 on the day of the restoration of Lithuania's independence

organized a donor campaign "Pure blood of patriots - in honor of the January 13". The representative of the organization stated that they will not take blood from gay men and members of the party "Socialist People's Front", as its leader Algirdas Paleckis (Algirdas Paleckis) questioned the official version of events of January 13th January. Human rights activists have reacted to this statement, stating that such a discriminatory practices, are sowing discord in the society. [2]

On January 13th, marking the 21st anniversary of the tragedy of January 13, 1991 in Vilnius, the nationalists organized a torchlight procession in one of the central districts of the capital, where the cemetery where the victims were buried on January 13th is located. Lithuanian National Youth Union gathered at the event about 250, mostly young people. According to the organizers, torches symbolize the desire to "burn the cosmopolitanism infection out of the hearts of Lithuanians". Together with the nationalists marched members of the Lithuanian Parliament Gintaras Songhai (Gintaras Songaila), who is also leader of the new party "Union of Nationalists" ("Tautininkų sąjunga") and Kazimieras Uoka (Kazimieras Uoka). According to the observations of journalists, most of the participants in torch processions also participate in the annual march of neo-Nazis on March 11. Leader of the Lithuanian National Youth Union Julius Panka (Julius Panka), recognized that before the march on January 13th was organized by informal youth groups, and only now his organization organized it for the first time. [3].

On January 14, youth nationalist groups have organized an annual concert "Rock Against Communism in 2012," where, along with other questionable "rock bands", made infamous "rock band" "dictatorship" (Диктатура). (In the text of one of her songs there were words: "The Poles have all hanged, stabbed, and Russian are the fence, the Jews are already burning in the oven, but true Lithuanians are all alive" («Поляки уже все повешены, русские зарезаны и лежат у забора, евреи уже горят в печи, только настоящие литовцы все живы»)). One of the biggest newspapers of the country "Republic" («Respublika»), which recently chose as its slogan the words "this newspaper for Lithuanians," published an interview with the leader of "Dictatorship" Pinchukas (Pinčiukas - a pseudonym) and his photograph in which he is adorned with the Lithuanian tricolor with a black beret and svastika-like sign on it. [4].

January 18 - The Vilnius District Court acquitted a member of the presidium of the International Human Rights Movement "A world without Nazism" Algirdas Paleckis for his words "it appears that his shot in his" about the events of January 13, 1991 in Vilnius. The court found that A. Paleckis "denied" the USSR

aggression "against Lithuania, expressed his opinion and referred to the sources, but his words did not have malicious intent".

However, after this decision, the ruling circles represented by the deputies from the ruling Conservative Party Coalition expressed dissatisfaction and disagreement with the decision of the court, and clearly advised the prosecutor of the need to file an appeal. The prosecutor's office followed the advice of the Paleckis's opponents by and appealed the decision to the Vilnius Regional Court, which will resume its consideration of the case in the next few months.

Prosecutors also argues that Paleckis is guilty under Article 170-2 of the Criminal Code of Lithuania that requires a year suspended sentence for "denial and belittling of Soviet occupation and aggression against Lithuania in 1991". After the verdict, most of the media raised an unprecedented, is not justified the hype around the party, headed by A. Paleckis. Also there were numerous death threats to Paleckis in online forums and in comments to the articles in the press. It is noteworthy that, along with attacks, at least half of the speakers on the internet sided with him, stating their unwillingness to "believe" in the official version of the 13th of January. Case Paleckis - the first case against dissidents in Lithuania after 1999, when the leaders of the Lithuanian Communists accused without evidence of "a coup d'etat in 1991," and sentenced to terms ranging from 4 to 12 years in prison. [5].

On January 20, eight MPs of Social Democrats of Lithuania signed a declaration of the 70th anniversary of the Wannsee Conference (in 1942 in the Berlin suburb of Wannsee (Ванзее) discussed the Nazis 'final solution'). Since this declaration criticized comparing Nazism and Communism, on January 22, Lithuanian Foreign Minister Azubalis Audronis (Audronis Ažubalis) stated that "it is impossible to distinguish Hitler from Stalin, except for the mustache (Hitler they are shorter)." Declaration of the 70th anniversary of EP initiated 70 members from 17 European Union countries. A.Ažubalis and Lithuanian have been active supporters of right-wing Prague Declaration of 2008, which equates the crimes of communism and Nazism. [6].

On January 25, in Klaipėda, district court once again acquitted the four men who were accused in that during the march on February 16, 2010 (Independence Day of Lithuania) they publicly showed signs similar to a swastika. The court found that on the photographs, the signs which four young people were carrying are visually similar to the Nazi. However, the court had established that they do not meet the

criteria of the Nazi symbol. It also found that the photographs show the architectural excavations of thirteenth century and part of the sculpture that is installed in a town in Lithuania in 1926 in honor of the country's independence. Acquitted had expressed reasonable satisfaction with a court decision, but called it a "legal" victory and, what is more important now, in their opinion, "to educate Lithuanian society about its historical heritage".

At trial, there was also the organizer of the march - Milvidas Yushkauskas (Milvydas Juškauskas). He expressed confidence that the swastika does not need to be identified with Nazi Germany, but instead with Lithuania, as it is "our heritage".
[7]

[1] <http://www.lrytas.lt/-13256685161324210161-v-ušackas-ginasi-nuo-žydų-kaltinimų.h>

[2] [http://tautosjaunimas.lt/2011/12/18/"#more-2102](http://tautosjaunimas.lt/2011/12/18/)

[3] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/ultrapatriotai-sausio-13-osios-aukas-pagerbe-zygiu-su-deglais.d?id=54153021>

[4] [http://tautosjaunimas.lt/2011/12/18/"#more-2102](http://tautosjaunimas.lt/2011/12/18/)

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[6] <http://defendinghistory.com/lithuanian-foreign-minister-attacks-his-nations-social-democrats-who-signed-the-seventy-years-declaration/29402>

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ESTONIA

The month of February was one of the richest months for facts and events related to the topic of neo-Nazi, Russophobe and anti-Semitic remarks in Estonia. This monitoring reflected the facts of legislative initiatives of the Estonian parliament's on glorification of those Estonian citizens who served in the SS and the subsequent reaction after the most radical of the right-wing nationalist organizations.

Unfortunately, the parliamentary opposition did not voice a protest in that respect. Moreover, the opposition deputies of the Centre Party refused to accept the invitation to Riga on March, where there will be a conference. These facts clearly show that in the Estonian society, there are tolerant and benevolent views in respect to neo-Nazi sentiment.

The question of the occupation - as a bargaining chip in the union of two parties

On January 29, 2012 Russian Party of Estonia (Vene Erakond Eestis) announced a merger with the Social Democratic Party of Estonia (Sotsiaaldemokraatlik Erakond). [1] The question of the occupation of Estonia served as a bargaining chip for this association.

A day later, on January 31, former chairman of the RPE Stanislav Cherepanov (Stanislav Tserepanov) and his deputy, Gennady Afanasiev (Gennadi Affanasjev) have proposed a moratorium on discussion of the occupation. [2] In particular, Cherepanov said: "The issue is that everyone here is, of course, comes from a family, from historical memory. Someone has suffered in the camps in Siberia, and some in concentration camps, others fought on one side, some - on the other. It is clear that we can not and will not speak here of something other than the fact that the Soviet army liberated Europe from fascism. It is our clear position ".

The next day, parliamentarian and member of the Party and the Republic of Isamaliyt (Isamaliit ja Res Publika) Herkel (Andres Herkel) Social Democrats demanded an explanation for the words of Cherepanov, as well as a clear opinion on the issue of the occupation. [3]

A member of the Social Democratic Party Eiki Nestor (Eiki Nestor) clearly indicated that Cherepanov and Afanas'ev words are not the opinion of the whole Party and said that during the Second World War, there was agreement of both sides , but still there was an occupation. [4]

On February 3, Stanislav Cherepanov publicly acknowledged fact of occupation of Estonia by the Soviet Union. [5]

"The occupation of Estonia, is a historical fact, and I am sorry that there was a misunderstanding - said Cherepanov. - Representatives of the Russian Party has never denied the occupation".

Associate Professor of History, University of Tartu Ago Payur (Ago Pajur) believes that the discussion on the presence of u occupation is unproductive as the occupation and the Holocaust - a historically accurate facts. [6]

"Sure, the Red Army to a large extent contributed to (but still only contributed!) to overthrow of the Nazi regime ... Unfortunately, the Red Army in Eastern Europe, replaced the Nazi occupation with the communist, one, so the use of the word "liberation "is totally unacceptable. Also it is unacceptable to argue that the Wehrmacht in 1941, freed Estonia "- says the historian.

At a February 19, Congress of the Social Democratic Party in Jõhvi (Jõhvi) was a final decision on the merger with the Russian Party of Estonia. [7]

Recognition of Nazi criminals by Parliament

On February 8, Parliament of the Republic of Estonia (Riigikogu) begins to debate the bill on the recognition those who fought against of Soviet soldiers - freedom fighters. [8]

On February 11 in the town Kuremaa, Yogevasmaa (Jõgevamaa) County, there will be a Conference in honor of the centennial of the SS Obershturbannfyurer (Obersturmbannführer) Harald Riypalu where reports on the glorious past of Estonian Nazi collaborators will be made historians, local historians and writers. Invited to the event are veterans of the 20th Waffen SS division who fought side by side with "hero".

According to information posted on the website "The Union of Estonian freedom fighters» (Eesti Vabadusvõitlejate Liidu), the head of the municipality of Kuremaa Yuri Morozov intends to greet the participants of this action.

Representative of the Union of Former Forest Brothers Oyaste Arnold (Arnold Ojaste) expressed joy at the initiative of making a decision on the recognition of their activities.

"Now is the last moment for official recognition of the Republic of Estonia to fight forest brothers. Forest brothers fought for the restoration of the Republic of Estonia de facto. This is different from those who fought in the Red Army during the Second World War, despite the fact that they were forcefully mobilized "- said Oyaste. [9]

On February 14th Parliament expressed its recognition to the citizens who contributed to the restoration of independence. [10]

The explanatory note to the draft states that "Estonia's moral duty, as every democratic state that remembers its history of the state, to recognize those citizens who helped build our nation and restore its statehood. While the recognition of those who by word and deed resisted the occupation regimes, the people of Estonia, stressed that none of defending the Republic of Estonia will not be passed over in silence or forgotten.

The purpose of the statements of Riigikogu (Estonian Parliament) is to pay tribute to those who, in spite of the Nazi or communist occupation, has not lost faith in the values of the independent Republic of Estonia and has taken concrete steps for the restoration of the Republic of Estonia" [11]

This recognition is a compromise after the intention of the Minister of Defence of Estonia Mart Laar (Mart Laar) to officially recognize Estonians who fought in German uniforms as freedom fighters.

On February 22, Reform Party (Reformierakond) has signed an agreement with the Union of Freedom Fighters. The agreement spelled out four points: creation of a monument to soldiers and officers of Estonian Republic who were lost or fallen because of repression, starting a Fund to support freedom fighters in Estonia, finding the funds for finishing the restoration work at the church in the memory of Estonia's warriors (Eesti Sõjameeste Mälestuskirik). A similar agreement was signed with the union Eesti Memento. [12]

Estonian February 24 Coordinator of Public-patriotic club "United Russia", the chairman of the Duma Committee for Security and Anti-Corruption Irina Yarovaya(Irina Jarovaja) expressed its dissatisfaction with this recognition: "This

way, Estonian authorities, albeit in a veiled, but still apparent form, launch an attempt to rehabilitate actions related to aiding the Nazis". [13]

On February 25 the head of the Estonian branch of the "World without Nazism» (Natsivaba Eesti) Zarenkov Andrei (Andrei Zarenkov) said that the decision on the recognition of the freedom fighters and the agreement between their union and the Party of Reforms are links in a chain that rehabilitate fascism in Estonia. [14] "This new system is emerging when those who fought in SS are honored and victims, people who remember the atrocities the Nazis and the decisions of the Nuremberg Tribunal, are defeated " - said Zarenkov.

DEBATES ON THE DELFI PORTAL

February 7 news portal Delfi, organized debates in Russian under the title "Hot Decade", which discussed the occupation of Estonia in 1940. The discussion was attended by the historian David Vsev (David Vseviov), historian and doctoral candidate of University of Tallinn (Tallinna Ülikool) Igor Kopytin (Igor Kopõtin), philosopher and writer Ilya Nikiforov (Ilja Nikiforov), as well as a public figure, Chairman Kiviyliskogo (Kiviõli) Veteran Union Sarkis Tatevosyan. The debate was recorded on video and posted on February 23. [15] "I do not see the appeal in the history of national identity, to try to separate the history of national identity today. For me, the national identity is a question of culture, not a question of history. When we come to the painful stories without any search for national identity, without some sort of identity with those who lived at one time, problems will seem very simple solvable "- summed up David Vsev.

When asked about the vision of the Second World War, Igor Kopytin noted that people saw the German soldiers who came to Estonia as liberators. This happened because there were too many differences in Soviet society. Kopytin argues that the situation was similar in both Latvia and Lithuania, Belarus and Russia, in particular, in Smolensk. "Soon came disappointment: an occupation was replaced by another. The Nazis did not trust the local population of Estonians. Hitler said that one could not give weapon to non-Aryans and the relationship with Nazis became negative, "- said Kopytin.

When asked by the Delfi reader why officially a soul of Estonia lies on the side of the soldiers who fought on the side of Germany, David and Igor Vsev Kopytin

suggested that all this happened, because for too long story of the fate of these soldiers had been suppressed.

The arrest of Alexis Dress

On February 22 at the airport in Tallinn Alexei Dress (Aleksei Dressen) was detained by the Security Police of Estonia (Eesti Kaitsepolitsei), on suspicion of treason. His wife was also detained, according to the Security Police she was also implicated in the collection and transfer of information to the Federal Security Service of the Russian Federation. [16,17]

Estonian Prime Minister Andrus Ansip (Andrus Ansipi) said that long before Dress arrest, he knew of his connection with Russia's FSB. Also Ansip acknowledged that the intelligence services of any other state may have a pretty big interest in Estonia. [18]

Minister of Interior Ken-Marti Vaher (Ken-Marti Vaher) explained the detention of Alexis Dress as another example of Russia's subversive activities: "This is a world in which we live today, and geopolitical position of Estonia, forces us to make more efforts to prevent such activity. In this case we are again talking about another example of Russia's subversive activities, from which, unfortunately, even the world powers are not protected". [19]

The newspaper Eesti Päevaleht in number for February 25 says that during the riots in Tallinn in April 2007 Alex Dress resigned from his job in an intoxicated condition and did not appear until the end of popular unrest. It should be noted that Alex was in charge of the case Dress radical movements in Estonia. Just dress as an observer, attended a march in the SS division Sinimäe (Sinimäe), and the action of anti-fascists in Estonia.

New National Party in Estonia

Chairman of the "People's Union» (Rahvaliit) Margo Milyand (Margo Miljand) announced the merger of "People's Union" and the Estonian Nationalist Movement (Eesti Rahvuslik Liikumine). Also presented was a new party slogan: "The people above all else! If you want to make a choice between politics and the people – choose the people! If you want to make a choice between yourself and the people - the people choose! If you want to make a choice between people - choose your people, respecting the rights of other nations! ". [20]

The Nazi stamp

Against the background of the recognition of the Estonian Parliament of citizens who fought during the Second World War in German uniforms, the club of friends of the Estonian Legion (Eesti Leegioni Sõpdade Klubi) expressed a desire to release a postage stamp with a picture of the Chevalier of the Order of the Knights Cross Harold Riipalu (Harold Riipalu).

On the stamp, Riipalu was to be depicted in a Nazi uniform, and in the right corner - the distinguishing mark of the Estonian Legion.

Referring to possible pressure from the Government of Estonia, as well as a lack of understanding on the part of Western and Russian partners, the company post «Eesti Post» has denied the club in the publication of this stamp. Also announced was another reason for the denial: a Nazi on the sketch. [21]

"Year of the suffering for the Estonian people"

In late February, Tartu ELMATAR publisher reissued the collection «Eesti rahva kannatuse aasta», released by "Reichscommissar of General District Municipality Estland Ostland" in 1943. This book is built on the model of Goebbels's propaganda, particularly its anti-Semitic and racist motives: in particular, the argument that those who in the period from 1939 until the outbreak of war committed criminal acts against the citizens of Estonia, spoken mainly in Estonian, "with a strong Jewish, or Russian accent, "and that it was the Jews who made up most of the interrogators, the most sophisticated torturers of Estonians in NKVD prisons. Free distribution of this book by Rechtscomissar of Ostland, in the judgment of the "Estonia without Nazism", may show signs of social and ethnic strife, so it was decided to apply to the Commission on Law Enforcement of Tallinn City Council and ask for its assessment of the content of the book.

A <http://www.dv.ee/Default.aspx?PublicationId=340df6e4-4a23-47ed-9e54-5d372553e2fd>

2 <http://www.dzd.ee/722808/cherepanov-i-afanasev-ob-okkupacii-na-obsuzhdenie-jetoj-temy-mozhno-bylo-by-vvesti-moratorij/>

- 3 <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/herkel-social-demokraty-dolzny-obyasnit-kakova-budet-poziciya-obedinennoj-partii-po-okkupacii.d?id=63856492>
- 4 <http://www.dzd.ee/723876/nestor-nikakogo-moratorija-na-obsuzhdenie-temy-okkupacii/>
- 5 <http://www.dzd.ee/727760/russkaja-partija-da-sovetskij-sojuz-okkupiroval-jestoniju/>
- 6 <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/istorik-okkupaciya-i-holokost-istoricheski-dostovernye-fakty.d?id=63860552>
- 7 <http://baltija.eu/news/read/22922>
- 8 <http://www.dzd.ee/732600/riigikogu-rassmatrivaet-zakonoproekt-o-priznanii-voevavshih-protiv-sssr-borcami-za-svobodu/>
- 9 <http://www.dzd.ee/732560/jestonskie-lesnye-bratja-privetstvujut-priznanie-svoej-dejatelnosti/>
- 10 <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/riigikogu-vyrazil-priznanie-sodejstvovavshim-vostanovleniyu-nezavisimosti-grazhdanam.d?id=63918073>
- 11 <http://www.riigikogu.ee/index.php?id=172153>
- 12 <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/partiya-reform-utverdila-sotrudnichestvo-s-borcami-za-svobodu.d?id=63958429>
- 13 <http://www.er-duma.ru/press/51733>
- 14 <http://baltija.eu/news/read/23034>
- 15 <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/debaty-na-delfi-vsevi-ov-ya-prizyvayu-ne-videt-v-istorii-nacionalnuyu-identichnost.d?id=63964937>
- 16 <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/criminal/predpolagaemogo-gosizmennika-alekseya-dressena-zaderzhali-vmeste-s-zhenoj-na-puti-v-moskvu.d?id=63959397>
- 17 <http://rus.postimees.ee/752054/dressen-mog-peredavat-informaciju-ne-odin-god/>
- 18 <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/ansip-u-specsluzhb-drugogo-gosudarstva-mozhet-byt-dovolno-bolshoj-interes-k-estonii.d?id=63965899>
- 19 <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/vaher-sluchaj-s-dressenom-ocherednoj->

[primer-podryvnoj-deyatelnosti-rossii.d?id=63960655](http://www.dzd.ee/745692/rozhdaetsja-novaja-nacional-konservativnaja-partija/)

20 <http://www.dzd.ee/745692/rozhdaetsja-novaja-nacional-konservativnaja-partija/>

21 <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/predpriyatie-eesti-post-otkazalos-izdavati-nacistskuyu-marku.d?id=63921849>

22 <http://www.dzd.ee/752486/pereizdana-kniga-pro-stradanija-jestoncev-pod-evrejskimi-komissarami/>

International Human Rights Movement

"The World without Nazism"

MONITORING

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

March 2012



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1. Russian Federation

INTRODUCTION

For the first time in many months, March showed a tendency to increase in violent incidents motivated by xenophobia. Whether it is a one-time spike or a new trend - is currently the most important question that has no answer.

The authorities actively used anti-xenophobic rhetoric, and law enforcement authorities continued to prosecute the perpetrators of hate crimes. Also, there are visible efforts of society to combat xenophobia and almost complete cessation of cooperation of the liberal wing with non-system nationalists opposition. However, in the regions a law banning promotion of homosexuality among minors that many members of the LGBT community is seen as "homophobia" is actively promoted.

LEGISLATION

On March 29, the deputies of the Legislative Assembly of Nizhny Novgorod Region adopted a law establishing a penalty for lack of restrictive filters to malicious sites on school computers. We are talking about porn sites, extremist information sites and sites that promote alcohol and tobacco. At all school computers with internet access, there should be a filter to protect against these sites. Penalty for access to such sites will be from 1 to 2 thousand rubles - for citizens, from 3 to 5 thousand rubles - for officials, from 5 to 10 thousand rubles - for legal entities.¹

Most of the lawmaking activity in this area that was recorded by monitoring in March, was devoted to the promotion of homophobic legislation.

On March 2, State Duma deputy from the "United Russia" Alexander Sidyakin (Александр Сидякин) introduced a bill, allowing arrest for 15 days for insulting religious feelings. In addition, it is expected to increase the penalty for such offense up to 10,000 rubles (now ranging from 500 to 1000).² On March 11, Governor St.-Petersburg G. Poltavchenko (Г. Полтавченко) signed a homophobic law banning so-called "Promotion of homosexuality".³ Also in March, similar bills were discussed in Kirov, Samara and Novosibirsk.

On March 22, the deputies of the Legislative Assembly of the Novosibirsk introduced a draft of the bill to the State Duma which proposed to extend the ban

¹ <http://www.ria.ru/society/20120329/609253815.html>

² <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc-y/1886296>

³ <http://www.interfax.ru/society/news.asp?id=235272>

on promoting homosexuality among minors to the entire Russia. If the bill is approved, the promotion of homosexuality all over Russia will be punished with an administrative fine of from four to five thousand rubles for ordinary citizens, from forty to fifty thousand for the officials and from four hundred to five hundred thousand for legal entities.⁴

HATE CRIMES

In March, in the Russian Federation there were recorded 10 attacks motivated by xenophobia, which resulted in five dead and five injured. In January-March, there were 27 attacks motivated by xenophobia. The result of these attacks were nine dead and 32 injured. The greatest number of fatalities and injuries recorded in St. Petersburg and the Leningrad Region^{*}: (3 killed, 7 wounded). They are followed by Dagestan (2 dead), Moscow (1 dead, 10 wounded), Samara (1 dead, 1 wounded), the Stavropol Territory (1 dead, 1 wounded), Sverdlovsk region (6 victims), Volgograd (4 victims), Voronezh region (3 victims), Karelia (a victim). If we talk about national identity of victims, among those whose ethnicity is known, one can note the Uzbeks (2 dead, 1 wounded), Dagestan (2 dead), Vietnamese (1 dead), Malays, Azerbaijanis (4 victims), Russian (2 wounded), Buryats (1 wounded), Jews (1 wounded), Kyrgyz (a victim). Nationality of almost a third part of victims (16) is not exactly known.

In 2011, according to monitoring MBHR (Moscow Bureau on Human Rights), there were five dead and 15 wounded in 2010 - 15 killed and 44 wounded. The results of the first quarter of 2012 once again show an increase in the number of attacks. Whether it would continue in the future, or will be suppressed by law enforcement agencies remains to be seen.

On March 5, a correspondent of the radio station "Echo of Moscow" Alexander Borzenko (Александр Борзенко) was beaten when he reported on the demonstration of nationalists in Moscow.⁵

On March 7, it became known that there is a video being distributed through Internet, in which the nationalist-minded natives of Kyrgyzstan in Moscow attacked the Kyrgyz girl, who met with non-Kyrgyz guys.⁶

On March 8 and March 14, members of pickets, held in Moscow, demanding the release from arrest member of the group «Pussy Riot» were attacked. On March 8, at the Cathedral of Christ the Savior they were doused with water, and on March

⁴ <http://www.gazeta.ru/social/2012/03/29/4110669.shtml>

^{*} St. Petersburg and Leningrad region, as well as Moscow and Moscow region actually constitute a single region.

⁵ <http://www.echo.msk.ru/news/865645-echo.html>

⁶ http://rus.azattyk.org/content/kyrgyzstan_russia_patriot_moscow/24507209.html

14. at the Moscow City Court, in addition to dousing, one of the participants – Thaisia Krugovich (Таисия Круговых)- was beaten⁷.

On March 13 at Ulyanovsk, a Vietnamese had died from injuries sustained during skinhead attack.⁸

On March 20, an unknown person made a pogrom in the Pokrovsk Cathedral of Nevinnomyssk (Невинномысск) in the Stavropol region and beat up the priest A. Polyakov (А. Поляков)⁹.

On March 23, near the school № 8 in Kondopoga, Karelia, three teenagers beat up a seven-grader Maftuna Raimzhanova (Мафтуна Раймжанова). During the beating, teenagers were shouting: "Get out of our city!"¹⁰

The Imam of Central Mosque Buinaksk (Буйнакск) and his bodyguard were killed in a terrorist attack, on a morning of March 23¹¹

On March 26 in Moscow, a man of "Asian appearance" was killed.¹²

On March 26 in S.-Peterburg, an Uzbek has been killed¹³.

In March, there were also 11 cases of vandalism (from the beginning of year 23 similar facts have been noted). Mostly, it was xenophobic graffiti, documented in township Igra (Udmurtia) (on the night of the 8th to the 9th and the 10th to 11th of March)¹⁴, Zhigulevsk (Samara region) (on 13 March 13)¹⁵, Izhevsk (on March 26)¹⁶, Moscow (on March 27)¹⁷, Obninsk (on March 27)¹⁸.

In addition, in the evening of March 5th unknown persons threw two bottles of flammable liquid into the territory of the Great Choral Synagogue in S. Petersburg.. One of the bottles was smashed in the synagogue, did not inflame, and

⁷ <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/politics/51647.html>

⁸ http://sk-ul.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1751:2012-03-16-10-57-50&catid=30:zasviyazhskij-rajon&Itemid=42

⁹ <http://www.ria.ru/incidents/20120320/601116397.html>

¹⁰ <http://www.islamnews.ru/news-121161.html>

¹¹ <http://www.nr2.ru/incidents/379046.html>

¹² <http://www.nr2.ru/incidents/379572.html>

¹³ <http://www.baltinfo.ru/2012/03/27/Dvoe-peterburzhtcev-zaderzhali-muzhchinu-podozrevaemogo-v-ubiistve-uzbeka-268258>

¹⁴ <http://www.jw-russia.org/news/news.htm>

¹⁵ <http://www.samproc.ru/news/78/1987>

¹⁶ <http://ruspartia.livejournal.com/26840.html>

¹⁷ <http://www.pravmir.ru/v-moskve-oskvernen-xram-ogradu-raspisali-svastikoj-i-lozungami-ob-osvobozhdenii-pank-feministok>

¹⁸ <http://obninsk.name/news2668.htm>

the second crashed on a fencing and caught fire¹⁹.
On March 6, the Orel district police station was set on fire²⁰.

On March 7 in Great Ustyug, a man had broken with an ax in the local church and damaged 38 icons, including the ancients²¹.

On the night of **March 22nd to 23rd**, the orthodox cross on a mortgage stone of the future church in the Proletarian square in Bezhitsky district of Bryansk has been broken and profaned.²²

ACTIONS OF THE EXECUTIVE POWER

On March 11, it became known that the Holocaust is included in the curriculum of secondary schools in history and a list of questions of the Unified State Examination (USE) (ЕГЭ) history exam.²³

On March 23, Russian Foreign Minister Sergei Lavrov (Сергей Лавров) expressed his objection of the position of the EU countries that do not support the UN resolution on the inadmissibility of glorification of Nazism in the Baltic countries. "The General Assembly of United Nations (UN) has annually adopted a resolution on the inadmissibility of such phenomena. This resolution is not supported by the European Union. I think it's shameful position of our European colleagues," - he told reporters.²⁴

On March 23, the State Duma of Russia adopted a statement "On the human rights violations in the Republic of Latvia and inadmissibility of the rehabilitation of Nazism". Referring to the marches of veterans of the Waffen-SS MPs pointed out that "the official Riga continues to oppose itself to the international community in matters of human rights and the struggle against neo-Nazism".

The State Duma believes that "such actions by the authorities of Latvia attempt to revise decisions of the Nuremberg Tribunal, according to which all persons entering into organization SS are subject to unequivocal condemnation, including the "Waffen-SS".

MPs think that attempts to "glorify members of the Latvian authorities of Nazi criminal organizations" are inadmissible. "The so-called Latvian Legion Day and

¹⁹ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44469>

²⁰ <http://www.lifenews.ru/news/84920>

²¹ <http://lenta.ru/news/2012/03/07/axler/>

²² www.regnum.ru/news/accidents/1513104.html

²³ <http://kp.ru/daily/25847/2817754/>

²⁴ <http://www.ria.ru/world/20120323/603972889.html>

related activities carried out in Latvia are in fact Neo-Nazi, causing insult to the memory of all the Allied troops, millions of victims of the SS executioners and their accomplices. This is a "direct challenge to the convictions of all genuine anti-fascists, human rights activists who oppose racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism" - mentioned in the document.²⁵

On March 30, Rashid Nurgaliyev (Рашид Нургалиев), the head of Ministry of Internal Affairs (МВД), announced that in the regions, there will soon be opened specialized centers to detect extremism in the electronic media. They will also be carrying out an examination of printed materials, as well as audio and video.²⁶

On March 20, Director of the Federal Migration Service Konstantin Romodanovsky (Константин Ромодановский) announced that he considers the creation of nationalist parties in Russia unacceptable: "This is unacceptable. We have already passed it. This will be a big step back" - he said.²⁷

On March 13 in Moscow, President of the Republic of Dagestan Magomedislam Magomedov (Магомедсалам Магомедов) and the head of the Ministry of Regional Development Minister Viktor Basargin (Виктор Басаргин) had signed an agreement on cooperation in the implementation of the state national policy. The agreement is aimed at the prevention of interethnic conflicts, extremism and maintaining of stable ethnic relations in the Russian Federation.²⁸

In the early March, the Government of Komi Republic issued an order about prophylactic measures aimed at preventing the manifestations of political and religious extremism and ethnic separatism.²⁹

In early March, at the Center for Slavic cultures in Uhta, the Deputy Minister of National Policy of the Republic of Komi Andrew Lazitskiy (Андрей Лазицкий) and Procopiu Gabov (Прокопий Габов), the head of the profile department of this Ministry met with representatives of the national-cultural autonomies of Uhta. Andrew Lazitsky stressed the need to help national cultural associations. As a result of the meeting, a joint plan for further development of the national cultural associations and autonomies in the region has been developed.³⁰

On March 1, Office of Russian Committee for Oversight (Роскомнадзор) of the Nizhny Novgorod region, together with the Center of opposition to extremism in the police department of Nizhny Novgorod Region held a workshop with the

²⁵ <http://www.rg.ru/2012/03/24/nacizm-site.html>

²⁶ <http://lenta.ru/news/2012/03/30/extremism/>

²⁷ <http://www.newsru.com/russia/22mar2012/newparty.html>

²⁸ <http://www.riadagestan.ru/news/2012/3/13/133572>

²⁹ <http://www.komiinform.ru/news/87070/>

³⁰ http://gazetauhta.ru/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=1720:2012-03-05-17-38-22&catid=279:-38&Itemid=570

internet providers that render telematic services. (*Comment of a translator: Telematic services: services e-mail and voice mail, facsimile transmission, audio and video messaging, conferencing (audio and video), communication over the Internet, distance learning, as well as hosting websites, mailboxes, applications, or parts thereof, etc.*).

The main issue discussed at the seminar, was the right of Internet service provider to promptly terminate the delegation of the domain in order to prevent illegal activities and activities harmful to others, including the dissemination of pornographic materials and advertising, incitement to violence, extremist activities, incitement to the overthrow of authorities and others, as well as activities contrary to the public interest, humanitarian principles or morality, offending human dignity or religious feelings, etc..³¹

On March 2, at school # 1284 of Krasnoselskiy district within the realisation of project "CAO - the territory of the legal culture" (initiators - the deputy of the Moscow City Duma Cyril Shields and Head of the Department of Family and Youth Policy in the Central District of Moscow, Alexander Mishakov), for the first time there was a lesson for eighth-graders on countering extremism and xenophobia.³²

On March 19, Prosecutor's Office of Bryansk region in conjunction with the Bryansk branch of the Non-State Institution of Higher Professional Education (NIHPE) (HOY BPIO), "The Moscow University of Social Psychology" held an Scientific-Practical Conference on "Problems of combating extremism and terrorism among the youth, the formation of tolerance in international relations". The conference addressed the issues of consolidation activities and collaboration of government, law enforcement agencies, educational institutions, the media and the public to prevent extremism and terrorism as well as in the area of formation of tolerance in international relations, early attempts to prevent incitement of national enmity and hatred towards people of different cultures and religion.³³

On March 19, for the second year, students of Omsk College of Professional Technology had lectures on the prevention of extremism and xenophobia among young people. The Police Major Natalia Popurey (Наталья Попурей), inspector of the Public orders' organization (UOOP) of police department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in Omsk Region, explained to the students the legal definition of extremism and extremist activities, the degree of responsibility for xenophobia, racial and religious extremism. She mentioned the measures taken by the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia and Department of Ministry of Internal

³¹ <http://news.newnn.ru/news/47486>

³² <http://www.dsmpcao.ru/2707.html>

³³ <http://procrf.ru/news/28343-provedena-nauchno-prakticheskaya-konferentsiya.html>

Affairs in Omsk area to prevent, detect and suppress nationalist manifestations in youth, answered questions from students.³⁴

On March 27, a meeting of the government of St. Petersburg discussed the intermediate outcomes of the "program of harmonization of cross-cultural, ethnic and interfaith relations and tolerance education in 2011-2015-th". According to chairman of Committee on Foreign Affairs Alexander Prokhorenko (Александр Прохоренко), as a result of the program the number of crimes on a nationalist basis has decreased by half. According to an official, the program had implemented over four thousand activities designed to help newcomers adapt to new conditions. Since the fall of 2011, in St. Petersburg, more than 800 migrant workers had voluntarily taken Russian language courses. Also, system of additional teaching of Russian language for immigrant children in urban schools had been launched. For this purpose the Education Committee has purchased around 6400 copies of the Russian primer for migrants. On the basis of educational institutions 680 children of migrants had taken courses in Russian. As part of the program, over 22 thousand schoolchilids had visited various museums.³⁵

On March 27, St. Petersburg Prosecutor's Office appealed to the city's internet providers with a proposal to voluntarily block sites that contain calls to extremism, advocating drug use, pedophilia, as well as online casino with paid services. In response, providers proposed for the prosecutor's office to come up with a request to the Prosecutor General of the Russian Federation on the introduction of a six-month moratorium on claims against the providers of illegal content, and during this time to develop together mechanisms to deal with such sites from the development of guidelines for providers to legislative initiatives. At the meeting it was decided that St. Petersburg will begin to work on this issue in the near future.³⁶

On March 27, the First Vice-Governor of the Chelyabinsk region, Oleg Grachev (Олег Грачев) said at a meeting of the interdepartmental commission on combating extremism in the Chelyabinsk region that extremism is a dangerous social phenomenon and called for more effective interventions for the prevention of extremism saying that – a program set up to monitor extremist tension will help to oversee the situation in each municipality.³⁷

On March 28, the government of the Sakhalin Region held a meeting of the Council on Ethnic and interconfessional relationships. Members of the Council discussed the ethnic and religious situation in the region, as well as measures for prevention of extremism in the municipal urban district "Okhinskiy". In addition,

³⁴ <http://ugd.omsk.ru/www/ugd.nsf/0/508BD94500097366472579C700103E1A?OpenDocument>

³⁵ <http://www.rg.ru/2012/03/27/reg-szfo/tolerance-anons.html>

³⁶ <http://www.baltinfo.ru/2012/03/27/Prokurory-prosyat-provaidarov-filtrovat-kontent-268293>

³⁷ http://www.dostup1.ru/society/society_38473.html

they examined the results of the survey on "ethnic and religious situation in the Sakhalin region".³⁸

At the end of March in the Ulyanovsk region on the initiative of regional government officials, cyberbrigades were created from the university students to prevent the spread of harmful content on the Internet. Students are willing to voluntarily monitor the socially dangerous content and report it to the "League of Safer Internet" and the police.³⁹

In March, 24 people had been convicted for crimes motivated by xenophobia. During the first quarter of 2012 this figure amounted to 64 people. In 2011, according to MBHR, over the same period, 69 people were convicted, in 2010 - 103.

Of those convicted, 38 were sentenced to penalties not involving deprivation of freedom (7 - to a fine, 1 - to freedom restriction, 11 - to compulsory and remedial work, 18 - suspended prison terms, to one educational measures have been applied), 24 - to penalties involving deprivation of freedom (1 - to imprisonment for a term of one year, 12 - to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years, 4 - to imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years, 2 - to imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years, 2 - to imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, 2 - to imprisonment for a term of 20 to 25 years, 1 - to life imprisonment), two were released from the punishment due to expiration of the limitation period.

On March 1 in Omsk, a sentence was pronounced for 20-year-old Ewald Raatsu (Эвальд Раат), 21-year-old Roman Kostin (Роман Костин) and Artem Malitsky (Артем Малицкий), 19-year-old Anatoly Novoseltsev (Анатолий Новосельцев), 20-year-old Oksana Vladykina (Оксана Владыкина) and Anton Chashchin (Антон Чащин), and three teenagers in the age of 15, 17 and 18, guilty of some crimes motivated by xenophobia.

Raats is sentenced to 20 years imprisonment in a penal colony, and restriction of freedom for 1.5 years, Kostin - to 11 years imprisonment in a penal colony, with the restriction of freedom for a term of 1.5 years, juveniles who participated in the murder - 6 years' imprisonment in a penal colony; Chashchin and Vladykina convicted of harboring a murder, were sentenced to a 6-month suspended sentence each with probation for 1 year. Malitsky sentenced to six months of the forced labor in retaining 10% of earnings; Novoseltsev sentenced to one year, seven

³⁸ <http://www.tia-ostrova.ru/?div=news&id=237689>

³⁹ <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc-y/1901485>

months' imprisonment with probation 1 year, one of the juveniles released from the penalty of the term of limitations expired.⁴⁰

On March 1, in Blagoveshchensk, A.Yaneevu (А. Янеев) who attacked an African in October 2011 was sentenced. The court sentenced him to six months forced labor with state retaining 10% of earnings.⁴¹

In early March, the court sentenced Sergei Vnenok and Denis Fomin (Сергей Вненко и Денис Фомин), who in mid-December 2010, in Moscow, killed 22-year-old citizen of Uzbekistan. However, because the defendants convinced the court that they were supposedly defending a certain girl, to which molested the victim (she had never been found), then one of them was sentenced to seven years in prison and one was sentenced to two years of imprisonment and released from the Courtroom.⁴²

On March 2, the Court of Leninskiy district in Ivanovo had found a 20-year-old resident of Ivanovo V. guilty of beating up anti-fascist and sentenced him to a year and seven months' imprisonment in a penal colony.⁴³

On March 2, it became known that the Moscow district court in Cheboksary had convicted a 17-year-old local man convicted of causing five episodes of xenophobic graffiti and was sentenced to 160 hours of compulsory labor.⁴⁴

On March 5, it became known that at the request of the city prosecutor's office of Balakhnia, a local Internet provider has blocked subscribers access to extremist websites.⁴⁵

On March 11, Novgorod district court has handled a criminal case against 27-year-old resident of Great Novgorod accused of the distribution of videos of anti-Semitic and Kaukaus-phobic character through social networks. He was convicted and sentenced to a fine of 120 000 rubles.⁴⁶

On March 13, it became known that at the request of the Prosecutor of Kaliningrad's Guards District, Court ordered the Kaliningrad branch of OAO

⁴⁰ <http://www.su.omsk.ru/www/su.nsf/0/F6C73EC059F93A61472579B40024544B?OpenDocument>

⁴¹ <http://portamur.ru/news/detail/blagoveschenets-otrabotaet-polgodu-za-izbienie-afrikantsa/>

⁴² <http://newsmsk.com/article/02Mar2012/prigovor.html>

⁴³ <http://prokuratura.ivanovo.ru/%D0%B2-%D0%B8%D0%B2%D0%BD%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B5-%D0%B2%D1%8B%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%81%D0%B5%D0%BD-%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BE%D1%80-%D0%BF%D0%BE-%D1%83%D0%B3%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%BD-4/>

⁴⁴ <http://sledcomrf.ru/news/29436-v-cheboksarah-nesovershennoletniy-osujden.html>

⁴⁵ <http://procrf.ru/news/25195-balahninskoy-gorodskoy-prokuraturoy-provedenyi.html>

⁴⁶ <http://www.prokuratura.nov.ru/?q=node/1730>

"Rostelecom" to restrict user access to the website of extremist group "Army of the will of the people".⁴⁷

On March 13, a court convicted one of the gang members who took part in a terrorist attack in May 2010 near the Palace of Culture and Sports of Stavropol, Ch. Rustamov (Ч. Рустамов). He was sentenced to life imprisonment.⁴⁸

On March 20, a court sentenced a 27-year-old resident of Kaliningrad Yuri Drynkin (Юрий Дрынкин) accused of putting xenophobic materials on the Internet. Drynkin was convicted and sentenced to a fine of 110,000 rubles.⁴⁹

On March 20, it became known that at the request of Taishet transport prosecutor's office, violations of the law on combating extremist activities in the school - boarding school № 24 of OAO "RZD" and in one of the Internet Cafes were eliminated.⁵⁰

Not later than **March 20**, at the request of the local prosecutor's office, an Internet service provider in Furmanov (Ivanovo region) has blocked users from accessing www.nbp-info.ru (site of NBP), www.kavkazchat.com and www.hunafa.com (North Caucasian separatists sites).⁵¹

In Orenburg, The Central District Court found Dmitry Gnedash (Дмитрий Гнедаш) guilty under Part 1 of Article 282 of the Criminal Code and sentenced him to a year of forced labor. At the same time Gnedash was released from this because of the expiration of the term of limitations.⁵²

On March 26, it became known that the People's Court of the Central District of Tula fined a local resident, Eugene Vladykin (Евгений Владыкин), who opened an access to extremist movies for file sharing on his computer.⁵³

On March 27, it was reported that a resident of Kazan, who was disseminating literature of the organization "Hizb ut-Tahrir al-Islami," banned in Russia, had

⁴⁷ <http://www.prokuratura39.ru/news/item/1576-po-trebovaniyu-prokurora-gvardeyskogo-rayona-sud-obyazal-kaliningradskiy-filial-oao-rostelekom-ogranichit-dostup-polzovateley-k-internet-saytu-obschestvennogo-dvizheniya-devyatelnost-kotorogo-na-territorii-rossiyskoy-federatsii-zapreshena.html>

⁴⁸ <http://www.scomstav.ru/news/&object=2439>

⁴⁹ <http://procrf.ru/news/28713-prokuratura-leningradskogo-rayona-gkaliningrada.html>

⁵⁰ <http://www.vstproc.ru/news/2012/03/20/2472>

⁵¹ <http://cursiv.ru/?publication=12788>

⁵² www.regnum.ru/news/accidents/1512043.html

⁵³ <http://www.tulapressa.ru/2012/03/sud-oshtrafoval-zhitelya-tuly-za-rasprostranenie-v-seti-filma-xach-lopux/>

received a warning from the prosecutor's office about the inadmissibility of extremist activity.⁵⁴

On March 27, in Vladivostok an entrepreneur who sold daggers with Nazi symbols was fined 2,000 rubles.⁵⁵

On March 27, a warning about the inadmissibility of extremist activity was issued to a resident of Kazan, for brawl at the church on November 2011.⁵⁶

On March 28, inter-district prosecutor's office of Rossoshans issued an order of reprimand to principals of schools, where no work has been organized to identify the orientation of extremist materials in school libraries.⁵⁷

On March 28, as a results of checks carried out by the prosecution in the Kostroma region federal list of extremist materials was sent in either electronic form or hard copy to a number of libraries.⁵⁸

On March 29, Nizhny Novgorod Regional Court second time sentenced members of skinhead gang "White Legion" that attacked non-Russians in Dzerzhinsk (the first conviction was overturned by a higher court). However, the skinheads were sentenced to the same terms of imprisonment, as the first time - 22, 20, 17 and 5.5 years in prison.⁵⁹

The federal list of extremist materials rose to 1123 points, mainly due to the Islamist literature and online comments. In January- March Roskomnadzor had issued three warnings to the media for propaganda of extremism.⁶⁰

Unfortunately, in March, there were recorded cases of unlawful use of anti-extremist legislation.

On March 5 in Nizhny Novgorod, the trial of a group of young people accused of "creating an extremist community" «Antifa-Rash» and attacks on neo-Nazis had

⁵⁴ <http://www.rosbalt.ru/federal/2012/03/27/962138.html>

⁵⁵ <http://prosecutor.ru/news/2012-03-27--2.htm>

⁵⁶

http://prokrt.ru/main/news1/zhitel_kazani_predosterezhen_o_nedopustimosti_osuwestvleniya_ekstremistskoj_deyatelnosti/

⁵⁷ <http://procrf.ru/news/30886-rossoshanskaya-mejrayonnaya-prokuratura-ogranichila.html>

⁵⁸ <http://procrf.ru/news/30793-posle-prokurorskoj-proverki-vo.html>

⁵⁹ <http://kriminalnn.ru/2012/03/29/chlenam-ekstremistskoj-gruppy-belyj-legion-v-n-novgorode-vyneseny-novyj-prigovor/>

⁶⁰ <http://www.rsoc.ru/docstore/doc1135.htm?print=1>

started. For all that, some of the victims were themselves tried for attacks on supporters of anti-fascists.⁶¹

On March 8, in Moscow, at the Krasnopresnenskaya Zastava Square police tried to ban a permitted rally "for equal rights and opportunities for women", organized by the "Yabloko" party, because some of the posters carried by protesters were considered extremist. The police demanded to roll away a banner reading "Tram-pam-pam third term - feminists should be locked? ", to put away "rainbow" flags of the LGBT (Lesbian Gay, Bisexual and Transgender Community), whose representatives were present at the meeting, and some other posters. Despite this, the organizers managed to defend their rights and to hold a rally.⁶²

On March 11, Altai Republic Prosecutor's Office began inspection at the request of the Gorno-Altai municipality that asked to prosecute stage-director Sergei Reshetnev (Сергей Решетнев) for "extremism". City Hall has seen extremism in the images posted by Reshetnev on his page in a social network "VKontakte". It was about the records in a social network where the mayor was compared to Hitler.⁶³

On March 13, Pervomaisky district court in Krasnodar published the full text of its decision to recognize the legitimate rejection of the Main Directorate of the Ministry of Justice of the Krasnodar Territory to register the NGO "Pride House in Sochi", which aims to fight against homophobia in sport and to promote ideas of tolerance to the LGBT community during the upcoming Winter Olympics in Sochi.

The court decision notes that "because the statute of the Krasnodar regional sports social movement " Pride House in Sochi", states that it will provide information about the LGBT movement in Russia, it will be able to exert an ideological influence on the mass of citizens, and aims of the movement must not contradict the principles of public order or public morality".

The court stressed that "the aims of the movement, such as building awareness of the need to combat homophobia and creating positive attitudes towards the LGBT athletes ran contrary to the basics of public morality, as the aim is to increase the number of gay people, that violates ideas about right and wrong, good and bad, vice and virtue that prevailing in society". The court even found "signs of extremist

⁶¹ http://mn.ru/newspaper_country/20120305/312843987.html

⁶² http://www.yabloko.ru/news/2012/03/08_1

⁶³ <http://www.gorno-altaisk.info/news/15663>

activity" in the organization - as possibly undermining the sovereignty of Russia "due to reduction of the population".⁶⁴

On March 14, Prosecutor General's Office began inspection of the speech by opposition blogger Alexei Navalny (Алексей Навальный) on opposition rally December 5, 2011 as to whether it contains extremist statements.⁶⁵

On March 18, a 20-year-old Saratov "Antifa" activist Alexander Samiev (Александр Самиев) was sentenced for distributing anti-Nazi leaflets with images of crossed-out swastikas. He was found guilty under Article 20.3 of Part 2 of the Administrative Code, that is "making Nazi paraphernalia for propaganda" and sentenced to a fine of 1,000 rubles.⁶⁶

On March 19, in Nizhny Novgorod, an investigation of the case concerning pupils who in September 2011 attempted to set fire to the MP of "United Russia" (Единая Россия), and charged with disorderly conduct, committed out of hatred for the social group of "Party United Russia" has ended. In one version, pupils were provoked to commit this crime by the person who was recruited by the "E" center (center for combatting extremism).⁶⁷

On March 20 in Voronezh, the House of Human Rights had been searched. The only copy machine on which, as law enforcement officials claim, "extremist materials were printed" had been removed. However, no decision to instigate criminal proceedings under which Xerox would have been seized had ever been made. Representatives of the House of human rights connected the search with a student newspaper "Transition" («Переход»), published in 2010-2011. In one of its issues, a comic article was published that poked fun at young people, "who strive to follow various totalitarian practices". As a result, the newspaper received a complaint that it is printing extremist materials.⁶⁸

On March 26, the leader of the LGBT organization "Equality" (Равноправие) and the chairman of the organizing committee of the St. Petersburg Gay Pride Jury

⁶⁴ <http://www.gayrussia.eu/russia/3894>

⁶⁵ http://www.ng.ru/politics/2012-03-14/2_gp_rf.html

⁶⁶ http://www.om-saratov.ru/news/index.php?ELEMENT_ID=26730

⁶⁷ <http://www.gazeta.ru/social/2012/03/19/4097053.shtml>

⁶⁸ http://yhrm.org/news/regions/voronezhskaya_oblast/sotrudniki_tsentra_e_izyali_kseroks_iz_voronezhskogo_doma_prav_che

Gavrikov (Юрий Гавриков) was summoned by the criminal investigation on charges of endangering national security and child molestation.

The reason for the summon was the complaint that was received from the head of the St. Petersburg branch of the "National Cathedral" (Народный собор) Anatoly Artykh (Анатолий Артюх).⁶⁹

On March 27, a case against 12 former NBP who participated in activities of prohibited "the National-Bolshevik Party" was sent to Vyborg district court of St. Petersburg.⁷⁰

On March 29, the Federal Migration Service issued an order to a Russian anarchist, participant of the Moscow group movement "Autonomous Action" (Автономное движение), the Finnish citizen Antti Rautiainen (Антти Раутиайнен) to leave the Russian Federation within 15 days.

And as a reason for expulsion, a paragraph of the law "On Legal Status of Foreign Citizens in the Russian Federation," concerning the expulsion of persons who threaten the security of the Russian Federation had been cited.⁷¹

Also, attempts to silence crimes motivated by xenophobia were recorded. Ministry of Internal Affairs (МВД) of Karelia was trying to present an attack on M. Raimjanova as adomestic conflict.⁷²

Law enforcement authorities failed to investigate the fact of the desecration of the 'under construction' synagogue until the decision was made special prosecutor of the Moscow district of Kaliningrad, which **on March 26** recognized the decision of the investigating authorities not to institute criminal proceedings to be illegal.⁷³

On March 29, Russian Foreign Ministry Commissioner for Human Rights, Democracy and the rule of law, Konstantin Dolgov (Константин Долгов) said at the Council on the UN Human Rights, that Russia opposes gay marriage and

⁶⁹ <http://www.rosbalt.ru/piter/2012/03/26/961710.html>

⁷⁰ <http://procrf.ru/news/30737-io-prokurora-sankt-peterburga-artuhovym.html>

⁷¹ <http://avtonom.org/news/v-znak-protesta-protiv-vysylki-antti-rautiainena-iz-rossii-ego-tovarishchi-perekryli-ulitsu-oko>

⁷² <http://www.islamnews.ru/news-121161.html>

⁷³ <http://www.prokuratura39.ru/news/item/1587-prokuratura-moskovskogo-rayona-goroda-kaliningrada-priznala-nezakonnyim-reshenie-organov-sledstviya-ob-otkaze-v-vozbuzhdenii-ugolovnogo-dela-po-faktu-povrezhdeniya-imuschestva-kenigsbergskoy-sinagogi.html>

creating a special legal regime for selected groups, including gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender.⁷⁴

At a conference in Strasbourg **on March 27**, K. Dolgov said that the ban on so-called promotion of homosexuality among minors does not contradict Russia's international obligations.⁷⁵

In late March, Konstantin Titov (Константин Титов), a former governor of the Samara region, now a member of the Federation Council said that "homosexuals" are working on two fronts - "corrupting minors" and "the citizens of adult age".⁷⁶

"We have to protect our interests, historical roots and historical position ..." - said the senator, and supported an initiative to ban "homosexual propaganda". In Novosibirsk, the head of the local legislature, said that these restrictions must be "more rigorous and comprehensive" than in other regions.⁷⁷

On March 28, Arkhangelsk regional court on upheld a ban gay picket in the capital of Pomorie.⁷⁸

On the other hand, **on March 23**, the Justice of the Peace (мировой суд) in Kostroma acquitted gay activists Nikolai Alekseev, Alexey Kiselev and Cyril Nepomnyashiy (Николай Алексеев, Алексей Киселёв и Кирилл Непомнящий) on similar charges related to the promotion of homosexuality among minors after the pickets near Kostroma Regional Children's Library.

The court had found no promotion of homosexuality in pickets of the Moscow Gay Pride activists of the , referring to the European Court decision that similar public events may not be harmful to children.⁷⁹

In March, there were facts of pressure on law enforcement on "wrong" religious structures. The largest number of such cases has been associated with "Jehovah's Witnesses".

So, **on March 12** in Taganrog, two criminal cases were initiated under Part 1 and Part 2 of Art. 282.2 282.2 of the Criminal Code in respect of 15 "Jehovah's

⁷⁴ <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/03/09-23035.htm>

⁷⁵ <http://lenta.ru/news/2012/03/28/midgayban/>

⁷⁶ <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/03/27-23140.htm>

⁷⁷ <http://www.gayrussia.eu/russia/3978/>

⁷⁸ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44813>

⁷⁹ <http://www.gayrussia.eu/russia/3999>

Witnesses," who continued to gather for prayers after the elimination of the local organization of "Witnesses".⁸⁰

On March 16 and 19 in Novocheboksarsk, police raided a 71-year-old "Witnesses" Irena Korneva (Ирина Корнева) seizing religious literature.

On March 18 in Almetyevsk and on **March 20** in the village of Malaya Atnya (Arsk district of Tatarstan) three Jehovah's Witnesses were detained and forcibly taken to the police station.

On March 22 in Snezhinsk (Chelyabinsk region), a car of Jehovah's Witness Vladimir Savchenko (Владимир Савченко) was stopped and thoroughly inspected. In the hands of traffic police, he noticed a list of numbers of vehicles of his coreligionists.⁸¹

On March 20, the Moscow regional court upheld the decision to recognize books of the founder of the "Church of Scientology," L. Ron Hubbard as extremist.⁸²

On March 27, we became aware of a letter sent on Feb. 24 by the Department of Health, signed by the Kurgan region of the Deputy Director of the Department S. Zhukova (С. Жукова), alleging that the leaders of local churches of Evangelical Christians-Baptists (ECB) tend to "use technology hidden impact on the psyche of the citizens to increase the number of parishioners with involvement of medical specialists in the field of psychology and psychiatry". In this regard, the head physician were asked to work "with the staff to raise awareness about the undesirability of co-operation of physicians designated specialties with ECB churches," and to report to the Department on all contacts with ECB churches.

After the letter had provoked a scandal, **on March 30**, department sent a new letter, signed by the same S. Zhukova, alleging that a typo had crept in a letter dated February 24, and the letter concerned not a ECB church, it was a "public charity "The way to overcome" (Путь преодоления)" that uses the same methods as the pseudo-religious organization, "Transformation of Russia", (whose activity is prohibited by the Supreme Court of the Russian Federation) ".⁸³

⁸⁰ http://www.jw-russia.org/news/taganrog/release20120312_u.htm

⁸¹ <http://www.jw-russia.org/news/news.htm>

⁸² <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44682>

⁸³ http://www.sclj.ru/news/detail.php?SECTION_ID=&ELEMENT_ID=4236

On the other hand, **on March 4** in Moscow, the Commission on Minors had stopped the administrative proceedings against the 16-year-old Jehovah's Witness M.A. who was filed for "harassing citizens in public places", after a teenager offered a Bible publication to the passerby.

Among other things, in its ruling the commission said: "The practice of preaching by the religious community of Jehovah's Witnesses preaching bears no evidence of an offense".⁸⁴

On March 5, a Commissioner for human rights in Russia Vladimir Lukin (Владимир Лукин), appealed to the Constitutional Court with a complaint about discrepancy between the Constitution and provisions of paragraph 5 of Article 16 of the Federal Law "On Freedom of Conscience and Religious Associations". Lukin found that the equation of worship to the rallies, processions and demonstrations violates freedom of conscience and religion guaranteed by Articles 28, 29 and 31 of the Constitution.⁸⁵

On March 15, Tenth Arbitration Appeal Court upheld the decision of the Arbitration Court of Moscow Region from January 19. According to this decision, the government of city Balashikha have give the local church of Evangelical Christians-Baptists "Ark" (Ковчег) permission for the use of new church.⁸⁶

On March 19, The Supreme Court overturned the decision City Court of Naberezhniye Chelni, the Republic of Tatarstan that considered a book by Scientology founder L. Ron Hubbard to be extremist.⁸⁷

On March 21, Tomsk Regional Court rejected the appeal of the regional prosecutor's decision not to recognize the book "Bhagavad-gita As It Is" as extremist material.⁸⁸

On March 27, Sakhalin Regional Court overturned a lower court decision to recognize 9 publications of Jehovah's Witnesses, including the booklet "Consolation to depressed" as extremist. The case was remitted for reconsideration.⁸⁹

⁸⁴ <http://www.jw-russia.org/news/news.htm>

⁸⁵ <http://www.jw-russia.org/news/news.htm>

⁸⁶ http://www.sclj.ru/news/detail.php?SECTION_ID=334&ELEMENT_ID=4041

⁸⁷ <http://www.civitas.ru/news.php?code=12016>

⁸⁸ <http://www.interfax.ru/society/news.asp?id=236915>

⁸⁹ <http://www.jw-russia.org/news/news.htm>

On March 13, a prominent member of “United Russia”, A. Isayev (А. Исаев) had a risky joke on his tweet when he wrote: "The ranks of the opposition start to smell jewish" thus supporting statements by a number of nationalists that there are too many Jews in the opposition. Head of public relations of the Federation of Jewish Communities of Russia, Boruch Gorin (Борух Горин) has reacted to the words of Isayev on his Facebook page, adding that "such words are undignified for someone who imagines himself to be a serious politician". In response, Isayev tried to say that he just noted that the ranks of the opposition become more liquid. But very few people believed this rather clumsy explanation.⁹⁰ (*Comment of the translator In Russian “Jewish” and “liquid” sounds similar*)

On March 8 and 14, Alexander Bосyh (Александр Босых), assistant of vice-premier Rogozin (Рогожин), took part in attacks on protesters demanding the release from arrest member of the group «Pussy Riot». On March 14, it was he punched in the face Т.Кrugovyh (Т.Круговых). After the incident **on March 8** А.Восyh wrote in his blog: "Though, perhaps, next time finally will be flesh. Too many people called me and complained that I had not called them. To arrange a lynching is quite possible - to collect 50-100 people, drag perverts by the hair into the crowd and link up in front of the cops".

Actions of A. Bосyh were supported by another associate of Rogozin - State Duma deputy from the "United Russia" Alexander Zhuravlev (Александр Журавлёв).⁹¹ **On March 14**, A. Bосyh wrote in his blog that his only regret was that a beating " did not bring much glory".⁹²

In an interview with blog "Political Magic" published **on March 27**, A. Bосyh said that in his work "is based on informal rules and FC groups" (FC from "football circle ") – i.e. the far-right group of fans and the skin-gangs (they are concealed behind the term "informal right wings"). He also announced his intention to use the art. 282 for the prosecution of his opponents among the liberals, participants of the human rights movement, etc. "Our legal status lets us show to the system that it's a bit too arrogant in Russophobia", – he announced.⁹³

On March 20, the Minister of Economy of Sverdlovsk region E. Sofrygin (Е. Софрыгин) under the pretext of care about employment of "indigenous"

⁹⁰ http://twitter.com/#!/ak_isaev , <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/377348.html>

⁹¹ <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/politics/51647.html>

⁹² <http://grani.ru/Society/Religion/m.196428.html>

⁹³ <http://magiq-polit.livejournal.com/14610.html>

inhabitants arbitrarily cut the quota to attract migrant workers in 3000, which caused strong indignation of experts who believe that in this way illegal migration is preserved.

At the request of the regional Prosecutors office, a department for investigation of cases of critical importance of regional management TFR (CKP) began pre-investigation checks in respect of Minister because whom the region has not received nearly 27 million rubles in state duties.⁹⁴

Against this background, it is not surprising that according to a poll by the Levada Center, released **March 12**, the population feels rather skeptical about the government efforts to combat xenophobia.

Only 5-7% of the respondents believed that Putin has managed to improve relations between people of different nationalities in Russia (this figure has remained virtually unchanged since 2005), and 7% felt that his actions in this area were the least successful (and in 2012, this figure rose from what it was, in 2005-2010, it ranged within 2-4%).⁹⁵

CIVIL SOCIETY.

On March 5, the Adygeya national teacher training institute hosted a the republican stage of the competition children's drawings "Children should laugh and live in a peaceful World!". This completion was a part of the social project Passing through the social project "Friends – lets all join hands and say yes to Peace!" ran under the auspices of the North Ossetian regional branch of the All-Russian public organization "Association of 'having many children' families of Russia" for pupils of four North Caucasian republics: North Ossetia (Alania), Kabardino-Balkaria, Karachaevo-Cherkessia and Adygea. The contest organizers said that the main goal of the project was harmonization of interethnic relations and the consolidation of peace and friendship between the peoples of the North Caucasus.⁹⁶

On March 12, a group of Russian participants of the human rights movement (human rights activists) stated that the law banning homosexual propaganda, which the governor of St. Petersburg had signed, violates the European Convention on Human Rights. "We, the human rights activists and civic activists, express our

⁹⁴ <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc-y/1903221>

⁹⁵ <http://www.levada.ru/12-03-2012/rossiyane-o-edinoi-rossii-i-narodnom-fronte-politzaklyuchennykh-i-imidzhe-v-putina>

⁹⁶ <http://www.yuga.ru/news/255669/>

extreme concern in connection with the adoption of a number of discriminatory laws that have taken place in Ryazan, Arkhangelsk, Kostroma regions, and now in St. Petersburg" - states a statement signed by the Moscow Helsinki Group, International Youth Human Rights Movement and the Russian LGBT Network.⁹⁷

On March 13, the Public Chamber Commission on Local Government and housing policy in conjunction with the All-Russian Council of Local Government held a conference on combating xenophobia and extremism at the local level, where they presented the results of a study conducted in the municipalities.

As explained by Chairman OP (ОП) Svetlana Razvorotneva (Светлана Разворотнева), most municipal leaders believe that the level of xenophobia remains the same, only 3% of respondents indicated that it has increased.

43% of mayors said that inter-ethnic intolerance is manifested mainly in the negative remarks about people of other nationalities, only 3% of the respondents mentioned the violence on ethnic grounds.

Public Chamber member Alla Gerber (Алла Гербер) stressed that the prevention of xenophobia on a domestic level has to start with families and schools. She noted that in most cases, the most violent ethnic clashes start with small things.

An administration official told of Ryazan Yuri Sulyayev (Юрий Суляев) talked about organization for the prevention of juvenile delinquency".

Andrew Stukalov (Андрей Стукалов), representing the Government of Tula, sees the main causes of conflicts in the ethnographic ignorance of youth and the difficulties of integration of immigrants, which is why in Tula, they set up training for migrants, and also conduct all sorts of festivals, where diasporas of various nations are involved. However, he complained about the proximity to Moscow, from where xenophobic sentiments most often enter Tula.⁹⁸

On March 12, a group of prominent Russian scientists from leading research organizations and higher educational institutions of Russia sent an open letter to President Dmitry Medvedev and Prime Minister Vladimir Putin in connection with ongoing litigation in Tomsk concerning the sacred Hindu book "Bhagavad-gita As It Is ". They noted that the statements in the press state that the prosecutor intends

⁹⁷ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44532>

⁹⁸ <http://www.oprf.ru/press/news/2012/newsitem/17022>

to prove the extremist character of just the comments, not the actual text of the Bhagavad-gita are untrue and run contrary to the Hindus traditions, because it does not take into account the fact that in Hinduism the religious commentary and the text form one entity. "We believe that continuation of the criminal process in Tomsk concerning the book" Bhagavad-gita as it is " runs contrary to the spirit of the law and freedom, democratic values of our state, and is causing irreparable damage to the reputation of Russia as an educated, cultural and tolerant power", - the letter emphasized.⁹⁹

On March 18, Moscow anarchists and anti-fascists held a rally against political repression towards their comrades in Moscow and Nizhny Novgorod and in the memory of murdered anti-fascist Nikita Kalin (НИКИТА КАЛИН). On the Krasnopresnenskaya outpost square, there were about 100 people. Banners have been rolled out: "Thirst for Freedom is stronger than all the prisons! No to political repressions!", "Anti-fashism is not a crime!", "Stop the persecution of anti-fascists in Nizhny Novgorod", "Nikita Kalin was killed by neo-Nazi", "No to political killing"», "Unite in the fight against nationalism and capitalism".

Toward the end of the campaign, several young people, raising his hands in the traditional Nazi salute, wanted to be photographed against the backdrop of anti-fascist rally. The attempt of a neo-Nazi provocation was foiled by anti-fascists. Later, in about 6 PM, about 50 anti-fascists, unfurled the banners "Thirst for Freedom is stronger than all the prisons! No to Political Repressions", lit headlights and blocked one lane of Garden Ring (Садовое Кольцо). Chanting "Fascism is not a crime!", "Freedom to Alex Olesinov (Алесе́й Олесино́в)!", "Freedom to Artem Bystrov (Арте́м Быстро́в)," "Higher, higher the black flag, the main enemy is the state!", "Come out, take back your city!" the demonstrators marched from the Kursk railway station to Earth Mound (Земляной Вал) square. None of them was detained.¹⁰⁰

On March 23, gay activists Nikolai Alekseev, Alexey Kiselev and Cyril Nepomniaschy out with posters of the Kostroma Regional Children's Library to conduct educational solitary pickets, providing objective information about the nature of homosexuality. The protesters were detained by police.¹⁰¹

⁹⁹ <http://www.newsru.com/religy/15mar2012/bhagavad.html>

¹⁰⁰ <http://streetmob.org/ru/news/473-v-moskve-proshli-aktsii-v-zashchitu-repressirovannykh-antifashistov>

¹⁰¹ <http://www.gayrussia.eu/russia/3999>

On March 23, Mid-Volga Branch of the Russian Law Academy hosted a joint regional scientific conference of the Public Chamber of the Republic of Mordovia and the Russian Federation (РФ) Office of the Ministry of Justice on Mordovia Republic (РМ). The main theme of the conference was: "Non-profit organizations at the present stage, and their role in the prevention of terrorism and extremism". At the conference, it was noted that the overall situation in terms of countering extremism and terrorism in Mordovia is favorable and there is no widespread radical movements in the region. On the other hand – one must not forget that the republic had foiled activities of one of the extremist organizations. In addition, Internet often becomes a platform for spreading of questionable ideas, therefore Internet sites and network publications are regularly monitored and are under close supervision of the special services.¹⁰²

On March 30, ex-chairman of the RFU (РФС) V. Koloskov (В. Колосков) published an article in the magazine "Profile", "To put the genie in the bottle", which states that it is difficult, but possible to deal with the consequences of racism and hooliganism in the stadiums. "One cannot cope with fruit thrower by reasoning with them. We should have tougher penalties for such incidents, and the punishment should be targeted rather than abstract", - wrote V.Koloskov, suggesting to take of the English system as an example.¹⁰³

On the other hand, **in March**, cooperation between nationalists and non-system opposition continued, though it was clearly on decline. Nationalists have still been actively involved in non-system opposition rallies in Moscow on March 5 and 10, in St. Petersburg, on March 5 and 24, in Nizhny Novgorod, on March 5, in Ulyanovsk, on March 5 and 18¹⁰⁴ on March 10 in Volgograd, Ekaterinburg, Penza (where there were representatives of "People's militia on behalf of Minin and Pozharsky" (Народного ополчения имени Минина и Пожарского) led by Kvachkov (Квачков)).¹⁰⁵ However, in none of the big rallies, did they use xenophobic rhetoric, and at a meeting in Moscow on March 10 they were not even

¹⁰² http://www.izvmor.ru/article_15821.html

¹⁰³ <http://www.profile.ru/article/zagnat-dzhinna-v-butylku-69702>

¹⁰⁴ <http://www.dpni.org/articles/novostnaya/29832/>, / <http://ru-nsn.livejournal.com/1064556.html>,
<http://www.dpni.org/articles/video/30323>, <http://www.dpni.org/articles/novostnaya/30375/>

¹⁰⁵ <http://vkoz.livejournal.com/294.html>, <http://nordie-wolf.livejournal.com/143301.html>,
<http://lenta.ru/news/2012/03/10/cities>

allowed to the podium. On March 5, appearance of nationalist speakers was accompanied by shouts of disapproval.¹⁰⁶

On March 5, in Moscow during a speech by a member of the organizing committee for the "Fair Elections" Alexey Navalny, a group of nationalists with the slogan "Russian forward!" moved in the direction of the Manege Square.¹⁰⁷

As a result, the Moscow police detained 16 nationalists on the Big Nikitskaya street.¹⁰⁸ The nationalists also sought to break through the cordon on Pushkin Square. About 10 people were detained.¹⁰⁹ **On March 10**, it came to a formal break. Column nationalists headed by D. Demushkin (Д. Демущкин) left the opposition rally on Novy Arbat. Demushkin himself said that he left because he refused to "advocate for Kozlov, whom I do not know, and Khodorkovsky".

Nationalists have also stated they would not be "next to the Jews and the rainbow gays".¹¹⁰ (Comment of the translator: In Russia those, who are in the LGBT community call rainbow from the colours of their logo) Later there was a version that Demushkin left the rally supposedly because it not give nationalists a chance to speak (though in an interview Demushkin said nothing about it).¹¹¹

N. Holmogorova (Холмогорова) supported nationalists leaving the rally in her blog saying on this occasion, that the protest turns into a "farce", and it does not suit the nationalists. She also announced that nationalists do not have confidence in their "partners" - the Liberals.¹¹² The actual termination of co-operation in Moscow, played into the hand of the liberal and left-wing opposition, whose leaders are tired of making excuses to their supporters for their cooperation with "fascists".

However, nationalist leaders also heard similar criticisms from their "supported crowds", so break brought some dividends to them too. In addition, the meetings did not become a way for nationalists to attract more supporters. On the contrary,

¹⁰⁶

http://www.vedomosti.ru/politics/news/1525929/moskvu_k_vecheru_zahlestnet_volna_mitingov#ixzz1oGkN27Qg,
<http://ru-politics.livejournal.com/42864991.html>

¹⁰⁷ <http://nazaccent.ru/content/3968-na-obshegrazhdanskom-mitinge-vystupili-uzhe.html>

¹⁰⁸ <http://www.petrovka-38.org/news/8281>

¹⁰⁹ <http://www.newsru.com/russia/05mar2012/posle.html>

¹¹⁰ <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/politics/51576.html>

¹¹¹ <http://holmogor.livejournal.com/5049752.html>

¹¹² <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1448068.html>

the number of nationalists gathered in the column is constantly falling, and at the last meetings did not exceed 500 people.¹¹³

A start of political reform had also played its role in the termination of cooperation. The ability to create their own political parties and the loss of interest in the work done by coordination structures that were created during the winter led to the "scattering" of activists, previously forced to unite "under one roof".

Thus, the liberal and left-wing opposition gradually lost interest in the peculiar opposition "parliament" - Civil Council - and it he ended up in the hands of the nationalists. They, however, have shown a determination to keep the brand in their hands, it even became the subject of rivalry.

On March 29, one of the leaders of the movement "Russians" V. Potkin-Basmanov (В. ПОТКИН-БАСМАНОВ) had sent out a questionnaire that he conducted "Poll of the permanent members of the Nationalist fraction of Civil Movement". According to this poll secretary of the faction D. Konstantinov (Д. КОНСТАНТИНОВ) replaced A. Severny (А. СЕВЕРНЫЙ) as a secretary of the fraction of Russian Civil Union (RCU) (РГС). К. Krylov (К. КРЫЛОВ) and I. Mironov (И. МИРОНОВ), son of B. Mironov were elected as fraction coordinators.

I. Konstantinov (И. КОНСТАНТИНОВ) was elected an additional, 10-th member of the fraction instead of his son D. Konstantinov, the leader of the "National Salvation Front in 1993", who was arrested. This move eroded the superiority of Krylov-Kralin (КРЫЛОВ-КРАЛИН) (National Democratic Party), which previously controlled two of the three co-chairmen posts.

In addition, the fraction transformed into a four-party union - in addition to representatives of the "Russian" and the NDP (НДП), its membership included delegates from the "New Force" (Новая Сила) and the movement of ROS (РОС) of S. Baburin (С. Бабурин).

And Konstantinov represents only himself (he is part of the central Council (ЦС) of the party "Fair Russia" (Справедливая Россия) (FR)).¹¹⁴

V. Kralin, seeing in this an attempt to control "fraction", hastened to deny the statement of Potkin-Basmanov, stating that a poll he conducted on March 29 is a

¹¹³ http://dolgoprudny-news.ru/main_stories/7417, <http://rusplatforma.org/novosti/news2481/>, <http://www.dpni.org/articles/novostnaya/29820/>

¹¹⁴ <http://www.dpni.org/articles/blogi/30418/>

private initiative of Potkin-Basmanov. "Permanent Member of Faction" is a term coined by [basmanov](#)" - angrily wrote Kralin, urging "not to call projects and initiatives of individuals in such a way they were similar to other already existing projects".¹¹⁵

A similar denial was made on **March 31** by K. Krylov: "Noting that we cannot talk about any permanent member of the Nationalist Movement of the Civil Factions since their rotation was originally decided".¹¹⁶

However, some attempts of co-operation with the Liberals continued - mainly aiming at radicalization of the protest movement.

On March 11 V.Basmanov published an open letter to "Honest leaders of a civil, left, and the liberal movement: Alex Bulk, Sergei Udaltsov, Eugene Chirikova, Илья Пономарев, Eduard Limonov, Garry Kasparov, Илья Яшин (Алексею Навальному, Сергею Удальцову, Евгении Чириковой, Илье Пономареву, Эдуарду Лимонову, Гарри Каспарову, Илье Яшину)". In it, he called on politicians to create a "People's Action Headquarters", which would organize a camp-in in central Moscow in early May, and then a nationwide strike to demand the resignation of Putin.

"From your personal action in the near future, it is directly dependent - whether Russia will free, or again be plunged into an abyss of hopeless Putinism. If planning and organizing activities on May 1 will again be not in your particular hands, but in the hands of those who are responsible for "bolotizatsiyu" of the protests (the failure of the protests on Bolotnaya square), the history will not forgive you" - pathetically appealed Basmanov.¹¹⁷

Opposition members defended nationalist D.Konstantinov (Д. Константинов), who was arrested **March 23** on suspicion of murder. On March 23, a spokesman for the "Another Russia" (Другая Россия) A. Averin (А. Аверин) said that the case of Konstantinov was fabricated by the Center "E".¹¹⁸

On March 23, State Duma deputy from SR D. Gudkov (Д. Гудков) announced in his blog that he is sure that Konstantinov is not guilty and sent the appropriate

¹¹⁵ <http://tor85.livejournal.com/2070534.html>

¹¹⁶ <http://krylov.livejournal.com/2492259.html>

¹¹⁷ <http://basmanov.livejournal.com/1272912.html>

¹¹⁸ <http://namarsh-ru.livejournal.com/6699120.html>

deputy's request.¹¹⁹ **On March 27**, The Moscow Civic Council decided to publish a statement in defense of Konstantinov.

The theme of the month remained the so-called "Punk-a prayer" group Pussy Riot, which they held at the Cathedral of Christ the Savior. This hooligan action was directed against the election of Vladimir Putin as Russian president.

After the appearance of open letters to Patriarch Kirill with the request "to show a Christian attitude to the members of the group Pussy Riot, and to petition the court to close the criminal case,"¹²⁰ **on March 9**, the head of the Department for External Church Relations Fr. Vsevolod Chaplin (Всеволод Чаплин) wrote in his blog "Orthodox politics" that such petitions are "a vivid example of how Christianity, Orthodoxy is confused with secular humanism, whose main value - the earthly life of man, his quiet, comfortable and well-fed prosperity".¹²¹

At the same time, petitions from of the Orthodox and Orthodoxy-minded activists calling for the maximum punishment of the chief members of the group Pussy Riot, who were accused that they are - part of an extensive provocations against the Russian Orthodox Church (ROC) (ПЦЦ), and behind them is a kind of "aggressive ideology of liberalism" began to emerge.

On March 11, such appeals were made by group of activists that are close to Orthodoxy and a member of the Public Council of the "Young Guard of the United Russia" Benjamin Rodnyansky (Вениамин Роднянский), **on March 12**, by Archdeacon A. Kuraev (А.Куряев), **on March 14**, by Orthodoxy-minded Cossack youth organization ""Dontsi" of the Greatest Don's Army"" («Донцы» Всевеликого войска Донского»)¹²², and **on March 29**, by members of ЕТА А.Кучерена and S. Markov (А.Кучерена и С.Марков).¹²³

Patriarch Kirill in the statements on **May 17 and 24**, called the action of "Pussy Riot" a «blasphemy" and attacked those who "justify this abomination, minimize it, try to present as a kind of a funny joke".¹²⁴

¹¹⁹ <http://dgudkov.livejournal.com/169111.html>

¹²⁰ <http://www.echo.msk.ru/blog/echomsk/866097-echo/>

¹²¹ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44503> , http://religion.ng.ru/society/2012-03-21/1_pussy.html, <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44563>

¹²² <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44837>

¹²³ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44837>

¹²⁴ <http://www.patriarchia.ru/db/text/2101850.html>, http://religion.ng.ru/society/2012-03-21/1_pussy.html

On March 29, the head of the Synodal Department for Cooperation with the Armed Forces and law enforcement agencies Archpriest Dmitry Smirnov (Дмитрий Смирнов), said that members of the punk band "Pussy Riot" and their advocates are obsessed with the devil.¹²⁵

On March 31 in Krasnodar, there was a rally against the "Pussy Riot", organized by the local Orthodox organizations, attended by several thousand people. Participants of the event came to the park with banners and placards "Down with the devilry", "Kuban - for morality», «Pussi Riot is not Right», «We do not need a Gay Parade".¹²⁶

On March 18, a petition to the Moscow City Prosecutor Sergey Kudeneev (Сергей Куденеев) was read from the churches ambons. The petition stated: "We ask you to find out all involved not only in carrying out the action, but in its preparation and deliberate dissemination (publication) on the Internet and media of video other materials containing information about this action and to bring criminal charges for inciting religious hatred and enmity and abasement of human dignity under Article 282 of the Criminal Code of RF".

In fact, a petition proposed to prosecute the media who published the "wrong" reports, for the publication of a factual reportage. Parishioners were urged to sign the document.¹²⁷ But when a scandal had erupted concerning the petition, Vladimir Legoida (Владимир Легойда) hastened to declare that had been no circular from the "top" with an order to collect signatures.¹²⁸

On March 20, Ataman of the Union of Cossacks of Russia Pavel Zadorozhnyi (Павел Задорожный) issued a similar appeal¹²⁹, and on **March 22** similar statement was made Interreligious Council of Russia.¹³⁰

On March 23, head of legal department of the Moscow Patriarchate coenobite Xenia (Chernega) (Ксения (Чернега)) called for punishing those who placed the video on the Internet with the recording of the action of Pussy Riot.¹³¹

¹²⁵ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44830>

¹²⁶ <http://www.kavkaz-uzel.ru/articles/204056/>

¹²⁷ <http://www.portal-credo.ru/site/?act=news&id=90750>

¹²⁸ <http://www.pravmir.ru/cirkulyara-sobirat-podpisi-protiv-pank-gruppy-ne-bylo/>

¹²⁹ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44662>

¹³⁰ <http://mn.ru/society/20120322/314037266.html>

¹³¹ <http://www.newsru.com/religy/23mar2012/chernega.html>

On March 21, several State Duma deputies from the "United Russia" made a proposal to send the Duma Committee on Security to send a request to the Investigation Committee and the Prosecutor General's Office about what actions they have taken "for identification and prosecution of all the persons involved in the planning and conduct of blasphemous action in the Cathedral of Christ the Savior.

The draft of the protocol instructions emphasized that so far those who are, "are the true organizers of this campaign, as well as performers who photographed and helped carry the equipment, interviewed the participants of the action, and then in every possible way to disseminate information aimed at discrediting the Russian Orthodox Church are not detected". According to the authors of the document in the media and the Internet there is sufficient evidence, "that a crime provided for in Article 282 of the Criminal Code, that concerns with inciting religious hatred and enmity".

The request was not supported on formal grounds, since it is the interference in the activities of the inquiry, investigators and judges.¹³² It had gotten even to direct incitement to violence.

At a meeting with students of the Television Faculty of Moscow State University (MGU) which was held on **March 21**, Vsevolod Chaplin, said that the Orthodox should not stop at nothing for the protection of the things that are sacred for him, including murder. "The moral case, behavior is worthy of a Christian - to destroy as many of the Bolsheviks as possible to defend things that are holy to Christians, and to overthrow the Bolshevik regime," - said Chaplin.¹³³

In response, **on March 29**, representatives of the two left-wing organizations - the Revolutionary Communist Youth Union (Bolsheviks) (RKSM(b)) (PKCM(б)) and the Russian Communist Workers' Party (RCWP) (PKPII), filed a complaint to the Central Investigation Department of the Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation in the city of Moscow to instigate a criminal case against B. Chaplin under Art.280 and 282.¹³⁴

¹³² <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44708>

¹³³ <http://grani.ru/Society/Religion/m.196590.html>

¹³⁴ <http://www.portal-credo.ru/site/?act=news&id=91134>

V.Chaplin also supported a March 8 attack by "Orthodox Youth" on the protesters who asked for a release from arrest of the members of the group «Pussy Riot».¹³⁵

Also **in March**, a position of the ROC in respect of the law prohibiting Petersburg propaganda of homosexuality became clear. On March 2, Head of Information Department of the Russian Church Vladimir Legoida called this law "the right decision. "Such principles of minorities as same-sex love, or corruption of minors, cannot find support in the Church," – he said.¹³⁶

On March 11, examiner of the State Duma Committee on Family, Women and Children Hieromonk Dimitry (Pershin) (Першин), said that the ban on promoting homosexuality and pedophilia among minors has to be enacted all over Russia, not only in St. Petersburg.¹³⁷

On March 27, after the statements by the representatives of the LGBT movement that they are ready to hold pickets in St. Petersburg to protest against the new law, coordinator of the Union of Orthodox Brotherhoods Y. Ageshev (Ю. Агешев) said, that his supporters are going to prevent the action of sexual minorities.¹³⁸

Also, the rector of a number of churches in Moscow Igumen Sergiy (Rybko) (Рыбко) stated that "the vices that these people are promoting should have no place on Russian soil".

F. Sergiy also expressed gratitude to the authorities of St. Petersburg, that passed a law banning promotion of homosexuality and pedophilia.¹³⁹

On March 30, a Saratov branch of close to orthodoxy religion public organization "All-Russian Parent Meeting" («Всероссийское родительское собрание») has sent petitions to a number of government authorities and other organizations asking to cancel the tour of artist Boris Moiseev (Борис Моисеев). Public activists motivated their wish 'not to see the singer in the city' by a rejection of his homosexuality.¹⁴⁰

¹³⁵ <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/politics/51647.html>

¹³⁶ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=44428>

¹³⁷ See <http://www.interfax.ru/society/news.asp?id=235397>

¹³⁸ <http://rusnovosti.ru/news/194591>

¹³⁹ <http://www.spb.aif.ru/society/news/94998>

¹⁴⁰ http://www.rusimperia64.ru/news/saratovcy_nedovolny_predstojashhimi_gastroljami_pederasta_moiseeva/2012-04-02-220

On March 12, it became known that the organization "The Russian patriotic club" in Novokuznetsk opposed the construction of the third mosque in the city, believing that it will give Muslim people an advantage over Christians and supposedly lead to the creation of "Tajik Islamic enclave".¹⁴¹ The myth that "as soon as the number of Muslims among the population begins to exceed 10%, they cease to be peaceful and try to dominate people of other religions" was repeated.¹⁴²

According to an online poll conducted by "Voice of Runet" from mid-October 2011 through mid-January 2012 among the Internet users of Moscow, in this segment have strong the migrant-phobic sentiments. For example, in answering the question: "In spite of the emotions, how do you assess the usefulness of migrants to society, they are more good or harm?" Answered (based on answers of all respondents), "more useful" - 10.4%, "roughly equal, the benefits and harm" - 36.4%, "more harm" 47.9% "Do not know" - 5.2% .

In answering the question: "Do you think it necessary to restrict the entry of migrants in Moscow?", The sample average, 80.7% of respondents were in favor of restricting the entry of migrants in Moscow, 11.2% responded negatively, and 8.2% failed to answer. In fact, the longer the respondents live in Moscow, the more they favor stricter immigration policy.

And among those who consider it necessary to restrict the entry of migrants in Moscow, 53% would be willing to extend such restrictions to the representatives of the Caucasian peoples in general and in particular - the Chechens (58.5%) and Dagestan (51.1%).

Among the actual migrants greatest opposition was to the Tajiks (48.3%), Roma (37.9%), Azerbaijanis (36.8%) and Uzbeks (36.8%).

According to a survey conducted by the Regional Centre for Educational Quality Assessment of Seaside Provincial Institute of retraining and professional development of educators among tenth-graders from 21 schools and gymnasiums in cities Arseniev, Vladivostok, Nakhodka and Ussuriysk, whose results were made public. **On March 28**, 65.8% of respondents have or would like to have friends among people of different nationalities. And 47.4% are even willing to take

¹⁴¹ <http://www.islamsib.ru/ru/news/1-news/384-v-administracziyu-novokuzneczka-napravili-zayavlenie-protiv-stroitelstva-mecheti>

¹⁴² <http://rpk-nk.ru/2012/03/myi-protiv-stroitelstva-trety-mecheti-v-novokuznetske>

into the family a man of another nationality. 84.2% believe that the conflicts on ethnic grounds - are bad, they are unacceptable.

However, one-third (34.2%) of respondents considered normal to think that their people better than others. 71.0% believe that it is difficult to feel good about some nations and peoples.¹⁴³

According to surveys conducted by the Ministry of National Policy UR, in Udmurtia in 2011, whose results were announced in **late March**, more than 60 percent of respondents to the question about conflict situations responded that "there are no conflicts, and it is unlikely they will be".

The vast majority of the inhabitants of Udmurtia are ready to communicate with people of different nationalities, and only about 10 percent of respondents said that they are willing to communicate only with people of their own nationalities. 38% prefer to communicate with people of different nationalities in various fields.

Also, there is a decrease in a number of individuals experiencing hostility towards people of other nationalities. In 2010 there were 26%, and in 2011 - 22.5%.¹⁴⁴

MEDIA

From **March 14 to 19**, the 57th Exhibition Center Pavilion hosted the 15th national exhibition-fair "Books of Russia" («Книги России»). The fair has traditionally become the center of the spread of xenophobic and anti-Semitic literature, which was presented by the publishers: "Algorithm", "Institute of the Russian civilization", "Mitrakov", "Russian Truth" («Алгоритм», «Институт русской цивилизации», «Митраков», «Русская правда»).

On March 15, channel REN-TV ran a film "Secrets of the World with Anna Chapman. The rulers of the world. Secrets of the Kabbalah".

The film claimed that Kabbalah teaches to mix into the medicines human blood and fat, attributing to them healing properties, and the blood is considered a means

¹⁴³ <http://trud-ost.ru/?p=128839>

¹⁴⁴ <http://aifudm.net/news/news86331.html>

to recovery and purification of human.¹⁴⁵ Such a statement is a veiled attempt to blood libel.

On the March 1, a site, "Interfax-Religion," published an interview with "sectologist" A. Dvorkin, (А. Дворкин), in which he accused a Hare Krishna of committing "many criminal acts, that had involved almost all of the leadership of Krishna". Dvorkin has also called the Russian Hare Krishna "agents of Indian influence in Russia".¹⁴⁶

On March 28, the site of 'close to Orthodoxy' activist M. Nazarov (М. Назаров) published an article "Purim in Russia is more important than a Sunday", where he repeated anti-Semitic myths about the origin of the March 8 holiday was coming from Purim, and Purim as "a symbol of Jewish world power, the coming of Moshiach, who will conquer all others nations who resist him, all the "anti-Semitic" nations"¹⁴⁷

In another article "A secret of " March 8 " the February Revolution in 1917 was classified as "Jewish". Moreover, the article explicitly mentioned the "Purim killings" that the Jewish revolutionaries, supposedly perpetrated upon the supporters of the monarchy.¹⁴⁸

On March 12, at one of the sites supported by the Ural Cossacks, S. Matveev (С. Матвеев) published an article "The Cossacks and power", in which he accused the Cossack leader V.Vodolatskoy (В.Водолацкий) of relations with the Jews, and being "subordinate to the synagogue." In addition, the author accused Vodolatsky of wanting to organize a "new Khazaria".¹⁴⁹

On March 21, in an interview published in the "Arguments and Facts," a writer D. Koretsky (Д. Корецкий) stated that an sportsman R. Mirzaev (Р. Мирзаев) arrested for accidental killing in August 2011, "thought that people will help him discharge him in a court", because appeals in his defence allegedly stated that "the fact that he killed a man - nothing wrong with it, he is the pride of the country, let's

¹⁴⁵ http://infaw.blogspot.com/2012/03/29032012_9128.html

¹⁴⁶ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=interview&div=348>

¹⁴⁷ <http://www.rusidea.org/?a=130123>

¹⁴⁸ <http://www.rusidea.org/?a=25030802>

¹⁴⁹ <http://www.kazakural.ru/8ovosti/12032012/>

continue to be proud of him," ¹⁵⁰ (A writer mixed an appeal with petition to change a measure of restraint with an appeal for a pardon).

On March 16, RIA Novosti in Moscow hosted a roundtable discussion on "Russia - Latvia: wether difficult questions of history have a solution?", where it was planned to show the film prepared by the Latvian side about the Latvian Legion of Hitler's Waffen-SS units "Controversial history" that justified the participation of Nazi collaborators from among the inhabitants of Latvia in military actions against the anti-Hitler coalition, and in particular against the Red Army.

On the Latvian side in a round table attended by Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Latvia Viktor Makarov (Виктор Макаров), Professor of Social Sciences of the University of Latvia Vita Zelche (Вита Зелче), Doctor of Political Science, Associate Professor, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Latvia Ivars Ijabs (Иварс Иябс), Associate Professor of History and Philosophy Faculty of the University of Latvia Kaspars Zellis (Каспарс Зеллис), chief editor of the portal Rus. DELFI.lv Anatoly Golubov (Анатолий Голубов), a journalist of the newspaper "Latvijas avize" Girts Vikmanis (Гиртс Викманис). Deputy Ambassador of Latvia in Moscow Advisor Vilmars Heninsh (Вилмарс Хениньш) attended the event.

Symbolically, that the round table, with the support of the Russian State Agency was held on the so-called Memorial Day of Latvian Waffen-SS Legion, which is annually celebrated unofficially in Latvia with mass rallies by neo-Nazis and SS veterans.

Interestingly, in the same day in Riga International Human Rights Movement "A world without Nazism" held a roundtable discussion on the radical right in the Baltic countries (see the monitoring of March 2012 on Latvia).

Representatives of the anti-fascist organizations were not invited to the event, although the representative of the "World without Nazism" Dmitry Linter (Дмитрий Линтер), and the well-known anti-fascist journalist of "Komsomolskaya Pravda" Galina Sapozhnikova (Галина Сапожникова) were able to pass in.

¹⁵⁰ <http://www.aif.ru/culture/article/50490>

In fact, the event turned into an attempt to justify the Latvian Legion of the Waffen-SS, which nevertheless was stopped by the speeches of anti-fascists. Anti-fascists who spoke at a roundtable have declared that they consider this event an insult to the historical memory of the Russian people.

On March 21, nationalist newspaper " Tomorrow" («Завтра») under the headline "Gaza is unconquerable," published an interview taken by its chief editor A. Prokhanov (А. Проханов) of the Prime Minister of Hamas government in Gaza I. Hania (И.Хания). In an interview, Prokhanov flatteringly called Gaza a "unique" island of freedom ", and Hamas - " the blasting trigger of the Arab revolution".

I. Haniya, in turn, drew a totally implausible a picture of the Israeli aggression, "forgetting" to mention that all of those attacks, that he talks about – are the responds to the attacks by Hamas, "Every day we are fired at. Through the wall that the Israelis have erected around our area, machine guns are working, that fire at any moving object in the vicinity of the wall. Israeli drone aircrafts are flying over the city, missiles and bombs drop from them. And along the coast move Israeli military boats that open fire on our fishermen."

In the same interview, Hania said that Israel – is a "state of the past" and "has no future on Palestinian land." At the end of the interview Prokhanov made a request that surprised even Hamas leader - pour a handful of land brought from Russia, on "the position of Qassams that it struck at Israel".¹⁵¹

The preface to the next parliamentary poll, published **on March 23**, at the portal Regions.ru stated that the residents of the Moscow region perceive the alleged influx of migrants as a threat to its security, but officials allegedly intentionally support the minorities.

As "evidence" they cited a post by xenophobic blogger vadimb alleging that infrastructure for migrants is built at the expense of the local population (see below). Reflections of the Regions.ru journalist about how best to "pack" xenophobic content, so you can push through to the publication are preserved in the comments on this post.

A member of the of the Federation Council Committee on Agro-Food Policy and the Environment, a representative of the Federation Council of Administration of

¹⁵¹ <http://zavtra.ru/content/view/gaza-nepobedima/>

the Saratov region, Vladimir Gusev (Владимир Гусев) pointed out to authors of questions that one cannot draw conclusions about discrimination against Russians in suburbs of Moscow based on isolated facts, and a State Duma deputy Valery Zubov (Валерий Зубов) said that the problem of interethnic relations in the Moscow region is more than far-fetched.¹⁵² A writer D. Bykov (Д. БЫКОВ) in the article "Daesh natsdem," ("Nationalists-democrats, welcome") («Даешь нацдем»), published in the magazine "Profil" **on March 26**, called for the creation of a legal nationalist party in Russia, because it supposedly will make the nationalists into responsible political players.

He also said that political correctness is supposedly "forbidden to call a spade a spade" and a consequence of it were attacks in Norway and Toulouse. Bykov arrogantly declared that fascism is "only ripens underground and immediately fades in light, if, of course, it manages to be born in a normal environment, in an atmosphere of public debate".¹⁵³

At the same time, Bykov safely "forgotten" that Hitler and Mussolini came to power in atmosphere of public debate.

An article published on March 27 in the newspaper "100lichnost" («СтоЛичность») "Surviving the shock in the school" asserts that Moscow has "enough of such schools, where the proportion of children of migrants coming from other states is more than 50%, and in some cases even up to 70%". The article repeated the myth that in districts where most migrants live, the number of first-graders who do not know Russian language reaches a third.¹⁵⁴

On March 7, nationalist K. Krylov claimed at his blog, that a Russians dream of a "separation of the peoples of Russia.", in fact, about an ethnically pure state (wisely not specifying in what areas it will be located, and what should be done for such a "separation").¹⁵⁵ In another post **on March 7**, Krylov said that the Soviet Union was ruled by non-Russian elite, united "only in awareness of their separateness from Russians and desire to harm them".¹⁵⁶

On March 20, a popular nationalist blogger known by the nickname vadimb published a post in which he frightened readers that "after 5 years non-Russians

¹⁵² <http://www.regions.ru/news/2400238/>

¹⁵³ <http://www.profile.ru/article/daesh-natsdem-69704>

¹⁵⁴ <http://столичность.рф/rubrica/30/16953>

¹⁵⁵ <http://krylov.livejournal.com/2466626.html#comments>

¹⁵⁶ <http://krylov.livejournal.com/2467029.html>

will completely dominate the street and the police" and suppress the Russian in Moscow region.

Based on the fact of creating a shelter for migrant mothers, blogger wrongly claimed that in the future "hospital and schools for migrant workers, where they will receive high-quality and free medical treatment and education, not bothering to gather reference papers will appear everywhere. The money for this, of course be taken out from the social expences for all people». ¹⁵⁷

The same vadimb, **on March 22**, demagogically said, that nationalists were condemned to long terms only for the fact that they were "outraged by the fact that Caucasians cut people, but they are released" (he had in mind at the Manege Square massacre in December 2010). ¹⁵⁸

A former activist of the "Right Cause" («Правое дело») В. Nadezhdin (Б.Надеждин) in his blog on "Echo of Moscow", said on **March 23** that the notorious "homosexual propaganda" is "a threat to my son and grandson," and therefore "normal men must be resisted attempts to spread this sin". ¹⁵⁹

CONCLUSION

The increasing number of attacks and casualties (if it is not an accidental splash), may indicate the emergence of new social trends related to the actual demargilization (empowerment) of Russian nationalists, which occurred after violent protests "for fair elections" in December 2011 - March 2012.

Blocking of the liberals and the nationalists, which allowed the nationalists to take a very active part in demonstrations and rallies, inappropriate interest in the politicians of the nationalist wing from the side of the main Russian TV channels - all wittingly or unwittingly led to the promotion of nationalist ideas.

The second theme of the month were discussions about the law banning homosexual propaganda, adopted in St. Petersburg and preparing to be taken on in a number of other cities in the country. These discussions revealed that society is absolutely not ready to the liberalization of the ideas of the LGBT community, and virtually mass support of the planned law.

Begining this month the campaign to discredit the Russian Orthodox Church attracts the special attention. It seems that the church has achieved considerable

¹⁵⁷ <http://vadimb.livejournal.com/1631344.html>

¹⁵⁸ <http://vadimb.livejournal.com/1634452.html>

¹⁵⁹ <http://echo.msk.ru/blog/bornad/871331-echo/>

prestige in the society in recent years and is actively cooperating with the government in public morality and education, is under attack from anti-Putin opposition.

Trying to stir up opposition and the media scandal of the patriarch Cyril (Кирилл) and his legal battle with former Health Minister Dmitry Shevchenko (Д. Шевченко), who, while making repairs in his apartment, damaged furniture and books in an apartment of the patriarch located in the vicinity, only confirms these words. It is important to understand that such action will not only carry a certain moral and political overtones, but also provoke a reaction, including from the nationalist-minded citizens.

At the same time, it appears that the period of anti-Putin protests comes to an end. Its certain result in terms of monitoring the subject was coming out of the nothingness of nationalists of all shades and trends.

Whether the nationalists will consolidate and gain support of the authorities, especially in the matter of registration of the nationalist parties, time will tell.

2.Ukraine

INTRODUCTION

The confrontation of languages and national ideals heralded the month of March in the Ukraine.

Extremists of All-Ukrainian Political Association "Freedom" («Свобода») insisted on prohibiting to use the Russian language for the work of governmental authorities, while the country's president Viktor Yanukovich (Виктор Янукович) promised to make Russian as a government language. Behind this opposition is the political struggle for power.

The nationalists, unable to offer a radical change in the situation, focused on Russophobia. Attacks against xenophobia and discrimination in general were mostly declarative.

At the same time the opposition fighting against the Party of Regions, competed with each other, resulting in instability of the coalition.

This month in Ukraine an ideological struggle between two "Ukraines" (at least two) had continued. That is why a number of political analysts insist on the necessity of federalization of Ukraine as a way to reduce tensions and contradictions between the historical lands of the country.

LEGISLATIVE INITIATIVES

On March 2, at the meeting of Minister of Justice Oleksandr Lavrynovych (Александр Лавринович) with Ambassador of Germany to Ukraine Hans Jürgen Heimsoeth (Hans-Jürgen Heimsoeth), the Ambassador stressed that the EU needs to speed up work on anti-discrimination legislation in Ukraine, as well as the necessity of solution of the complicated issues in this area.

However, as the Minister of Justice claimed, the legislation of Ukraine regulates the bulk of the issues and fully complies with this part of the legislative framework that exists in the EU.

It is also envisaged to regulate the strategy to combat discrimination in Ukraine, which is proposed to be approved by Presidential Decree. The document is now referred to the Head of State.¹⁶⁰

¹⁶⁰ http://www.kmu.gov.ua/control/ru/publish/article?art_id=245012728&cat_id=244276429

People's Deputy of Ukraine (MP), Natalia Korolevskaya (Наталья Королевская), who prompted in a Deputy's request to the Prime Minister of Ukraine N. Azarov (Н.Азаров), said that "In order to comply with the judgment of the Supreme Rada (The Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine". About the 70th anniversary of the tragedy of Babi Yar", she considers it appropriate to raise the question of the need to prepare a draft decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine "To mark the memory of the Holocaust day on January 27 at the State level".

She also noted the need for inclusion in the general project of the National Historical Memorial Park "Babi Yar" («Бабий Яр») a monument to the victims of pogroms. In addition, she has made a proposal to prepare a draft decision of the Cabinet of Ministers of Ukraine on the establishment on the territory of the National Historical Memorial Park "Babi Yar" monument to the victims of pogroms. Also, she noted the need for a decision on the primary documentation for research and educational center "Heritage" («Наследие») (museum complex).

On March 12, Head of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic church Sviatoslav Shevchuk (Святослав Шевчук) said that the Ukrainian people's deputies pushed their country into inter-religious confrontation.

Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church (UGCC) (УГКЦ) has asked Verkhovna Rada Chairman Volodymyr Lytvyn (Владимир Литвин) and the MPs of Ukraine to withdraw the draft law "On Amendments to Some Laws of Ukraine (regarding the transmission of cultural heritage to religious organizations)".

The head of the UGCC notes that this bill has caused great concern "among the faithful of our Church, as ownership of these relics that belong to the Ukrainian people, who for various periods of history belonged to different denominations of united at the past church of Kiev, is now planned to be transferred to only one of the four denominations, namely, - Ukrainian Orthodox Church".

"This type of response to the European recommendations on the restitution of church property is a distortion of its meaning, which provides a comprehensive solution of property problems to correct material damage brought to the Church by God-fighting regime".¹⁶¹

¹⁶¹ <http://banderivets.org.ua/?page=pages/news/world/32491>

THE ACTIVITIES OF GOVERNMENT

On March 1, a coordination meeting of "Diversity Initiative" («Инициативы разнообразия») - a coalition of NGOs that are active in promoting multiculturalism and combating xenophobia was held in Kiev.

A meeting was attended by representatives and experts of all relevant central governmental authorities of Ukraine and law enforcement agencies, in particular, the Ministry of Culture (as part of the last administrative reform the authority of the disbanded State Committee of nationalities and religions was transferred to this Ministry), the Ministry of Justice, Ministry of Internal Affairs, the Prosecutor General, Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Education, the State Migration Service, etc. .

The meeting was devoted to discussing the problem of xenophobia in Ukraine up to 2011, the conclusions and recommendations promulgated by the Fourth Report about Ukraine of the Council of Europe Commission against Racism and Intolerance (ECRI), published on February 21.

In addition, the problems of combating xenophobia in the context of the upcoming European Football Championship, which in a few months will be held in Ukraine and Poland were also discussed.¹⁶²

Head of the General Prosecutor's Office ordered in a relevant letter the prosecutors of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, regions, cities of Kiev and Sevastopol to intensify efforts in combating xenophobia, racial and religious intolerance.

Attention was paid to the correctness of the internal affairs authorities, territorial authorities of the Migration Service of the reason for the arrival of migrants to Ukraine, the validity of the decision on expulsion of foreigners, the rights of citizens of Ukraine and foreign countries in the production of cases of administrative offenses in this category, the full implementation of preventive measures aimed at detection, warning and prevention of crimes motivated by ethnic, racial and religious hatred.

The necessity particularly was stressed to ensure the rights of foreigners, to prevent the facts of inciting national, racial and religious enmity and hatred during the final part of European Football Championship in Ukraine at the current year.¹⁶³

¹⁶² www.vaadua.org/news.htm; <http://eajc.org/page6/news28968.html>

¹⁶³ [4]<http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/generalnaja-prokuratura-ukrainy-usilila-10881.html>

Ukrainian and Russian intelligence services thwarted plans of terrorists who were preparing an attempt on the prime minister and candidate for President of the Russian Federation [Vladimir Putin](#).

Bandits, who were on an international wanted list, were captured in Odessa. From their testimony it became known that to fulfill the criminal intent, they were going to Moscow immediately after the presidential election. Third member of the gang was arrested by Ukrainian special forces.

Adam Osmayev (Адам Осмаев), who was in the international search for three years, is cooperating with the investigation, hoping that it will help him to avoid extradition to Russia, said Russia's First Channel.¹⁶⁴

At March 14 meeting, the members of the Sevastopol city council made an appeal to the President of Ukraine Yanukovich V.F., the chairman of Verkhovna Rada Lytvyn V. M (Литвин В.М), Ukrainian Prime Minister Azarov N.Y. (Азаров Н.Я.) on the immediate consideration and adoption of the draft Law of Ukraine "On State Language Policy» № 9073 from 26.08.2011 , made by people's deputies of Ukraine S. V. Kivalov (С. В . КИВАЛОВ) and V.V. Kolesnichenko (В. В. Колесниченко), which called for urgent consideration to the bill.

Particularly the appeal said that the MPs support the thesis of the President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich, stated in his annual message, "Modernization of Ukraine - our strategic choice" that the main focus of the new constitutional process is to ensure individual, linguistic and cultural human rights, and state language policy should be based upon state support for Ukrainian language with simultaneous guarantee of free development and use by Ukrainian citizens the Russian and other languages.¹⁶⁵

On March 12 in Paris, there was a meeting of the Committee on Legal Affairs and Human Rights of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (PACE). Meeting of the Committee was attended by a representative of the Ukrainian parliament, Chairman of the Verkhovna Rada Committee on Justice, Sergey Kivalov.

¹⁶⁴ http://lb.ua/news/2012/02/27/138634_zaderzhannie_v_odesse_terroristi.html
<http://www.rbc.ua/rus/newslineshow/sbu-podtverdila-informatsiyu-o-predotvrashchenii-pokusheniya-27022012101200>, href=>http://lb.ua/news/2012/02/27/138634_zaderzhannie_v_odesse_terroristi.html
<http://crimea24.info/2012/02/17/11882/>;http://vizit.ks.ua/news/islamskie_boeviki_zaderzhannye_pod_genichesk_om_prinadlezhali_k_mezhdunarodnoj_terroristicheskoy_organizacii_takfir/2012-02-21-459.

¹⁶⁵ <http://www.r-u.org.ua/politika/6932-news.html>

The meeting began with the adoption of the report entitled "Prohibition of restrictions on freedom of movement as a punishment for political beliefs", - said Sergey Kivalov.

Speaking at a meeting of the Legal Committee of PACE, Sergey Kivalov stressed the necessity to explicitly point out the inadmissibility of "black lists", and not to go 'round and round ".¹⁶⁶

On March 17, Regional Council of Lviv approved the regulations on the award of Stepan Bandera (Степан Бандера). Prizing the award is planned on the eve of January 1st, the birthday of Stepan Bandera.

This year, however, as an exception, the award will be prized on June 30, the day of promulgation of the Act restoring the Ukrainian State at June 30, 1941 in Lviv.

Under the provision, the award will be prized in the sphere of state construction. It is planned to award public and political figures.¹⁶⁷

On March 22, the Verkhovna Rada decided to celebrate at the state level the 120th anniversary of the birth of the Patriarch of the Ukrainian Greek-Catholic Church, Joseph Slipiy (Юсиф Слипий) - the confessor of the 14th Waffen Grenadier Division of the SS "Galicia" (СС «Галичина»). This division was condemned by the Nuremberg Tribunal because of their war crimes.¹⁶⁸

On March 23, by the decision of the executive committee of the Dnipropetrovsk regional organization of the Party of Regions Victoria Shilova (Виктория Шилова) has been excluded from the party for the use of administrative pressure for personal purposes, inciting ethnic hatred and violation of party ethics.

Press-service of the party said that to prevent further xenophobic discourse, the Party of Regions invites all political parties, political activists in the Dnipropetrovsk region to sign an agreement on combating xenophobia and religious strife. All representatives of all parties, public and religious organizations are invited to sign a declaration.¹⁶⁹

¹⁶⁶ http://sug.kiev.ua/news.php?id_news=35796

¹⁶⁷ <http://uaport.net/news/ua/t/1203/17/2702951>

¹⁶⁸ http://vitrenko.ru/start.php?lang=1&article_id=14172

¹⁶⁹ <http://minprom.ua/news/91212.html>

JUDICIARY

On March 14, members of the Patriotic Club "Young Guard" («Молодая гвардия») from Lugansk won a court decision to dismantle a plaque to Dmitry Paliiv (Дмитрий Палиив) - one of the founders of the SS division "Galicia". The conflict began in the summer of 2011, when "Young Guards" came to the city on the tour. Strolling through the city, they stumbled on a plaque co-organizer of the division СС «Galicia».¹⁷⁰

THE ELECTIONS AND THE PARLIAMENTARY OPPOSITION

On March 11, at the Luhansk a block of national power had been created. At the initiative of representatives of the Luhansk region "Right Case" («Правое дело»), the All-Ukrainian Association "Trident" («Тризуб») named in honor of Bandera, the Ukrainian National Assembly - Ukrainian National Self-Defense (UNA-UNSO) (УНА-УНСО), and the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (CUN) (КУН) signed a memorandum on the establishment of such a block.

The aim of the block is to combine different movements into a single coherent political force for carrying out political activities in the Luhansk region.

On March 28, MP from the Party of Regions Mikhail Chechetov (Михаил Чечетов) suggested that Oleg Tyagnybok (Олег Тягнибок), leader of the radical right-wing party "Freedom" («Свобода»), has a chance to clear the 5 percent threshold for parliamentary elections in only one case - if he will fully mobilize nationalist voters in the three areas: Lviv, Ivano-Frankivsk and Ternopil.

And also, the deputy said, that if Tyagnybok will completely sweep out with an iron broom a block of Yulia Tymoshenko (BYT) (БЮТ), and the "Front zmin" (Front for Change *in Ukrainian*) (Фронт перемен) and will ensure that the electorate supported his ideas, then he can get into parliament.

"There is a chance for him in a fair and competitive struggle to jump 5% barrier and create a normal fraction", - summed up Chechetov.

"Nobody in government will with Tyagnibok using marked cards, but a deck of cards in his hands. If he will properly distribute this deck of cards and play true: aiming its thrust on BYT and Yatseniuk (Яценюк), then in majority, and by party list, he will successfully overcome the 5% threshold," - he added.

When asked how he could comment on the statement Tyahnybok that started against the uncontrolled power of her business a special operation called "Sputnik"

¹⁷⁰ «Комсомольская правда в Украине» <http://ua.glavred.info/archive/2012/03/14/102442-15.html>

(«Спутник»), the source said: "This is purely a campaign slogan put forward by Tyagnibok to create newsworthy. On the other hand – we always love the victim, at least sympathize with them. It is possible to draw to oneself the national electorate especially in the western region. I want to say frankly that, of course, is nonsense, and we will not do anything. There is no reason for such statements ".¹⁷¹

THE ACTIVITIES OF REGIONAL AUTHORITIES

On March 16, Lviv regional council approved the program of development of Ukrainian language and Ukrainian culture and historical consciousness of citizens of Ukraine in Lviv region for 2012 - 2014.

One of the points of this program is the prohibition to turn on Russian music and songs in Russian language in public transportation.

According to Lviv deputies, the program will assure distribution of functions and applications of the state language, the spread of Ukrainian culture in all its forms, and the formation of a wholly national information and cultural space.¹⁷²

STATEMENTS AND SAYINGS OF OFFICIALS

On March 10, Advisor to the President of Ukraine, Head of Main Department for Humanitarian and socio-political issues of the Presidential Administration of Ukraine, Anna Herman (Анна Герман) sees no threat of deukrainization in Ukraine, "except for the activities of a single official" (meaning the Minister of Education, Youth and Sports, Dmitry Tabachnik (Дмитрий Табачник)).

In an interview with Channel 5, she said: "I have said, that " Valuevs" do not live forever. And because of that I'm pretty calmly looking at this situation".¹⁷³

On March 16, MP Yuriy Boldyrev (Юрий Болдырев), told the newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda in Ukraine", that Ukraine - is an artificial state. I'm sure that residents of the western Ukraine impose their values on all Ukrainians, although they have no right to do it, said Regional Boldyrev. According to him, Galicia is raised on the values of collaborationism and fascism.

¹⁷¹ <http://hvylyya.org/news/exclusive/21675-v-pr-vdrug-zanjalis-predvybornoj-strategiej-tjagniboka.html>

¹⁷² <http://www.aif.ua/society/news/46096>

¹⁷³ korrespondent.net, 10.3.2012

Most of Ukraine - eastern, central, southern and northern – is brought up on different values.

Collaborationism is a crime for most of the for the big Ukrainian is a crime. And this is a foundation. From this it all starts. According to Boldyrev, the heirs lost the Second World War - Galician - should know their place.

"They are all recipients of the budget - parasites, and should not impose its values on others. Everyone should know the price of a pound of raisins " - cut Boldyrev.
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On March 9, Archbishop of Simferopol and Crimea of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Kiev Patriarchate Bishop Clement (КЛИМЕНТ) expressed outrage after reports on the refusal of Simferopol City Council to allocate land for the construction in Simferopol Cathedral of Christ the Savior.

One hundred well-known Ukrainians of Crimea - scientists, artists, soldiers, journalists, businessmen, heroic veterans and community activists - called on the President of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich to protect the Ukrainian population of the peninsula from religious discrimination.

In an appeal to the head of state, the authors argued that local authorities carry out anti-state policies of Simferopol in the religious sphere and provoke ethnic and religious conflicts in the region.

Representatives of the Ukrainian community in the Crimea called on President Yanukovich to take under personal control a solution of a problem of allocating of land on the peninsula for the construction of Ukrainian churches.¹⁷⁵

On March 18, the newspaper "Day" in the article, "Instead of ethnic statehood - a civic nation" described a concept of Levko Lukyanenko (Левко Лукьяненко), one of the heads of the nationalist movement in Ukraine.

His concept, as described by the newspaper, is completely unambiguous: "The ethnic factor - is the main, it is the essence, and the state structure and form of government - are derived from it". Autor also thinks that "ethnicity" – is a genetic factor.¹⁷⁶

On March 21, the People's Ruh of Ukraine (Народный Рух Украины) (Rukh - the central organization of the Ukrainian national democratic movement) stated that "anti-people government supported and controlled from the Kremlin's pro-

¹⁷⁴ <http://kp.ua/daily/160312/329643/>

¹⁷⁵ <http://www.radiosvoboda.org/content/article/24510699.html>

Russian forces is preparing a revolution in formally self-governing of the Ukrainian Orthodox Church of Moscow Patriarchate".

As reported by Gazeta.ua, the press service, of the NRU, they want to deprive the UOC-MP of independence in management - for that "revenge-seekers are using the disease of Metropolit Vladimir (митрополита Владимир), and move their synod, which aims to amend the charter of the UOC-MP".

"According to them [the changes], selection, appointment and transfer of bishops of OUC-MP occurs only with the blessing of Patriarch of Moscow.

Thus, the current status of the UOC-MP as a self-governing unit, is offset"- said the appeal.¹⁷⁶

On March 11, one of the leaders of the radical organization "Patriots of Ukraine" Oleg Odnorozhenko (Олег Однороженко) declared that the current state project "Ukraine" is a direct continuation of the occupational project "USSR", i.e. one that has openly anti-Ukrainian orientation."It is subject to the speedy demolition followed by new formation of Ukrainian state on the principles of natsiokratii".¹⁷⁷.

On March 9, a leader of the Women's Jewish Organization of Ukraine E.Groysman (Э.Гройсман) in her online publication of the "Jewish Kiev" has acted in support of the defenders of the former Prime Minister of Ukraine Yulia Tymoshenko (Юлия Тимошенко).

D.Skvortsov (Д.Скворцов) criticised this publication¹⁷⁸ in his article "Stockholm Syndrome of "Ukrainian "Jewish women"".

The author denounces Tymoshenko as a fan of Bandera and collaborators from the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (OUN) (ОУН).

It is worth remembering, that in 2004 by the order of Prime Minister Tymoshenko reserve "Babi Yar" was transferred to the Ukrainian Institute of National Remembrance, at that time headed by a well-known anti-Semite, admirer of Petliura and Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists-Ukrainian Insurgent Army (OUN-UPA) Igor Yukhnovsky (Игорь ЮХНОВСКИЙ). This stalled the development of the reserve for more than 2 years.

On March 12, the last president of the Ukrainian National Republic (UNR) in exile, head of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists Nicholas Plav'yuk

¹⁷⁶ <http://www.day.kiev.ua/224682>

¹⁷⁷ http://news.liga.net/news/politics/622713-patriot_ukrainy_v_ukraine_ustanovilsya_okkupatsionnyy_rezhim.htm

¹⁷⁸ http://gazeta.ua/articles/politics/_rosijski-shovinisti-gotuyut-cerkovnij-perevorot-v-upc-mp-narodnij-ruh/427788

(Николай Плавыюк) died at age 86. This was announced by the first deputy head of the OUN Bogdan Chervak (Богдан Червак).

According to him, the news of the death of Plav'yuk caught him in Kharkov, in the church of St. Demetrius, so the first reaction to this news was a general prayer of dozens of people who personally know the leader of the Nationalists.

"For the modern generation of Ukrainians Nicholas Plav'yuk became a living embodiment of several stages of the national liberation struggle of Ukrainian people for their national statehood.

First of all, his name will be associated UNR Ukrainian revolution era, in particular its Petlyura period when it was not only a word, but arms were ready to weight." - said OUN press-service, quoting Chervak.¹⁷⁹

MEDIA AND PROPAGANDA OF NEO-NAZISM

The reflection of the problems in monitoring the activities of civil society. MASS ACTIONS OF PROTEST

On March 1, under the whistle of protesters from the Ukrainian radical party "Freedom", the German Embassy hosted a lecture, "Stepan Bandera: the life of the revolutionary ultranationalist.

Members of "Freedom" had hidden trays of eggs under their clothing.

The fact is that in his research scientist Grzegorz Rossolinski-Liebe (Гжегож Россолинский-Либе) has come to the conclusion that Bandera was one of Europe's first "pure" Nazis.

That is how he treats the destruction of Polish settlers in Galicia by "people, like the Ukrainians of the UPA" in the first half of last century.

Such a resonant statement of the historian could not stay beyond the political context.

Therefore, at the building of the German Embassy in Kiev - the only place where Rossolinski-Liebe managed to read his lecture - passions were running high (Lecture was the organized by the fund of Heinrich Böll in Ukraine).

Grzegorz Rossolinski-Liebe himself said there were threats in his address, and the German Embassy had to provide him protection.¹⁸⁰

¹⁷⁹ <http://news.mail.ru/inworld/ukraine/society/8325551/>

On March 15, within weeks of the fight against racism, Anti-Fascist Committee of Ukraine held a picket in the street. Petlyura (formerly the Komintern street).

The picketers handed appeal to "reverse the decision to rename the Komintern street".¹⁸¹

On March 16, "Young regions" («Молодые регионы») (the youth wing of the Party of Regions) in Lviv, held a youth rally under the walls of the Lviv regional council "UN-Code from Racism" («РозКОДируйтеь от расизма!»).

The action was brought together over 500 young people, who have shown to the public and MPs theatrical performance about Lviv region and Lviv in particular, as a multicultural capital of the country, where a lot of people from different cities and countries lives and learns, and this region has no place for expressions of racism, chauvinism and xenophobia.

This action stems from the fact that a few weeks ago, was made a statement to the Gaitana (Гайтана), a singer who will represent Ukraine at Eurovision. Reproaches concerned the color of skin of an artist, who from an early age defended Ukrainian colors in international competitions and received awards. Many students from other cities and countries study in Lviv, and region.¹⁸²

On March 6. in different cities of Ukraine representatives of the Ukrainian political association "Freedom" and other nationalist forces and civil society organizations held a rally, "Get up! Show a red card to Yanukovych! ". A rally was dedicated to the second anniversary in office of President Yanukovych.

Evaluating the work of the current president and his team, young activists showed their red cards symbolizing the disqualification in football.

The action took place in particular in Cherkasy, Zhytomyr, Lugansk, Poltava, Kirovograd, Sumy, Crimea, Odessa, Kharkiv, Chernigov, Ivano-Frankovsk, Donetsk, and Odessa.¹⁸³

¹⁸⁰ 2000, 09.3.2012.

¹⁸¹ www.youtube.com/watch?v=13o56tC60Zs; pravda-info.ru; rutube.ru

¹⁸² ЗАО ИД «Комсомольская правда в Украине», «Газета.ua», 03.03.2012. <http://novyny.lviv.ua/pro-use/zavtra-deputativ-zaklykatymut-rozkoduvatysya-vid-rasyzmu.html>

On March 18, nationalists boycotted the performance of the St. Petersburg Theater of Operetta "Wedding in Malinovka" («Свадьба в Малиновке») The nationalists were also outraged that the announcements of the comedy was written in Russian.

Residents of Zhytomyr did not come to the theater, which hosted the tour. "It's propaganda, which is imposed on us through so-called " art "", - said the head of the regional organization of the party "Freedom" Sidor Kizin (Сидор КИЗИН) He also noted that the government does nothing to interfere with the premiere.

In contrast to the government, representatives of "Freedom" appealed to the Chairman of Zhytomyr Regional Council, the head of Zhytomyr Regional State Administration and the Mayor of Zhitomir. But the show still was not canceled.

A play "Wedding in Malinovka" was written in 1937, when there was mass terror against the Ukrainians. A plot of this play shows all Ukrainians as thieves and drunkards, units of local self-defense, which defended the Ukrainian lands from Moscow-Bolshevik hordes and aspired to independence, are called "gangs".

A desire of the Ukrainians to a peaceful and prosperous life is ridiculed in the crudest form. Obviously, this "play" during the Stalinist terror in Ukraine served as a kind of propaganda (агитка) "- said Kizin.¹⁸⁴

On March 20, the first laureate of Sholom Aleichem award became a poet Gregory Falkovich (Григорий Фалькович) for the collection of poems, "At the intersection of form and content." The work of this poet belongs to both the Ukrainian and Jewish cultural space. Critics describe him as a "Ukrainian-Jewish synthesis".

According to Ivan Dziuba (Иван Дзюба), poetry of Gregory Falkovich - " is a contribution to the enrichment of Ukrainian culture". Awarding of winner was held at the National Museum of Ukrainian literature. The award named in memory of Sholom Aleichem is prized once of every three years at the day of birth of Sholem Aleichem – **on March 2**.¹⁸⁵

On March 12, Ukraine media appealed to the citizens of Ukraine to show a civil attitude (гражданская позиция) and not to go to the cinema to watch Russian films. Ukrainians are urged to give up watching movies in Russian in cinemas. In particular, the NGO "Vidsich" (Resistance, «Отпор») made an appeal to the

¹⁸⁴ <http://www.aif.ua/culture/news/46084>

¹⁸⁵ www.tyahnybok.info, www.svoboda.org.ua № 139, 8 – 14.03.2012

Ukrainian Film lovers to express their attitude and refuse to watch film "Ghost Rider: the spirit of revenge".

According to activists, every Ukrainian who has national pride, "has to remind unscrupulous distributor and his Russian partners that we do not live in the Soviet Union anymore, but in an independent state".¹⁸⁶

HATE CRIMES

Acts of vandalism

On March 20, Crimean vandals kicked the Muslim graves. This immoral violation of the law, which can be equated to the vandalism took place in Simferopol in the village "Mirnoye" (Мирное), where unknown persons desecrated a Muslim cemetery. Unidentified vandals drove a car directly from the graves, destroying four graves and smashing a few tombstones. The fact of the desecration of graves was told by the press secretary of the Spiritual Administration of Muslims of Crimea Eider Adzhimambetov (Айдер Аджимамбетов). "It's awful, it is clear that the car spun and spun, as if they were having a race.

It is evident that some of the graves were kicked "- told Adzhimambetov who was shocked by what had occurred.

Now experts and members of law enforcement are working at the scene. Remember, this is not the first case of vandalism in the Crimea, is associated with Muslim burials.

Police officers are confident that there is an extremist criminal gang at work, that receives direct instructions on how to act. Previous vandalism was accompanied by the words "The Tatars – get out of Crimea " («Татары вон из Крыма»¹⁸⁷.

SUMMARY.

¹⁸⁶ <http://www.bagnet.org/news/politics/177132>

¹⁸⁷ <http://novostiua.net/proisshestviya/4729-krymskie-vandaly-pinali-nogami-mogily-musulman.html>
<http://www.bagnet.org/news/politics/177132>

The attitude of all branches of government to the problems of interethnic relations can be described as follows:

- Not to interfere with or contribute to various processes that contribute to tolerance education;
- Not to interfere with national-chauvinistic actions, if they do not cause significant disturbance of the public;
- To pretend that there is an improvement of legislation, but to preserve the status quo;
- To prevent the initiation of criminal cases under Art. 161 in respect of the manifestations of incitement of ethnic hatred, or contributing to these manifestations.

In fact, in respect to radical nationalism, Ukraine is the same way, that Russia was 10 years ago, when authorities tried to ignore the problem of rising nationalism.

The result was a sharp rise of xenophobia and hate crimes, after which anti-extremist legislation in Russia finally started to work.

It is also necessary to understand that the purpose of the ruling Party of Regions is to pull the maximum number of votes from the Bloc of Yulia Tymoshenko, including through using the growing popularity of the All-Ukrainian Political Association "Freedom."

President Viktor Yanukovich, apparently convinced that "Freedom" is less challenging opponent for him than BYT.

In this vein, it becomes clear why the ruling party is condoning many manifestations of nationalism and neo-Nazism in Ukraine, in particular, why the president still had not signed a decree to abolish the title Hero of Ukraine to Stepan Bandera and Roman Shukhevych (Роман Шухевич), known for their collaborationism with the German occupation regime during the war.

3. Moldova

INTRODUCTION

In March, most of the socio-political developments in Moldova had a "Romanian" motivation. Traditionally, the anniversary of the accession of Bessarabia to Romania makes it possible for the most extreme points of ultra-nationalism to boil over.

These periodic bursts confined to historical dates, contribute to a more adequate and objective assessment - how real is the neo-Nazi threat in Moldova.

In March of this year the Moldovan events show that the state apparatus regulated a mechanism in support of purposeful policy of gradual Romanization of all spheres of life.

Should the Government decide that the Unionist march must necessarily pass freely in the cities of Moldova according to plan, or that the red-blue historical Moldovan flags should be subject to anathema, government representatives at all levels immediately begin execution of the order.

Without a doubt, a number of events listed in the monitoring could have been avoided, or at least those guilty of inciting ethnic hatred in the spread of xenophobic attitudes in the rehabilitation of Nazi criminals would be punished.

All this would occur in the case of strict implementation of the legislation of the Republic of Moldova, for example, a law on combating extremist activities, the Law on the Concept of National Policy, etc.

And even more so, it would be possible to root out much of what took place in March, if Moldovan parliament had finally adopted a law on the inadmissibility of actions for the rehabilitation of Nazi glorification of Nazi criminals and their accomplices.

However, this law was never enacted.

And with that strange for any democratic government of the 21st century formulation that anti-Nazi legislation runs contrary to the country's Declaration of Independence.

LEGISLATION

The beginning of March in Moldova was marked by the adoption by a parliamentary majority in the first reading of the bill, which regulates the language policy in the preparation of the outdoor advertising.¹⁸⁸

¹⁸⁸ [Парламент принял в первом чтении законопроект, регламентирующий лингвистические приоритеты в наружной рекламе](http://newsmoldova.ru/newsline/20120301/191046024.html) <http://newsmoldova.ru/newsline/20120301/191046024.html>

According to the adopted laws, presentation, production or transfer of the outer (visual) advertising only in foreign languages will be punished by a fine of up to 10 thousand lei.

The author of this initiative, a deputy from the Liberal Party Valeriu Munteanu (Valeriu Munteanu) (Валериу Мунтяну) said: "The law provides that the texts of posters, ads, booths and other visual information should be written in the official language and, if the customer desired, be translated into another language.

Our towns and villages are full of thousands of billboards, advertisements, notices, posters, names of firms, shops, bars, cafes, restaurants, price tags, labels, menus, written only in Russian, which is a violation of the right to information of the majority of indigenous peoples'.¹⁸⁹

In presenting his legislative initiative to the Parliament, V.Muntyanu cited the example of his own experience of acquaintance with the restaurant menu: "I saw hundreds of menus written entirely in Russian. This violated my rights as a Romanian-speaking citizen".¹⁹⁰

All three of the ruling parties in the Parliament - the Liberal Democratic, Democratic and Liberal voted for this bill.

Another scandal news, connected with the negative attitude of higher powers of Moldova to the Russian language, the President raised the RM NicholaeTimofti (Nicolae Timofti) (Николае Тимофти).

As it became known to journalists, when he was occupying the post of Chairman of the Supreme Council of Magistracy, NicholaeTimofti was offended by the fact that the judges spoke Russian. Such a remark he made to the judge of the Belcy (Bălți) Valentina Timoshenko (Valentina Timoșenco) (Валентина Тимошенко).

Proving that she acted within the law, the judge asked for Council of the Magistracy for reinstatement, but asked in Russian, which caused outrage of Nicholae Timofti who suggested sending her to the qualifying board for re-certification. [3]

In her defense, the judge Valentina Timoshenko said that she understands the state language, but often tries her cases in Russian as it is the language prevalent in Belcy, but fills out the documentation in the official language.

¹⁸⁹ [Примэрия проверит рекламу http://pan.md/news/Primeriya-proverit-reklamu/18882](http://pan.md/news/Primeriya-proverit-reklamu/18882)

¹⁹⁰ Тимофти возмущён, что судьи говорят на русском

<http://gzt.md/article/%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%89%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%BE/8752/>

On March 1, RM Justice Minister Oleg Efrim (Oleg Efrim), nominated to his post under quota of ruling Liberal Democratic Party asked the Constitutional Court to recognize calls for unification with Romania to be legitimate.

We are talking about changing the charter of the unionist National Liberal Party.

The Minister argues that, based on the jurisprudence of the European Court, the simple statement of a political party in favor of the restriction or loss of state sovereignty by joining a state's union or joining the territory of the Republic of Moldova to another state does not fall into Article 41.4 of the Constitution, if these ideas are expected to be realized through peaceful means.¹⁹¹

Recall that an article 41, paragraph 4 of the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova states that "parties and other socio-political organizations whose aims or activities are directed against political pluralism, rule of law, sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of the Republic of Moldova are unconstitutional".

The seriousness of the intentions of some political leaders from both sides of the Prut River to merge Moldova and Romania in the foreseeable future, are evident by the following fact.

By the 94th anniversary of the declaration of unification of Bessarabia with the Kingdom of Romania, the Commission on Romania's foreign policy of the Romania's Senate intends to consider the accession of the Republic of Moldova to the European Union through the prism of the accession of Bessarabia to the Kingdom of Romania in 1918.

This is stated in the commission of a special resolution of the upper chamber of the Romanian Parliament to mark the 94th anniversary of the association, which states that such a manifestation reflects the privileged relations between the countries, as well as directly coming from a secret declaration about strategic partnership of Basescu (Băseșcu) (Бэсееску), (Romanian President) and Ghimpu (Гимпу), (The Acting President of RM at the time) (Băseșcu-Ghimpu).¹⁹²

¹⁹¹ Министр юстиции Олег Ефрим просит Конституционный суд признать законными призывы к объединению с Румынией мирными методам

<http://www.moldnews.md/rus/news/45642><http://www.moldnews.md/rus/news/45642>

¹⁹² Комиссия по внешней политике Сената Румынии намерена рассматривать присоединение Молдовы к ЕС через призму присоединения Бессарабии к Румынии в 1918 году <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46415>

Also, **on March 27**, 2012 in Bucharest (București) at the Palace of the Parliament of Romania there was a round table discussion on "The union of two Romanian states, a European decision for the liquidation of aftermath of Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact and stabilization of the border NATO and EU".

The debate was attended by organizations such as the European Centre for the ethnic policies of the Academy of Romania (Centrul European pentru Studii Etnice al Academiei Române), National Trust for Romanians Abroad (Fundăția Națională pentru Români de Pretutindeni) in partnership with Romanian-American Councils (Consiliul Româno-American), and also the Civic Platform "Acțiunea 2012 ([гражданская платформа „Acțiunea 2012”](#))".¹⁹³

EDUCATION

In March, the issue of school around the subject of the history once again came to the fore.

In the Moldovan media reported that since the academic year 2012-2013 Moldovan students will learn discipline called "The history of Romanian and the world history" instead of the previous "History".¹⁹⁴

This information was confirmed by the Minister of Education M.Shlyahitskim (M. Șleahitiçi) (М.ШЛЯХТИЦКИЙ), who was promoted by the quota of the Liberal Democratic Party. The minister said that the motive for renaming a discipline is the desire for the name of discipline to correspond with its internal structure.

The structure of the discipline will remain the same: the history of the Romanians, the world history and the local history, but the percentage of educational material will change.

According to the order of Ministry of Education, if before the world's history was 50% of the total amount of textbook information, and the history of Romanians - 45%, now the history of Romanians will be 55%, the world history will be 45%, and 5% will left for the local history.

¹⁹³ В Парламенте Румынии пройдет дискуссия об объединении двух румынских государств
<http://www.infoprut.ro/2012/parlamentul-romaniei-va-gazdui-o-dezbatare-legata-de-reunirea-celor-doua-state-romanesti.html>

¹⁹⁴ Дисциплина «История» будет переименована в «историю румын и всемирную историю»
<http://unimedia.md/?mod=news&id=45587>

Just according to this basis, by the words of the Ministry, it was decided that the first part of the name of discipline would read "The history of Romanians".

The initiative to rename the subject, as well as the content of history textbooks, has caused a backlash from civil society.

So, **on March 19**, it became known that a complaint was filed to the Prosecutor General's Office against a number of authors of textbooks of the "the history of Romanians", demanding a criminal investigation.

The subject of the complaint - inciting ethnic hatred, humiliation of national honor and dignity.

Among the lawsuit filed two citizens of Moldova, Igor Koshelev (Koşelev Igor) (Кошелев Игорь) and Dmitry Shevchenko (Dmitri Şevcenco) (ШЕВЧЕНКО Дмитрий).

As their lawyer Aronov Roman (Аронов Роман) stated during the press conference, there was not any criminal case in Moldova at the past under this article.

According to him, the authors, of which the complaint to the Prosecutor General of the RM was filed, are spreading the information that either false or taken out-of-the historical context, explain the social and economic ills of Bessarabia and RM by activities of a particular nationality, and operate exclusively with negative material concerning persons belonging to national minorities, attributing them with immoral qualities, depict them as a colonizers, thus inciting national animosity or hatred, causing resentment and negative attitude to the representatives of national minorities.¹⁹⁵

Also, on **March 19**, the media reported that students of Metropolitan Jewish school are recommended, to have good scores on the examination, to write positively about the time of the Romanian occupation, and to denigrate the Soviet period.¹⁹⁶

This was what, on condition of anonymity, said parents of ninth-grade students of this school. According to the perturbed parents, the school is preparing for final

¹⁹⁵ Молдавских историков будут судить за разжигание межнациональной розни
<http://bessnews.ru/obsh/moldova/3967-rozn.html>

¹⁹⁶ Ученикам столичной еврейской школы рекомендуют для сдачи экзаменов по истории положительно писать о времени румынской оккупации, а также очернять советский период
<http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46105>

examinations in history, in this connection, the teacher handed out cards with questions and asked to prepare by writing essays on given topics.

"Students have to write ten essays on the history of the Romanians on the given topic, from 18 to 40 years of XX century.

There were questions about the Romanian culture of this period, as well as European history, but these tickets were only one or two, and everything else was on the topic of lawlessness that was going on here on the part of Soviet troops "- said parents of students in the capital's Jewish school.

They also noted that the teacher clearly recommended what should be written to pass the exam. "It was stated with open words."

The questions were mostly about a positive effects of entry of Bessarabia to Romania from 1918 to 1940, how that caused a sharp increase in business, education and culture and that all the misfortunes were the fault of Soviet Communist leaders" - they added. However, parents of students said they regarded this situation with a lot of pain.

"For us it was a shock, we did not like it at all, but we understand that this is not an initiative of the school principal or teachers." They are forced to implement the recommendations to keep this school in the form it is today at least for a little while", - the parents said, adding that "these standards are given to teachers as guidelines when all the teachers are gathered at the meeting".

CIVIL SOCIETY

In March, the focus of attention of Moldovan public was the northern city of Soroki (Soroca). A banner, reminding residents of the anniversary of its liberation from German-Romanian occupation, was removed by police.

On **March 18**, City Hall of Soroki posted the congratulatory banner on the central square," – wrote a Mayor of the city Elena Bondarenko (Elena Bodnarenco) (Елена Бондаренко), a member of the Communist Party, in the social network Facebook.¹⁹⁷

¹⁹⁷ Баннер, напоминающий жителям Сорок о годовщине освобождения города от немецко-румынских оккупантов, убрали полицейские.
http://www.facebook.com/profile.php?id=1198905628&ref=tn_tnmn#!/profile.php?id=100000234385810

According to her words, "fifteen policemen were driven to the central square of Soroki, lead by the district and the city commissioners, a fire truck (we really thought that they were going to use hoses to disperse people who came to lay flowers at the mass grave and monument to fallen soldiers), and removed this banner. The criminal case was promised to me, the banner was taken as evidence. Everything was done in front of elderly, veterans of Great Patriotic War, and children ".¹⁹⁸

And just after few days the police in the same city Soroki qualified an anti-fascist exhibition as propaganda of fascism.

On **March 30**, in Soroki, there was an opening of an exhibition "The Unknown Holocaust", dedicated to the Holocaust of the Roma (Gypsies) during the Second World War, and organized by the Swedish government.

The opening was attended by the ambassadors of Sweden and Romania in Kishinev and the UN representative in the Republic of Moldova.

As Mayor Elena Bondarenko reported on her page on Facebook, "students of Russian Lyceum, including Roma children, came to see exhibition along with the school psychologist, in the hands of the Roma children were anti-fascist posters, crossed out swastika, the words " Fascism will not will take pass". Bondarenko said further that when they returned to the Lyceum, "a psychologist and director of the Lyceum were questioned by police" in connection with the participation of students in a rally to promote fascism ".¹⁹⁹

Also, E.Bondarenko wrote in Facebook: "On **March 1st**, Advisors from Alliance for European Integration at the district council renamed the Day of Victory over fascism in the Day of Remembrance of World War II, as usuall spitting on the law".

Against such a backdrop, on **March 22**, there was a statement made by one of the activists of the Socialist PM, Sergey Sichkorez (Serghei Sicicorez) (Сергей Сичкорец). In the course of debates club of the newspaper "Komsomolskaya Pravda" he called the communist ideology a "viral infection".

"I think that a crust has formed, the wound has healed, but inside the purulent processes, are continuing. Viral infection in the form of Communist ideology has gone nowhere, it just stalled for 2-3 months. On the other hand, there is another

¹⁹⁸ eNews: Баннер, напоминающий жителям города о годовщине освобождения Сорок от немецко-румынских оккупантов, убрали полицейские <http://enews.md/news/view/18937/>

¹⁹⁹ eNews: Полицейские города Сороки квалифицировали антифашистскую выставку как пропаганду фашизма <http://www.enews.md/news/view/19254/>

infection - Romanization. On **March 25**, a marsh is expected, and there will once again be a clash. I think the patient has not recovered yet, the wound is just covered with a crust" - he said.

Recall that the definition of Communism and Bolshevism as "infection" was used by propaganda minister of the Third Reich Joseph Goebbels, in an article in the newspaper «Das Reich» on July 20, 1941, justifying the German invasion of the Soviet Union. Then the Nazi criminal dubbed Bolshevism as "the worst infection," which "people can catch" and which must be fought.²⁰⁰

Another topic for the March attacks by Moldovan nationalists became the historical flag of the Moldavian principality.

On **March 29**, After the Balti Municipal Council decided to declare bicolor official, used along with other state symbols, the deputy of the Liberal Party Valeriu Saharneau (Valeriu Saharneau) (Валериу Сахарняну) sent a request to the Prosecutor General's Office, where he asked to check whether the of local councils decision on planting the historic banner is a violation of Article 12 of the Constitution, providing for compliance with state symbols.

According to him, "an attempt to undermine the state and the desecration of national flag had been made".²⁰¹

After this deputy's request, the General Prosecutor's Office gave instructions to all regional offices, located in communities where there are attempts to formalize the historic banner to launch an investigation. [14]

Thus, in the same day, **March 29**, at a meeting of the Municipal Council of Balti (Bălți) people's elected by the Liberal Democratic Party Vlad Gitsu (Vlad Ghițu) (Влад Гицу) stated that in case of a decision conferring official status of the historic red-blue flag of Moldova. each of the Communists, who voted for it, will have a personal responsibility for it.²⁰²

According to the author of an alternative project of the national flag of Denis Topal (Денис Топал), red and blue flag, which caused so much controversy and was rejected by the National Commission of Heraldry, in fact symbolizes the historical

²⁰⁰ <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46208>

²⁰¹ Депутаты от правящего альянса потребовали от Генпрокуратуры проверить законность решений местных советов о водружении исторического красно-синего стяга <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46471>

²⁰² Генпрокуратура дала задание всем региональным подразделениям начать расследование по фактам вывешивания исторического красно-синего флага Молдовы <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46458>

traditions and the continuity of the Moldovan state, so it may well become the symbol of an independent Moldova.²⁰³

According to D. Topal, this flag is symbolically unite the two major milestones in the history of Moldovan statehood - a medieval Moldavia (red) and the Moldavian Democratic Republic (blue).

In order to make it clear the relationship that medieval and modern history, and opposition to the central government to address a number of local authorities about the hanging of the historical red-blue flag along with the current state has to the subject of social foundations of the revival of neo-Nazi sentiment in Moldova , we cite words of Romanian journalist George Damian (Георг Дамиан) in an article, dated **March 20**, "The Struggle for a school history," published in the newspaper "Timpul", officially sponsored by the Romanian Government.²⁰⁴

For this author the truth is the fact that "the Moldovan identity - is artificial, created by outside pressure. Therefore, its history is a history of the Romanians and its language - Romanian". Further, he states that "the medieval period is represented by false historians as the eternal conflict between the Moldavians and Wallachians.

War between the States, formed by the same nation, were common enough in the Middle Ages, but the ideologes of the division of the Romanian people want to create the idea of constant conflict between two separate nations. Moments of cooperation are either silenced, or presented as acts of treason".

Furthermore, the Romanian journalist shares his argument that "the method of presentation of occurrences in 1812 (note - according to the Bucharest Peace Treaty between the Russian and Ottoman empires, Bessarabia became part of the Russian Empire), start all other lines debate on the history of the Romanians in Kishinev.

If 1812 is seen as the the "liberation", the Romanians will automatically become a "fascist occupiers", if we are talking about the same occupation in 1812, the Romanians become the liberators"

²⁰³ [Авторы красно-синего государственного флага руководствовались историей и традициями молдавской геральдики http://grenada.md/post/topal_o_flage](http://grenada.md/post/topal_o_flage)

²⁰⁴ Борьба за школьную историю. <http://www.timpul.md/articol/batalia-pentru-istoria-din-scoli-32383.html>

RALLIES OF FAR-RIGHT POLITICAL ORGANIZATIONS ADVOCATING THE UNIFICATION OF MOLDOVA WITH ROMANIA.

Burst of activity and the ultra-nationalist forces in the Republic of Moldova is connected primarily with the remarkable anniversary for them.

This is the 94 anniversary of the accession of the Moldavian Democratic Republic to the Kingdom of Romania, on March 27, 1918. Celebrating the anniversary of the accession of Moldova to Romania took place over two days - in Kishinev, Belci and Ungheni. Among the organizers of these actions are the ultra-right organization of the Romanian Noua Dreapta (New Right) (НОВЫЕ ПРАВЫЕ) and Moldovan wing - the National Christian movement, as well as a NGO Actiunea 2012.

Local authorities at Belci made several attempts to prevent the march of ultra-right organizations in the city. Thus, even on **February 17**, Vice Mayor of Balti Alexander Usati (Alexanr Usafîi) sent a letter to the organizers of the campaign, indicating that "the march could not be organized because Actiunea2012 not listed in the register of registered NGOs".²⁰⁵

However, since the law on assemblies in Moldova provides for a notification nature of the activities, then the wording of Belci City Hall came upon a new application for a march that was filed by the association of the same organizers.

Then, the leadership of Mayor decided to apply to the court to ban the march.

When applying to the court, the Belci municipality was guided by the 8th article of the Law on Assembly, under which prohibits assembly, among whose goals appear appear calls for national, racial, ethnic or religious hatred, discrimination or incitement to public violence and undermining the territorial integrity of state.²⁰⁶

However, the court dismissed the suit, allowing the far-right nationalist organizations to hold their march. This decision was taken despite the fact that the organizers made no secret of its support for the idea of unification of Moldova with neighboring Romania, which automatically means a loss of constitutionally enshrined national sovereignty.

²⁰⁵ Примария Бельц против шествия унионистов. <http://esp.md/2012/02/21/primariya-protiv-shestviya-unionistov/>

²⁰⁶ Закон РМ о собраниях от 2008 г. http://www.base.spinform.ru/show_doc.fwx?Rgn=22701

On **March 3**, at Belci was a unionist's march allowed by the court. It was attended by about a hundred young people. Most of them were coming from the capital Chisinau, fans of football club "Dacia".²⁰⁷

During the rally participants carried flags and banners Romanian legionary movement. None of the flag of Moldova was observed.

Young people chanted slogans of "Moldova is Romania" is "Long live the Great Romania".

During the march, leaders of the organizers, including the head of the officially registered in November 2009 the National Christian movement Sergei Lascu (Sergiu Laşcu) (Сергей Лашку), carried a large banner of the Romanian organization "New Right" («Новые правые») with the inscription "For the union of Bessarabia with Romania" and a map of Greater Romania, which includes Moldova and part of modern Ukraine.²⁰⁸

At the same time on the central square of the Balti (Belcy) there was a rally supporters of the Communist Party, held in protest against the joint meeting of the Government of Moldova and Romania which took place at this day, **March 3**, in the Romanian city of Iasi (Iaşi).

Member of Parliament from the Communist Party of Moldova (CPRM), Vladimir Vityuk (Vladimir Vitiuc) (Владимир Витюк) said at the rally that a joint meeting of the governments of the two states is "unprecedented in the history of international relations" and is "the movement toward Moldova losing its independence"

He said that everyone who came to the rally "has to do everything to stop these processes, to ensure that the current authorities were engaged in the management or the affairs of the country where it is warmer, in the country which they hold more dear". "And wherever they want to move, let them move themselves, but not through the loss of our state," - said V. Vityuk

In addition, the deacon Andrew, who came to the rally, as he said "with the blessing of Hierarch Markel, Bishop of Balti and Falesti". как в марте 1918 года «Молдова подверглась нападению румынской армии». He said that the March 3 "is a Day of Mourning for all the patriotic forces of our independent state, including the Orthodox Church in Moldova" -, since the March 1918 "Moldova was attacked by the Romanian army". "In the days of Romanian occupation,

²⁰⁷ [Марш унионистов в Бельцах. http://pan.md/news/Marsh-unionistov-v-Belitsah/19088](http://pan.md/news/Marsh-unionistov-v-Belitsah/19088)

²⁰⁸ В Бельцах союз Бессарабии с Румынией 1918-го года был отмечен протестами http://ru.publika.md/link_461431.html

Moldovan people tasted full of bullying and humiliation by the invaders, Romanianized our people who sticks and bullets - said Deacon Andrei.

- And now the story is repeated again. Is it possible that people whom nation had entrusted power, are ready to let our, as history has shown, ferocious enemy into our territory?"

After the meeting, participants saw an organised group (colon) of unionists who marched toward the central square. Defenders of the Moldovan statehood stood in ranks through the square, blocking the road of Romanian unionists. At this time, police officers stood in two rows between the groups, preventing them from meeting. Thus, the march of unionists had been stopped. Its members were forced to shout slogans from behind a police cordon. After some time, and without passing through the central square, ultra-right had turned back.

Свой комментарий по итогам событий 3 марта дал мэр города Бельцы Василий Панчук (Vasilii Panciuc).

Mayor of Belci Basil Panchuk (Vasilii Panciuc) (Василий Панчук) commented on events of **March 3**.

He said in an interview with "Gazeta" that "what happened on a Saturday, of course, is a very big concern in terms of courts that have not responded to our appeal to ban the planned march of unionists. And anyway, if we talk about this event, it is unlikely that we will find out where else in the world, in which the state, resolved to march calling for the elimination of the State and the approval of its nonexistence.

Therefore, when we tried through the courts to ban the march of this, our motivation was associated exactly with this".

At the same time the mayor of the second largest city in Moldova said that they "intend to submit materials to law enforcement agencies and the courts to ban the activities of any unionist organizations in the city of Belci". ²⁰⁹

In Kishinev, there has also been an attempt at the political level to prevent a radical unionist march.

So, **on March 20**, the Communist faction in the Kishinev Municipal Council issued a statement.

The capital advisors-communists decided regarded event scheduled for **March 25** "as another dirty provocation of unionist-descendants aimed at destabilizing the political situation in the country, a criminal step-by-step dismantling of the Moldovan statehood". The Communists demanded the convocation of an

²⁰⁹ В Бельцах запретят любую деятельность организаций, призывающих к объединению с Румынией
<http://gzt.md/article/%D0%BF%D0%BE%D0%BB%D0%B8%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BA%D0%B0/8686/>

extraordinary meeting of the Kishinev Municipal Council to include in the agenda a single issue: the abolition of the authorization to carry out this march.

According to regulations of the Municipal Council of Chisinau, the extraordinary council meeting may be convened by the mayor or at least one third of the councilors.²¹⁰

As the mayor of Kishinev, the Liberal Dorin Chirtoaca (Dorin Chirtoacă) (Дорин Киртоакэ) did not respond to a request of MCP, the MCP advisers themselves have initiated the convening of an extraordinary meeting on the morning of March 25.

On March 25, in the hall of Kishinev City Hall held a briefing of the Communist fraction.²¹¹

At the briefing, it was noted that, apart from the Communist faction, who came to the meeting in full, councilors from parties of the ruling alliance, as well as the Socialist Party did not come to this meeting.

If the councilors of the Socialist Party does not refuse to participate in an urgent meeting of the Municipal Council on the right-wing extremists march, it would be a decision of an urgent appeal to the Court for cancellation of the march, as was done by local authorities in Belci.

So, **on March 25**, there were clashes in the city center²¹² on the background of authorities which did not consciously resisted.

Several hundreds of statesmen and representatives of various political parties and public organizations blocked the path of a column of legionnaires blocking the square of the Grand National Assembly. Fight has begun.

However, the police pushed antiunionists, and marchers continued to move along the main street.²¹³ The slogans of the March and paraphernalia were virtually identical to those in Belci.

At the same time, the mayor of Kishinev Dorin Chirtoaca, vice chairman of the Liberal Party, congratulated his colleagues from the City Hall on the Day of the Unity.

He noted that this is a very important red-letter day for him, "I hope that fates of us and Romanians, the fate will be reunited. We must go forward in this direction. *And no patriot would not in our way*," - said Chirtoaca.²¹⁴

²¹⁰ УНИОНИЗМ НЕ ПРОЙДЕТ! Заявление фракции ПКРМ в муниципальном Совете Кишинева <http://www.pcrm.md/main/index.php?action=news&id=7326>

²¹¹ Регламент муниципального совета Кишинева <http://www.chisinau.md/pageview.php?l=ro&idc=413>

²¹² [Благодаря примару Киртоакэ, советникам альянса и партии Додона в Кишиневе пройдет марш румынских унионистов \(ВИДЕО\)](http://grenada.md/post/aliens_proignoroval_trebovania_pkrm_otmeniti_marsh_nazikov_dodon_podderjal_unionist)

http://grenada.md/post/aliens_proignoroval_trebovania_pkrm_otmeniti_marsh_nazikov_dodon_podderjal_unionist

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²¹³ Столкновения в ходе "Марша объединения". http://ru.publika.md/link_461971.html

On March 27, the young wing of the Liberal Party held a series of events in honor of the anniversary of the unification of the Moldavian Democratic Republic and the Romanian Principality.²¹⁵ On this day, among other actions, the young liberals distributed tricolor Romanian tricolor ribbons.

And later, liberal young people held a press conference at the Academy of Arts, where in 1918 act of union of Bessarabia with Romania had been signed.^{216 217 218}

GLORIFICATION OF NAZI COLLABORATORS

It was publicized that the participants of the march of unionists, held March 25 in Kishinev, did not hesitate to openly express their xenophobic and anti-Semitic views.

During an interview to "Grenada" portal, the participants talked openly about the need to eliminate the Moldavian state, the fact that Moldova is Romanian province, and Russian-speaking population of the country should be eliminated.

Also, the participants really believe that there are the national heroes: the Romanian dictator during the Second World War, Marshal Ion Antonescu (Antonescu) and Corneliu Zelya Codreanu (Corneliu Codreanu), the spiritual leader of the Romanian foreign players, as well as the creator of the nationalist organization "Legion of the Archangel Michael» (*Legiunea Arhanghelul Mihail*), also known as the Iron Guard (*Garda de Fier*). According to the participants of the march, a policy that was carried out concerning the physical extermination of the Jews, Roma and Slavs - is quiet justified.²¹⁹

Also, the day before the march of unionists, on the social networking site Facebook the following picture was presented: In the City Hall of Ungheni (Ungheni) (УНГЕНЬ) the flags of Romania and the Romanian legionnaires' organizations were displayed.

Thus, the City Hall conference room Ungheni was given for the rally of organization Noua Dreapta («New Right"), that is banned in Moldova, and its Moldovan wing - the National Christian movement (Национал-Христианское движение). Besides the symbols of the movement in the city hall a picture was

²¹⁴ Государственники против унионистов. <http://enews.md/articles/view/2274/>

²¹⁵ Киртоакэ: Ни один "патриот" не станет на пути объединения с Румынией <http://www.basarabia91.net/2012/03/primarul-chisinaului-dorin-chirtoaca.html>

²¹⁶ Программа акций молодежной организации Либеральной партии по случаю годовщины объединения <http://www.pl.md/libview.php?l=ro&idc=75&id=3357>

²¹⁷ пресс-конференция Либеральной молодежи <http://www.pl.md/libview.php?l=ro&idc=75&id=3361>

²¹⁸ Либеральная молодежь, 27 марта 2012

http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=player_embedded&v=7aAb1N_RZnw

²¹⁹ Либеральная молодежь, 27 марта 2012 Либеральная молодежь, 27 марта 2012 http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZkVPlzH3Tuc&feature=player_embedded

hung with flag and a portrait of Corneliu Zelya Codreanu (Корнелиу Зеля-Кодряну), the leader of the Romanian legionnaires.²²⁰

According to the newspaper "Pulse", glorification of Nazi criminals takes place in rather unexpected places.

So, after winning the local elections the mayor of the village of Visoka (Visoca) District Magpies became protege of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party. In this village there is a boarding school for children with various mental and physical disabilities. So, immediately after the inauguration of the new mayor, in the lobby of the orphanage on the stand alongside the famous Moldovan leaders appeared a saying the of Nazi criminals, the Romanian Marshal Ion Antonescu, "Who does not look to the past, will not see the future".²²¹

VANDALISM

In Moldova, the fight with the monuments continues. After numerous cases of destruction and vandalism against monuments to the fighters against fascism, the vandals took up the monuments of V. Lenin. В ночь с 26 на 27 марта в Дондюшанах неизвестные раскололи стоящий в центре города памятник Ленину. On the night of **26 to 27 March** in Dondyushani (Дондюшаны) unknown split the the monument to Lenin that stands in a center of the city.²²²

ANTI-FASCHIST ACTIONS

On March 9-10, Kishinev hosted the International Conference of the Party of European Left, "Fascist Threat in contemporary Europe" was a theme of this Conference. It held in Kishinev and has endeavored to discuss the emergence of the fascist threat in contemporary Europe and spread of neo-fascist ideas in the countries of European Union.²²³

Among the participants were representatives from political parties and members of the party observers in the PEL (Party of the European Left), representatives of political, social organizations and academic circles in Moldova, Russia, Estonia, Lithuania, Hungary, the Czech Republic and Belarus.

²²⁰ [Участники марша унионистов: "Антонеску герой!", "Русских ликвидируем в Молдове", "Правильно, что Антонеску убивал евреев!" \(ВИДЕО\) http://grenada.md/post/naziki_suki_v_sled_raz_ne_proidete](http://grenada.md/post/naziki_suki_v_sled_raz_ne_proidete)

²²¹ В примэрии Унген были вывешены флаги Румынии, а также румынских легионерских организаций http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46461?fb_comment_id=fbc_10150698569132719_22204267_10150698771277719#fd7b018dbf8266

²²² Путём кондуктэтора

http://puls.md/number/9%28405%29/%D0%BF%D1%83%D1%82%D1%91%D0%BC_%D0%BA%D0%BE%D0%BD%D0%B4%D1%83%D0%BA%D1%8D%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B0/

²²³ В Дондюшанах неизвестные обезглавили памятник Ленину <http://enews.md/news/view/19159/>

На конференции выступил третий президент РМ, председатель Партии коммунистов Владимир Воронин (Vladimir Voronin). The third president of the RM, the Chairman of the Party of Communists Vladimir Voronin (Vladimir Voronin) addressed the Conference.²²⁴

As the leader of the Communist Party pointed out, a combination of ideology of the times of Antonescu, like-cave anti-communism, collapse of the democratic process and encouragement of it all from EU in the form of loans and grants, is a set of conditions for the formation of neo-fascist government in Moldova.

As noted by Voronin, the facts of the revival of Nazism in Europe are too many to count.

"But all of them are - just the top of the iceberg of a very different phenomenon - Europe is relinquishing not only its anti-fascist, but also its democratic identity", - said Voronin, noting that "if this statement appears more than questionable in relation to the western part of the EU, then if we talk about politics of Europe in relation to its neighbors, it is - unconditional axiom".

"Skeptics have to see before their eyes not known ominous picture of a mature fascism, but namely, all that preceded it - in Italy, and Germany, and Romania, when future war criminals seemed only street clowns," ones own sons of a bitch" corrupt and greedy.

Today it is perfectly clear that all of this would not happen in the Republic of Moldova if the high European authorities reacted to the current Moldovan government with the same rigor and integrity with which they treated the eight-year rule of the Communist Party ", - said Vladimir Voronin. At the conference of the Party of European Left Communist MP leader of "Moldova without Nazism" Supac Inna (Inna Şupac) (Инна Шупак) noted that the ruling alliance "for European Integration" described the anti-Nazi bill as contrary to the Declaration of Independence of the Republic of Moldova.

In addition, I. Supac emphasized that the current Moldovan government not only turned a blind eye to the display of revanchism and revisionism, but also began a policy of rehabilitation of war criminals through a system of teaching history in schools, rewriting it as it wants.

²²⁴ Фашистская угроза — не миф <http://nm.md/daily/article/2012/03/13/0301.html>

As an example she cited two passages from textbooks on the history of Romanians.

In a textbook for grade 9 Antonescu regime described as "a military, totalitarian, but at the same time, moderate and tolerant with respect to the opposition". And, according to the textbook for graduating grade 12, "Antonescu regime's repressive apparatus functioned at a very moderate level - in comparison with the Nazi and Soviet regimes". ²²⁵

Participating in this international conference, the leader of the Socialist Front of Lithuania Algirdas Paleckis (Algirdas Paleckis) (Альгирдас Палецкис) said in an interview to portal Moldnews, that "falsification of history leads to inter-ethnic fighting, xenophobia and racism". ²²⁶ In its opinion today Moldova repeated errors of Lithuania in the question of awareness of their own history in order to use this situation in the political struggle. "Of course, in every country, [the consequences of falsification of history are expressed] differently.

Speaking about Lithuania, the consequences could be as follows - the younger generation will not be oriented either in the past, neither the present nor the future.

For example, many Lithuanian students do not know who won World War II, who paid the highest price, whose side Lithuania was on, and to whom should we express gratitude for the fact that we live in this world. And our 20-year-old boys are already confused - they say that the war was won by America and mainly that the Eastern Front was almost non-existent. And I think this is a very big threat.

There is a wise saying that anyone who does not know the story, is doomed to repeat it." - he said.

Algirdas Paleckis added that "in Moldova, I know the situation less, but from what I see and analyze – you have similar trends. And it is very dangerous when history is made a maid of politics.

It must be factual. Нельзя из этого делать инструмент идеологической и политической борьбы. You can not make it as a tool of ideological and political struggle. Unfortunately, in Lithuania and Moldova, I see the same trends".

At the conference, a representative of the Estonian United Left Andrei Zarenkov (Andrei Zarenkov) (Андрей ЗАРЕНКОВ) addressed the theme of "neo-Fascist upsurge in EU countries and the glorification of war criminals using an example of modern Estonia".

²²⁵ Воронин: Мы вынуждены констатировать отказ Европы от антифашистской и демократической идентичности <http://omg.md/Content.aspx?id=103792&lang=3>

²²⁶ Правящий альянс расценил антифашистские инициативы оппозиции, как противоречащие Декларации независимости Республики Молдова <http://www.moldnews.info/rus/news/45937> Фальсификация истории ведет к межнациональной борьбе, ксенофобии и расизму - Альгирдас Палецкис <http://www.moldnews.md/rus/news/45841>

He noted that "Today, it is possible and appropriate to talk about that the operating goal of anti-fascism has become not only a confrontation between the Nazis, but creation of a structure of opposition to ultra-nationalist radicalism in Europe."

On this basis, Andrew Zarenkov proposed creating a Task Force of the Party of European Left by the situation in Eastern European countries and the Baltic countries.

Guest of the conference from Russia, historian, director of "historical memory" Alexander Dyukov (Alexandr Diukov) (Александр ДЮКОВ) spoke on "The Rise of neo-Fascist in the EU and the glorification of war criminals using an example of present-day Latvia". He believes that "In the contemporary Latvia history had turned into an applied science, more political, an instrument for achieving certain political goals. More than 300,000 of people living in Latvia are deprived of their right of citizenship, voting rights, and at one time had been excluded from opportunities to participate in the privatization process.

It is impossible to substantiate the existence of such category of disfranchised without knowledge of history. In this case the concept of Russian occupation had been used. To confirm it, many public documents, as well as historical and political institutions, including the Museum of the Occupation, War Museum, the commission on the calculation of damages were created, etc. So, what happened to me was predictable. The work of historian involves the Latvian ideological myths. Such examples are typical not only for this country." (*Comment of the translator: A. Dyukov was announced as non-grata person and his enter to Shengen is banned*)

It should be noted that the conference was attended by representatives of all embassies representing their countries on the territory of the Republic of Moldova. However, the Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Ambassador of the Russian Federation to Moldova Valery Kuzmin (Valerii Kuzmin) (Валерий Кузьмин) was the only one of the diplomats who attended the conference and expressed his position. "We are witnessing not only a global financial-economic crisis, but also a deep systemic crisis of the liberal capitalist ideology.

И не случайно, что тот огромный кризис великой депрессии, который выбросил в свое время на поверхность политики фашизм, сейчас в определенной степени на следующем витке развития человечества повторяется», - сказал Валерий Кузьмин. It is no coincidence that the huge crisis of the Great Depression, who in his time had thrown of the policies of fascism out on the surface, now, at the next stage of human development, repeats itself to some extent ", - said Valeriy Kuzmin.

On March 27, in Kishinev photo exhibition "Fascism in Europe: Past and Present" had opened.

An organizer of the event was "Moldova without Nazism", the Moldovan branch of the international human rights movement "A world without Nazism".

The purpose of the photo exhibition is to remind the younger generation about the Nazi crimes and that the revival of Nazism in all its forms and manifestations is unacceptable.²²⁷ The exhibition includes photos from the 1930s and a period of Second World War, revealing the essence of anti-human ideology of fascism that called for the physical extermination of undesirables.

Another part of the photo exhibition tells of the attempts of modern rulers and political leaders of several European countries to rewrite the history, rehabilitate Nazism and make heroes of the Nazi criminals and their accomplices. The geography of works is vast – there are photos from Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia, Romania, Ukraine, Czech Republic, Hungary, Austria, Germany, Poland and Moldova.²²⁸ Organizers plan to make it a mobile exhibition; the exhibition will "travel" to other schools and institutions of Moldova.

In parallel with the opening exhibition, the organizers held a roundtable discussion on "Combating the introduction of historical revisionism, and unionism in Moldova: the legislative, social, legal, at the level of local government, information and education".²²⁹

Scientific and public figures, historians, politicians, representatives of local government, condemned the targeted support and implementation in Moldova by ruling alliance a policy of destroying Moldovan statehood through the falsification of history and distribution of extreme right-wing nationalist slogans, primarily through the education system.²³⁰ Round table participants spoke against whitewashing General Antonescu in the history books, the pressure on students that requires them to spread facts of alleged "goodness" of this man in the exams for the bachelor to get high ratings, as well as the refusal by the parliamentary majority of the anti-Nazi bill by Communist Party because of its contradiction to "Declaration of Independence of the RM", the infamous removal by the representatives of Ministry of Internal Affairs banner in honor of the liberation of the Romanian city of Soroka from German-Fascist invaders and subsequent threats to open a criminal case against the mayor.

²²⁷ Фальсификация истории ведет к межнациональной борьбе, ксенофобии и расизму - Альгирдас Палецкис
<http://www.moldnews.md/rus/news/45841>

²²⁸ В Кишиневе открылась фотовыставка "Фашизм в Европе: история и современность"
<http://enews.md/news/view/19162/>

²²⁹ Фотовыставка "Фашизм в Европе: история и современность"
http://allfun.md/index.php?page=afisha_day&date=28.03.2012&filter=8&aid=28093&fb_source=message

²³⁰

As a result of public debate, which took place on a platform of "Moldova without Nazism", set forth in the resolution that has three initiatives. *The first one:* the initiation of the ongoing anti-Nazi expertise. This measure is provided by a bill of CPRM of the inadmissibility of the rehabilitation of Nazism and glorification of Nazi criminals and their accomplices. Under the bill, the objects of public anti-Nazi expertise shall be the following ways:

- (1) Perpetuation of the memory, assignment of special military rank, or honor (titles) or governmental (public) awards, as well as the establishment of other state or public incentives for veterans and victims of World War II and the Great Patriotic War.
- (2) The maintenance of basic educational programs that examine the history of the twentieth century, the period between the two world wars, the history of the Second World War and World War II.
- (3) Publications in the mass media.
- (4) The activities of political and social organizations. ²³¹

The second decision: forming a partnership between the media in the struggle with antiunionism and falsification of history. The journalists who participated in the discussion, decided to talk about the problem of increasing priority in their information policy concerning anti-Nazi themes, the task of coordinating these activities and design partnerships with the movement of "Moldova without Nazism."

Thirdly, the participants in public debate turned to the delegates of the first meeting of senior district structures of Civic Congress, which was scheduled for March 31 in Belci, with a request to include the work of combatting unificationism, and historical revisionism as separate activities of the Civil Congress.

On March 29, at the Israeli cultural center of an international scientific conference "Actual problems of history, ethnology, philology, and the rights of Jews", organized by the Institute of Jewish Studies with support from the Israeli Consulate in Moldova and the Jewish Agency "Sohnut". ²³² The First secretary of the Embassy Israel, Ukraine and Moldova, Mr. Stav Nezhinskii (Stav Nejsky) (Став Нежинский), a representative of the Jewish Agency, "Sohnut" Moldova Ethan

²³¹ [Участники антифашистского круглого стола призывают гражданское общество к объединению](http://newsmoldova.ru/victory_day/20120328/191153752.html)
http://newsmoldova.ru/victory_day/20120328/191153752.html

²³² [Инициирована общественная антинацистская экспертиза](http://puls.md/number/11%28407%29/%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B0_%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%89%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D1%8D%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B0/)
http://puls.md/number/11%28407%29/%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B8%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%B8%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%B2%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B0_%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%89%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D0%B0%D0%BD%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D1%81%D0%BA%D0%B0%D1%8F_%D1%8D%D0%BA%D1%81%D0%BF%D0%B5%D1%80%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%B7%D0%B0/

Zilbermints (Итан Зильберминц) and CEO of the Institute of Jewish Studies, Dr. Eugene Brick (Евгений Брик). The speakers of the conference were historians, as well as MPs from the Communist Party of RM Vlach Irina (Irina Vlah) (Ирина Влах) and the leader of "Moldova without Nazism" Inna Supac.²³³

Irina Vlach told about the role of the Parliament of RM in defending the rights of the Jewish population, highlighting Concept of national policy adopted in 2003 by the Moldovan Parliament with fixed objectives: public support for the development of Hebrew, Yiddish and other languages of ethnic minorities living in Moldova, to ensure the inevitability of the onset of responsibility for inciting ethnic hatred, propaganda of ideas of national superiority, provoking and committing acts of vandalism and violence and violation of civil rights of ethnic and linguistic grounds, the creation of equal conditions for social approval for all citizens regardless of their ethnicity and language of, etc.

The basic idea of I. Shupak speech was the fact that the course of history in Moldovan schools every year is filled with a growing number of fraud, which as time goes by are becoming more absurd.²³⁴

PUBLIC OPINION POLL

Most Moldovans do not want unification with Romania and do not believe in her ability to move the country towards European integration. This is according information indicated in the sociological survey of the poll institute “GeoPol”. Based on this record only 7.7 percent agree that without the support of Moldova Romania will not solve their problems, and 60.6 percent strongly agree that Moldova and Romania, two different states, which should develop independently.²³⁵

Thus, only 21.3 percent strongly agree that the convergence of Moldova and Romania will help them join the EU, while 18 percent said they agree only in part, another 19.2 percent partially disagree and 32.8 per cent – absolutely do not agree.

26.1 percent strongly agree that Moldovan and Romanian - are the same language, while 18.3 percent agree only partially, some 18.8 percent disagree, and 31.3 percent strongly disagree. At the same time, 40.6 percent strongly agree that they

²³³ Конференция Института иудаики, Консульства Израиля в Молдове и Еврейского агентства «Сохнут» <http://ava.md/news/015280-konferenciya-instituta-iudaiki-konsul-stva-izrailya-v-moldove-i-evreiskogo-agentstva-sohnut.html>

²³⁴ Школьный курс истории в Молдове с каждым годом наполняется все большими фальсификациями – лидер организации «Молдова без нацизма» http://newsmoldova.ru/victory_day/20120330/191168529.html

²³⁵ Большинство жителей Молдовы не желают объединения с Румынией, а также не верят и не хотят ее помощи в развитии страны <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/46456>

never support political forces that promote the idea of unionism, 18.5 percent agree with this position partially, while some do not agree - 13.5 percent, and fully disagree with this treatment - 14.7 percent.

To a question of whether Moldova will solve their problems without the support of Romania, 42.5 percent said that the country can do it, and 26.2 percent said that Moldova can do it, but only partially.

However, only 7.7 percent said they strongly agree that without Romania Moldova will not solve problems, and another 13.1 percent just partially supported this statement.

Also 60.6 percent of the population strongly agreed, that Moldova and Romania are two different states, which must be developed independently. Another 20.3 percent agreed with this statement in part. 7.3 percent disagreed with this statement in part, and only 4.6 percent said they strongly disagree.

CONCLUSIONS

Final news of the March monitoring can be considered the results of the regular sociological survey, which once again, despite all efforts, including by the authorities, show that the absolute majority of the population of Moldova supports the Moldovan statehood, with all its attributes, and rejects the idea of creeping Romanianism, unionism, and related attempts to falsify of the history.

4. European Union

Rise of inter-ethnic tensions in Europe in **March 2012** was reflected in the worsening of the Albanian problem in the former Yugoslavia, the problems of Roma in Hungary and Romania, the Muslim migrants from Turkey and African countries in Western Europe.

On this background, there were growing political ratings of right wing and right political parties, and increasingly there have been calls to end the failed project - multiculturalism.

In March 2012, once again blood was shed in Europe - the Islamic militant Mohammed Mera opened fire near a Jewish school, killing one teacher and three children.

BALKANS

Macedonia.

On March 17, it became known that in recent days the Macedonian police had detained at least 30 members of street clashes between the Albanian and Slav communities.

Young people from both sides were armed with fittings, knives, baseball bats and similar weapons. Dozens of people were injured in the course of the political rallies that quickly grew into street clashes.

The police moved on increased services, and the leaders of the two communities called their kinsman to refrain from violence and to leave the conflict issues for the negotiation process.

Беспорядки спровоцировала вышедшая на улицы албанская молодежь, разъяренная убийством двух юных албанцев во время стычки с полицией. The riots were provoked by Albanian youth that went out on the street, enraged murder of two young Albanians during clashes with police. Political analysts talked about the risk of recurrence of civil war scenario to similar to the one that started here in 2001.

Serbia

In Serbia, the situation has remained relatively stable, but it's only a matter of time.

"The Serbs have embarked on to become a part of the EU, trying to behave in an exemplary manner.

But soon they may be disappointed: recently, there is an active talking about the impending disintegration of the euro zone and the EU. In any case, after Greece, the European Union will tighten its entrance system.

It is possible that for a historical perspective, this will affect the Serbian elite not in the best way"- suggested an expert of a social and political network newspaper «Jacta». ²³⁶

²³⁶ <http://www.jacta.ru/world/article/?id=1059>

Kosovo

Kosovo reminds about itself on a regular basis. The situation in the region is explosive. It was possible to peacefully solve the last conflict that is associated with the capture of the Kosovo security forces checkpoint on the border with Serbia.

But there is no guarantee that at any day such strife will not be repeated. The Slavic minority in areas controlled by the Albanian forces is being discriminated.

Desecrated or destructed of Orthodox churches are still have not rebuilt, and since the end of the war, the Muslim and Christian population did become one iota friendlier towards each other. ²³⁷.

Bulgaria and Romania

In Bulgaria and Romania, there remains tension in the Gypsy question.

In early March, the leaders of 27 EU countries had postponed consideration of the acceptance of Romania and Bulgaria into the Schengen area until September 2012, while recognizing that the authorities of both countries have completed all the requirements presented to them earlier in regards to legislation.

The question of the accession of Bulgaria and Romania to Schengen is block by the countries affected by the illegal immigration.

In December 2010 Germany and France said, that they shell try to use their veto power to block the accession of Bulgaria and Romania's accession to the Schengen zone. They are fear of an immediate influx of Roma, attitude toward whom in Bulgaria and Romania is not much softer than in Hungary. ²³⁸

UNITED KINGDOM

In Britain, they started collecting signatures on a petition against the revival of Nazism in Eastern European countries.

In March, a petition, written by a Doctor of Philosophy from London Monica Lovenberg (Моника Ловенберг): "Stop the march of veterans of Waffen-SS and their supporters on March, 16 and review the history of World War II in Latvia!" collected 6000 signatures. From text of the petition readers will know that since

²³⁷ Там же.

²³⁸ <http://www.jacta.ru/world/article/?id=1059>

1998, every year on March 16, Latvian veterans of the Waffen-SS divisions march in Riga, the capital of Latvia, to commemorate their fallen comrades as war heroes.

Number of participants of these marches is increasing every year with alarming regularity, and they involve representatives of the Latvian authorities. In addition, Monica Lovenberg introduces readers to the fact that on March 16, 2011 in Riga, capital of the NATO member state, more than 2,500 people, including the Latvian politicians paid tribute to Latvians who fought on the side of Nazi Germany's Waffen-SS units in the World War II.

Prime Minister of Latvia told the local media that he does not think March 16 has any "special significance". "Day of legionnaires is used by radicals on both sides to confront each other."²³⁹

In addition, **on March, 14** of this year, a number of British MPs have put their signatures to the following text: "The House of Commons expresses its deep concern about the demonstrations on March 16 in Riga, noting that while these demonstrations imply an annual celebration of Latvia's independence, they also honor the Latvian Division of Waffen-SS veterans who fought on the side of the Third Reich, and played an important role in the Latvian Holocaust as war heroes; further noting that the demonstrations that started the original Nazi organization Club 415, joined by well-known neo-Nazi organizations from outside Latvia, besides worrying increase in the number of participants from the 1998. We condemn the demonstrators because they spread anti-Semitic statements and involvement in the Holocaust denial, and urge the government of Latvia, which had previously condoned demonstrations to oppose the march in honor of the Latvian Waffen-SS divisions and their crimes against humanity".

After the rally **on March 21, 2012**, 27 MPs have already signed on to a similar text that reads: "The annual celebration in Riga Latvians who fought on the side of Nazi Germany's Waffen-SS division during World War II concerns the House of Commons, then the Chamber Community notes that the number of visitors to march steadily increased over the years, and calls upon the Government to take all possible measures to put pressure on the Latvian government to ban the march".²⁴⁰

At the time of the current monitoring it was reported that about 40 British MPs supported the ban on marches in Riga.

Another appeal preceded the petition of Monica Lovenberg. It was prepared by a British professor of language, literature and culture of Yiddish, Dovid Katz (Довид

²³⁹ http://www.petitions24.com/stop_the_16_march_marches_and_latvians_revising_history

²⁴⁰ <http://worldwithoutnazism.org/?p=3108>

Катц) of Vilnius University and signed by 71 MPs from the European countries. The essence of this paper is that one can't underestimate the value of the Holocaust and equate Nazi regime with the Soviet. На фоне событий 16-го марта в Риге оба эти документы приобретают особое значение. On the background of the events on March 16 in Riga, both of these documents are of special significance.

HUNGARY

On March, 20

Members of the Radical party "Jobbik" («Йоббик») urged the government to reinstate the death penalty. MP Gabor Staudt (Габор Штаудт) said that Hungary observes an increase in the number of serious crimes. Society and the state are defenseless of these crimes. Another member of parliament Zolt Nemeth (Зольт Немет) noted that just last week a poacher in a village in southern Hungary shot a hunter and killed an employee of the department of environmental protection accompanying him, cutting his throat. Staudt said that in the past year there was no decision concerning the law on three strikes²⁴¹ of the Hungarian Civil Union "Fidesz" (Fidesz) («Фидес»), and in fact, even the death penalty will not be a warning to those criminals.²⁴²

GERMANY

On March, 24

In Germany, they fear a tragedy similar to Toulouse tragedy when three students of a Jewish school, a rabbi and, on the assumption of the police, three French soldiers were killed. Police Chief Rainer Wendt (Райнер Вендт) said that something similar could happen in Germany. He reported that there are about

²⁴¹ **Законы трёх ошибок** ([англ. Three strikes laws](#), также известны как «**Законы трёх преступлений**») — законодательные акты, принятые на уровне **штатов** в **Соединённых Штатах Америки**, на основании которых **суды** штатов должны приговаривать тех, кто совершил **три** серьёзных **преступления**, к длительным срокам **тюремного заключения**. Такая судебная практика осуждения **преступников-рецидивистов** стала очень популярной в США с конца **XX века**. В американской **юриспруденции** эти законы известны также под названием [англ. habitual offender laws](#)^[1], законы о злостных нарушителях. Название законов возникло из правил игры в **бейсбол**, где отбивающий может пропустить два удара, прежде чем выбыть из игры, пропустив третий удар.

²⁴² <http://www.visegradgroup.eu/news/radical-jobbik-campaigns>

1000 proponents of Jihad in Germany, who were studied in training camps in Pakistani-Afghan border.²⁴³

GREECE

On March 15, a large group of anarchists and anti-fascists stormed the local office of the neo-Nazi party Chrissi Avgi (Golden Dawn), which resides on the street Germanou in the center of city Patras. The office was destroyed, and the walls of a building that was given to Nazi, were painted with anti-fascist slogans.²⁴⁴

On March 20, at the anarchist's site there was an appeal associated with the trial of the murderer of two immigrants. The appeal states that it is necessary to crush all those who daily poison the soil with nationalism and racism.²⁴⁵

On March 29, the government of Social Democrats (PASOK) and liberals (ND) decided to set up 30 camps for immigrants, which will be built with funding from the EU. These camps will be established for the deportation of emaciated people who stay in EU countries in search of a better life due to wars and interventions in third countries.

It is important that these camps have to have a triple fence similar to the NATO fence with the height of three meters. Outside security will be ensured by armed police, and internal – by private security guards. The camps will be equipped with technical supervision of video surveillance (CCTV). The coalition government of the two largest parties claims, thus on the one hand, it will solve the issue of illegal immigration, and the other, it will create jobs and the unemployment shall fight.

This initiative led to a sharp protest from the Greek communists.

CPG has made a proposal to repeal the government's plans, and legalize the immigrants living and working in Greece.²⁴⁶

²⁴³ <http://europenews.dk/en/node/53110>

²⁴⁴ <http://en.contrainfo.espiv.net/2012/03/15/patras-greece-antifascist-direct-action/>

²⁴⁵ <http://en.contrainfo.espiv.net/2012/03/20/athens-antifascist-concentration-in-trial-against-fascists/>

²⁴⁶ http://kpu-ch.com/news/o_sozdanii_koncentracionnykh_lagerej_dlja_ehmigrantov_v_grecii/2012-03-30-641

DENMARK

Representatives of extreme-right organizations from all over Europe have decided to hold a demonstration against Islamic extremism at the Aarhus, the second largest city in Denmark. Despite the fact that the Nationalists came to the rally, not only from Denmark but also from the UK, Germany, Sweden and other countries, they were not able to gather a large number of participants. According to police, no more than two hundred people. Nearly ten times more people - mostly anti-fascists and leftist forces - came to the event against the first rally. It did not end without clashes, since the lefts tried to attack their opponents several times, and were only stopped by police intervention.²⁴⁷

On March 31, groups of ultra-right and anti-Islamism conceived a rally through Denmark that is organized by British Defense League ([English Defense League \(EDL\)](#)). The plans of this organization include the start of the pan-European movement. The Rally will start in a couple of weeks after the beginning of the trial of *Anders Bering Breivik*, the ultra-right-wing extremist who had confessed to killing 77 people in Norway in July of last year and is expected to attract supporters from at least 10 anti-Islamic and far-right groups from across the continent.

This is the second time the EDL makes an attempt to provide a meeting in Europe. In October 2010, about 60 proponents arrived at the planned rally in Amsterdam and were attacked by football fans of Ajax and anti-fascists. Today's EDL's proposal is even more. It is expected to attract several hundred people from the protective leagues and other ultra-right groups, which originated in Europe in the past two years.

EDL says that at the rally there is expected to be a debate in Denmark about the formation of the European League for the Protection with the representatives of the ultra-right and anti-Islamic groups from Italy, Poland, Germany, Finland, Sweden and Norway.²⁴⁸

²⁴⁷ <http://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=757884>

²⁴⁸ <http://www.guardian.co.uk/uk/2012/mar/25/english-defence-league-rally-denmark?mobile-redirect=false>

FRANCE

March will be remembered for many by a terrible tragedy in Toulouse. **On March 19** this year, in southern France in Toulouse there was a blatant and brutal event. The man, who is already compared with Anders Breivik, shot the teacher and three students of the Jewish school, which led to the assumption that it was a racially motivated incident. Presumably, this massacre is linked with two similar shootings that took place over 4 days earlier in Toulouse and its suburbs. Then the victims were soldiers, Muslims by religion, immigrants from North Africa.

A criminal was neutralized surprisingly quickly. Police killed Mohammed Mera, 23 years old, during an attack of his apartment. The French Minister of Internal Affairs **Claude Geant** (Claude Guéant) confirmed this information. According to Geant, Mera hid in the bathroom and responded to the attack on his apartment with "a fierce fire." Then, the suspect jumped out the window with the weapon and died.

The siege of the house of Mera lasted for two days. Initially, police were planning to take him alive, so that he can be brought to trial later. However, from the night of March 22, the alleged offender has stopped communicating, and the police decided to change tactics by going to the intimidation. In an effort to mislead the Mera they threw light-and-noise grenades through the window of his apartment and then decided to enter the house by force. In response to the resistance of the suspect, police have used nerve gas. During the raid had been wounded three police officers who were in serious condition were taken to hospitals in the city.²⁴⁹

By order of Nicolas Sarkozy, France planned to ban the radical Muslim religious leaders from participating in the Islamic conference next month after shots fired by a shooter inspired by al-Qaeda activities. There was a response from the representatives of the ultra-right by the face of Marine Le Pen, who made an attempt to tie the murder to the rate of immigration. "How many Mohammed Mera arrive in France on ships and planes?"

Sarkozy retorted that there is nonsense to link the murder and Islam, because this will only increase discrimination, especially since Mera was born and raised in France: "He was just a monster." In addition, Sarkozy proposed to punish those who are viewing the Islamic [radical] websites.²⁵⁰

The election campaign showed that the right-wing radicals in France also participate in the presidential race. One of the candidates is Marine Le Pen, who

²⁴⁹ <http://www.dw.de/dw/article/0,,15808908,00.html>

²⁵⁰ <http://www.irishtimes.com/newspaper/breaking/2012/0326/breaking17.html>

led "National Front", the populist's party. Nationalism and xenophobia are her themes in the election campaign. The first round of presidential elections will be held on April 22.

On her website Marine Le Pen launched a campaign against eating meat from animals slaughtered according to Muslim rites. The program of the party – is getting France out of the European Union and NATO and the fight against the "domination of migrants in France, especially Muslim migrants."²⁵¹

SWEDEN

Swedish Muslims are outraged because the government has developed a program to combat the spread the country of ideologies connected to violence. The general name given to these ideologies was - "a radical Islamist extremism". Many representatives of Islam saw in this concretization an attempt to incite islamophobia in the country. "This could lead to the fact that Muslims living in Sweden, in turn suspects, and put in the position of the outcast," - says the representative of the Muslim Human Rights Committee, **Fatima Dubakil**.²⁵²

In the program of the Government of Sweden "Islamic extremism" is regarded as the most dangerous political movement, along with right-wing extremist movement "White Power" and the radical Lefts. The Government's program is designed not only to study the ultra-radical trends and tendencies, but also to find ways to prevent their spread among young people and children.

The representative of the "Swedish Muslims", **Osman Adem** said that the government's definition is not appropriate, especially against the backdrop of growing Islamophobia in Swedish society. "Where anti-Islamism in this graduation? Where to put radical animal rights activists? I think the wording should be changed to a religious or political extremism. Or violent radical extremism," says indignant Osman Adem.

The Organization of the Muslim Committee for Human Rights believed that the threat of Islamist terrorism in Europe is extremely exaggerated and stirred.

Minister for European Union Affairs (Minister for Democracy) **Birgitta Ohlsson** says that the government, by contrast, sought not to lay the blame on any national

²⁵¹ <http://www.dw.de/dw/article/0,,15808908,00.html>

²⁵² <http://nordeurope.kp.ru/online/news/1114033/>

group. "We do not distinguish any particular groups. Definitions are developed based on existing studies. Unlike other countries, we included both political and religious extremism, and I think is right. We least want to get into a situation where the rogue is the most vulnerable group of people," - underlined the Minister.²⁵³

Chief editor of the magazine **Expo**, **Daniel Poole** partially agrees with Birgitta Ohlsson. His magazine specializes in materials about ultra-right movements. "In Europe, we are faced with terrorism, which has a tinge of jihad. It exists and we should talk about it. I see a danger in excessive generalizations, defamation of individual national or religious groups. If the problem is hushed up, the great danger is that this will further increase defamation. And the threat will be truly a Muslim character," - said Daniel Poole.²⁵⁴

CONCLUSIONS

Ordinary Europeans and politicians are increasingly concerned with Right-wing tendencies. The most striking evidence of this in March, we found in France, Sweden, Germany, Latvia and Lithuania, where there also was neo-Nazi march.²⁵⁵

News of the month was an unexpectedly massive response Riga by the international community to the marches of the Waffen-SS veterans.

On the one hand, it is reflected in the successful collection of signatures on a petition of British anti-fascists - Monica Ловенберг and Dovid Katz (for the first time members of the European Parliament, including the European Parliament, put their signatures on the petition like this), on the other - in a broad reflection of events on March 16, 2012 in the Western European media.

In total, over 200 publications were devoted to this subject - an unprecedented number in the world media.

This suggests that the period of complacency of Europeans to "Nazi Games" of Baltic countries is coming to an end, and more people in the world begins to perceive with indignation the glorification of Nazism at the center of Europe.

We should also note the ongoing anti-Roma statements in South-Eastern Europe, as well as a more radical attempt to solve the problem of migrants in Greece - an attempt to build the equivalent of a ghetto or a chain of concentration camps for

²⁵³ Там же

²⁵⁴ Там же

²⁵⁵ См. в этом выпуске раздел, посвященный событиям в Литве.

refugees that in the near future may become another source of social tension in the Old World.

Finland

On March 30th 2012, Freddy van Wonterghem, a municipal deputy from the True Finns party at the city of Kotka, was sentenced to a fine of 420 Euros for incitement of ethnic hatred. Wonterghem had written in Facebook that all muslim girls should be murdered for avoid new Muslims to be born. Wonterghem is also a municipal social welfare board member and chairman for the True Finns in Kotka.²⁵⁶

On March 26th a MP Olli Immonen from the True Finns party wrote in his Facebook that Romany beggars should be brutalized and deported from Finland. The racist commentary caused a scandal but Immonen was not punished.²⁵⁷

A True Finn MP Jussi Halla-aho, who has earlier denied the existence of universal human rights, speaking in a parliament hearing, blamed the roma for undermining safety and comfort and accused the roma of organised crime, demanding for their criminalisation. Halla-aho is the most famous racist ideologist in Finland.²⁵⁸

Wonterghem, Immonen or Halla-aho have not been expelled from the True Finns party nor punished in any ways.

A new school shooting occurred on Friday 30th March, when a young man fired with a shotgun at school premises through the door of a classroom at the city of Orivesi. The same morning he tried to murder a man with a pistol. Finland has suffered of several school shootings (in 2007 a schoolboy Pekka Eric-Auvinen shoot to death eight pupils and himself at a high school in Jokela; a student Pekka Saari shoot to death in 2008 ten pupils and himself at a college at Kauhajoki). In a book about the murders, a Finnish psychologist Jussi Särkelä explained the crimes as a result of the violent atmosphere, where Finnish political elite considers violence, war and NATO membership as a solution to problems.²⁵⁹

An allegedly lost manuscript of the war criminal Finnish president Risto Ryti memoirs was published in March 2012, edited by the nationalist historian Hannu

²⁵⁶

<http://www.kymensanomat.fi/Online/2012/03/30/Freddy+van+Wonterghem+sai+sakot+rasistisista+puheista/2012313190620/4>

²⁵⁷ <http://www.kaleva.fi/uutiset/oulu/il-immonen-muiluttaisi-kerjalaiset-pois-suomesta/572232/>

²⁵⁸ http://www.iltalehti.fi/uutiset/2012032915391512_uu.shtml

²⁵⁹

<http://www.aamulehti.fi/Kotimaa/1194731094159/artikkeli/poliisi+kouluampumisesta+epailty+ampui+kahdella+eri+aseella.html>

Rautkallio and Russophobic social-democrat Lasse Lehtinen. The aim of the book is to whitewash Ryti, who was responsible of Finnish participation in Operation Barbarossa and was sentenced to prison in 1946.²⁶⁰

Interestingly, the historian Hannu Rautkallio is the son of Lieutenant Paavo Kallio, who was commandant for the concentration camp number five of Petrozavodsk, being sentenced to 18 months of imprisonment after the war. After the sentence, Kallio changed his surname into “Rautkallio” (Kallio = rock, Rautkallio = steel rock).²⁶¹

Last year Rautkallio and Lehtinen co-edited the diaries of another Finnish war criminal, the notorious social democrat Väinö Tanner.²⁶²

The Finnish Russophobic writer Sofi Oksanen announced in March 2012 that her new novel on Estonia’s history will be published in August 2012. Oksanen’s previous novel “Purge” about Estonia’s Russian “occupation” depicts Russians as violent rapists and is widely praised by Finnish and Estonian mass media. The book was presented in Finnish embassy in Tallinn and Estonian foreign ministry delivers “Purge” copies as gifts.²⁶³

A Finnish neo-Nazi science fiction movie “Iron Sky” was presented in several Finnish movie theaters. The film tells about Nazis who went to the Moon in 1945 and now try to conquer Earth. During screenings, several Nazi-minded Finnish young men appeared in Nazi and SS uniforms and performed Nazi salutes.²⁶⁴

At the end of March 2012, popularity of NATO was the lowest in Finland in 10 years. Only four (4) per cent of Finns wanted to join NATO, despite the fact that the biggest newspaper Helsingin Sanomat is a fierce NATO-promoter.²⁶⁵

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<http://www.hs.fi/kirjat/artikkeli/L%C3%B6ytyi+tekstej%C3%A4+jotka+eiv%C3%A4t+olleet+kadoksissa/HS20120328SIIKU03dr7>

261 http://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paavo_Rautkallio#cite_note-3

262 <http://paasilinna.fi/kirjat/vaino-tanner-unohdetut-paivakirjat/>

263 <http://www.finland.ee/Public/default.aspx?contentid=245293&nodeid=40599&culture=fi-FI>

264

http://www.aamulehti.fi/cs/Satellite?c=AMArticle_C&childpagename=KAL_newssite%2FAMLayout&cid=1194730222718&p=1194626958999&pagename=KALWrapper

265 <http://www.kansanuutiset.fi/uutiset/kotimaa/2763764/nato-jasenyyden-kannatus-romahti>

Latvia

INTRODUCTION

In Latvia, despite protests from anti-fascists, the key event in March was the procession in honor of veterans of the Latvian legion Waffen-SS, which is traditionally held on March 16 in Riga. The march was organized by an NGO, but

the role of the state is also large: the original ban on processions march by Riga City Council has been criticized by the Ombudsman, and then canceled by the court. The procession was attended by representatives of the government of national union (Nacionālā apvienība), which was also contributed by the actions of the Foreign Ministry and the statements of the President.²⁶⁶

In the public space there were also heard echoes of referendum on the status of Russian language, held on February 18, and the discussion of a bill, which put forward in February by the representatives of the Party "Unity» (Vienotība), a member of the government concerning the idea of transfer kindergartens of minorities into a study of the Latvian language had continued.

LEGISLATION

On March 1, the Latvian Parliament (*Saeim* hereinafter) rejects²⁶⁷ a suggestion of fraction "Center for Consent» (Saskaņas centrs), supported by another opposition faction, the "Union of Greens and Farmers» (Zaļo un zemnieku savienība), to grant to the Orthodox Christmas status of a holiday, (up to date, Catholic Christmas and Easter have holiday status).

Leader of the Reform Party included to the Government (Zatlera reformu partija), V. Zatlers (V. Zatlers), however, said on the same day that the Orthodox would be able to get a day off for the Orthodox Christmas. According to the PRZ idea, each employee could be entitled to a holiday on own choice.²⁶⁸ However, as it became known on March 5, the coalition partners failed to reach an agreement on it, and the PRZ proposal was frozen.²⁶⁹

The proposal of Center of the Consent (Центр согласия) could be approved, but the position of the faction of the National Association, which represents the chairman of the Saeim Commission on Human Rights Murniece I. (I. Murniece), opposed it, citing the threat of a split in society. Pay attention, that the leaders of the other two largest denominations - Lutherans and Catholics – had no objections to the Orthodox Christmas.²⁷⁰

²⁶⁶ Президент Латвии призвал склонить головы перед эсэсовцами

<http://www.1tv.ru/news/world/200460>

²⁶⁷ Сейм в очередной раз не признал православное Рождество 01.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/sejm-v-ocherednoj-raz-ne-priznal-pravoslavnoe-rozhdestvo.d?id=42173024>

²⁶⁸ Затлерс: православные получают выходной на Рождество 01.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/zatlers-pravoslavnye-poluchat-vyhodnoj-na-rozhdestvo.d?id=42174258>

²⁶⁹ Новых выходных в Латвии не будет, политики не договорились 05.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/novyh-vyhodnyh-v-latvii-ne-budet-politiki-ne-dogovorilis.d?id=42183916>

²⁷⁰ Мурниеце: признание православного Рождества расколется общество. 21.02.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/murniece-priznanie-pravoslavnogo-rozhdestva-raskolet-obschestvo.d?id=42147418>

On March 5, the Cooperation Council of the coalition parties discussed a proposal from the "National Unity" («Национальное объединение») (NU), supported by part of the leaders of "Unity" and criticized by the Minister of Education and Science R. Kilis (R. Ķīlis, Zatlers Reform Party) on the transfer of minorities kindergartens into Latvian language of studies. It was decided to organize a panel discussion of experts and parents.²⁷¹

Ombudsman Yu. Jansons (J. Jansons) in an interview is evasive in his evaluation of a proposal: "It is also a political issue. While carrying out such radical changes, it is necessary to take into account the proportionality of goals and assets. It is necessary to ensure the preservation of culture of national minorities - while at the same time learning the state language is necessary too".²⁷²

On March 15, chairman of the parliamentary committees of *Saeim* on education I. Druviete, «Unity» (И. Друвиете) states that the transfer of pre-school education to the "single principle" can be done from 2013.²⁷³

On March 14, Commission for Social Affairs of the *Saeim* rejected the amendment to the National Association of Labour Act, prohibiting employers from "unreasonably" requiring employees to know the foreign languages (it means. any other than Latvian and Livonian).²⁷⁴

However, it should be noted that the Commission previously gave a negative opinion on the bill (discrimination is already prohibited by law and the amendments call into question the interests of both customers and business owners), but the first reading of the bill approved by the *Saeim*.²⁷⁵

On March 16, The National association reports that it prepared a draft law on establishing the status of "fighter for freedom of Latvia" for Latvian Legion soldiers of the Waffen-SS and other regular military units that participated in the struggle against the Soviet Union "in order to prevent re-occupation of Latvia and the genocide of the Latvian people".²⁷⁶

The representative of the Reform Party of Zatlers Vyacheslav Dombrowski (Вячеслав Домбровский) (note: no relation to a member of the Party "Unity",

²⁷¹ МОН организует дискуссии о переводе детсадов на госязык 05.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/mon-organizuet-diskussiyu-o-perevode-detsadov-na-gosyazyk.d?id=42183586>

²⁷² Загоровская К. «Мы идем к полицейскому государству» Час 12.03.2012 http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/03/12/1_019.html?r=30

²⁷³ Перевод детсадов на латышский возможен через год. 15.03.2012 [http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/perevod-detsadov-na-latyshskij-vozmozhen-через-god.d?id=42208810](http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/perevod-detsadov-na-latyshskij-vozmozhen-cherез-god.d?id=42208810)

²⁷⁴ Элкин А. Русский требовать не запрещается. Вести сегодня, 15.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/208634>

²⁷⁵ Выдержка из стенограммы заседания Сейма 09.02.2012 <http://titania.Saeim.lv/LIVS11/Saeimlivs11.nsf/0/9151A94A74D2ED5EC22579A40033279A?OpenDocument>

²⁷⁶ Готов законопроект об особом статусе для легионеров 16.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/gotov-zakonoproekt-ob-osobom-statuse-dlya-legionerov.d?id=42212222>

Valdis Dombrovskis) expressed doubts about the fight in the legions designed for freedom of Latvia. The leader of the Party "Unity", the speaker of the *Saeima* Abolţina S. (S. Ābolţina) promised to thoroughly evaluate the proposal NO.²⁷⁷

The faction "Center of the Consent" represented by V. Ageşin (В. Агешин) said it would not support the bill. It is opposed to the benefits received by representatives of only one of the warring parties.²⁷⁸

On March 16, Minister for Foreign Affairs R. Kozlovskis (R. Kozlovskis, Zatlērs Reform Party) has proposed to change the law on rallies so that municipalities have the option to exclude simultaneous actions of supporters of opposing views.²⁷⁹

Kozlovskis believes that such standards will facilitate the work of law enforcement and reduce the likelihood of clashes, as to prevent them each time police forces have to be pulled to the Freedom Monument and barrier has to be put between a small group of anti-fascists and thousands of marchers.

On March 19, Prime Minister V. Dombrovskis (V. Dombrovskis, «Unity») has asked the National Association to withdraw amendments to the Immigration Act, providing for the rejection of granting residence permits to buyers of real estate in Latvia, not from the EU member states that were not discussed with coalition partners. NA motivates the amendment by reason that "we get a new wave of immigrants, mostly Russian-speaking, and this exacerbates inter-ethnic relations, making the economic and cultural space of Latvia more and more Russian".²⁸⁰

HATE CRIMES

On March 15, the Riga Regional Court sentenced for the offense of desecration of Jewish cemeteries in 2010 two skinheads to probation, and the third - to forced labor. The accused pleaded guilty.²⁸¹

²⁷⁷ Домбровский сомневается в справедливости присвоения легионерам статуса борцов за свободу 16.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/dombrovskij-somnevaetsya-v-spravedlivosti-prisvoeniya-legioneram-statusa-borcov-za-svobodu.d?id=42214184>

²⁷⁸ Домбровский сомневается в справедливости присвоения легионерам статуса борцов за свободу 16.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/dombrovskij-somnevaetsya-v-spravedlivosti-prisvoeniya-legioneram-statusa-borcov-za-svobodu.d?id=42214184>

²⁷⁹ Козловскис предложил изменить закон ради 16 марта. 16.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/kozlovskis-predlozil-izmenit-zakon-radi-16-marta.d?id=42211834>

²⁸⁰ Премьер просит VL-ТБ/ДННЛ отозвать поправки против инвесторов 20.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/premer-prosit-vl-tb-dnnl-otozvat-popravki-protiv-investorov.d?id=42220078>

²⁸¹ Осквернители еврейского кладбища получили условные сроки 15.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/criminal/oskverniteli-evrejskogo-kladbischa-poluchili-uslovnnye-sroki.d?id=42210898>

THE ACTIONS OF EXECUTIVE BRANCH, INDEPENDENT AGENCIES AND LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

On March 1, President of the Committee of Riga City Council for security and discipline Turbans D. (D. Trials) (Association "Center for Consent") stated that it considers unacceptable the march of sexual minorities (such procession was announced for June2).²⁸²

On March 15, member of the Riga City Council J. Smits (J. Šmits) (Latvia's First Party) said that the city is preparing an amendment to the regulations prohibiting promotion of homosexuality.²⁸³

On March 19, mayor of Riga, Ushakov said that currently there are no reasons to ban the event.²⁸⁴

Ombudsman Juris Jansons (Juris Jansons) in an interview, when a question was posed of what to do if the majority does not want to see gay parades in the city center, but activists do not agree to hold a meeting on the outskirts, said: "In our conservative society such events are unlikely to be a general holiday so that the let organizers of the Pride decide: for whom they conducting it? If for themselves, that the scale should be appropriate. Riga City Council must find a compromise solution, selecting sites that are acceptable to the participants of pride parade, taking into account the interests of society".²⁸⁵

On March 2, Krishkiyane I. (I. Kriškijāne), a representative of the State Language Center (establishment that issues penalties for violations of the Law on State Language) in the city of Daugavpils, where the majority of the population is Russian-speaking, voiced in the newspaper "Diena" an "iron conviction" about the inadmissibility of giving Russian language the status of regional, referring to the fact that this would lead to discrimination of those who speak Latvian.²⁸⁶

Also on March 8, she talked about her work in the newspaper "Latvians Avis": "I would be glad, if going to any public office in Daugavpils, one could hear that the workers in the hallway talk to each other only in Latvian". And as to the visits

²⁸² Турлайс: пусть алкоголики и наркоманы тоже устроят «прайд» 01.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/turlajs-pust-alkogoliki-i-narkomany-tozhe-ustroyat-prajd.d?id=42172746>

²⁸³ Шмитс хочет запретить в Риге пропаганду гомосексуализма 15.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/shmits-hochet-zapretit-v-rige-propagandu-gomoseksualizma.d?id=42211418>

²⁸⁴ Ушаков: у Рижской думы нет оснований запрещать гей-парад 19.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/ushakov-u-rizhskoj-dumy-net-osnovanij-zapreschat-gej-parad.d?id=42216816>

²⁸⁵ Загоровская К. «Мы идем к полицейскому государству» Час 12.03.2012 [http://www.chas-](http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/03/12/1_019.html?r=30)

[daily.com/win/2012/03/12/1_019.html?r=30](http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/03/12/1_019.html?r=30)

²⁸⁶ Valodas inspektori Daugavpilī – bieds ierēdņiem ar vājām valodas zināšanām. Diena, 02.03.2012

<http://www.diena.lv/latvija/zinas/valodas-inspektori-daugavpili-bieds-ierednkiem-ar-vajam-valodas-zinasanam-13934668>

to the bus fleet she said as follows: "I will come and listen to the language you speak, when fixing the car".²⁸⁷

Subject of giving Russian a status of regional language, that came up in February, when the number of municipalities in the majority of voters voted in favor of a more radical option granting Russian status of the second state language, then came up in an interview with the Ombudsman Juris Jansons, who said that "it is a political question. In a recent referendum, the majority were in favor of a national language, and we can, I think, bring this question to a close".²⁸⁸

The idea of using the Russian language in the municipalities, despite repeated international recommendations,²⁸⁹ was rejected by the Minister of Environmental Protection and Regional Development Spuds E. (E. Surds, Alters Reform Party).²⁹⁰

On March 2, Minister for Foreign Affairs E. Rinkevich (E. Rinkēvičs, the Reform Party of Zatlers) forbade^{291 292} entry into Latvia to Russian historians Dyukov A. and B. Simindeyu (А. Дюков и В. Симиңдей), representatives of the Fund, "Historical Memory," that were going in late March to bring the exhibition "A Childhood Gone" about the fate of children stolen by the Nazi occupiers and brought to Latvia in 1943-1944²⁹³ and hold a round table of historians. Even before the ban, when the exhibition was held in Moscow, Ministry of Foreign Affairs of LR condemned it.²⁹⁴

According to the foundation "Historical Memory" Ministry of Foreign Affairs of LR also put pressure on their partners in Riga, who provided space for the exhibition.²⁹⁵

On March 2, a wide premiere of the movie "The people there" («Люди там»), the first since the restoration of Latvian independence, full-length feature film in

²⁸⁷ Sprūde V. Valodas inspektore Ināra Krišķijāne: Es pie jums nākšu un nākšu Latvijas Avīze, 08.03.2012 http://la.lv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=343644:valodas-inspektore-inra-krikijne-es-pie-jums-nku-un-nku&catid=74:novados&Itemid=96

²⁸⁸ Загоровская К. «Мы идем к полицейскому государству» Час 12.03.2012 http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/03/12/1_019.html?r=30

²⁸⁹ См., например, резолюцию Комитета министров Совета Европы CM/ResCMN(2011)6 от 30.03.2011 <https://wcd.coe.int/ViewDoc.jsp?id=1768985&Site=CM&BackColorInternet=C3C3C3&BackColorIntranet=EDB021&BackColorLogged=F5D383>

²⁹⁰ Спруджс не поддерживает использование русского языка в самоуправлениях 26.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/209980>

²⁹¹ Ārlietu ministrs pieņem lēmumu par divu Krievijas pilsoņu pasludināšanu par Latvijai nevēlamām personām 02.03.2012 <http://www.mfa.gov.lv/lv/Jaunumi/Pazinojumi/Presei/2012/marts/02-5/>

²⁹² Российских историков Дюова и Симиңдея внесли в «Черный список». 02.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/rossijskih-istorikov-dyukova-i-simindeya-vnesli-v-chernyj-spisok.d?id=42178632>

²⁹³ Выставка «Угнанное детство...» <http://www.sovr.ru/exhibition/detstvo/>

²⁹⁴ Некомфортное прошлое 03.02.2012 <http://www.vz.ru/politics/2012/2/3/558757.html>

²⁹⁵ Голева О. Выгнанное детство. Час, 27.03.2012 http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/03/27/1_019.html?r=30&

Russian, which was funded by the state (64% of budget).²⁹⁶ The film talks about the social stigma attached to the Russian-speaking population²⁹⁷, as well as the Roma. The only significant character - Latvian is shown as a victim of Russian criminals.

The film's director says, "Many of my friends are Russian. They said, after viewing the film that this film is not about Russian and not the Latvians. In this film does not say that heroes are specifically Russian, they can be Ukrainians or Belarusians. I am also Russian-speaking person. Gypsies can say that they showed poorly, Latvians can also say that Latvian guy presented as weak, and that "Russian-speaking community is only offended, only complains but does nothing. Complains that they are beaten, humiliated".²⁹⁸

On March 4, Office of the President A. Berzins (A. Bērziņš) publishes an explanation of the views of the President on the Latvian Legionnaires, arguing that the Legion "was never actually voluntary", many historians "believe that the relationship of Legion with the SS was formal" and that "The Latvian Legion during World War II as a front-line division was not engaged in punitive expeditions against civilians and did commit crimes against humanity. The Legion was created as a fighting force, and fought mainly on the Eastern Front".²⁹⁹

On March 6, Kalve M. (M. Kalve), acting for Executive Director of Riga, referring to the threats to public order, has decided to ban all activities scheduled in the city center on March 16, including the traditional procession to the Freedom Monument, declared by the organization "Daugavas Vanagi" («Даугавас Ванаги») (*Lautvuan exile organization*), action of the right-wing "Center of Gustav Tselminsh" («Центр Г. Целминьша») and picket by a known Holocaust denier U. Freimanis (U. Freimanis), and on the other side – events sponsored by «Union against Nazism».³⁰⁰

On March 7, the Security Police (intelligence agency subordinate to the Ministry of Internal Affairs (MIA)) said that the decision of M. Kalve is political, and it is easier to ensure the security of 16 March if events are allowed.³⁰¹

²⁹⁶ Krauja V. «Cilvēki tur» – paralēlās pasaules Latvijas Avīze, 05.03.2012

http://la.lv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=343312:lcilvki-turr-paralls-pasaules&Itemid=201

²⁹⁷ Пека О. У нас на районе. 06.03.2012 <http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/culture/opinions/2012-03-06/1375>

²⁹⁸ Режиссер: Русскоязычные Латвии только ноют и обижаются

<http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/exclusive/news/2012-03-03/90437>

²⁹⁹ Atbilde tiem, kas Bērziņa viedokli par leģionāriem pielīdzina attieksmei pret kara noziedzniekiem 04.03.2012

<http://www.apollo.lv/portal/news/articles/266904?ref=news-btn-b1>

³⁰⁰ Самоуправление запретило все мероприятия 16 марта. 06.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/samoupravlenie-zapretilo-vse-meropriyatiya-16-marta.d?id=42186924>

³⁰¹ ПБ: обеспечить безопасность 16 марта легче, если мероприятия разрешены. 07.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/pb-obespechit-bezopasnost-16-marta-legche-esli-meropriyatiya-razresheny.d?id=42189752>

On **March 8**, Ombudsman Juris Jansons sent to the Riga Duma a request for justification of restrictions of activities March 16 near the Freedom Monument.³⁰²
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On **March 11**, he said: "If these events are planned to be non-violent and to express their opinion about a relevant date, then I see no reason to prohibit it"³⁰⁴ and 15 March – he stated that the Riga City Council should not prohibit the March 16 event, as it was known in advance that the court will cancel such a decision.³⁰⁵

On **March 10 and March 14**, Ministry of Foreign Affairs (MFA) explained Latvia's position, condemning totalitarianism, and characterizing the creation of the Latvian SS Legion as illegal, as well as pointing to freedom of assembly.^{306 307}

MFA does not mention the recommendations of international organizations on the need to ban activities that honored collaborators, pointing out at the event on March 16.³⁰⁸

On **March 12 – 15**, Administrative Court overturned the ban of municipality of Riga on the carrying out on March 16 in the center of Riga legionnaires march³⁰⁹, picket of W. Freimanis³¹⁰, and two events sponsored by the "Association against Nazism".³¹¹

On **March 16**, after anti-fascists layer a wreath of flowers at the Freedom Monument in Riga, the organizers of the procession in honor of SS legionaries defiled a wreath in memory of victims of Nazism, and covered it with their poster with the symbol of the Latvian SS legion. When the anti-fascists have tried to

³⁰² Омбудсмен просит Ушакова обосновать запрет на шествия 16 марта 08.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/ombudsmen-prosit-ushakova-obosnovat-zapret-na-shestviya-16-marta.d?id=42192336>

³⁰³ Par aizliegumu rīkot gājienus, sapulces un piketus 16. martā. 08.03.2012

http://www.tiesibsargs.lv/files/downloads/Rigad_domei_par_16_martu_2012_08032012.doc

³⁰⁴ Омбудсмен: не следует запрещать проведение заявленных на 16 марта мероприятий 11.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/ombudsmen-ne-sleduet-zapreschat-provedenie-zayavlennyh-na-16-marta-meropriyatij.d?id=42197462>

³⁰⁵ Янсонс: Рижская дума продемонстрировала низкую культуру 15.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/yansons-rijhszkaya-duma-prodemonstrirovala-nizkuyu-kulturu.d?id=42208618>

³⁰⁶ МИД: высказывания президента о латышских легионерах не означают изменения позиции Латвии.

10.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/mid-vyskazyvaniya-prezidenta-o-latyshskih-legionerah-ne-oznachayut-izmeneniya-pozicii-latvii.d?id=42196376>

³⁰⁷ МИД: создание легиона – преступление нацистов. 14.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/mid-sozdanie-legiona-prestuplenie-nacistov.d?id=42207212>

³⁰⁸ ECRI report on Latvia (fourth monitoring cycle) CRI(2012)3 Paras. 86-87

<http://www.coe.int/t/dghl/monitoring/ecri/Country-by-country/Latvia/LVA-CbC-IV-2012-003-ENG.pdf>

³⁰⁹ Суд: шествие легионеров 16 марта состоится 15.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/sud-shestvie-legionerov-16-marta-sostoitsya.d?id=42210334>

³¹⁰ Суд разрешил Фрейманису провести пикет 16 марта. 12.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/sud-razreshil-frejmanisu-provesti-piket-16-marta.d?id=42200886>

³¹¹ 16 марта: суд разрешил мероприятия антифашистов. 13.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/16-marta-sud-razreshil-meropriyatiya-antifashistov.d?id=42202322>

remove the poster, the police prevented them, and did not react to the anti-Semitic remarks.³¹²

MP - Member of European Parliament from Party For Human rights (PCTVL) (ЗаПЧЕЛ) T. Zhdanok (Т. Жданок), who participated in the laying of wreath, filed a complaint against the police inaction.³¹³ The Secretary of the *Saeim Dz. Rasnachs* (Dz. Rasnačs, National Union) said that the police should have arrested Zhdanok.³¹⁴

On March 19, an Institute of Latvia accountable to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, engaged in promoting the country's image abroad, said that in Western countries an understanding of the role of Latvian Legionnaires and Legion in the World War II is gradually improving.³¹⁵

It should be noted that on the eve of March 16 two resolutions condemning the events on March 16 in honor of SS legionnaires were filed in the House of Commons of the British Parliament, they have collected 27³¹⁶ and 19³¹⁷ signatures of the MPs from different parties.

General secretary of Council of Europe T. Jagland noted that anyone who was in the SS deserves condemnation.³¹⁸

If you are not limited to countries of the West, the events of March 16 has also attracted attention in Russia: on March 16, there were a critical statements against the government of Latvia from Ministry of Foreign Affairs³¹⁹ and 9 members of the Public Chamber on the March 16³²⁰ and the State Duma on March 23.³²¹

³¹² Первый балтийский канал. Новости 16.03.2012 <http://www.1tv.lv/news/3345-vypusk-novostey-16032012.html> Между 4:55 и 5:00 слышен перевод, а затем чей-то возглас на латышском «Жидам здесь сегодня не место!». Антисемитские реплики звучали и потом: на 6:00 перевод и слова У. Фрейманиса «Четвертого июля Холокост устрою» (4 июля – день массового убийства евреев Риги в 1941 году).

³¹³ Татьяна Жданок подала жалобу на противоправные действия полиции 16 марта. 29.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/210412>

³¹⁴ Раснач потрeбовал арестовать депутата ЕП Татьяну Жданок 17.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/rasnachs-potreboval-arestovat-deputata-ep-tatyanu-zhdanok.d?id=42215352>

³¹⁵ Институт Латвии: за границей улучшилось представление о легионерах 19.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/institut-latvii-za-granicej-uluchshilos-predstavlenie-o-legionerah.d?id=42216876>

³¹⁶ Early day motion 2750 <http://www.parliament.uk/edm/2010-12/2750>

³¹⁷ Early day motion 2866 <http://www.parliament.uk/edm/2010-12/2866>

³¹⁸ CoE Secretary General Thorbjorn Jagland: all persons who were SS members must be denounced 24.03.2012 <http://stopnazism.net/?p=3100>

³¹⁹ Заявление МИД России 16.03.2012. http://www.mid.ru/brp_4.nsf/newslines/231569C5E028F1A5442579C300517536

³²⁰ Нет героизации нацизма. 16.03.2012 <http://www.oprf.ru/press/news/2012/newsitem/17060>

³²¹ Заявление ГД ФС РФ «О нарушениях прав человека в Латвийской Республике и недопустимости героизации нацизма» Принято 23.03.2012 постановлением № 40860-6 [http://asozd2.duma.gov.ru/work/dp.nsf/ByID/46DFFE767BC7E52CC32579C8005A1236/\\$File/%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%8F%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5.rtf?OpenElement](http://asozd2.duma.gov.ru/work/dp.nsf/ByID/46DFFE767BC7E52CC32579C8005A1236/$File/%D0%B7%D0%B0%D1%8F%D0%B2%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B5.rtf?OpenElement)

The Russian ambassador expressed his objection to the granting of special status to former legionnaires.³²²

On March 16, it should be noted that the Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs Vladimir Makarov (В. Макаров) took part in a round table in Moscow, "Russia - Latvia: whether difficult historical questions have a solution?" where he argued that the roundtable is not associated specifically with the date of March 16, which, however, caused doubts among some observers.³²³

On March 28, it became known that the state police did not start criminal proceedings at the request of A. Kursitis (А. Курситис), the head of the control department of the State Language Center, who saw a threat to his daughter when a journalist Vladimir Radionov (Владимир Радионов), after the imposition of a penalty on the organizers of the tour of Santa Frost from Russia for lack of the Latvian translation, suggested that the SLB creates a "Fairy-tale division" and fined "Ivan the fool" (Иван Дурак), warning that they better not to get involved with him, because usually in the end of the story, he gets the daughter of the king.

³²⁴

CIVIL SOCIETY

February-March: the organization "Providus" (Провидус) conducted debated of a random selection of residents on the integration of Latvian society, and then Internet voting discussion and vote on the ideas expressed by respondents.^{325 326}

On March 1, the Chairman of the Saeim on Education, Culture and Science, Ina Druviete ("Unity") explained in the program «Dienas rīts» explains they have not achieved everything they wanted in the field of language, referring to media broadcasts in Russian and the statements of some politicians that soon Latvian language will not have the status of the state language, and there will not be motivation to learn it.

Druviete does not give specific examples of such fantastic statements.³²⁷

³²² Вешняков: легионеры не должны получить особый статус. 28.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/veshnyakov-legionery-ne-dolzny-poluchit-osobyj-status.d?id=42242902>

³²³ Малаховский С. Антифашисты сорвали прославление гитлеровцев в Москве 16.03.2012

<http://www.regnum.ru/news/fd-abroad/latvia/1510774.html>

³²⁴ Сергеева Н. Кто остался в дураках? Час, 28.03.2012 [http://www.chas-](http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/03/28/1_027.html?r=30&)

[daily.com/win/2012/03/28/1_027.html?r=30&](http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/03/28/1_027.html?r=30&)

³²⁵ Эльдаров Э. Гражданство школьникам! Вести сегодня, 02.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/207251>

³²⁶ <http://www.musovalsts.lv/>

³²⁷ Друвиете: в Латвии знание латышского языка уже и не является проблемой 01.03.2012

<http://www.ves.lv/article/207135>

On March 1, Prime Minister's advisor for national identity, the former Minister of Culture Elerte S. (S. Ēlerte, «Unity») (С. Элэрте) stated that all Latvian politicians ought to refuse to deal with the media in Russian, saying: "I think that in Germany no politician speaks in any other language than German, in Finland, Sweden, Denmark, in any country the language of democratic participation is the official language of this country".³²⁸

In Finland, Swedish language, however, is the state language, being native to less than 6% of the population.³²⁹

It should be noted that Latvia is home to over 40 percent of Russian-speaking population, for whom Russian is native language, and most of those who speak Latvian can speak Russian, which distinguishes this situation from the situation in Germany.

On March 3-5, International human rights movement, "A world without Nazism", as well as its member "Latvia without Nazism", "Association of anti-Nazi "The Baltic Center of Historical and Socio-Political Studies"³³⁰, and the Latvian Association of Allied fighters sent open letters to President A. Berzins, criticizing his sympathetic remarks concerning veterans of Latvian Legion of the Waffen-SS.³³¹

On March 5, The Latvian Association of national partisans and the Society of national soldiers welcomes the position of President Andris Berzins who in late February said that there is no reason to criticize those who celebrate March 16).

Organization of former SS Legionnaires and post-war 'forest brothers' claims that their only motivation was the love of Latvia.³³²

On March 5, Administrative Court accepted an appeal by member of the Ethics Committee of the Party "Unity" Purinsh G. (G. Puriņš) (Г. Пуриньш) against the refusal of the CEC to publish the names of the members of the Seim, who had

³²⁸ Элэрте: интеграция – это нерасколотое двухобщинное общество. 02.03.2012
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/elerte-integracija-eto-neraskolotoe-dvuhobschinnoe-obschestvo.d?id=42175962>

³²⁹ Country of birth, citizenship and mother tongue of the population 31.12.2010.
http://tilastokeskus.fi/til/vaerak/2010/vaerak_2010_2011-03-18_kuv_002_en.html

³³⁰ Латвийские антифашисты жестко раскритиковали президента 03.03.2012
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/latvijskie-antifashisty-zhestko-raskritikovali-prezidenta.d?id=42179494>

³³¹ Ветераны Великой Отечественной войны обиделись на президента 05.03.2012
<http://rus.tvnet.lv/novosti/obschestvo/192577-vjetjerani-vjelicoy-otjehjestvjennoy-voyni-obidjelis-na-prjezidjenta>

³³² 16 марта: нацпартизаны хвалят президента за смелость. 05.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/16-marta-nacpartizany-hvalyat-prezidenta-za-smelost.d?id=42184106>

signed 2011 amendments to grant Russian language a status of the second state language.³³³

Given the fact, that the president described the vote of hundreds of thousands of citizens for the amendment as anti-state, the requirement for disclosure of such personal data looks like a witch hunting.

On **March 6**, at a meeting of the parliamentary subcommittee on patriotic education its chairman, the leader of the National Association R. Dzintars (P. Дзинтарс) said that he is concerned about an influx of young people to the Monument to the Liberators of May 9. According to Dzintars, celebrating the Day of Victory over Nazism - is anti-state event and the youth participation in it is due to lack of patriotic education in schools (at the same meeting, ex-Minister of Culture I. Ribena (И. Рибена) from "Unity" called N. Kabanov (Н. Кабанов), the deputy of the association "Center for Consent", go to Russia).³³⁴

Later on, during the meeting of the Commission for the implementation of the Law on Citizenship, an ally of Dzintars at NO I. Mūrniece (Irisa Mūrniece) (И. Мурниеце), the chairman of the Commission on Human Rights of Saeim, stated that May 9 is also celebrated by former members of the NKVD and SMERSH, who committed war crimes against the civilian population. MP ("Center for Consent") I. Tsvetkova (И. Цветкова) protested against the statement of Mūrniece.³³⁵

On March 6, a group of public figures in the city of Daugavpils (Russian speakers make up the vast majority of the population) has announced the creation of the "Inspection of the Russian language" (A control department of the State Language Center, that penalizes those whose knowledge of Latvian is lower than the government requirements for the profession is informally known as the language inspectorate).

Public inspection tasks are the protection of victims of language testing, an organization of campaign for the establishment of Russian as the regional language, the pressure on the leadership of pharmacies, where the stick with glue over annotations in Russian.³³⁶

The relevance of the problem is indicated by publication on March 12 in newspaper "Diena" («Диена») the results of their investigation: only 3 of 20 guides

³³³ Референдум: политолог через суд найдет депутатов, голосовавших «за» русский 11.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/208139>

³³⁴ Кабанов Н. «Да» и «нет» не говорите. Вести сегодня, 29.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/210357>

³³⁵ В Даугавпилсе создали «Инспекцию по русскому языку» 06.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/v-daugavpils-izdala-inspekciju-po-russkomu-yazyku.d?id=42186610>

³³⁶ В Даугавпилсе создали «Инспекцию по русскому языку» 06.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/v-daugavpils-izdala-inspekciju-po-russkomu-yazyku.d?id=42186610>

to drugs present translation of guidelines for the use of medications into Russian³³⁷ (native language to more than one third of the population according to Census 2000).

On March 9, Liepaja municipal police was an act that E. Osipov (Е. Осипов), head of the Nationalist Party of Osipov and one of the leaders of society "for the native language" («За родной язык») that initiated the February referendum, attached to his own home plate with the name of the street, not only in Latvian, but also in Russian. The chief of police finds that the rules of municipality had been violated.³³⁸ Initially, the State Language Center (SLC) announced that though the act of Osipov is wrong, it does not violate the State Language Law³³⁹, and then SLC reported that bilingual signs violate the law referred to.³⁴⁰ **On March 26**, bilingual signs have been installed for another five private homes in Liepaja.³⁴¹

On March 14, in one month, Manifest of goodwill, initiated by theologian Yu. Rubenis (Juris Rubenis) (Ю. Рубенис) and supported by President A. Berzins (А. Берзиньш), was signed by 2721 people.³⁴²

The Manifest³⁴³ calls for the rejection of the response to aggression with aggression, mutual forgiveness, denial of the self-serving use of fear and aggressive language.

On March 16, in the center of Riga, at the Freedom Monument, anti-fascists laid flowers in memory of the victims of Nazism, and then there was a march to the monument in honor of veterans of the Latvian legion Waffen-SS organized the society «Daugavas Vanagi», which was more numerous (about 2,000) than a parallel picket of anti-fascists separated from the marching by a police cordon.

The march attended by deputies from the National Association of the Saeim, including the chairmen of parliamentary committees: the Human Rights (I. Mūrniece) and economic Dz. Kudums (Дз. Кудумс)^{344 345}.

³³⁷ Рецепт на русском языке – в трех из 20 лекарств 12.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/recept-na-russkom-yazyke-v-treh-iz-20-lekarstv.d?id=42198586>

³³⁸ Осипов сделал табличку с названием улицы по-русски 10.03.2012 <http://mklat.lv/obschestvo/3144-osipov-sdelal-tablichku-s-nazvaniem-ulitsy-na-russkom>

³³⁹ Осипов: названия улиц на русском – помощь в изучении латышского 12.03.2012 <http://rus.tvnet.lv/novosti/obschjestvo/193164-osipov-nazvaniya-ulic-na-russkom-pomosch-v-izuchjenii-latishskogo>

³⁴⁰ За размещение на домах табличек по-русски будут наказывать. 22.03.2012 <http://rus.apollo.lv/novosti/v-latvii/obschestvo/za-razmeshchenie-na-domakh-tablichek-po-russki-budut-nakazyvat?article=548>

³⁴¹ Русские таблички в Лиенае. Вести сегодня, 28.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/210221>

³⁴² «Манифест доброй воли» подписало 2700 человек 14.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/manifest-dobroj-voli-podpisali-2700-chelovek.d?id=42205036>

³⁴³ Labas gribas manifests 13.02.2012 http://www.president.lv/images/modules/art_description/file/19117/manifests-pdfaa.pdf

Also on **March 16** in the center of the city W. Freimanis held a picket, where he denied the Holocaust³⁴⁶, and at night a bit further - a concert with the participation of the Lithuanian group "Dictatorship", famous of its anti-Semitism, Russophobia and polonofobia.³⁴⁷

On this day, Anti-fascist organizations, including representatives of the Latvian "World without Nazism", in addition to laying of flowers, also had an international conference, that was attended by MPs T. Zhdanok of Latvian party For Human Rights PCTVL and Helmut Scholz (Germany Left Party) (Г. Шольц), one of the leaders of the Simon Wiesenthal Center Ephraim Zuroff (Э. Зурофф), and head of the European Jewish parliament Joel Rubinfeld (Дж. Рубинфельд).^{348 349}

On March 16-18, an attention of public was drawn to the calendar with the Nazi propaganda posters, available in bookshops in Riga.³⁵⁰

On March 19, First Baltic Channel Cable alerted law enforcement agencies to proposal to demolish the Monument to the Liberators of Riga (center of mass of the annual celebration of the Victory over Nazism on May 9, in which representatives of the ruling parties in the country did not participate) posted on the portal www.peticijas.com. In less than a month this proposal had collected over 600 signatures. Police did not evaluate this appeal.³⁵¹

On March 21, Member of the Seim Dz. Ābiķis, "Unity" (Дз. Абикис) calls to prepare measures to "reduce emigration of specifically Latvian families." This statement was sound... at a meeting of the Commission on Human Rights.³⁵²

On March 24, The Farmers Union of Latvia (LZS - Latvijas Zemnieku savienība is included in the block "Union of Greens and Farmers") adopted a new program; declare that FUL is "Latvian National Party".³⁵³

³⁴⁴ Мероприятия 16 марта прошли на удивление спокойно 16.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/meropriyatiya-16-marta-proshli-na-udivlenie-spokojno.d?id=42213386>

³⁴⁵ В Риге состоялось шествие латышских легионеров 16.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/v-rige-sostoyalos-shestvie-latyshskih-legionerov.d?id=42211722>

³⁴⁶ Фрейманис: легионеры не участвовали в репрессиях и холокосте 16.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/frejmanis-legionery-ne-uchastvovali-v-repressiyah-i-holokoste.d?id=42212354>

³⁴⁷ Слюсарева Е. «Евреи уже горят в печи...» Вести сегодня 13.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/208350>

³⁴⁸ Антифашисты: проявления нацизма связаны с русофобией. 16.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/antifashisty-proyavleniya-nacizma-svyazany-s-rusofobiej.d?id=42213616>

³⁴⁹ Зурофф: президент Латвии должен усвоить уроки истории. 16.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/zuroff-prezident-latvii-dolzhen-usvoit-uroki-istorii.d?id=42213836>

³⁵⁰ Календарь 21-го века. 18.03.2012 <http://www.imhoclub.lv/material/kalendar-21-go-veka>

³⁵¹ Как правоохранительные органы оценивают призыв снести Памятник Победы? 20.03.2012

<http://www.ves.lv/article/209161>

³⁵² Килис знает, как увеличить количество граждан до 94 % 21.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/kilis-znaet-kak-uvlichit-kolichestvo-grazhdan-do-94.d?id=42224928>

³⁵³ Эльдаров Э. «Мы – латышская партия...» Вести сегодня 26.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/209861>

The leader of LZS A. Brigmanis (А. Бригманис) explained this provision thus: "There is no bilingualism"³⁵⁴, although the program refers to the right of all the other nations to their own language.

The program also³⁵⁵ rejected "attempts to integrate national minorities living on the basis of the Russian language in Latvia (Ukrainians, Belarusians, Jews, Poles...), into an artificially created Russian-speaking community".

On March 25, the head of the Latvian Association of victims of political repressions Resnays G. (G. Resnais) (Г. Реснайс) in the event commemorating the victims of Stalinist repression in Riga called the February referendum on the status of the equation of the Latvian and Russian languages, "a proposal to eliminate the independence of Latvia" and "incitement of hatred".³⁵⁶

On March 25, published an opinion poll conducted by the firm "Latvijas actual" («Латвияс факти») regarding the opinions of the residents of the country about the automatic provision to the "aliens" (former citizens of the Latvian SSR, who after the restoration of the independent Republic of Latvia were not recognized as citizens of any country, and in 2012, constituted a significant part of Russian, Polish, Jewish, and most of the Belarusian and Ukrainian population³⁵⁷) citizenship of Latvia. This idea, repeatedly recommended to Latvia by the authorities of OSCE (Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe), Council of Europe and the United Nations³⁵⁸, is fully supported by 31.5% of respondents, 18.6% more likely support it, 29, 6% completely reject it and 15.1% more likely reject it. Among Latvians, 24.7% are for the right of non-citizens to vote, 71.6%- against, among non-Latvians for - 93.8%, against - 4.3%.

The most suspicious of the electorate of the noncitizens is an electorate of National Association (95% against), followed by the Party "Unity" (79.9% against), Union of Greens and Farmers (71.2% against), Reform Party of Zatlērs (54.2% against). The voters friendliest to non-citizens belong to association "Center For Consent", (4.3% against).³⁵⁹

³⁵⁴ Līcītis E. Ar jaunu nacionālāku programmu Latvijas Avīze, 22.03.2012 <http://www.lzs.lv/aktualitates/ar-jaunu-nacionalaku-programmu-latvijas-avize?gads=2012>

³⁵⁵ CP LZS programma <http://www.lzs.lv/&p=9543&pp=13608>

³⁵⁶ Лидер репрессированных: референдумы о двуязычии – разжигание ненависти. 25.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/209835>

³⁵⁷ Latvijas iedzīvotāju sadalījums pēc nacionālā sastāva un valstiskās piederības http://www.pmlp.gov.lv/lv/statistika/dokuments/2012/ISVN_Latvija_pec_TTB_VPD.pdf

³⁵⁸ См., например, http://www.lhrc.lv/архiv/Dvizh2013site_RU.doc

³⁵⁹ 49 % – за допуск неграждан к голосованию на местных выборах. 25.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/opros-49-za-dopusk-negrzhdan-k-golosovaniyu-na-mestnyh-vyborah.d?id=42234102>

It is worth mentioning that now a collection of signatures is going on for a petition³⁶⁰ for the bill to grant Latvian citizenship without tests and oaths for the non-citizens that wish it.

On March 27, Judicial Committee of the *Saeima* approved amendments that complicate the procedure of collecting signatures.³⁶¹

MEDIA

On March 1, information was published that in a public foyer of the Latvian government television pictures on one of the exhibition stands were arranged in form of a swastika.³⁶² By **March 5** the stand has been removed.³⁶³

On March 14, "Latvijas Memos» (Latvijas Avīze) («Латвияс авизе») devoted a long article to Shampetersk high school, praising this school for the transition to Latvian language study. However, even in this one-sidedly laudatory article disturbing facts are discernable, such as: "When a child from the Russian-speaking family learns in Latvian, at least in the beginning he is "lagging behind his peers", who study in Russian, because it is necessary to develop other skills and knowledge".

This is explained by the fact that "voluntary" transition in earlier dual-stream high school for only the Latvian language study is related to the fact that graduates of Latvian schools are not required to pass a special exam for naturalization, and their careers do not depend on which category they pass on Latvian language.

The head of the Education Committee of Riga City Council E. Aldermane (Э. Алдермане), however, called the school a good example of the integration.³⁶⁴ It is known that the Latvian ruling elite uses the word integration instead of the word assimilation, but in this case we are talking about forcing the Russian-speaking parents to send their children to Latvian schools, which is a form of forced assimilation.

³⁶⁰ <http://www.zaravnieprava.lv>

³⁶¹ Депутаты: за сбор подписей для референдума должны платить избиратели 27.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/deputaty-za-sbor-podpisej-dlya-referenduma-dolzhny-platit-izbirateli.d?id=42239638>

³⁶² Дунда А. LTV украсила свастика 01.03.2012 <http://www.telegraf.lv/news/ltv-ukrasila-svastika>

³⁶³ Из здания гостелевидения убрали свастику 05.03.2012 <http://www.telegraf.lv/news/iz-zdaniya-gostelevideniya-ubrali-svastiku>

³⁶⁴ Kuzmina I. Latvieši un krievi – vienā klasē. Latvijas Avīze, 14.03.2012 http://la.lv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=344146:latviei-un-krievi-vien-klas&catid=126:skola&Itemid=148

On March 14, the newspaper "Latvijas memo" in the title of the reportage from committee of Education of Saeim wrote that in a Russian kindergarten classes the lessons in the Latvian language for three-year old children continue "only" 12 minutes (for four-year olds - 20 minutes, 2-3 classes provided per week).³⁶⁵

It should be noted that in the Russian media, readers whom the idea of transferring Russian kindergartens to the Latvian language concerns directly, there are no sounds of approval of such unrequested "services". Leaders of three parties, based on the Russian-speaking electorate - J. Urbanowicz (Я. Урбанович) of the association "Center For Consent", V. Linderman (В. Линдерман) of the "Movement of January 13", and Dr. of Pedagogic J. Pliner (Я. Плинер) of "ZaPCHEL"^{366 367 368}, as well as non-party МЕР А. Mirsky (А. Мирский)³⁶⁹, and simply well-known public figures stand against it in a united block.^{370 371}

On March 15, a prominent lawyer and former MP A. Grūtups (А. Грутупс) in an interview with the newspaper "Neatkarīga" (Neatkarīgā) pressed hardly on the Jewish origins of his political opponent V. Linderman, and accused the Jews of the October revolution. There is a complaint filed to the police against A. Grūtups.³⁷²

On March 15, "National Union" demanded explanation³⁷³ from the Director General of the State Latvian Television of the fact that in the Russian news release on March 14, LTV³⁷⁴ reflected the opinion of the organization of "Social Block" that SS legions were criminals and executioners, thus "promoting unacceptable and offensive ideas".

³⁶⁵ Kuzmina I. Latviešu valodai – tikai 12 minūtes. Latvijas Avīze, 14.03.2012

http://la.lv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=344184:latviešu-valodai-tikai-12-minutes&Itemid=93

³⁶⁶ Элкин А. Власть продолжает бегать со спичками! Вести сегодня, 23.03.2012

<http://www.ves.lv/article/209661>

³⁶⁷ Гайворонский К. А дальше? Линдерман о стратегии для русских после референдума. Вести сегодня, 29.03.2012 <http://www.ves.lv/article/210446>

³⁶⁸ Плинер Я. Не будьте лихо, пока оно тихо 29.03.2012 <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/versions/yakov-pliner-ne-budite-liho-poka-ono-tiho.d?id=42245150>

³⁶⁹ Мирский – VL-ТБ/ДННЛ: не воюйте с нашими детьми 16.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/mirskij-vl-tbdnll-ne-voyujte-s-nashimi-detmi.d?id=42214292>

³⁷⁰ Элкин В. Я нашел «Руку Москвы»! 09.03.2012 <http://imhoclub.lv/material/ja-nashel-ruku-moskvi->

³⁷¹ Чекушин К. Работа на упреждение. Час, 28.03.2012. http://www.chas-daily.com/win/2012/03/28/1_029.html?r=30

³⁷² Осипов Е. Попробуем-ка засудить Грутупса 29.03.2012 <http://www.imhoclub.lv/material/poprobuem-ka-zasudit-grutupsa>

³⁷³ VL-ТБ/ДННЛ: в телесюжете оболгали латышских легионеров. 15.03.2012

<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/vl-tbdnll-v-telesyuzhete-obolgali-latyshskih-legionerov.d?id=42210110>

³⁷⁴ Новости ЛТВ7, 14.03.2012 <http://ltvzinatv7.lv/?n=zinas&id=5443> Сюжет начинается на отметке 06:27

On March 22, The National Council for electronic media began administrative case in connection with this news release, seeing in the plot signs of the probability of incitement of animosity.³⁷⁵

CONCLUSIONS

With relation to public events at **March 16** there is no great change, compared to previous years: Riga City Council objects to the marches, referring only to security considerations, and the court withdraws the ban, because security concerns are not sufficient to restrict freedom of assembly. The effect of content of the events on the their admissibility is not raised.

The position of the ruling parties at the state level is united in that ministers do not participate in the procession, as well as in allegations that the Latvian SS legion was in the SS only formally, the denial of involvement of the Legion in war crimes and emphasizing the recruitment of the legions at the expense of volunteering; "National Association" has consistently expressed support and respect the SS legionaries.

Willingly or not, a more moderate politics of the government coalition at best distance themselves from SS without passing a judgment and try to muffle the topic (Minister of Interior Affairs), at worst - contribute to the normalization of collaborationism, preventing public awareness about the crimes of Nazism (Minister of Foreign Affairs).

However, this year there were some new developments: the representatives of "Latvia without Nazism" laid a wreath to the victims of Nazism to the Freedom Monument, which had been defiled with the connivance of the police. In addition, the same organization held a roundtable discussion with human rights defenders from EU and USA.

Disturbing facts - a suspended sentence applied to skinheads for desecration of graves, and that President A. Berzins (А. Берзиньш), who took this position in the summer of 2011, speaks favorably on the activities in honor of the SS, the previous President V. Zatlers (В. Затлерс) was more restrained.

Encouraging fact - increased attention to Latvia in international circles, especially in the media.

As a result of events **on March 16**, in the press there were published more than 200 materials of critical content, the main keynote of them - in Riga there is a

³⁷⁵ NEPLP начал дело в связи с сюжетом LTV7 о 16 марта и требует от Котса объяснений 22.03.2012
<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/neplp-nachal-delo-v-svyazi-s-syuzhetom-ltv7-o-16-marta-i-trebu-et-ot-kotsa-obyasnenij.d?id=42228998>

glorification of Nazism, which finds no proper response from the authorities; lobbying in the United Kingdom may be promising as well as informing the public about the relationship of the National association with the SS legionnaires that can make it inconvenient for the British Conservatives to have an MEP R. Zile (R. Zīle) (Р. Зиле) stay in one fraction of the European Parliament with them.

The greatest potential for conflict has an actively exaggerated idea of the transfer of Russian-speaking kindergartens to the Latvian language study.

Despite protests from the ethnic minorities themselves, the initiative has the support in the establishment - in addition to NO, it is supported by the prime minister's party "Unity", mainly - former members of the party "Civil Union» (Pilsoniskā savienība). The RPP takes a more democratic stance among ruling parties.

Despite the apparent contradiction ideas to obligations of Latvia under Articles 5 and 14 of the Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities (Рамочной конвенции о защите национальных меньшинств), the Ombudsman does not use the opportunity to stand up for the rights of linguistic minorities (as well as in the case of the other unpopular among voters of the ruling party group - sexual minorities). It should be noted that it was offensive to use the Russian language (in school) has caused the most massive in the history of the modern wave of protest in Latvia in 2003-2004.

Lithuania

The main event of the month was a traditional right-wing extremists march along the main avenue of Vilnius **on March 11** - the day of Restoration of Independence

of Lithuania (1990). According to various estimates, between 1,000 and 2,000 people participated in this event. As always the permission for the procession, organized Lithuanian National Youth Union (Lietuvių Tautinio Jaunimo Sąjunga) and the Lithuanian National Center (Lietuvių tautinis centras), was issued by the Vilnius City Hall.

A marching crowd was mixed- from skinheads and sports fans to simple onlookers. At the forefront were the signatories of Lithuanian independence act of 1990 Romualdas Ozolas (Ромуалдас Озолас), Algirdas Patalskas (Альгирдас Патацкас), MPs Kazimieras Uoka (Казимерас Уока), Gintaras Songaila (Гинтарас Сонгайла), Petras Gražulis (Петрас Гражулис).

This year, representatives of the parties who had not participated in these processions joined the march: individual members of the parliamentary party "Order and Justice» (Tvarka ir Teisingumas), members of non-parliamentary parties "Union of Lithuania Unity" (Lietuvos Vienybės Sąjunga) and "Union of Lithuanian social democracy" (Lietuvos Socialdemokratų Sąjunga).

This is not surprising, given that all these parties praised postwar "forest brothers"; many of them were former Nazi collaborators. Among the marchers were a lot of skinheads in leather jackets, soldiers' boots, with stylized swastikas on their jackets and banners. But next to them marched ordinary citizens dissatisfied with the situation in the country, the helplessness of the authorities before the crisis and corruption.

A march attended by invited "patriots" from Poland, Latvia, Belarus, Italy, Germany, Sweden and other countries.

The leader of the British National Party Nick Griffin (Ник Гриффин) sent a letter where he congratulated the marchers wishing them good luck "in the fight against globalism and those who destroy the nation." A representative of the national Democratic Party of Sweden Björn Lof (Бьёрн Лоф) sent a similar greeting.³⁷⁶

The march has begun to the sound of traditional slogans and calls for "Lithuania for Lithuanians", "Not for the West and not for the East - Lithuania is for Lithuania's children." Among the posters stand out: "Skinheads for their native Lithuania, race and nation", "Today the street - Parliament tomorrow". The protesters organized a rally in front of the former KGB building, where now stands a monument to "forest brothers".

³⁷⁶ <http://www.kovo1leitynes.lt/en/year-2012/articles-of-2012/73-svedijos-tautiniu-demokratu-partijos-sveikinimas>

During the procession of demonstrators met several organizations. Members of the Association "Lithuania without Nazism» (Lietuva be nacizmo) organized a rally with placards "Today - brownshirt marches, tomorrow - the gas chambers?" and "No to fascism! ". The party "Socialist People's Front» (Socialistinis Liaudies Frontas) picketed in another place (a meeting of the Party banned) with similar posters. These two organizations were the only ones that appealed ahead of time for a ban on the march.

Members of several anarchist groups tried to block the march with their bodies but they removed by the police quickly. This year police was very well prepared for the event. A few hours after the march several human rights organizations organized an alternative rally with slogans for tolerance and diversity.

On the eve of the march the nationalists websites published interviews with fans of football club "Zalgiris» (Žalgiris) («Жальгирис») and the basketball team "Sakalay" (Sakalai) («Сакалай»). Their representatives have confirmed that they participate in the processions on **March 11** not the first year.

They also confessed that last year they sang songs about "love for the country" with a neo-Nazi rock group «Tiesiai šviesiai» («On the line").³⁷⁷ The Anti-fascist site [www.antifa](http://www.antifa.lt) published photographs of sports fans of this football club, where it is seen as the fans on joint events with neo-Nazis are throwing right hands forward similar to the Nazis.³⁷⁸

On the eve of the march, these abovementioned nationalists and neo-Nazis sites published an interview with a representative group of country's skinheads, who also participated in the march. "Pillars of Gediminaytisv, Vytis (Lithuanian national emblems), tricolor flag, the Baltic swastika – these are symbols of strength of the nation, we are proud of them", - claimed a skinhead.³⁷⁹

Immediately after the march, the organizers, mostly young people, continued to celebrate in one of the clubs in the center of Vilnius, where the traditional concert was given by local and foreign neo-Nazi rock groups, in particular, the Lithuanian group "Dictatorship", famous for the song about the murder of all nations of people

³⁷⁷ <http://www.kovo11eitynes.lt/en/year-2012/articles-of-2012/68-vilniaus-jazalgirioja-ir-jasakaluja-fanai-jamusu-jega-vienybeje>

³⁷⁸ <http://antifa.lt/post/19051323550/jie-baub-sieg-heil-tol-kol-juos-igirsime>

³⁷⁹ <http://www.kovo11eitynes.lt/en/year-2012/articles-of-2012/67-interviu-su-skinheads-lietuva-judejimo-nariais>

living in Lithuania, except Lithuanians. Information sponsor of the concert was one of the major newspapers of the country the "Republic".³⁸⁰

Poll on the eve of the march showed that 44.4 percent of respondents condemned the annual march with slogans of "Lithuania for Lithuanians" and believed it is a shame for Lithuania. 13.3 percent of the residents approved of the march's slogans and 41 percent did not have an opinion on this matter. People from 25 to 45 years, with higher education and income above average, and living in big cities more often evaluate the march negatively.³⁸¹

Prime Minister Andrius Kubilius (Andrius Kubilius) (Андрюс Кубилиус) deplored the march: "It hurts, and I regret that this holiday, which was supposed to be a celebration of love for Lithuania, has increasingly become a day of hatred for someone. I do not want to accept this turn in the celebration on March 11."³⁸²

The ideological leader of the ruling Conservative Party, Member of the European Parliament Vytautas Landsbergis (Vytautas Landsbergis) (Витаутас Ландсбергис) noted: "the slogan "Lithuania for Lithuanians" is bad, it teases and divides. All the more so as provocateurs can always wriggle into such activities".³⁸³

The leader of the party "Alliance of Liberals» (Liberalu Sajunga) and the Minister of Transport Eligijus Masiulis (Eligijus Masiulis) (Елигиус Масюлис) noted fear as one of the main reasons for the march: "It is a fear that that those that live next to us will make us different. It is a bacillus (viruses) of weakness that is devouring us, which affected the people of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, reducing them to three millions and continues to destroy us. It made us faint-hearted, downtrodden, poor and cowardly".³⁸⁴

³⁸⁰ <http://www.kovo11eitynes.lt/en/year-2012/articles-of-2012/69-kasmetinis-tradicinis-kovo-11-osios-koncertas-tevynei-12>

³⁸¹ <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/44-proc-gyventoju-mano-kad-kovo-11-osios-nacionalistu-eitynes-darogeda-lietuvai.d?id=56535105>

³⁸² <http://www.delfi.lt/archive/print.php?id=56463955>

³⁸³ <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/prof-vlandsbergis-kuo-daugiau-sumaisties-lietuvoje-tuo-geriau-marsieciams.d?id=56770343>

³⁸⁴ <http://www.delfi.lt/archive/print.php?id=56682583>

An influential analyst on international affairs Česlovas Iškauskas (Česlovas Iškauskas) (Чесловас Ишкаускас) warns that "creates an image abroad of Lithuania as a nest of neo-Nazism.

For example, a week before the holiday (**March 11**), the leader of the social movement "Lithuania without Nazism" instituted at 2010, Julius Deksnis (Julius Deksnys) (Юлюс Декснис) warned the world about the upcoming "neo-Nazi orgy in Lithuania" and said that it is support by the official government. He went further - accusing the post-war freedom fighters in the destruction of 25,000 unarmed people in the years 1944-1953.

"That's where the roots of these neo-Nazi parades minded patriots come from" – Ch. Iškauskas is quoting Yu Deksnis. And he reminds, "This movement is a great source of disinformation for the Russian propaganda".³⁸⁵

According to the well-known journalist and a representative of several civic initiatives Kuolisa Darius (Darius Kuolys), the slogan "Lithuania for Lithuanians" is obsolete. It is not a slogan of a free nation. It could exist in Lithuania, which ruled imperial Russia, when the Lithuanian language was banned, when the Lithuanians could not have their school when they were not the owners in their country. "Lithuania for Lithuanians," was indeed important, stressing that we are the owners here. Today, we are a sovereign nation, and when you say "Lithuania for Lithuanians" in a sovereign territory, this slogan is turned against the others".³⁸⁶

CONCLUSIONS

Once again, the march of the nationalists and neo-Nazi was held; once again, the authorities gave it permission and, once again the representatives of governments and experts close to it with a decent hypocrisy talked about its negative consequences for Lithuania.

Many parties and organizations, politicians and experts, public opinion leaders just prefer to keep silent, as if nothing had happened.

No one in government has not taken any concrete steps to prevent the shameful events, although a few organizations in Lithuania and abroad urged to do so. At this time even more representatives of different political parties joined the procession, which under the national, nationalist and neo-Nazi slogans unite more

³⁸⁵ <http://www.delfi.lt/archive/print.php?id=56713867>

³⁸⁶ <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/dkuolys-sukis-lietuva-lietuviams-paseno.d?id=56514029>

citizens outraged by the politics of the authorities. Five years ago, when it all began, in the march walked 50, and this year - about 1500.

Year after year, March of the nationalists and neo-Nazis is becoming the main event on the day of the restoration of independence, **on March 11**, pushing into the background the official celebration of this date, in the country's parliament. And there are still no signs that the situation will change next year.

Estonia

INTRODUCTION

*In March, compared with the other two Baltic republics, Estonia has become a role model: a general strike of the teachers on **March 7-9** and their support by the trade union of transport workers, had not too much room for nationalism and xenophobia in the open form.*

However, the authorities were able to find excuses: many political and public figures responded to the neo-Nazi marches in Vilnius and Riga, which took place in March.

DESECRATION OF "BRONZE SOLDIER"

Once again, unknowns desecrated the monument to the fallen in World War II, which stands in Tallinn Military Cemetery.³⁸⁷ A spokesman for Põhja (near Tallinn) prefecture said the Delfi - the patrol went to the place and found that the figure is smeared with white chalk. Police reported the incident to the Tallinn City Hall, which should contact the owners of the cemetery, so that they eliminate the traces of vandalism.

Estonian branch of the International Human Rights Movement "A world without Nazism" ("Estonia without Nazism") considers a lack of response of the authorities of the Republic of Estonia for the next act of vandalism committed at the military cemetery in Tallinn on the monument Liberators from the Nazis ("Bronze Soldier") unacceptable. It mentioned in the statement of association "Estonia without Nazism", the text of which was handed over to the portal "Baltic" on Tuesday, **March 13** by Andrew Zarenkov (Andrei Zarenkov), the head of "Estonia without Nazism".³⁸⁸ Anti-fascists are sure that "We can not allow strengthening of neo-Nazi sentiment in the Estonian society and inter-communal violence to be added the deteriorating socio-economic status of Estonia". "We demand the immediate provision of information in the media about the investigation of defilements in the military cemetery in Tallinn."

Deputy of the Legislative Assembly in Tallinn, the chairman of the Commission on Law Enforcement Max Kaur (Макс Кайп), commenting on the act of vandalism

³⁸⁷

<http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/fotovideo-neizvestnye-oskvernili-bronzovogo-soldata.d?id=64059063>

<http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/v-rabochej-tetradi-muftu-polbotinka-i-mohovuyu-borodu-nazvali-nacitrallyami.d?id=64007025>

³⁸⁸ <http://baltija.eu/news/read/23359>

against the monument to the Bronze Soldier, noted that "... of course, we must do everything possible to protect the Bronze Soldier from vandals" ³⁸⁹

"Despite the fact that the police patrol responded promptly, it was not enough to arrest violators. I think the police should enhance operational security of the monument. If needed, we must also think about strengthening the protection of the Bronze Soldier from the side of Department of the municipal police of the capital." - said Kaur.

Department of Information and the Ministry of the Foreign Affairs of Russia published a comment about the act of vandalism in Tallinn on the website of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.³⁹⁰ "It is with deep sorrow that we had received in Moscow reports about the act of vandalism against the monument to the Soldier-Liberator in the capital of Estonia. Given that this is not the first fact of abuse of monuments to Soviet soldiers who gave their lives in the struggle against fascism, it is obvious that what happened is beyond the scope of hooliganism, assuming the character of purposeful activity, that does not encounter due opposition from the Estonian authorities. We hope that official Tallinn take exhaustive measures to prevent further such a provocative incident, will search and bring the perpetrators to justice."

At the time of monitoring the criminal case on this fact was not opened, and the public does not know other results yet.

A NATSITRALLY

Published by Avita, a schoolwork notebook in the Estonian language, has forced many parents to wonder, because naksitrally (in Estonian - naksitrallid) - the heroes of the Estonian fairy: Coupling, Polbotinka, and Moss Beard (Муфты, Полботинка и Моховую Бороду), named in this notebook as "**natsitrally**" (*Comment of the translator Natsitrally means rally of Nazy*).³⁹¹

On page 34 of the Part III of the workbook in the Estonian language for the first grades contains the phrase: "Coupling, Polbotinka and Moss Beard - three natsitrallya of the writer Eno Raud (Эно Рауд)". This wrote in "Evening Newspaper» (Õhtuleht).

³⁸⁹ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/deputat-my-dolzhen-usilit-ohranu-bronzovogo-soldata.d?id=64080589>

³⁹⁰ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/mid-rf-akt-vandalizma-protiv-bronzovogo-soldata-vyhodit-za-ramki-huliganskikh-dejstvij.d?id=64067677>

³⁹¹ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/v-rabochej-tetradi-muftu-polbotinka-i-mohovuyu-borodu-nazvali-nacitrallyami.d?id=64007025>

Editor in Chief Avita Lee Kriyska admitted that when the forces of editors and writers were running out, the team was attacked by "printing demon".

"We discovered it too late to act, and we had no choice but to get upset over the fact that in real life it did not happen, as if the Nazis in the early twentieth century were Polbotinka, Moss Beard and Coupling. Then the biggest tragedies of the past century would not have happened, "- she said.

68TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BOMBING OF TALLINN

On March 9, the 68th anniversary of the bombing of Tallinn by Soviet aircrafts was observed in Estonia. There were public events, as well as memorial services.

The U.S. Embassy said: "On March 9, marked the day - sixty years ago – when Tallinn got into a crossfire of bomb targets by Soviet long-range aircraft bombers. This avia-raid was notable by both, a shocking number of victims, and by its failure in military terms.

As many as 300 Soviet bombers dropped more than 3000 high explosive and incendiary bombs fell on Tallinn. And they wiped out one third of the city causing devastating damage to the citizens and cultural facilities in Tallinn. More than 500 people - the vast majority of them civilians - were killed and 650 - were injured. 20 000 people were left as homeless in the midst of the Estonian winter. In addition to the church of St. Nicholas, in the bombardment and subsequent fire were destroyed the theater "Estonia", the city of Tallinn Synagogue and the city archives, where a collection of medieval documents were kept.

At the same time, damage to the German military infrastructure was minimal. Far from breaking the spirit of the Estonian people, this raid only strengthened the resolve of steel to fight against foreign occupation. Today, Estonia is a strong, peaceful and sovereign country that remembers the past but lives for today, preparing for the future". ³⁹²

The site of the Russian Ministry of the Foreign Affairs published a comment to the statement of the U.S. Embassy in Estonia:³⁹³

"The deep participation of the Ambassador M.Polt in this more than doubtful action raises legitimate questions, considering an alliance of our countries on anti-Hitler coalition.

³⁹² http://russian.estonia.usembassy.gov/sp1_rus030912.html

³⁹³ http://www.mid.ru/bdomp/Brp_4.nsf/arh/D303A56D5D0C3533442579C3002BE4C7?OpenDocument

Not to mention, unprecedented in its cynicism, the interpretation by the U.S. diplomatic mission of air operations on **March 9, 1944** as "shocking" by the number of civilian casualties and "ineffective in military terms." Special rejection and resentment cause ranting that to air-raid aimed to, neither more nor less, "break the spirit of the Estonian people" in the struggle against "foreign occupation", that's how U.S. Embassy, after the current Estonian authorities, sums up the entire Soviet period in Estonia's history... It is regrettable that U.S. diplomats in Tallinn once again condone irresponsible attempts of certain forces in the Baltic States to distort the historical truth and to embroil the people of Russia and Estonia. This line is clearly dissonant with the course on the constructive development of Russian-American dialogue, insulting the memory of millions of victims of fascism and all those who fought in the anti-Hitler coalition".

The head of fund research programs "Historical memory" Simindey Vladimir (Vladimir Simindej) (Владимир Симиндей) on the radio station "Voice of Russia", said: "Insinuations that the actions of the Soviet troops were sent out to break the spirit of the Estonian people, are an invention of Americans who indulge the local nationalists and neo-Nazis who are trying to retroactively settle scores with the Soviet Union in the face of modern Russia".³⁹⁴ The same expert said that it was no special reason to specifically bomb Estonians.

On March 18, anti-fascist and journalist Dmitry Klensky (Дмитрий Кленский) said that in comment on the bombing of Tallinn, the U.S. Embassy pits Estonia and Russia against each other.³⁹⁵ "Your act of humanism and respect for the history of the host country is openly propagandistic political action, which is not conducive to the growth of trust between Russia and Estonia, between the local Russian and Estonians in our common country. It is already possible to conclude that such a line of the U.S. Embassy in Tallinn has a systematic and consistent character"- said Klensky.

THE STRIKE AND THE RUSSIAN LANGUAGE

On March 7-9, in Estonia, there was a teacher's strike of supported by many other unions. During the rally on Freedom Square (Vabaduseväkjak) strikers used banners written in the Estonian and Russian languages.

The Minister of Finance of Estonia Liygi Jurgen (Jurgen Liigi) (Юрген Лийги) stated that the requirements of teachers in Russian sounded particularly frightening.³⁹⁶

³⁹⁴ <http://www.dzd.ee/777882/istorik-amerikanskoe-posolstvo-potakaet-mestnym-neonacistam/>

³⁹⁵ <http://www.dzd.ee/777882/istorik-amerikanskoe-posolstvo-potakaet-mestnym-neonacistam/>

³⁹⁶ <http://www.dzd.ee/773896/ligi-rasskazal-ob-opasnosti-krasnyh-flagov-i-inojazychnyh-trebovanij/>

"A byproducts of the strike were great fears that Estonia, as she had hoped, overcome before last decade.

Red flags, demands to replace the government sounding in the foreign language, threatening to paralyze the power supply, the appeals against the Estonian language and the state - they say that playing with fire failed ... Something similar happened in 2007 when, unfortunately, on the basis of the most severe disorders the resignation of government was demanded in Estonian too, but in Russian they were certainly the most frightening "- said the Minister.

According to the deputy of the Parliament of Estonia (Riigikogu) Yana Toom (Jaana Toom) (Яна Тоом) by such statements about the slogans in Russian, government wants to reduce the nationwide wave of discontent and move the subject to the national question, to once again explain to the Estonians that the Russians are a threat, that you cannot deal with them.³⁹⁷

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE MARCH DEPORTATIONS

March 25 marked the date of deportation in Estonia in 1949. The nationalist wing of the party "Homeland Union Republic" (HUR) (IRL) (Союз Отечество Республика) has called to come on March 25 at 12:00 to the pedestal of the Freedom Monument in Tallinn to commemorate the victims of the March deportations.³⁹⁸ " On this day we bow our heads and commemorate all the fellow countrymen who died in the years 1914-1991 as victims of Soviet occupation," - said a member of the Tallinn City Council Tarmo Kruuzimyaе (Tarmo Kruusimäe) (Тармо Круузимьяэ). The U.S. Ambassador to Estonia, Mickhael C. Polt had also visited the event commemorating the March deportation and laid a wreath.³⁹⁹

An activist of the Estonian anti-fascist organization "Night Watch" Maxim Reva (Maksim Reva) (Максим Рева) said that activities to commemorate the victims of deportation that happened on March 25 in Estonia are an example of the Estonian blasphemous and cynical propaganda.⁴⁰⁰

"Grave candle are lit in memory of the people who went from us to another world. Of the 22 thousand residents of Estonia that were deported in 1949, in Siberia, about 2,700 people died and more than half of those people were aged from 60 years. The rest returned to Estonia, many of them have made a good career in the

³⁹⁷ <http://www.dv.ee/article/2012/3/16/otkritij-nacionalnij-vopros>

³⁹⁸ <http://www.dzd.ee/784718/nacionalisty-zovut-pomjanut-zhertv-deportacij/>

³⁹⁹ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/foto-posol-ssha-v-estonii-prinyal-uchastie-v-ceremonii-pamyati-zhertv-martovskih-deportacij.d?id=64126899>

⁴⁰⁰ <http://baltija.eu/news/read/23582>

Soviet era" - quotes from the report of Reva Newsbalt, News agency. "However, the candles are lit for 22 000, including, in memory of all those who live and prosper on this earth" - states the anti-fascist.

CONCLUSIONS:

In general, **March** in Estonia was relatively quiet on the background of active nationalist actions in other countries of the former Soviet Union. This is primarily due to the activation of social protest, eclipsing the traditional nationalist speeches, confined to certain dates. It is important that both Estonian and Russian population joined in a social protest, despite the authorities' attempts to "scare" the inhabitants by slogans on the strikes.

Overall, March was pretty hard for Europe, which was associated primarily with a great crime, of "Toulouse shooter" in France, the traditional march of veterans of the SS and neo-Nazis in Latvia, Lithuania and Moldova, as well as the presidential elections in Russia, where the Nationalists candidates had not been represented, but nationalists took an active part in opposition protests.

All trends indicate that the idea of the nation state in Europe is in crisis. In Western Europe - a crisis of integration of immigrants, most of them do not want to take a new culture for themselves, fueled by Islamic fundamentalism. In the East - a crisis of integration of Russian-speaking residents, who are also not ready for voluntary assimilation, which they required by nationalists, some of who has the ruling position.

This situation actively used by the radicals, in order to stir up nationalistic mood in their countries - anti-immigrant in the countries of Western Europe, anti-Roma, anti-Caucasian, anti-Semitic and anti-Russian - in the East.

The impression is that Europe does not yet know how to get out of this crisis and what treatment to apply in each case.

There is not the same situation in Russia, where nationalist movements are just emerging from obscurity.

The process of de-marginalization of nationalist parties and groups was started during the mass protests in December of 2011. Today, after the presidential election, it entered the stage of creating legal political parties.

The growth of hate crimes in Russia in March, shows that nationalists used that this fact to promote their ideas.

Will the government keep the nationalist euphoria within acceptable parameters will be seen in the first few months of the new Putin's presidency.



Monitoring

January

Xenophobia, racism and neo-Nazism, revival of neo-Nazism,
xenophobic sentiments

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The Russian Federation

Cases of assault and vandalism motivated by xenophobia

In January, seven fights and assaults motivated by xenophobia, which resulted in 15 people injured, were recorded. They were in the Sverdlovsk region (6 victims), St. Petersburg and Leningrad region (4 victims), Voronezh region (3 victims), Moscow and Samara (1 wounded). Among the victims can be identified Azerbaijanis (4 victims), Russian (2 wounded), Uzbeks (1 wounded), Buryats (1 victim). In 2011, monitoring data of the Moscow Bureau for Human Rights in January showed that as a result of these attacks one person had been killed and eight people were injured, in 2010, respectively, 3 and 16.

On the night of 1 to 2 January, in a fight between the Russian and Azerbaijanis in city Talitsy (Sverdlovsk region), has adopted a national color, six people were injured- four Azerbaijani and two Russian.¹

On January 6, in Samara during the match between the teams, "Soviet Wings 2" (Samara) - "Oilman" (Otradnoe), about 15 ultra-fans of "Wings" attacked three anti-fascists to see the game. One of the anti-fascists had been struck several times.²

In St. Petersburg, on January 8, a Buryat Gaambatara Oyuntimora had been attacked.³

On January 19, in the village Shcheglovo, Vsevolozhsk district of Leningrad region, citizen of Uzbekistan had been wounded.⁴

It may be noted that there was a number of attacks against anti-fascists, where the victims were members of mass rallies held in memory and S. Markelova and A.Baburovoy. Calls for such attacks were publicly disseminated through social networks.⁵

In Moscow metro station "Arbat" a girl antifascist was wounded.⁶ In St.

Petersburg, two anti-fascists were injured from a traumatic gun. In Voronezh, nationalists knocked down, beaten up and burst from a gas canister into the eyes of three anti-fascists rally participants.⁷

In January, three cases of vandalism were recorded (in January of 2011 - 10).

On January 3, a swastika was drawn on the building that housed the Saratov office of the party "United Russia".⁸

On January 12, it was reported that in the Smolensk cemetery in St. Petersburg, there were writings of 14/88 on the obelisk to Defenders of Leningrad, relating to the neo-Nazi symbols.⁹

On January 25, it became known that the Serpukhov 30 meters from the administration building of the city and district swastika appeared on the wall of the palace of culture "Russia".¹⁰

Xenophobia in the mass consciousness

According to a poll conducted by VCIOM (Russia Public Opinion Research Center)) 14-24 on November 2011, published in January and devoted to national sympathies and antipathies in Moscow and St. Petersburg, both Moscow, and St. Petersburg poll showed the greatest sympathy to the Russian (44 and 52% respectively). In second place are Belarusians (17 and 14% respectively) – on the third - Ukrainians (15 and 11% respectively). 3% of Muscovites are positive to the Tajiks, Armenians, Georgians, Tatars, Jews and Europeans. Further, 2% call among the nations which they like best of all, Uzbeks, Kazakhs and Germans. At the bottom of the rankings - Americans, English, Lithuanian, Japanese, Koreans, Caucasians, the Chechens, Ossetians, Moldovans, Mordvins, Kyrgyz (1%). In St. Petersburg, 3% are positive about Germans and Europeans in general as well as Jews, to 2% - the British, the Kazakhs, Armenians and Georgians. At 1%, among the nations, which are well-Muscovites, as mentioned by Asians in general, Estonian, Latvian, citizens of Baltic states in general, Finnish, French, Italians, and the Bashkirs.

As for dislikes, the biggest cause of antipathy is people from Caucas as a whole (31% - in Moscow, 28% - in St. Petersburg). In second place - the Tajiks (23 and 24% respectively). In Moscow, the third - the Azeris (17%), the fourth - the Uzbeks (13%), in St. Petersburg - on the contrary (11 and 18% respectively). Fifth place in both cities occupy Chechens (12 and 8% respectively). Further, in Moscow, "antireyting" continues with Georgians (9%), Armenians (6%), Dagestani (5%), Asians in general and the Kirghiz (4%), 2% - Ukrainians, Tartars, Chinese, and 1% - the Abkhazians, Ossetians and Ingush, Moldavians, Gypsies, Jews, Vietnamese, Baltic states and the Americans. In St. Petersburg antipathy rating builds up as follows: Asians (7%), Georgians (6%), Dagestani (5%), Armenians (3%), as well as Americans, Ukrainians, Jews, Gypsies, Chinese (2%.) In addition to those peoples who were in Moscow "antireyting" in St. Petersburg, also referred to the Turkmens (1%).¹¹

According to data cited in the draft of regional program "General Civil peace and ethnic tolerance in the Tomsk region for 2012-2014", opinion polls show that a third of young people (33%) explicitly recognizes that they feel anger and resentment towards people of other nationalities. Among middle-aged people the rating is somewhat less (29%), and for the elderly – it is less than half (16%). Young people more than anyone insist on banning migrants from CIS countries from coming to work in Tomsk (43% in other groups of 33-38%). At the same time, they believe a little more than the others that Tomsk should be open to representatives of other countries to study (88% vs. 84-86%). One-third of the young man says that he had recently witnessed conflicts on a national basis (33%). Among middle-aged people such instances are a quarter and the elderly - is less than tenth (8%)".¹²

Public actions of nationalists

On January 14 and January 18, in St. Petersburg and on January 22, in Saratov nationalists held demonstrations demanding the release of the leader of the so-called "Russian jogging" M. Kalinichenko, who was arrested in late December 2011.¹³

On January 14, the combined opposition rally was held in Saratov, which was attended by representatives of the "Russian bloc." However, among the protesters were representatives of the so-called "Anti-Fascist anti-Jewish Committee" with a poster "tear sidelocks from orangists". In his speech, one of the speakers - the leader of "Russian bloc" Ilya Mayorov described the Russian authorities as "Jewish". ¹⁴

On January 20, it became known that nationalists tried to ensure that the unnamed park in the Moscow district of Lublino was named fan of "Spartacus" E. Sviridov, whose death in a brawl at the hands of people from the North Caucasus in December 2010 sparked a riot at the Manege Square. District council has rejected a request under the pretext that it is in the competence of the structures above it. ¹⁵

The nationalists and non-system opposition

In January, the process of infiltration of the nationalist leadership of the non-system opposition, which began in December, had continued. Coordinating Center for Political movements and social groups that was created on January 5th, ultra-right entered into a series of working groups of the new association: editorial (K.Krylov), who was entrusted with the preparation of a political declaration of the future center to coordinate the work with the regions, in the compilation of the "black list "of judges (N.Holmogorova), the municipal elections in Moscow (AP Mercy), to ensure e-democracy and online voting (A.Potkin) for the preparation of key laws in transition and a new electoral system (V.Kralin). [16] On January 17, a wife of K.Krylov N.Shalimova was included in the media group. ¹⁷

At the last meeting on January 17 in Moscow, it was decided to create a single organization - Civil Movement. Leading the movement was the Civil Council of four curiae - the left, liberals, nationalists (10 people) and social activists (30). ¹⁸ At a meeting the far-right voted by raising their hand in a Nazi salute ¹⁹, which did not caused protests from the heads of the assembly. ²⁰

Nationalist Curia of the Civil Council was established on January 23. It includes A.Belov (Potkin), D.Demushkin, V.Ermolaev, K.Krylov,

V.Kralin, I.Mironov, A.Severnoy. Another three participants had yet to be elected. Co-Chairs of the Curia were Belov-Potkin, Demushkin, Krylov and Kralin.²¹

However, nationalist had sought to penetrate to the other "curia", hiding under a variety of masks. At least a dozen different groups suggested its candidates in liberal and social Curia.

At the same time, liberal intellectuals prefer not to answer the question about the reasons for his cooperation with the nationalists. On January 6, A.Venediktov, responding live on "Echo of Moscow" station to the question about the pros and cons of A.Navalniy preferred while talking about the disadvantages, to delicately not that he "do not have enough experience of political struggle". A. Venediktov prefer not to mention nationalist statements by Mr. Navalny and his actions in support of radical nationalists.²² A. Navalny himself in an interview with Boris Akunin in early January, in answer to the question of the writer of his nationalist views referred to his membership in the "Apple", "forgetting" to mention that he was expelled from the party exactly for nationalism.²³

The only voices that that democrats do not cooperate with nationalists are the voices of anti-fascists. On January 10 and January 19, "the Committee of January 19," and editorial team of "Antifa.ru" (January 17) had issued appeals concerning this subject.

Thus, in a communiqué announced at a press conference at the Independent Press Center in Moscow on January 19, "the Committee of January 19 noted: "Several years ago, extreme right ran from human rights activists as the devil from holy water. Today, they are willing to speculate on this notion so as to appear not so disgusting. Their actions are still ugly and monstrous, there is no doubt. But now, it is not always possible to distinguish them at a glance in the string of speakers. Among them there are those, who does not kill himself, does not openly incite to hatred and violence. They justify the murderers and racists, and even admire them as "heroes." The pseudo-respectable nationalist organization is responsible for the Nazi underground. They are their accomplices. People from these organizations turn today to the democratic movement in thirst for fame and power. Their names are: Belov, Thor, Krylov, Holmogorov, Demushkin. And this is not an exhaustive list. Committee

of January 19 states: people from the neo-Nazi organizations and their patrons and defenders have no place in the democratic movement. Their ideas about Russia for Russians are deeply anti-democratic. Their activities are criminal. The future to which they aspire is dangerous and tragic for us all ". "The Committee of January 19," called on all organizations to exclude nationalists from the opposition and not to give them the word on the rallies. The document summarized: "Just as cannibals or pedophiles, those people and organizations will always leave a greasy black stain on any endeavor which they touch. Democracy and Nazism are not compatible". ²⁴

Praising collaborators

In January, the museum of Anti-Bolshevik resistance that is located in Podolsk has opened a virtual tour of its rooms honoring, among others, those who served as Hitler's collaborators. ²⁵

Xenophobia of government representatives

On January 18, the head of Federal Security Service of the Republic of Komi, Alexander Kalashnikov in the official report named among the "extremist organizations operating in the Republic " the Association "The Voice" and the Human Rights Commission of Komi "Memorial". A.Kalashnikov said that these organizations "are often financed by foreign non-governmental funds sent from abroad, aim to transform the political system in Russia," that the next "extremist" demonstrations will take place on 4 and 24 February, and stressed that their main goal is: "to disrupt the election of the President of the Russian Federation". ²⁶

It may be noted that those in power are actively courting with the nationalist rhetoric and the nationalists. An article by Vice Prime Minister Dmitry Rogozin, published January 31 in "Izvestia": "The Russian response to Vladimir Putin", called Russia "the greatest divided nation of Europe" and declared the need "to encourage the Russian national reunification". This is a call for at least the exclusion of the territories of neighboring countries inhabited by Russians and as a maximum - for their absorption. Deputy Prime Minister also claimed that

Putin, in his article on the "national question" on January 23, "opened the possibility of a broad discussion of the" Russian question " on a high intellectual level". He also accused the Liberals of Rusophobia and the use of "repressive Article 282".²⁷

Presidential elections

On January 12, the former mayor of Vladivostok, Viktor Cherepkov who was nominated for president of Russia, refused to hand over his signatures of support to the Central Election Commission, therefore stepping away from a distance.²⁸ On January 23, Svetlana Peunova who had managed to gather only 240,000 signatures left the race.²⁹

On January 23, Vladimir Putin article "Russia: the national question" was published by "Nezavisimaya Gazeta". At the beginning of the article, he noted that any responsible politician or public figure should be aware that one of the main conditions for the existence of the Russian Federation is civil and interethnic harmony. Noting the failure of the European project of multiculturalism, Putin suggested that instead we need a multinational state. "I am deeply convinced that attempts to preach the idea of building a Russian" national "mono-ethnic state run contrary to the whole of our thousand-year history. Moreover, it is the shortest path to the destruction of the Russian people and Russian statehood and any viable, sovereign state on our land.

When people start to shout: "Stop feeding the Caucasus" - wait, tomorrow it will inevitably be followed by the call: "Stop feeding Siberia, the Far East, Ural, Volga, Moscow..." This is the recipe used by those who led to the collapse of the Soviet Union " - he wrote. The Prime Minister noted that there is a direct correlation between the unresolved social and economic problems, disabilities of law enforcement, government inefficiency, corruption and national conflict. Having similar problems in his opinion, allows unscrupulous politicians to parasitize on the topic of "Russian national oppression" and to clothe informed public protest in the most primitive and vulgar form of inter-ethnic strife.

Speaking against the formation of ethnic enclaves, Vladimir Putin spoke as a supporter of close integration. In an effort to intercept the popular nationalist slogans of limiting migration Putin called on to improve the quality of the migration policy and to introduce criminal liability for violation of immigration rules and regulations of registration. This section of the article included the repetition of the nationalist slogan about the need for migrants "to respect the local customs".³⁰

The authorities' response to xenophobia

On January 30, during a visit to the Main Directorate of Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Moscow region, Russian President Dmitry Medvedev urged to deny accreditation to educational institutions, where there had been cases of propaganda of extremism. Why hide it? Sometimes teachers are either not ready to carry the correct values, or do some things deliberately, and here, I think, quite naturally it would be that the Ministry of Education, regional authorities use the tools to respond, if in some cases it may be depriving an institution of Accreditation for the promotion of extremist values, there is nothing to be ashamed of, "- he said.³¹

Speaking on Jan. 23 at the Forum of the peoples of the South Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin said that the lessons of Russian history tell about the deadly dangers of any international, ethnic and civil conflicts that leave deep wounds of injustice and mutual hostility. "I tell you frankly, any attempt to ferment ethnic or sectarian strife - a betrayal of their memory, betrayal by those who dare even today to infest the national theme, provoking separatist or nationalist sentiments. A goal of activists of all stripes are clear, they do not have anything to do with the real solution of inter-ethnic problems or the development of Russia, nor to the interests of the citizens of our country "- said Putin. The prime minister said that the ethnic tensions and conflicts break out with particular force when there is management and legal vacuum, where officials and law enforcement systems ignore or fail to protect the laws. Often they are selfishly motivated, and create preferences to individuals or communities, or even remove themselves from the solution of acute

problems, inexplicably release persons who have committed serious crimes or cover the causes, boorish behavior, violation of public order. Responding to questions from the audience, Mr. Putin suggested to prevent ethnic clashes by developing industry in the field, that will immediately let a lot of young people who leave for other regions in search of work remain in place, and to raise the level of competence and effectiveness of law enforcement so that "they do not pass by or against any violations of law, that they had not been corrupted and the people, local people feel secure ". ³²

On January 12, in an interview to "Rossiyskaya Gazeta", Russian General Prosecutor Yuri Chaika, said that the prosecutor's office is working to improve legislation to combat extremism on the Internet. The General Prosecutor said the popularity of social networks often plays into the hands of extremist citizens. ³³

On January 12, Ministry of Regional Development signed an agreement with the Omsk region on cooperation in the implementation of the state national policy, which will help preserve stable ethnic relations in Russia and prevent interethnic conflicts and extremism. ³⁴

On January 12, Department of Education Administration of Blagoveshchensk announced a contest among schoolchildren on banners and posters on the theme of promoting tolerance. ³⁵

On January 10, the prosecutor's office of Batyrevskogo area together with the administration of Batyrevskiy District of the Chuvash Republic, bodies and agencies of prevention held a "round table" on "Prevention of crime, the prevention of extremism among young people". Students of AU NGO "PU-7" were invited to the "round table" along with representatives of the Ministry of Education and Youth Policy of the Republic of Chuvashia.

In the "round table", they discussed the state of crime, strengthening law enforcement and crime prevention in the extremist youth, as well as compliance with legislation in terms of employment and youth employment. The event stated the basic objectives and principles of the work undertaken for the prevention of child neglect and juvenile

delinquency.³⁶

On January 2012, Stavropol region started a program targeting a region aimed at increasing tolerance and harmonization of interethnic relations in the region. In 2012, the program "Harmonization of interethnic relations in the Stavropol Territory" will be allocated 3 million rubles from budget. It will include activities such as social and cultural adaptation of immigrants, prevention of extremism, support of diasporas, as well as support and development of Russian culture in the region.³⁷

On January 16, Surgut had approved the concept of a long-term program "Prevention of extremism, the harmonization of interethnic and intercultural relations, the strengthening of tolerance in the municipality city district city of Surgut in 2012 - 2014".³⁸

On January 17, in St. Petersburg, there was a presentation of a textbook, "St. Petersburg police. Fundamentals of tolerant behavior".³⁹

On January 19, members of the Center for combating extremism of Police Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia Omsk region gave a lecture to the students of the first and second year of the Omsk branch of "State University of Finance Ministry of Russia" on the subject of prevention of national and religious extremism among young people.⁴⁰

On January 25, Minister of Internal Affairs of Tatarstan, Lieutenant-General of Police Asgat Safarov at the enlarged meeting of the Ministry Board based on work done in 2011, said to intensify the fight against extremism in the country, vowing to "deal closely" with all the criminals operating in the region "Islamic brigades". The Minister has promised to continue to apply "the necessary measures, including dismissal" to employees who cannot control the extremist manifestations on the ground. He acknowledged that Salafism (vahhabizm) has spread in Tatarstan, and most widely among the criminal structures. In his turn, President of Tatarstan Rustam Minnikhanov that took part in the meeting said that if "such occurrences happen in Nizhnekamsk, Almetyevsk, there is environment that allows them to happen, and it is a big security threat". He said that: "This issue should be under special control".⁴¹

On January 30, Deputy Head of Administration of Yekaterinburg on Social Policy, Mikhail Matveev, issued an order approving interagency action plan for the prevention of extremism among young people. The

document includes a set of measures of employment of children and adolescents, lectures and conversations with young people, outreach to parents and educators, as well as activities aimed at the prevention of extremism among young people, ensuring the safety of youth activities. A set of measures is designed to combat extremism throughout 2012. Its implementation had involved the structural units of administration of the city of Yekaterinburg, AMIA, higher and special secondary educational institutions.⁴²

The public is against xenophobia

The biggest action of the public against xenophobia – a mass rally in memory of those killed January 19, 2009 in Moscow, lawyer S. Markelov and journalist A. Baburova that was held on January 19. On January 11, "Committee of January 19 " organized an art exhibition in the Moscow subway featuring anti-fascist masterpieces, written since the early 1920s, when Nazism has become an important world.⁴³

The biggest rally took place in Moscow. Over 1000 people attended it. Among them were leaders of the party "Yabloko" Grigory Yavlinsky and Sergei Mitrokhin, coordinator of the "Left Front" Sergei Udaltsov, one of the leaders of "Solidarity" Boris Nemtsov, and editor in chief of "Novaya Gazeta" Dmitry Muratov.⁴⁴

Marches were also held in St. Petersburg (gathered by various estimates from 200 to 300 people), Kirov (over 100), Omsk, Syktyvkar (60), Cherepovets (more than 30 people), Yaroslavl (about 30 people in addition to the march, anti-fascist banners were displayed.) In Bryansk, Nizhny Novgorod, the October (Bashkortostan), Orel, Perm, Samara, the actions consisted of laying of wreath and a minute of silence at the Eternal Flame. In Voronezh, Yekaterinburg, Murmansk, Ufa there were commemorative pickets. In Glazov, Irkutsk and Sochi – there were posters put up on the walls in memory of S. Markelov.⁴⁵ In Chelyabinsk, on January 21st, the anarchists had featured movies dedicated to the memory of Stanislav Markelov and Anastasia Baburova.⁴⁶

Law enforcement practice

In January 11 people were convicted. One was sentenced to a fine, 7 - to compulsory and hard labor, three had suspended sentences.

According to the monitoring MBHR in 2011 over the same period 15 people were convicted in 2010 - 19.

In early January, a student of Saratov University painted a swastika on the door of the local branch of "United Russia". He was fined.⁴⁷

On January 18, Egorievsky City Court sentenced two residents of the city that attacked the Uzbeks. One was sentenced to 1 year 6 months' imprisonment with probation and the additional work; the second was sentenced to correctional labor for a period of 10 months, subject to a state taking away 10% of the income of the convicted person.⁴⁸

On Jan. 19, Vasileostrovsky District Court found the book of 73-year-old lieutenant colonel, retired Medical Service, Academician of Petrovsky Academy of Arts and Sciences Oleg Vinogradov "Ancient Vedic Rus'. Fundamentals of things. (Excerpts from the true early history of the Slavs), "openly anti-Semitic passages containing extremist material".⁴⁹

Lomonosov district court in Arkhangelsk January 24 announced the verdict against 23-year-old resident of Artyom Morozov, who published xenophobic comments on the Internet. He was sentenced to probation.⁵⁰

Deputy Public Prosecutor Aleksei Volkov January 25 announced the warning to the deputy Sergei Katasonova warning violating the law "On Countering Extremist Activity" for his utterance of xenophobic passages.⁵¹

On January 25, at the request of the Vasileostrovsky prosecutor's office district, a book by A.V. Avilov, "The combat system of Kursk Kmet's " was found to be an extremist material.⁵²

On January 26, six soccer fans from Ulyanovsk were tried for pasting xenophobic leaflets. They were sentenced to compulsory labor.⁵³

On January 30, the court in Vladivostok had issued a guilty verdict to a local resident for anti-Semitic calls on the Internet. He was sentenced to probation.⁵⁴

The Supreme Court of January 19 upheld the verdict of the Municipal Court of St. Petersburg's that convicted members of the gang of Borovikov-Voevodin.⁵⁵

The federal list of extremist materials increased by 15 positions, up to 1073 points.

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Ukraine

October elections to the Parliament (Verkhovna Rada) of Ukraine will be the main political event of 2012 in Ukraine. The peculiarity of this election is the active participation of neo-Nazi party **VO "Svoboda"** ("Freedom"), which, according to all forecasts by sociologists will overcome a 5 percent passing barrier. In January, there was a wave of torchlight processions headed by the party, together with other Ukrainian neo-Nazi organizations, whose dates have symbolic meaning.

Morning of the first day of the new 2012 in Ukraine began with the actions of neo-Nazi organizations: the torch marches and rallies in honor of the 103rd anniversary of the birth of the head of OUN Bandera. Such events of VO "Svoboda" were held in all regional centers of Ukraine. The most massive events happened in Kiev, Lvov, Ternopol, Ivano-Frankivsk, Zhytomyr, Odessa, Donetsk, and Kharkov. In addition, these actions were held in smaller towns and centers of Ukraine. In some regions, these activities were authorized and funded by the ruling party VO "Svoboda". For example, the Lvov regional Council recommended that the chairmen of district councils, mayors of cities of regional importance conducted the celebrations in honor of 103 anniversary of Stepan Bandera throughout the region. At one of these meetings, at the opening of the monument to Stepan Bandera in the Great Bridges Sokal district, Lvov region, Ukrainian nationalist A. Libich called to arms to deal with "zhidokratiya" ("dominance of the Jews") in Ukraine. His performance on the rally caused a five-minute standing ovation, and at the same time shocked the conscious citizens of Ukraine and caused a great resonance¹

In Lvov, on January 1st, near the recently built using the budget money memorial of S. Bandera brought together ardent neo-Nazis, the representatives of the ruling party VO "Svoboda" and the religious leaders. They supported the idea of spreading the cult of Bandera in the whole Ukraine («banderizatsia» of Ukraine). In particular, the chairman

of the Lviv regional council, a member of the party VO "Svoboda" O. Pankevich said that the figure of Bandera is able to unite Ukraine.

Known for his calls to kill for "Ukrainian idea," the deputy of the Lvov City Council of the VO "Svoboda" **Y. Mihalchishin** expressed his belief that over time, Lvov will not only have an airport and a stadium named in memory of Bandera, but that Lvov itself will become a city named Bandera. He also urged everyone to look into the eyes of S. Bandera, and give a report on his lifestyle, actions and aspirations, that sounds like a call make to confession to Bandera. Mayor of Lvov Alexander Gardening called for action, stating that S. Bandera is not a promise, a slogan, or a question. This is an action that is worth a thousand empty words. He explained that the residents of Lvov are the community, and if they are together, they will always win, and it will be a best continuation of Bandera's deed. About two thousand people attended the rally.

In Kiev, the city and regional organization of the Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists (KUN) along with VO "Svoboda" held a torchlight procession in the city center. In Odessa, the court forbade the holding of mass rallies and demonstrations on this day. In Kharkov, VO "Svoboda" held a festive rally near the memorial stone of UPA soldiers at the Youth Park. Priesthood of Harkovsko-Poltava Diocese, Ukrainian Autocephalous Church also participated in the action. In addition, at St. Demetrius Church UAOC hosted service memorial for Bandera. In his address to the congregation the Archbishop of Kharkiv and Poltava Igor (Isichenko) argued the great importance of Bandera for the formation of Ukrainian statehood.

In Ternopol VO "Svoboda" held a torchlight procession, which was attended by about 200 people. Marching slogans were: " State recognition for OUN and UPA " "Shukhevych, Bandera - our heroes," "Bandera will come – he will put things in order", "Muscovites – on the knives" ("Russians - for knives"), "Komunyaku - on Gilyaku" ("Communists - hanged on the gallows").

After the march at a rally near the monument to Stepan Bandera's speaker put up his personality as an example as a defender of the fatherland and a fighter against the enemies of the nation. For example, instead of A. Kaida, the head of Ternopol regional council and the member of the party VO "Svoboda", who on this day was on the march in Kiev, spoke R. Navrocki, the head of the regional organization VO "Svoboda". The rally ended with fireworks.

In Zhitomir VO "Svoboda" set up a tent in the city center on that day with corresponding distribution of extremist literature, inviting all to Veche (national assembly). The action was attended by hundreds of activists.

Photos: Bandera's birthday January 1, 2012, ^{2,3}

On January 1, at about two o'clock in Kremenchug, Poltava region, there was a memorable act of vandalism, when unknown threw a Molotov cocktail at a local synagogue damaging the building. Representatives of the regional police department said the fire damaged reinforced concrete beams of the synagogue.

In Donetsk, the police detained several people, who prevented the neo-Nazi march and chanted: "Donetsk - is the Russian Land", "Bandera and the Nazis equals death," thus clearing the way for neo-Nazis. An interesting fact is that the head of the Donetsk branch VO "Svoboda" called the incident a provocation, as no one had an official permission to hold marches in Donetsk.

If the anti-fascists in Kiev and Donetsk, detained and sent to the police station, during the neo-Nazi march in Nezhyn special unit of MIA of Ukraine "Berkut", according to the press service of the VO "Svoboda", detained four members of the march by removing them from the crowd for the use of pyrotechnics. However, after the march had ended and the participants returned to the place where the members were detained, the police released the "svobodovtsev" (members of the party VO

"Svoboda"), detainees immediately. Despite the different paths of execution, the trend remains the same: police protects the marching neo-Nazis, but anti-fascists are zealously arrested and «cleaned out».

On January 1, in Odessa, according to the correspondent of "Controversies", representatives of the nationalist movements, about two dozen young people were noted raising the hands in a Nazi salute. At the same time, the press service of the Odessa "Liberty" reported that they do not know of any such incidents. Personally, head of the regional organization of VO "Svoboda", the candidate for mayor of Odessa in October 2010, P. Kirilenko did not deny participation in the gathering of activists of his organization. According to correspondents, one of the protesters was identified as a student of the Odessa National Maritime University Andrey Mitin. His page on the social networking site is full of pictures from the events of the party VO "Svoboda" and is available on a short address *odessa1488 «Vkontakte»*, which is hidden identification slogan for modern neo-Nazi slogan of all countries. The figure 14 means the number of words in the slogan of the need to preserve the purity of the white race, once uttered by the famous American supremacist David Lane. The number 88 means two eighth letters of the alphabet, namely - HH, which is a thinly veiled version of «Heil Hitler».

Lvov has held torch march through the main streets of the city. The photo report shows that its members are quite young people aged 15 to 25 years. The head of the march is neo-Nazi organization "Autonomous opir" (Autonomous resistance). The photo-reportage of the march does not require comments.

It is evident that it is clearly organized ideological system actions that actively engage youth and are aggressive in nature. Particularly dangerous in such actions is their implementation by the youth, which leads to its consolidation. Young people's susceptibility to such influence is largely due to the lack of knowledge about real events and characters that are imposed upon them by extremist parties and organizations led by the VO "Svoboda".

On January 13, in Shevchenko Park (opposite the red building University of Shevchenko) in Kiev there was a festival of the nativity scenes with a negative character - the Jew (Jid). Rector of Ukrainian Catholic University B. Gudziak, head of the spiritual and pastoral department Yu. Shchurko and vice-rector M. Marinovich called for excluding nativity character of the Jew. Against this came the article in a newspaper "Svoboda" (22.12.2011-04.01.2012), arguing that the «Jid» shows a negative features (materialism) and is positively perceived by the audience.

On January 19, neo-Nazis meet aggressive campaign of anti-fascists – on the day of commemoration of Stanislav Markelov and Anastasia Baburova killed by extreme right-wing terrorists. Activists of the far-right party VO "Svoboda" were involved in attacks on anti-fascist campaign. During a rally in memory of the victims at the hands of right-wing neo-Nazi, youths were beaten. For example, Kiev recorded five attacks on social activists. In particular, the Kiev march brought together some 200 activists and passed through the main streets of the capital. Among the attackers, party functionaries and deputies to VO "Svoboda" had been spotted. The organizers of the days of memory have reported that these people were the organizers of these crimes. In Ukraine, a similar memory, which neo-Nazis also attempted to disrupt were held in Kharkov, Simferopol and Sevastopol. There have been several attacks on student activists, resulting in several injuries of varying severity. At the Simferopol railway station, there was an armed attack on the representatives of the anti-fascist student movement when the activists returned from show of film on the Sevastopol journalist A. Baburova, murdered by neo-Nazis, the 19.01.2009. Despite the fact that the activists were informed about the preparation of ultra-right attacks, the memorial actions were held in eight cities of Ukraine.

This day also brought a positive decision of the district court Galician city of Lvov, which forbade removal of the symbol of victory over fascism - the Monument of Glory. Ukrainian nationalists insisted on the dismantling of the monument to war veterans and members of left parties in Lvov are gathering near this monument to celebrate the 1 and May 9.

A witness for the defense was a representative of the Anti-Fascist Committee of Ukraine Oleksandr Kalenyuk. After winning a case in the first instance, he said: "The symbol of the victory over Nazism will now also be symbol of victory over neo-Nazi and Ukrainian nationalism." He also expressed confidence that the Court of Appeal will uphold the first instance.

On January 22, Ukraine at the state level had celebrated the Day of catholicity and freedom. On this day in 1919 the act of reunification of the Ukrainian People's Republic and West Ukrainian People's Republic had been proclaimed.

In addition to such traditional events on the occasion, as the raising of Ukrainian flag, singing the anthem of the country, and others, this day was a momentous event in Ukrainian politics. On this day an agreement had been signed between opposition forces in Ukraine were created after the arrest of Tymoshenko: Committee of resistance to dictatorship: "Fatherland" (Yu. Tymoshenko), "Citizenship" (A. Gritsenko), European Party "For Ukraine!", "People's Self-Defense" (Yu. Lutsenko), "Our Ukraine" (V. Yushchenko), "People's Movement of Ukraine" (B. Tarasiuk), the Party "Reforms and Order", Party of Motherland Defenders, VO "Svoboda", the Ukrainian Social-Democratic Party "Front of Changes" (A. Yatseniuk). Thus, a neo-Nazi party "Svoboda" (O. Tyagnybok) has become an equal party to the agreement.

The main purpose of the committee - the removal from power of the regime of the current president of Ukraine Viktor Yanukovich. According to the People's Deputy, member of the "People's Self-Defense," Taras Stetskiv the signing of the agreement is described as the second step in the fight against the regime of dictator (Yanukovich) and the unification of opposition. The agreement proclaims the three principles of association: the first - the general political platform, the second - the total formation of local and district election commissions and the third – nomination of a single candidate for majority districts of the opposition to the principle of "one district - one candidate." According to him, the opposition has not yet decided the question of how

they will form proportional lists.

It should be noted that the party "BEAT" W. Klitschko has signed an agreement with reservations, and its leader, proposes to hold a round table of the opposition forces to develop the principles and requirements for a single candidate in the field. Also, an agreement is not signed by the leader of "Citizenship Position" A. Gritsenko, who says that it simply was not possible for him to read the text of the document.

The fact of solidarity of opposition forces with such radicals discredits each party to the agreement, and any idea.

On January 25, at the initiative of the Jewish Forum of Ukraine, Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine held a round table with participation of People's Deputies of Ukraine on "Lessons of the Holocaust memory and culture in Ukraine." In all the regional centers of Ukraine passed the memorial evening and rallies, memory lessons, roundtables, exhibitions and new exhibitions in museums. In Ukrainian synagogues on Friday remembrance prayers were read and stones were laid on the ground to commemorate execution of the Jews. On initiative of the Forum, memorial activities were held throughout Ukraine supported by heads of regional administrations and mayors of Chernigov, Cherkassy, Kherson, Mykolayiv, Kharkiv, Sumy and other Ukrainian cities.

On January 27, in the Ukraine for the first time the International Holocaust Remembrance Day was celebrated at the state level. First persons of the state participated in the events.

On January 29, Ukraine celebrated 94th anniversary of the memory of the heroes of Krut. On this day in 1918 an unequal battle took place where three hundred students, military cadets, schoolboys went against the 4000th advancing Bolshevik armies headed by M. Muraviev at Kruty station (130 km from Kiev). The battle was not decisive, but it clearly demonstrated the heroism of the Ukrainian youth. In 2006, a monument in the form of a column, identical to the main entrance located in the Kiev National Taras Shevchenko University, with a trident on top had been erected at this place. In his address the President. Yanukovych said

that young boys believed that they protected the ideals of freedom and independence of Ukraine. At the same time, on this heroic and tragic day, according to the President of Ukraine shall be reminded of the responsibility of commanders for the decisions they make.

However, the party VO "Svoboda" has used the memory of the heroes in their own way by revising this page of history from the perspective of their own ideology. Party "Svoboda" and a number of neo-Nazi organizations had organized jointly torch processions in all major cities of Ukraine on even larger scale than on January 1. Hundreds and dozens of anti-fascists were detained during the day. In Kiev, about there were 500 neo-Nazis, brought over by "Svoboda" from different regions of the country. Marchers, under heavy guard of "Berkut", held torchlight march from the central area of the city - Independence Square - to the subway station "Arsenalnaya", holding a flags of VO "Svoboda", the corresponding symbols and posters: "Glory to the heroes of Krut", "Kiev - a nationalist city", shouting standard slogans: "Glory to Ukraine!", "Glory to Heroes", "Death to the enemies", "Ukraine - first of all", etc. About thirty anti-fascists peacefully protested against the right-wing torch procession, but were arrested at the subway entrance. According to the activist of anti-fascist rally from an organization BOROTBA (STRUGLE) Eugene, their motive was: "We cannot allow the extreme right to carry out torch-light processions on the streets of our city, as in 1930's Germany". Anti-fascists were brought to Pechersk district police station, beaten and threatened, forced the sign fabricated reports. At present, all of the arrested are free, but they will be prosecuted on bogus charges of disorderly conduct.

On January 30, Ternopol became the center of an international scandal in connection with racist article in "New Ternopol Newspaper". The article depicts Africans as «apes», and Ukrainian women as "whores". The article is about a fight between students from African and Arab countries because of Ternopol women. The tone and rhetoric of the article with respect to blacks and Ukrainian women are not only shocked citizens of Ternopol, but also the international community, which has accused Ukraine of open racism and xenophobia. In an interview with French site

The Observers, student Congolese Love Bex, who is studying in the fourth year in Ternopol University. Bullet, it became known that the background of the central image in the newspaper shows his fellow-classmates who have no relation to the incident near the "Ornavy" (shopping center). In the article, black students are described as "black invasion" that is "worsening crime situation, the surge of prostitution and unknown diseases". Newspaper editor Nicholas Martinchuk said he did not see anything offensive about the article, Africans and Arabs are not called an inferior race, but only reminded not to infringe on laws and traditions in a place of learning. The word "bitch", he also considers literal, as it was even used by Franko. Meanwhile, in the online comments under the article, we see calls for boycott of Ukraine as a country that has a lower level of civilization than in African countries.

On January 30, launched a project of the American Bar Association's "Initiative for the rule of law» (ABA Rule of Law Initiative) of the program to combat racism and xenophobia in Ukraine. The five largest universities in the country - in Kiev, Kharkiv, Dnipropetrovsk, Odessa and Simferopol - will host discussions and other events dedicated to the theme of tolerance. The choice of the eastern and southern regions, according to a specialist on combating racism and xenophobia, the International Organization for Migration in Ukraine Yana Salakhova, was due to the fact that most reported cases of xenophobia comes precisely from the selected regions. Program Director for Ukraine, "Rule of Law Initiative" Michael Lekner added in this context that the problem of lack of tolerance to the representatives of national minorities is equally relevant to all regions of Ukraine. "Initiatives program is distributed all over Ukraine." According to him, the reality of Ukraine lies in the fact that it is the foreign students are very often the victims of xenophobia, so it is very important to work with students. "

In Ukraine, a difficult situation with the manifestations of extremism is especially acute during election campaigns. The main champions of civil society, state institutions do not act, and the state often does not listen to community organizations that. According to the Ukrainian political analyst Dmitry Gubin, Ukraine has not yet conducted a large-scale

humanitarian cleanup. A torchlight processions will continue for as long as they do not see on the street a community, actively resisting their actions.

At the same time the formation of an active civil society in Ukraine comes amid a lack of state ethnic policy in connection with the liquidation without a corresponding change of profile of the Committee on Nationalities and Religions, Council for Ethnic Policy of the President of Ukraine, the blurring of public administration functions in the field of prevention of the manifestations of all kinds of extremism among several state agencies and institutions, lack of government experts on these issues, the program of military-patriotic education of youth, the program implementing the principles of tolerance, deterioration of general human rights situation. A natural barrier to the neo-Nazi ideology among youth should be the knowledge of historical truth and general awareness of human rights issues. Young people receive this information mainly from Internet, where there are active extremist websites, television where leaders of the party VO "Svoboda" are on the talk shows and news almost every day, and books. However, Ukraine is recognized as the most non-reading country in Europe - a year less than one book per person! And it is with tutorial books that are not public. Only last year the total circulation of books published in the country fell by 7%, which is a trend. According to President of Publishers Association Alexander Afonin, for the past 16 years, Ukraine has experienced a book famine - cultural, spiritual and intellectual. Ukraine lags in the consumption of books five times from Poland and Russia. From Germany, Britain and France – it is the seven to nine times. The state actually abandoned typographic industry.

At the same time, according to the Jewish Forum of Ukraine, the country has an issue with a problem-free sale of a neo-Nazi literature. For example, in the Ukrainian capital Kiev you can find the following books:

On the Square of Glory (the center of the "Navigator", Yazychnitskaya bookstore):

- Maxim Griva. *Kagal 2003. Kiev 2003. Abstract: "Jewish capital is built on the blood and tears of the Ukrainian people and other indigenous peoples of Ukraine, destroying the Ukrainian nation, its national spirit."* (Kagal – Assembly of Jewish patriarchs).

- Mark Eli Ravadzh. *The real charge against the Jews (Zhidov), one of which points to the full depth of their guilt.* Book collection "The word of the Aryans."

- Ernst Zundel. *Six million - lost and found.* Krasnodar, 2005. Abstract: "This book contains information that exposes the myth of the Holocaust."

- V.M. Gladkiy. *Zhidi.* Book collection "The word of the Aryans." Abstract "... an educated man cannot but be an anti-Semite."

- Michael Garaschenko. *Jew's (Zhidovskaya) occupation of Ukraine.* 2011.

- Dariu Svetli. *The world of the Moscow-Jewish problem, and the liberating nationalism.*

On Independence Square:

Volodymyr Bilinsky. *Country Moksel, or Muscovy.* Publisher Alena Teliga.

B. Istarkhi. *The Beat of the Russian gods.* (The book is prohibited by the National Expert Commission).

According to experts, the above literature incites ethnic enmity and hatred. The State should pay more attention to the fight against extremist literature. On the other hand, it is necessary to carry out government support for printing in the history of Ukraine, World War II and the Holocaust, nations and nationalities, as well as human rights and tolerance.

The outcome of the first month of the new 2012 for Ukraine was the creation of a coalition of opposition forces in the elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine together with the neo-Nazi party "Svoboda". The main events of the country in January, was the massive neo-Nazi torch processions throughout Ukraine, and their attack on the anti-fascists and the facts of anti-fascists detention by the police.

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Moldova

The influence of the extreme-right and ultra-nationalists on social and political life of the Republic of Moldova.

In January 2012 a surge of activity of the ultra-nationalist forces in the Republic of Moldova (RM) is associated primarily with an anniversary significant for them. This is a resolution N 1481 "Need for international condemnation of crimes of totalitarian communist regimes" adopted by the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on January 25th, 2006¹. Despite the fact that this resolution does not have a recommendatory nature, not garnering the required two third of the PACE delegates' votes, the fact of its existence is actively used by right-wing radicals in the Moldovan political struggle against the most powerful force in the country - the Communist Party (PCRM).

The charges boil down to the idea that communism and Nazism are criminal ideologies, bearing equal responsibility for the crimes of the XX century, including, for the outbreak of World War II. And as a consequence of this conclusion, right-wing radicals and nationalists call for a ban on communist symbols, the name "Communist" as well as the Communist Party itself.

Beginning in 2009, such an interpretation of historical events took a national scale. On January 14th, 2010, M.Ghimpu, executing duties of the President of RM issued a decree (with reference to the above resolution PACE N 1481) establishing the Commission for study and evaluation of the totalitarian communist regime.² It consisted of about thirty people, mostly former members of the CPSU, secretaries and members of the Komsomol, the people engaged in denunciations, as well as a number of former KGB officers.³ In June 2010, this Commission has officially presented to M.Ghimpu, executing duties of the President their findings in a report, which was later issued as a legislative initiative. Among the recommendations of this commission to parliamentarians are the following⁴:

- condemnation of the totalitarian communist regime of the MSSR and MASSR as a regime that committed crimes against humanity,
- ban the use of the word "Communist" and its derivatives in the official names of political parties, organizations, public and private enterprises, as well as the prohibition of the use of totalitarian symbols of the communist and Nazi in the propaganda and political purposes,
- declaration of the 23rd August as European Day of Remembrance for the victims of totalitarian and authoritarian regimes,
- formation of a commission of experts to assess the material damage caused by the totalitarian communist regime,
- publication of the textbook on the history of the totalitarian communist regime and the introduction into the education system of a course on the history of totalitarianism,
- repeal Act 2003 on the approval of the Concept of National Policy of the RM because its concept pays tribute to the past and totalitarian ideology incompatible with the European way of Moldovan society (note - according to the Concept of National Policy, Moldova is a multi-ethnic state where Moldovans are state-forming nationality, and the Russian language is the language of interethnic communication⁵).

Periodically, the ruling alliance revisits the results of this commission, trying to justify the urgent need to discuss the report in Parliament and to reach the decision on the trial and the prohibition of communism. The last time this idea was voiced at a meeting of the Parliament of December 1, 2011, when, in response to the registration of the Communist faction of the draft law on countering attempts to rehabilitate glorification of Nazi criminals and their accomplices, the deputy of the Liberal Party Gh.Brega said: "We certainly support the law to condemn Nazism, but considering that the world condemned in equal measure Nazism and Stalinism, we ask you to support us in condemning communism"⁶. This hysteria is happening while still in March 2008, at the VI Congress

of the Communist Party a new program had been adopted, which indicated a negative attitude towards destructive practices of the Soviet past ⁷. In particular, the Communist Program states: "there are examples where the Communists, having reached the heights of power, turned themselves in spiritual inquisitors, expelling their colleagues and comrades from the right to bear this name. <...> It becomes obvious that the Communists remained faithful to their theoretical concepts and political practice, only as long as they did not abandon three things: first, the purpose and motive of all actions - the liberation of man from the negative impact of specific historical contradictions of society; second, a critical and action-oriented attitude to reality, which is based on impartial scientific analysis, revealing every time a new level of such contradictions, and third, the real internationalism and objective view of the nature and the interconnectedness of world historical process. <...> Our own history repeatedly showed what happened when the Communists for one reason or another abandoned at least one of the above principles. <...> The history of our heritage cannot be interpreted one-sidedly. It is controversial as any human history. Yes, we remember how in the 30 years the totalitarian regime uprooted and destroyed the creative, social, political and cultural freedom that under the pressure of the three Russian revolutions that broke free from the depths of the Tsarist Empire.

We remember a long time ago when a new ruling class comprised of the party nomenclature cynically squashed the idea of equality, eliminating itself from its principles, but keeping them for BAM builders, farmers, miners, engineers, and all workers. We remember how in the 80s through the efforts of the same nomenclature, grown fat in their national patrimonies and now craving sovereignty, brotherhood had been undermined, and people who just yesterday sincerely professed the idea of internationalism, joined each other in a sizzling battle of nationalities. We can see that it is this, the most odious and repressive power of the pyramid that began to dominate the post-Soviet space, endlessly redistributing property, cultivating xenophobia, ethnic intolerance and waving the banner of fighting communism and communists. "

On January 25th, 2012, the anniversary of the adoption of the PACE resolution, a live hour-long TV program was broadcast devoted to the condemnation of communism on public Moldova1 channel in prime time.⁸ In the studio there were three historians, two of which - Octavian Țicu and Ludmila Tihonov were members of the Commission on the above study and evaluation of the totalitarian communist regime. The show host, Elena Robu-Popa, also did not hide her bias towards the discussed topic. The host began with the following remarks: "On January 25th, 2006 PACE adopted a resolution whereby the international community has condemned the crimes of totalitarian communist regimes. Moldova, as a member of the Council of Europe, still has not formally condemned these crimes. A special commission created by Ghimpu, has given its recommendations to the Parliament of the country, but so far they have remained only on paper. " Throughout the show, the host's questions were clearly one-sided, and asking for clear answers of condemnation of communism by historians, who themselves worked on the Commission and made these recommendations: "What is the meaning of the resolution?", "When have the Baltic countries condemned communism?", "Should Moldova follow the example of Romania, the Baltic States, Ukraine, to condemn communism as an important step for admission to the EU? ", " After the adoption of the PACE resolution, the then opposition in Moldova demanded to condemn communism, and the same has been recommended the Ghimpu Commission. Why this has not happened yet? ", " Do you think your work at the Ghimpu Commission is meaningless, given the lack of solutions from the Parliament? ", " British historian Tony Jude said - at a time when National Socialism was the greatest evil, communism remains the biggest danger. Do you agree with this statement? ", " Will the Communist Party be outlawed, according to the recommendations of the Ghimpu Commission? ", " Will there be a time in Parliament, and when with a clear decision, declaration regarding condemnation of communism? ". Responses by the historians – members of the Ghimpu Commission virtually repeated the report's recommendations to condemn communism. Historian O. Țicu said that the issue "is geopolitically important. No wonder the film "The Soviet Story" has appeared that quite clearly shows the direction in which the

post-Soviet states should go. If we want to enter the Russian history space and subsequently reproduce such nonsense, then it is one thing. If we want to enter the European family, we must demonstrate the consequences of the totalitarian communist regime. "During the broadcast, the host has constantly interrupted and did not give the opportunity to speak to the historian Anatol Dubrovshii, who argued for an objective evaluation of the country's past. When he tried to recall the crimes of the Romanian regime in Moldova during 1918-1940, 1941-1944, the host answered straightforwardly - "We are interested in what happened in the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, and not what happened in other historical periods."

On January 27th, in the newspaper "Timpul", officially sponsored by the Government of Romania (the newspaper was allocated in 2011, 20,900 euros) ⁹, its editor-in- chief, Constantin Tănase, who is also the father of the Chairman of the Constitutional Court of RM Alexandru Tănase, wrote an angry article in response to the outcome of the above broadcast. He was not outraged by the bias of the broadcast that had three people in the studio with a clear position of condemning and banning communism against one, who opposed this interpretation. On the contrary, in his article Tănase is outraged by the opponents of the idea of banning communism and he is using journalistic techniques of attaching cruel labels. Tănase's mocking attitude to the opponents can be seen in the name of the article "Is the so-called historian Dubrovsky a pig?" ¹⁰. In the article the editor writes: "The leading channel Moldova1, I'm sure, in its naivety believes that it is doing good work - serving democracy by promoting" pluralism, "but it does not realize at the same time what a grim ideology that is being promoted by this Communist Fool."

On January 27th, 2012 Deputy member of the ruling coalition from the Liberal Party Valeriu Munteanu wrote in his personal blog an article titled "Jail for deportation and famine" ¹¹. Munteanu reminds of the law recently adopted in France, criminalizing denial of Armenian genocide. And says that this event gave him the idea to "develop and adopt a similar law in Moldova, which requires condemnation by those who constantly denies deportation and organized famine in Bessarabia, as well

as methods of extermination of the indigenous population." "Today - he says - after 20 years of independence, Russophiles, and representatives of many parties nostalgic for the Soviet Union, even in the highest echelons, brazenly deny the genocide, organized by the Soviets against the Romanians of Bessarabia." He further writes that "if the Communists are the legal heirs of Lenin's party, then indirectly, they are the heirs of the party and Stalin, who organized the genocide in Bessarabia. <...> We will have another opportunity to test the commitment of the Communists to European values in comparison with their attitude towards Lenin and Stalin. When we propose a draft law on condemnation of the deportation and denial of the famine in Bessarabia, we will see will "the heirs of the party of Lenin," act and react... but also other colleagues in Parliament who for 20 years, are waiting for calmer times to finally condemn Communism and its crimes, which destroyed the peacetime population of Bessarabia. "

This article appeared on this deputy's personal blog on January 27th, the International Holocaust Remembrance Day. But the legislator chose not to include the mention of the fact that on that day the Red Army liberated Auschwitz, in his reasoning.

One of the stories about the upcoming legislative initiative of the Liberals caused a scandal in the Internet community. The news portal "Grenada" noted the fact of falsification of historical motion pictures in the report of the Moldovan public TV channel ¹². During the comment of the deputy from the Liberal Party Valeriu Munteanu about "crimes of communism," PublikaTV" channel showed footage from the chronicles of the Jewish ghettos and concentration camps built by the Nazis in Germany and Romania during World War II. As noted by the journalists of Grenada, "it can be seen on the video submitted by the TV channel, where the video editors even left poster of the communist symbol equating it with the "Star of David, "a symbol of the Jewish people. Such comparison of advocates of fascism was used in a negative anti-Communist and anti-Semitic light. "

This case of deliberate substitution of documentary materials is not the first one. The most egregious case of fraud was the movie "Golgotha of

Bessarabia” released in 2010, produced by state film studio "Moldova-Film" and commissioned by the Ministry of Culture , " in which footage of German concentration camps are described as crimes of the Soviet regime ¹³. By order of the Ministry of Education, students were forcibly brought to watch the movie. This fabricated propaganda film aired on public television channel and the channel Moldova 1 Prime, retransmitting the Russian First Channel in Moldova ¹⁴.

In January 2012 the deputy of the Liberal Party was not the only politician who on the anniversary of the adoption of the PACE resolution called for the need to ban communism in Moldova. On January 31st, at a press conference at the office of the Party of Socialists (PSRM) a group of members of local councils at various levels of the Singerei District has announced its entry into the Socialist Party, headed by Member of Parliament, Igor Dodon. During the press conference, one of those who joined the party, Mihai Bîrsan, stated that the largest Communist Party in Moldova should be banned, and the current parliament - dissolved. "I think at this stage, one of the options out of the political crisis which emerged in the country, would be to outlaw the Communist Party and to appoint early elections", - he stressed.

When asked whether he considers this suggestion too harsh, Byrsan responded that "this question should have been decided long ago by the politicians," and accused the Communist Party of the political crisis ¹⁵.

Michael Byrsan, who, as a member of the Socialist Party declared the need to ban the Communists, in the past served as a member of the far-right National Liberal Party, headed by Vitalia Pavlicenco, and the Movement "European Action" of Anatol Petrencu and Veaceslav Untila . He failed to win a seat in the Moldovan Parliament when nominated from all three parties. Thus, in the April 2009 elections, Michael Byrsan became a candidate from the Movement "European Action", whose lists of candidates included National Liberals listed as non-partisan. The leader of the movement at that time was a historian Anatol Petrencu, whose scientific work drew condemnation in 2007 by the Association of the ghetto survivors, who accused him of anti-Semitism. Subsequently, Petrencu was also a member of the "Ghimpu Commission" to condemn

totalitarian communist regime. Currently Petrencu is one of the Vice-Presidents of the Liberal Party of Mihail Ghimpu.

At the July 2009 parliamentary elections Byrsan been nominated to Parliament from the National Liberals, which included in its program a clause on the accession of Moldova to Romania. At the early parliamentary elections of 2010 Byrsan, who by that time had left the ranks of the National Liberals, once again was nominated to the Parliament on the lists of the Movement "European Action", which he joined by then ¹⁶. By the evening of January 31st, the position of leader of the Socialist Party I.Dodon was published, which said that "a statement by Singerei district councilor Michael Byrsan should be considered exclusively his personal opinion, in any way reflecting the official position of PSRM on this issue" ¹⁷.

Such one-sided interpretations utilizing fraud and for the purposes of political struggle, were accompanied in January by a deliberate understatement regarding the January 27th date - the International Day of Holocaust Remembrance. A news report about this date on the public channel Moldova1 in prime-time ¹⁸ is an example. In it the perpetrators of the tragedy in Moldova were depicted under the general term the Nazis, using video footage with Hitler. It did not mention the orders of the Romanian General Antonescu and the atrocities perpetrated by the Romanian administration that led to the death of 280 000 to 350 000 Jews in Moldova and Transnistria.

At the same time, on January 27th, historian Igor Cașu, Vice-Chairman of the above-mentioned Commission for study and evaluation of the totalitarian communist regime, has published an article on the popular network of blogs VoxReport called "Communists - deserters in 1941, favored by the party" ¹⁹. In this paper this individual set out to present the Communist Party as a mafia-like structure in which each pursued his own interests. As a proof, he writes that "at the beginning of the Germans' assault on the Soviet Union in June 1941, much of the party members and many of the party leadership in Moldavia fled, refusing to carry out party orders. <...> Many of the Soviet deserters became office deputies and ministers in the government of the MSSR in 1944, after the Soviet

occupation administration returned to Kishinev."

This historian did not set it as his objective to remember the victims of the Holocaust on this memorable day, and said nothing about the liberation of Auschwitz, by whom he considered "deserters". However, he clearly labeled the Soviet government, which returned to Moldavia in 1944, as the occupying power.

At the same time, the reluctance of a number of historians and politicians to mention the Holocaust and its perpetrators on the territory of Moldova, faces growing opposition to the attempts of fraud. On January 27th, the same public channel Moldova1, albeit during a less watched daytime (when compared with the debate about the condemnation of communism on the same channel), premiered the movie "The persecution in Bessarabia» about the Holocaust of the Roma in Moldova²⁰. It is impossible to analyze this film yet, because on the website of Moldova1 this movie's page is empty²¹. One of the co-authors of this film Natalia Ghilaşcu)in her article "Racism Moldovan style," noted that some people "did not want to acknowledge the existence of this black page in history, out of fear of messing up the bright image of the hero, who sought to liberate Bessarabia from the Soviet occupation. But you cannot change the past and the truth will eventually come to the surface. The construction of more than twenty ghettos and the camps became known only last year thanks to the Europeans. Obviously, the historical events of our country are much better known to them ... In fact, one will not know any of this from school textbooks ... "²².

A sensational play «Clear History" about the Holocaust in Moldova by the Moldavian director Nicoletta Esinencu, performed in the Moldovan capital, has become another example of an educational barrier to prevent the falsification of history. The famous Moldovan journalist Iulia Semionova dedicated the detailed article to the play titled "The Holocaust: take off the veil?" The journalist writes: "The theme that was brewing over time was embodied in the performance of a small underground theater« Spalatorie ». Genre of documentary theater is still unusual to the Kishinev viewers. Instead of scenery - video of scanned Romanian newspapers of the time with Antonescu speeches, archival lists

of confiscated Jewish property (plates, saucers, cheap figurines), old photos from family albums, newsreel of transfer of the Jews to the ghettos of Transnistria by foot. Instead of characters' lines - the stories of witnesses of the tragedy, those who survived and those who watched. The actors convey them without anguish and tears, almost monotonously, occasionally including the recording of real storytellers. And this restraint hits the nerves perhaps harder than the voice-over in "Ordinary Fascism" by M. Romm. Because "Ordinary Fascism" is about what happened; «Clear history» about what was left. " In an interview, the author of the play, Esinenku, says: "My goal was not to create a play for someone or against someone. It was a historical moment that was important to me, which is interpreted from a political point of view, and which was not included in history books. And the human moment – how could others have allowed this to happen and then sleep peacefully? "²³.

An article titled "The lessons of history, the outcome of an international conference in Moscow, conducted by the international movement of "A world without Nazism" under the auspices of the Council of Europe" appeared in the January 27th edition of Moldovan weekly "Pulse". The author, Dmitrii Kavruk, noted that " a movement of "A world without Nazism" wants to become a symmetrical response (albeit belated) to the desecration of monuments, the spread of swastikas and neo-Nazi marches, deprivation of rights of speakers of foreign languages, inciting intolerance of "outsiders", rehabilitation of Nazi war criminals and their accomplices routinely practiced in many European countries "²⁴.

This article contains excerpts of speeches from the deputies of the Parliament of Moldova's Communist Party at this conference on January 26th. Thus, MP Zurab Todua said in a statement: "The rise of neo-Nazi and revanchist ideas in Moldova takes place simultaneously with the attempt to review the important historical events. Falsified history, questioning in the right media of the crimes committed by German and Romanian fascists in Moldavia and Odessa area. They rejected multi-ethnic nature of the population of Moldova, representatives of ethnic minorities are again referred to as "aliens" and "invaders." The Communist Party as the main opposition force is struggling with these trends and patterns. We try to use all possible media to present the

historical truth, to express well-reasoned criticism of attempts to falsify history, to organize protests, pickets, demonstrations, and marches in protest against the desecration of monuments and so on.

On December 1st, 2011 we have introduced in the Parliament a draft of a resolution on the inadmissibility of attempts to rehabilitate Nazi criminals and their crimes. "

The article contains abstracts from the presentations by deputy head of the NGO "Moldova without Nazism" Inna Şupac stating that "in full accordance with the position of the falsification of history, whenever a discussion begins about the Holocaust, the crimes of Nazism, the outcome of the Nuremberg Tribunal, state officials, pro-government mass media and so-called historians, political scientists, experts that serve them, immediately change the topic of the conversation into the stream of the anti-Soviet propaganda, ignoring, and sometimes justifying Nazi crimes. This occurs despite the fact that the vast majority of Moldovan citizens will not accept attempts to falsify history and rehabilitate Nazi war criminals. "

Another theme in Moldova in January became inter-ethnic relations, caused by the decision of the Government of the Republic of Moldova on January 11th, 2012 to establish a National Commission on the functioning of language, which will monitor the purity of the state language. In particular, the Commission will examine "the quality of public language, and language, used in educational institutions, as well as will inform the government and other authorities about violations of linguistic legislation".²⁵ According to the President of the Academy of Sciences of Moldova Gheorghe Duca, the Commission will also deal with evaluating the level of the state language knowledge of civil servants and MPs.²⁶

Moldova's Premier-Minister, Vlad Filat assigned the following individuals to monitor the purity of the language and the execution of the linguistic legislation, including²⁷ Chairman of the Commission - Vice-Prime Minister Mihai Moldovanu - Romanian citizen²⁸, the Commission Vice-Minister of Youth and Sports, he is a citizen of Romania²⁹ Octavian Bodişteanu, the signatories of the Memorandum, "We have our own heroes!" - the chairman of the Writers' Union of RM Arcadie

Suceveanu chairman of the National Association of Creative Unions Mihai Cimpoi chairman of the Journalists Union of RM Petru Bogatu, chief editor of *Literatura și Artă Nicolae Dabija* (note - Memorandum "We have our own heroes!" was sent to the Parliament and Government in December 2011 with a call to get rid of everything that reminded of the Soviet past, to prohibit the promotion of values of the Soviet state, and to exclude from public debate and media all mention of the "heroes" and "Germans" ³⁰).

On January 31st, an appeal was published by Russian NGOs to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Moldova, Vlad Filat, in connection with the creation of the National Commission on the functioning of languages ³¹. They express their concern about this government's decision, and appeal to the Prime Minister with a request to "suspend the operation of the Commission and discuss with representatives of civil society issues related to the functioning of languages in the RM." This address, in particular, stated that: "Commission has been given the extreme, but not statutory authority. Thus, the Commission may consider complaints from businesses and individuals require legal persons to present materials necessary for the execution of their duties, which should not fall within the competence of such groups. Of particular concern is the personal composition of the Commission, some members of which are known for their public anti-Russian and xenophobic statements, publications and activities, as well as anti-patriotic views towards our common homeland, the Republic of Moldova. Therefore, it appears that the main purpose of the commission is not to contribute to the improvement and development of legislation on the use of languages, but to narrow the sphere of Russian and other languages and their further exclusion from society. " The appeal signatories included authoritative figures and leaders of public organizations: Chairman of the "Assembly of the Peoples of Moldova" O.Goncharova, chairman of the Moldovan society of teachers of Russian language and literature (MOPRYAL) V.Kostetchi, Chairman of the "Russian Community of the Republic of Moldova L.Lașionova, member of the Presidium of the MOPRYAL RM, Rector of the Slavic University in the RM T.Mlecico, chairman of the

International Association of Friendship and Cooperation "Moldova and Russia" .Maximov, chairman of the Association of Russian writers of RM O.Rudeaghina, Chairman of the Association of Russian-speaking journalists of RM S.Derevșikova, and others.

The authorities' view on the compliance with the linguistic legislation and who, a priori, is guilty of its violation, can be judged based on the statement of the right-wing member of Parliament from the Liberal Party, Ana Guțu. On January 24th, she spoke at the PACE session in Strasbourg in the framework of the discussion on "The right of everyone to take part in cultural life." A. Guțu published her speech on a personal blog. In particular, in Strasbourg, she said: "On the other side of the extremes in terms of access to the phenomenon of culture, are some ethnic minorities like the Gagauz and Bulgarians who, for example, despite a very adequate Moldovan legislation in terms of cultural rights of minorities, refuse to receive education in their native language, choosing a third language, which is not even official in the RM, the language of the former Soviet empire "³².

Actions of the far-right political organizations advocating the unification of Moldova with Romania.

On January 14th, in Kishinev, about a hundred people held a protest outside the Russian Federation Embassy in Kishinev and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and European Integration. The protest was organized by the Civil Platform "Acțiunea 2012", a coalition comprised of more than three dozen non-governmental organizations and nationalist movements, such as "Bessarabia - Romanian land» («Basarabia Pămînt Romanesc»). As a tragic incident in the peacekeeping post near the Vadul lui Voda, which killed the Moldovan citizen, served as the reason for the protest. In front of the Russian Federation Embassy in Kishinev, protesters, demanding the withdrawal of Russian peacekeeping contingent, chanted "Russia, go home" and "Russia, do not forget, Moldova is not yours!" ³³. Among the slogans of the same protesters in front of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the RM were the ones that were designed to remind

the authorities that Moldova was once part of Greater Romania: "Trăiască, trăiască, trăiască, Moldova, Ardealul și Țara Românească!" ("Long live the Moldova Ardyal and Tara Romynyaske "). The representative of the platform, Gheorghe Simion, noted that the group Acțiunea 2012 is fighting for the unification of the Republic of Moldova and Romania³⁴. Vitalia Pavlicenco, chairperson of the extra-parliamentary National Liberal Party, was also seen at the protest rally.

In January, it became known that the Moldovan Ministry of Justice did not find sufficient grounds for refusal of registration of the amendments to the charter of the National Liberal Party of Vitaliy Pavlichenko relating to the objectives of the need to join the Republic of Moldova to Romania.

On December 3rd, 2011 the third Congress of National Liberal Party took place.³⁵ The congress adopted a new charter, paragraph 6 of which states: "The Party attaches great importance to Euro-Atlantic integration - a process that can be accomplished by the union with Romania. Thus, the party is clearly advocating for unification with Romania, requires immediate liquidation of the consequences of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact that caused damage to the Romanian people, in order to restore the historical truth of the unity of the Romanian people ".³⁶

On January 17th, a letter from Justice Minister Oleg Efrim, protegee of the Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova under the contract of the distribution of functions of the ruling alliance³⁷, to the chairman of the party V.Pavlichenko, was published, which noted that although the amendments to the charter, according to which party will require elimination of consequences of signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop and the accession of Moldova to Romania "can be interpreted as contrary to the principles of sovereignty and independence, this in itself may not be a motive for the ban of the party only on the basis of public statements." Next, the minister said that "de jure the proposed changes are in conflict with the provisions of the Basic and special laws, but not when they are just simple political declarations, but when they get to change the statements in the documents on the establishment of the party. De facto,

the changes since their introduction in the new charter cross the border from simple statements in the context of public debate and political pluralism. By their nature, these statements of the National Liberal Party, as part of its policy platform, could lead to a number of reasonable questions - how and by what methods the party proposes to achieve the stated objectives at a time when they overstep the boundaries of simple policy statements and were included in the charter of the formation. Simply specifying that "only through peaceful means" is not sufficient to disclose the methods and means used." As per the decisions of the Minister, O.Efrim, the registration of changes in the charter party was referred to the Constitutional Court for review ³⁸.

On January 24th, the National Liberal Party of Moldova held an auto rally on the streets of Kishinev with flags and the tricolors, dedicated to 153th anniversary of Unification of Romanian Principalities ³⁹. According to party leader, V. Pavlichenko, the action was designed to refresh the memory of Romanians, and increase the importance of unification of Moldova and Romania. "This year the NLP decided to organize a unique event - a festive rally, which aims to call for unification with Romania", - said V. Pavlichenko ⁴⁰.

The vandalism of monuments to the fighters against fascism.

On the night of 22nd of January in the town of Calarasi (Călărași) a monument to World War II, erected in memory of soldiers-liberators, who died in combat in Calarasi, freeing the city from the Romanian-German fascist invaders, was desecrated. As reported by journalists of the news portal, "Grenada", the blue paint was poured all over the monument at night, when the center of Calarasi was empty ⁴¹. Law enforcement agencies have not yet found neither the perpetrators nor any suspects. Authorities have not yet responded to the case of this vandalism.

On January 26th, Romanian site infoprut.ro published photos of another act of vandalism ⁴². Its victim this time was a military memorial in Leuseni (Leușeni), commemorating the end of the Iasi-Kishinev operation, which resulted in Moldavia's liberation from Romanian-German fascist troops. The following inscriptions were painted on the

memorial: "Bessarabia is Romania", "Russia is garbage," "Better to be dead than to be a communist." Next to these inscriptions, there were cross-painted communist symbols - the hammer and the sickle.

Military Memorial in Leuseni was erected in summer of 1969 at the junction where the 2nd and 3rd Ukrainian Fronts surrounded the group of German-fascist forces in the Iasi-Kishinev operation. At the foot of the hill is the grave of the Unknown Soldier who died in June 1941 - a tree, left of the stella with the description of the event. In the middle of the lift hill is the tank T-34 on a pedestal. This tank was the first to cross the bridge over the river Prut, along which the Germans and Romanians were retreating. The bridge was blown up, and the tank collapsed into the river. The approached tank provided fire cover to the tank crew, who safely got out of the water. This tank was half-visible in the Prut River during an annual water decline. It stood with its treads on the bottom, on the ruins of the bridge. In 1969 it was removed from the water and repaired in the shop of the village Oneshty ⁴³.

This memorial has in the past become a focal point of heated debate in the society. On August 19th, 2009 the already mentioned chief editor of "Timpul" Constantin Tanase published his article, "Down with the tanks!" ⁴⁴. Here is what he wrote: "liberators" became active...They want to remind us that soon there will be 65 years from the date of "Iasi-Kishinev" operation, when the Soviet army threw Romanian soldiers across the Prut. Those who want to revive the spirit of Imperial Russia will be celebrating, but they will call upon Moldovans to clap also. The reconstructed tank from Leuseni, which will be the most festive event, is a scarecrow for foreigners who enter the Republic of Moldova through this customs checkpoint. They say the money for reconstruction of the "monument" was donated by Russian company "Lukoil" and the governor of Volgograd. This is bad, if the Russians give the money to make history for us. And an even greater evil is that the Minister Baldovici (Note - Housing Minister at the time) allocates 800,000 lei, the money of Moldovans, to make a Russian imperialist history at home. Some will say that I'm wrong: These tanks defeated fascism. But it is wrong to erect a monument to weapons that kill people. Imagine that the

Americans would make a monument to the atomic bomb thrown on Hiroshima. It's awful, is it not? It would be civilized, if the tanks from Leuseni, and other places would be removed and relocated to the "Moldexpo", next to the Lenin, where we are initiating a Soviet museum "(note -" Moldexpo "- International Exhibition Centre in Kishinev, that houses the monument of V.Lenin, moved here in 1991).

Reactions of European political parties and organizations.

On January 14th, 2012 in Berlin, the European Left Party (ELP) adopted a statement "anti-communist and anti-democratic attack in Europe must be stopped immediately" ⁴⁵. In this statement, the ELP condemned the purposeful tendency of folding of democratic principles and values in some European countries. ELP declared the inadmissibility of the lack of appropriate response from the official structures of the European Union and the Council of Europe on similar facts in several European countries, where the authorities perceive silence as encouragement for further anti-democratic actions. European Left stated that through the "condemnation of communism" in Eastern Europe, several countries are trying to whitewash the criminal regimes that collaborated with Hitler and were condemned by the Nuremberg Tribunal, and at the same time to ban the European Communist and leftist parties.

With respect to the Republic of Moldova, ELP, said: "Memorials honoring the fallen in World War II are being renamed as memorials to the victims of Stalinist repression, while the representatives of the ruling coalition declare from a parliamentary tribune a need to generally "wipe out "all Soviet monuments remaining in the country. A number of representatives of the ruling government speak out and demand to ban the largest Moldovan political party - the Communist Party, Communist symbols, as well as to ban the expression and dissemination of "false values of the Soviet period" in the media".

Based on the example of Moldova, Latvia, Lithuania, Estonia, Czech Republic, Hungary, and Romania, the Party of European Left in a statement appealed to the leadership of the European Council, European

Commission, European Parliament, and the Council of Europe to consider the breakdown of democratic values and principles in these countries, and to take appropriate measures to eliminate and prevent further such practices in the countries - members of the Council of Europe, European Union and those seeking status of an associate member of the EU.

On January 17th, 2012 a response of the Committee of Ministers was published concerning the question of a member of the PACE Moldova GrigorePetrenco about the fact that the Romanian president Basescu has continued to justify the aggression of June 22, 1941 against the Soviet Union and the subsequent occupation ⁴⁶. The response stated: "The Committee of Ministers believes that it is not entitled to express its position on the statements made by public authorities of member countries for as long as those statements do not relate to the obligations assumed by member states when joining the Council of Europe" [47]. Thus, the beginning of 2012 in Moldova was marked by escalating hysteria about the need to condemn and ban communism. The main arguments of the supporters of this idea can be summarized in three points: deportations, famine, and the PACE resolution of 2006. At the same time, visible to the naked eye is a clear political background of the demands for condemnation of communism in Moldova. If the report presented by the Commission for the Study and Evaluation of the totalitarian communist regime created by the Acting President Ghimpu is approved by the Parliament, the country will ban communist symbols, the word "Communist" and all its derivatives in the names of parties and public organizations. This would mean a ban on the most influential political force in Moldova - the Communist Party, and its inability to take part in possible early parliamentary elections. In order to prepare public opinion for the possibility of impending condemnation and prohibition of communism, in January, the representatives of the ruling coalition launched the idea of registering the new bill. It criminalizes the denial of Stalinist deportations and famine. It should be noted that none of the important political forces in the Republic of Moldova justifies the negative practices of the Stalinist totalitarian regime. The Communist

Party has condemned them in 2008, in their party program. Thus, the idea of this bill is designed primarily to provide a powerful mass-media flow of the pro-government media. At the same time, there is a clear tendency to silence, and in some cases, to justify crimes of the Romanian administration of Antonescu that occupied Moldavia. In January, this anti-communist hysteria was accompanied by successive acts of vandalism against monuments to the fighters against fascism and extreme right-wing nationalist actions of organizations and parties, with the slogans of unification of Moldova with Romania, as well as initiatives and statements of government officials, inspiring ethnic strife.

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[6.]

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[10]. <http://www.dprp.gov.ro/2011-proiecte-finantate-anul-2011/>

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[11]. <http://www.timpul.md/articol/este-pretinsul-istoric-a--dubrovski-%28durakov%29-un-porc-30775.html>

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[12]. <http://munteanu.md/blog/inchisoare-pentru-deportari-si-foamete>

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[13.]

http://grenada.md/post/loj_telekanala_publica2?fb_comment_id=fbc_10150559770812232_21039867_10150559779357232#f3f8f8298713e8e

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[21.] <http://voxreport.unimedia.md/2012/01/27/moldovenii-sunt-rasisti/>

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[23.] <http://enews.md/articles/view/2129/>

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[24.] <http://www.enews.md/articles/view/2119/>

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[25.]

[http://www.puls.md/number/2%28398%29/%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B8_%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B8_ /](http://www.puls.md/number/2%28398%29/%D1%83%D1%80%D0%BE%D0%BA%D0%B8_%D0%B8%D1%81%D1%82%D0%BE%D1%80%D0%B8%D0%B8_/)

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[26.] <http://unimedia.md/?mod=news&id=43227>

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[27.] <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/44002>

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[28.] <http://pan.md/paper/Obshiestvo/Natsmenishinstva-v-spiskah-ne-znachatsya-/17209>

List of Moldovan officials who hold Romanian citizenship

[29.] <http://omg.md/ru/102992/>

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[30.] <http://www.cetatenie.org/viewmo.php/mo/726/2008-10-27/mo1>

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[31.] <http://www.union.md/uinfo/actual/semneaza-si-tu-declaratia-memorandum-noi-avem-eroii-nostri>

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[32.] <http://newsmoldova.ru/society/20120131/190924172.html>

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[33.] <http://anagutu.net/>

Protest at the Russian Embassy.

[34.] <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=98f-L7zxeLo>

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[35.] http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zmw99HJYK8w&fb_source=message

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[36.] <http://www.privesc.eu/Arhiva/7870/Congresul-3-ordinar-al-Partidului-National-Liberal>

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[37.] http://pnl.md/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=791&Itemid=75

The secret agreement of the ruling alliance on the division of posts

[38.] <http://omg.md/Content.aspx?id=102695&lang=3>

Ministry of Justice found no grounds for refusal of registration of changes to the charter of the National Liberal Party on the need of accession of Moldova to Romania

[39.] <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/44217>

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[40.] <http://www.pavlicenco.md/2012/01/26/superbul-mars-auto-pnl-al-unirii-film-video-cu-muzica/>

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[41.] <http://www.eneews.md/news/view/17510/>

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[42.] http://grenada.md/post/kalarash_pameatnik_oskvernen

Desecration of a military memorial in Leuseni

[43.] <http://www.infoprut.ro/2012/dar-ei-ce-zic-ca-sunt-moldoveni-sau-romani.html>

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[44.] http://grenada.md/post/v_md_o4erednoi_sl4ai_vandalizma_memori_ala

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[45.] <http://www.timpul.md/articol/jos-tancurile-3668.html>

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[46.]http://www.european-left.org/nc/english/home/news_archive/news_archive/zurueck/latest-news-home/artikel/the-anticommunist-and-antidemocratic-offensive-in-europe-must-be-immediately-stopped/

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[47.]<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2OFdLdyrQcw>

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48.<http://www.assembly.coe.int/Search/Default.aspx?codelangue=en-US#&&/wEXAQUBcwUKRG9jLiAxMjgyNdrBTsIM3qv/KIsfUN7IhaFgBGzL>

European Union

Main Events

On the basis of the survey published in early January 2012 **Austria** was named the most xenophobic country in Western Europe followed by Italy, Finland and the Netherlands. A survey conducted in 45 European countries included about 70,000 respondents. ¹

Security Service of the UK and experts believe that **England** faces a threat from right-wing radicals and terrorists, single ("lone wolf") of the Islamic organizations that have experience in fighting in Somalia, Yemen and Nigeria, and are ready to use it on the streets of British cities in the upcoming Olympic Games. Research Institute of «Royal United Services» believes that about 50 British are linked to the Somali Islamic group "Al-Shabab".

The report of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Great Britain, published in January 2012, refers to the increase in the number of right-extremist groups that are associated with similar organizations in Europe. The authors believe that "the government strategy to combat terrorism, radical right is substituted by verbiage". ² Ministry of Internal Affairs has appealed to the Internet service providers to fight the spread of extremism on the web. The published result of a 9-month study report indicates the growth of threats from right-radical terrorism.

An expert on this subject at the University of Nottingham, Dr. Matthew Goodwin speaks on the danger from the radical right: «For the last 10 years, all Western governments have focused their attention on the fight against al-Qaeda, so now we know a lot of the groups associated with al-Qaeda. But much less is known about the manifestations of violence and terrorism within the right-radical subculture ". ³

A recent article in the British «The Telegraph» is devoted to comparative analysis of the propensity for violence among different ethnic communities in the UK. The paper presents the results of private investigations conducted in the UK in 2009-2010. The results show that

"Muslims and Hindus tend to defend its point of view by means of violence more than Christians and reject violence less than Christians". According to the author of the publication, referring to a senior British intelligence, "In mosques and prayer houses, Islamic preachers turn young Muslims into terrorists". ⁴

In the capital of **Hungary** mass demonstrations were held after the appointment of actor George Dorner as director of "New Theatre". Dorner was previously known for his extreme right-wing views. He was a member of the party, "Justice and Life," whose place in the political arena is now taken by one of the most influential parties in the country - far-right "Jobbik" ("Movement for a Better Hungary"). The new director has already said he would put the plays "only by Hungarian authors."

This decision made by mayor of Budapest, Istvan Tarlos in last October, has caused protests and demonstration of left-wing organizations and demonstrations in its support by the extreme right of the "New Hungarian Guard" and "Civil Guard for a better future", which are subdivisions of the party "Jobbik". According to one of the nationalists, "the Hungarian theater finally has a leader who believes in the Hungarian nation." The representative of the Left, points out that "support of the appointment of the ruling center-right party «Fidesz» proves the fact of its cooperation with the far-right". ⁵

Plans for the implementation of right-wing views and the revision of the borders of Hungary may indicate a new electoral law imposed on ethnic Hungarian voters living in neighboring states. First of all, we are talking about a large Hungarian community in Slovakia, Serbia and Romania.

Under the new electoral law passed by Parliament 23 December 2011, foreign Hungarians who took the Hungarian dual citizenship, have the right to elect deputies to the National Assembly of Hungary.

According to opinion poll of Transylvanian Hungarians, conducted in December 2011 and published January 7, 2012 in the Hungarian news portal HVG, 5% of the Transylvanian Hungarians hold dual citizenship and are willing to participate in future elections and 41% of respondents

expressed a desire to take advantage of the right to vote, but have not yet had time to get Hungarian citizenship.

Based on the results of the last elections in 2008, which was attended by 400 thousand Transylvanian Hungarians sociologists suggest that in future elections the overall number of the Hungarian voters in Transylvania to be about 0.5 million people. Based on the current dynamics of the adoption of citizenship (in 2011 65 thousand Hungarians of Transylvania had dual citizenship), the possible number of Hungarian Transylvania voters in the future elections to the National Assembly of Hungary in 2014 may amount to 200-300 thousand people. ⁶

According to experts, the new rules of the electoral law are "a direct appeal to the revision of boundaries". This puts Treaty of Trianon, by which after World War I, Hungary lost nearly a third of its territory into question.

Hungarian journalist and expert on Hungarian culture Bruno Ventavoli believes that in times of economic difficulties the values of democracy fade into the background: "It is tempting to begin to magnify themselves, to dream of" Greater Hungary", wanting retribution for historic wounds, from the wars with the Turks and the Treaty of Trianon to the Soviet occupation. "⁷. Analyzing the problems of nationalism and xenophobia in the" new "EU member states, the Spanish «La Vanguardia» believes that: "in many countries of the former Eastern bloc one-sided version of history, cut by the standards of ultra-right is gaining popularity ". ⁸

The new Constitution of Hungary, which entered into force on January 1, 2012, which included details of the electoral legislation, drew criticism from the leadership of the European Union.

In **Germany** there is the growth of the radical Left, which is characterized by riots and vandalism.

Earlier this year, Berlin leftists staged riots, writes «Berliner Zeitung». In total police arrested 73 people, 48 policemen were injured.

On January 28, Neukoelln participated in the rally of several thousand

people. They threw bottles at police, stones and fireworks. As a result, 35 people were detained. The clashes continued on the next day. Leftist radicals attacked the police, they started throwing stones, setting fire to cars and garbage cans, knocked out windows and smashed bank windows.

In late January, Germany commemorated the tragic date of the 70th anniversary of the Holocaust. President, Christian Wolff, during his visit to the former villa in Wannsee Heydrich said that it was "a place of shame in Germany." The President also mentioned the 10 murders committed by neo-Nazis in the 2000s and solved only in last November.

Meanwhile, in the country that had suffered from National Socialism, an open distribution of the book Adolph Hitler's «Mein Kampf», which was banned in Germany since 1945 is about to start. Director of the London publishing house «Albertas Ltd.» Peter McGee intends to release the book in circulation of 100,000 copies. British publisher announced its intention to publish excerpts from the book, which will be accompanied by critical commentary and historical analysis.⁹

On January 4, group of hackers "Anonymous" has established the names of hundreds of supporters of the German neo-Nazis. To do this, hackers attacked and broke the 15 neo-Nazi sites, where they found the names and personal data of the owners of the client cards of shops belonging to the right, and the donators of the newspaper «Junge Freiheit» («Young Freedom»), known for his extreme right-wing slogans. This attack led to the destruction (shut down) of 15 sites associated with the neo-Nazi National Democratic Party of Germany and a member of the extreme right-wing platform «Altermedia».¹⁰

A journalistic investigation of the criminal case of neo-Nazi criminals from the city of Zwickau, which can reveal the relationship with the German neo-Nazi intelligence, continues. The suspects are accused of committing at least nine killings of ethnic Turks and Greeks, several attacks using improvised explosive devices attacks on banks, as well as the murder of a policeman from Thuringia in the 2000s.

«Der Spiegel» presented the evidence of the connection of one or more members of the neo-Nazi group to representatives of the country's secret services, who were quick to deny their relationship with the killers. However, according to experts, the secret service of the country pays very well to their agents infiltrated in the neo-Nazis.

Similar cases of cooperation with the state murderers of far-right groups have been known before: a lot of cases of such cooperation in the 90s were publicized. The experts drew attention to the neo-Nazi crime in the city of Lubeck, committed 16 years ago, and argue that while the state, its police, courts and security services covered up neo-Nazis. Also, it is happening now with regard to crimes in the city of Zwickau.¹¹

In support of this hypothesis, the publication gives an example of a known neo-Nazi Klaus Barbie, "Butcher of Lyon" who was an agent of the German secret service BND in the 1960s.¹²

Besides the issue of public manifestations of neo-Nazism, the experts point to the increasing attention of middle-class audience to the channels headed by extreme right. According to experts, the German media is spreading right-wing nationalism, with the help of demagogues, there is aggressive promotion of racist ideas in newspapers, on radio, in television shows and in chat rooms, which forms a radical-right political climate and a demand for a new-right Radical Party.

Another evidence of the climate prevalent throughout Germany is an enthusiastic public reaction to the book by Thilo Sarrazin, which was published last year. The well known Social Democrat and former Finance Minister Thilo Sarrazin in his book "Germany is self-destruction," criticizes Germany for the adoption of Muslim immigrants that caused "the applause of the Social Democrats, experts and media representatives".¹³

In **Greece**, a group of anarchists occupied a studio of radio station and made a demand to release the defendants accused of organizing bombings in Athens.

On January 24, at the military cemetery of the Allied. Rhodes was vandalized and 12 gravestones soldiers killed in World War II were covered with swastikas. ¹⁴ In this case the unknown perpetrators threatened to repeat the attack. On January 28, a group of right-wing radicals from the group «Krisi avji» («Golden Dawn») attacked immigrants in three Athens Metro stations. ¹⁵ Experts note that such attacks are becoming more common, but rarely get to the official police reports.

In the **Czech Republic** on January 2012 there were documented numerous cases of violence and atrocities against the Roma.

On January 1, two gypsy brothers were shot from in Tanvald. One of them had died. According to the region's prosecutor, it is unclear whether this was an act of self-defense from the suspect, 63-year-old man, or a planned crime. The prosecutor's office believes that there is no exact answer and the question of racist nature of the crime remains open, while chairman of the "Czech-Roma civil associations" believe the opposite. During the funeral of the victims of the tragedy, the right-wing radicals were shouting racist slogans and attempted to disrupt the procession, which was suppressed by the police.

On January 15, in **Varnsdorf**, there was a demonstration against the presence of 42,000 of Roma in the city. The cause was an attack on Roma family groups by local people, adhering to anti-Roma attitudes. The demonstrators criticized the actions of the authorities, in their opinion, not capable to restore order in the region. Above the demonstrators flew the flags of the far-right «Czech Workers' Party of social justice».

On January 10, a member of gypsy community organization of Pilsen dedicated to the integration of Roma children through sports in the vicinity, received e-mail messages with threats to his address, and the front door of his house was painted with swastikas. He went to the police, which established the identity of an extremist. Three young supporters of extreme right-wing extremist organization confessed to the murder of

Roma that took place in Prague in early 2012. They face long prison terms.¹⁶

The situation of Roma in the European Union has been the subject of attention of the Committee of Ministers of the Council of Europe, which in its statement of February 2, 2012 expressed its "deep concern about the increasing anti-Roma sentiment and violent attacks against Roma, calling on Member States of the Council of Europe to avoid anti-Roma rhetoric, especially during election campaigns".¹⁷

Conclusions:

In January 2012 in the states of Western and Central Europe there had been diverse manifestations of neo-Nazism and xenophobia, as expressed in the "direct actions", as well as public approval of such actions.

In addition to "ordinary" crimes whose victims were members of religious or ethnic minorities, the monitoring had revealed evidence of possible participation of representatives of the State Security Services in collaboration with the neo-Nazis.

Publication of books filled with even a small xenophobic statements written by public leaders, allows the majority to consider that representatives of political elites endorse ideas of social injustice. When leaders of the public opinion participated in publication of books filled with xenophobic statements, even minor, it can be assumed that most of these ideas are socially approved and accepted by representatives of the political elites. This, in turn, leads to the possibility of a legal issue of even more extremist literature, including "Mein Kampf."

Attention is drawn to the potential willingness of voters to support ideas of xenophobic parties, which is common even among the leading citizens of Western European economies. At the same time, in countries of EU that are in crisis, xenophobic rhetoric, the facts of violence and mass actions are supported by influential right-wing parties that send their own deputies to the national parliaments.

Their influence on the policies of their governments is manifested in

insignificant at first glance, appointments, and adopting of regulations that may be a prelude to future inter-state conflicts in the European Union. The victory of radical parties in the elections in several neighboring states, burdened by territorial disputes could lead to "war nationalism" and undermine the stability of the entire European Union.

In addition to the crimes and the right-wing radical protest actions, there is a spread of the radical left and vandalism, as well as the increase in threats from radical Muslims on the eve of mass sports activities in the EU.

In order to combat right-wing radicalism, government and nongovernmental organizations have successfully used a number of technologies: specific decision-making institutions in European Council that are taken into consideration by national governments, "human chains" anti-fascists, public statements by mayors, work on the Internet, including hacking neo-Nazi sites, the infiltration of agents into the neo-Nazi organization. However, there have not yet been developed effective measures to combat Islamic extremism, in addition to traditional policing, and some of these technologies are impossible to put into practice.

[1] <http://www.islamnews.ru/news-110151.html>

[2] <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/uk-16920643>

[3] http://news.bbc.co.uk/today/hi/today/newsid_9693000/9693303.stm

[4] <http://www.telegraph.co.uk/news/uknews/terrorism-in-the-uk/9071604/Extremist-preachers-now-radicalising-young-Muslims-in-private-homes-says-senior-Government-security-adviser.html>

[5] <http://www.bbc.co.uk/news/world-europe-16843913>

[6] <http://www.regnum.ru/news/polit/1486733.html>

[7] <http://www.inosmi.ru/europe/20120117/183254496.html>

- [8] http://www.historyfoundation.ru/news_item.php?id=2429
- [9] <http://www.inosmi.ru/europe/20120118/183336567.html>
- [10] <http://www.dailymail.co.uk/sciencetech/article-2082244/Anonymous-hacker-group-reveals-names-hundreds-German-neo-Nazis-Nazileaks-site.html>
- [11] <http://www.wsws.org/articles/2012/jan2012/germ-j16.shtml>
- [12] <http://www.wsws.org/articles/2011/jan2011/lyon-j22.shtml>
- [13] <http://www.wsws.org/articles/2011/jan2011/henk-j17.shtml>
- [14] <http://www.protothema.gr/greece/article/?aid=172957>
- [15] http://news247.gr/ellada/eidiseis/akrodeksies_symplokes_me_metan_astes_ston_hsap.1601514.html#commentsList
- [16] <http://www.errc.org/cms/upload/file/attacks-list-in-czech-republic.pdf>
- [17] http://www.coe.int/lportal/en/web/coe-portal/press/newsroom?p_p_id=newsroom&_newsroom_articleId=815856&_newsroom_groupId=10226&_newsroom_tabs=newsroom-topnews&pager.offset=0

Finland

Most problems in terms of neo-Nazism, xenophobia and racism are usually linked with True Finns party, which holds 39 seats of 200 in the Finnish parliament.

In 1947, eight (8) Finnish political leaders, including the former president Risto Ryti, were convicted for war crimes in relation to Finland's participation in the Operation Barbarossa as an ally of Nazi Germany. In a bill presented in the Finnish parliament in February 2012, a MP from the True Finns party Mr. Reijo Tossavainen demanded to cancel the Finnish war crime convictions by means of a special new law. The bill was signed by 39 MPs, most from True Finns but also several from Coalition and Center parties. Practically the bill means a justification for Hitler's Operation Barbarossa. A man behind in this pro-fascist campaign against Paris Peace Treaty of 1947 is a former law professor Erkki Havansi, now the legal advisor to the True Finns. However all other parties are in strong opposition with True Finns and the bill will hardly be accepted.

In February 2012, the True Finns municipal deputy Freddy van Wonterghem, a Belgian who lives for decades in Finland, faced charges for incitement of ethnic hatred in a court in his home town Kotka, Eastern Finland. Van Wonterghem had written in the extreme right publication "Uusi Suomi" (New Finland) that all Muslim girls should be murdered so that new muslims will not be born. Prosecutor general of Finland demanded to punish Van Wonterghem with a fine. However the True Finns party in general and the organization in city of Kotka did not found any questionable with his charges and let him continue to serve in various positions of trust in the city, including as a board member of social services. The sentence of Van Wonterghem has not yet been announced.

In February 2012, an African immigrant was shot to death with no reason in a pizzeria in the city of Oulu, Northern Finland by a Finnish young man. The True Finns municipal deputy Mr. Tommi Rautio commented the crime saying that the murderer should be awarded with a Finnish state award. As a result, Mr. Rautio was expelled from the True Finns party. However several other True Finns activists, charged or convicted of

racist crimes, such as MP Jussi Halla-aho, Freddy van Wonterghem, MP James Hirvisaari, have not been expelled from the party.

In February 2012, the Party Center MP Markku Rossi presented a bill to ban Russians to buy real estate in Finland. This racist bill was signed by 22 MPs, all of them from the centrist party. The bill is in relation with revanchist and russophobic tendencies in the Finnish media claiming Russian agents or mafiosi are threatening Finland by buying real estate here. One of the most active propagandists of anti-Russian agitation against their right to buy real estate is MP Pertti Salolainen from the Coalition Party, a fierce propagandist for Finnish membership in NATO.

The extreme right journal “Suomen Sotilas” (Finnish Soldier) has announced a four-day “Operation Barbarossa” expedition trip to Ukraine at the footprints of Finnish SS-men during 16.-20.5.2012. The route of the trip is Helsinki-Riga-Kiev-Donetsk and back. The trip for not less than 30 SS-fans has been organized by Russian amateur historian Bair Irincheev, who is financed by Finns. The aim is to investigate on location the SS operations during the first days of Operation Barbarossa. Also a 90-year-old Finnish SS veteran Kosti Cande participates in this “political expedition”, together with Finnish war historian Lieutenant Colonel Ari Raunio.

Estonia

2012 in Estonia began, as in many countries around the world, with the President's address. Toomas Hendrik Ilves, even at this moment raised the issue of the occupation. In particular, he said: "Let us now be a part of the adult world, balanced and reasonable, sincerely appreciating ourselves and our achievements. Let us understand that our freedom, the dazzlingly white ship, we have been waiting 700 years, and then another 50 years, is free to go anywhere. We are not to blame for that freedom. Do not believe in slavery bitter assertion that freedom has made us poor. If we are free, we can come and go".¹

On January 2, independent analyst Mikhail Petrov expressed his dissatisfaction with the President's appeal to the people. In particular, Petrov said: "Meanwhile, Toomas Hendrik Ilves's New Year's address was the most dismal in all the years of his presidency. He had chosen for the subject of his speech, but in his interpretation freedom ceased to be a joy and turned into a heavy duty, which replaced for Estonians the 700-year of slavery, plus another 50 years of occupation".²

On January 3, on channel TV3 in a program « Õhtusöök viiele » (dinner for five) famous "socialite" Jarv Margret (Margret Järv) said: "Why not give a residence permit to a gifted, educated and financially secured man? Better to give it to these people than any ... Lasname Russian! They are, frankly, completely useless!"³

On January 4, Margret Jarv gave an explanation to what she said on January 3 transfer« Õhtusöök viiele ». ⁴ According to Jarv, everyone did something useful - some more, some less. "And Lasname Russian is very useful: who would have then offered us the Russian-speaking service in stores Maxima, bugged us in line, spread infectious disease?"

On January 5, followed by the only official reaction from the people's representatives: Olga Ivanova, elder of the district Lasname, published a commentary on what has been said by Margret Jarv. ⁵ In particular, Ivanova said that is easy to predict the Russophobic statements, though not from the lips of the most outstanding representative of the "secular

society", will provoke condemnation of Russian-speaking inhabitants of our country. But much more interesting - in a sense, than nonsense uttered by Marget Jarv - is a test for Estonian-language section of our society ". Ivanova is convinced that: "By the reaction to what was said (or lack of it), one can judge whether our society is really democratic, and what is its level of tolerance (or lack of!)"

Quotes from President Ilves, the language of the invaders.

In mid-December, President Ilves did not respond to a published open letter from the House of Representatives of national minorities. Director of its Office of Siim Raie did respond to the letter but Chamber continues to require an apology from the president.

"In an interview with Swiss newspaper" Der Bund "President Ilves, among other topics, explained the significance of the Russian language in the policies of the occupation authorities in Estonia, he did it in the form of past tense and did not speak about the native language of some people living in Estonia minority - said in response. - President Ilves repeatedly emphasized an important role in the enrichment of national minorities in Estonia. "⁶

Nevertheless, the House minority was dissatisfied that Siim Rice, not the president, gave the answer. Also, the House of Representatives minority once again demanded the apology of President Ilves.

Legislation to facilitate the revival of Nazism

On January 3, an article in British newspaper Daily Mail wrote about great dissatisfaction with Estonia's plans to award hundreds of Nazi accomplices - veterans of the SS Grenadier Division 20 - and assign to them the title of Freedom Fighters, "The Estonian SS Legionnaires did not fight for Estonia, they fought for Hitler," said Johan Beckmann (Johan Bäckman), head of the organization "World without Nazism". Also, Beckman said that "The government wants to create a new history for Estonia, which can be very dangerous for a new generation " ⁷

The official representative of the European Commission Olivier Bailly said that we need to examine whether the law being prepared in the Estonian SS veterans corresponds to European law and values. In connection with the European Commission's doubts regarding the compatibility of the European values of several new laws adopted in Hungary, he was asked about how Brussels regards the law, being written in Estonia, recognizing former soldiers of Hitler's forces, including those from the Estonian SS division "Waffen SS", the fighters for the freedom of their country, reports BNS (Baltic News Service).⁸

On January 17, there was a commentary in newspaper " Postimees" by Estonian journalist Argo Ideon, who tried to defend the idea of a law that glorifies the Nazi SS Division of criminals operating in Estonia.⁹ He also assures us that the noise around this bill is just an excuse for dragging Estonia into the next information war. "And now the whole story in the European media makes Estonia a typical fascist bone, which they can chew," - says the Ideon.

On the same day the head of the movement "Estonia without Nazism" Andrei Zarenkov harshly criticized the reaction of the Argo Ideon.¹⁰ In his article Zarenkov used data from the book "Crimes of the Nazis and their collaborators in the Baltic states (Estonia). 1941-1944. The documents and testimony".

"What had ideological instigators of the bill forthcoming in the bowels of the Estonian political elite counted upon? Election seems far away. How confident should they be of their impunity, to ask the World and Europe to glory Nazi collaborators! After all, even if in Estonia this issue stands on its head, it does not mean that the world has forgotten about the atrocities of the Nazis, "- said Zarenkov.

In 2012, Ministry of Justice, following the instructions of the Government, did not order the Russian translation for any of its documents, so the situation that was in recent years, when nearly a third of Estonia's population has to pay to read the laws in their own language, will continue.¹¹

Status of the translations of the laws into the Russian language has deteriorated since 2006, when the task of translating legislation into the Russian language has moved from the publisher Riigi Teataja Kirjastus to the Ministry of Justice; the Ministry explained that the reason is a lack of money.

On January 9, board member of the Social Democratic Party Vadim Belobrovsev criticized the lack of translation of legal acts in Russian.¹² "Situation where almost one third of the population of Estonia is not able to read the texts of the laws of the country in his native language is not acceptable - said Belobrovsev. - Government attempts to justify this state of affairs by lack of funds cannot be taken seriously. If the budget has enough money to provide free access to the legal acts of Estonia in the English language, there should be enough for Russian translations".

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Latvia

In Latvia, January was marked by the forthcoming referendum to amend Articles 4, 18, 21, 101 and 104 of the Constitution of Latvia, which are supplemented by the definition of the Russian language as a second state language.

It can be said without exaggeration that the referendum has further split the already divided Latvian society. Politicians from the ruling parties, public figures, and heads of the Catholic and Lutheran churches - all urged the citizens of Latvia to come to a referendum and vote against the Russian as a second state language.

The speeches by the representatives of the ruling party illustrate the same motive: the introduction of second state language is tantamount to a blow to Latvia's independence, the undermining of the Latvian national state and a slap to Latvians as a nation.

At first glance, this is a collection of absurd assertions, because, firstly, the initiators of the referendum do not demand to remove the status of the Latvian language as the state language – they simply want equal rights with their own language, spoken by 40% of the population. Otherwise, they fear the collapse of education in Russian language for minority schools, and further assault on its national rights. Secondly, it is clear that the referendum would fail, since there is considerably less Russian voters in Latvia than Latvians, of which, at best, only 10% would vote "for". Consequently, the elementary arithmetic calculation shows that about 200-300 thousand people may vote “for”, which represents only 15-18% of the voters.

Nevertheless, the media began a vigorous campaign to discredit the very idea of a referendum. Politicians accuse the organizers of almost treason. Thus, on 27 December, President Andris Bērziņš said that he considered the referendum an absurd idea and reminds that country's citizens should think in the same direction. ¹

Prime Minister LR Valdis Dombrovskis in turn, declares: "It is clear that we must also work with the Russian-speaking audience."² In support of his words, Prime Minister gave several interviews earlier to the Russian-speaking media. On the 5th of January, Prime Minister called on the organizations of national minorities "to clarify the constitutional foundations of the state amid their ranks and to vote against the Russian language"³.

Afterwards, calls to vote against were heard from the leaders of all government-controlled social and religious organizations.

In early January, members of the radical nationalist party «VL! / TB-LNNK» «All Latvia", filed an application with the Constitutional court to suspend the referendum indefinitely, since in their opinion, it undermines the constitutional foundations of the state. Note that a day later this request was supported by the party Vienotība ("Unity").⁴ It is impossible to ignore the similarity of the initiatives of the two above-mentioned political forces in the topics related to ethnic, language and Russian-speaking community in general. It should be noted that Article 2 of the Constitution of the LR states that the supreme power in the Republic of Latvia belongs to the Latvian people. Therefore, challenging the right of the people to the referendum in the Constitutional Court, the relevant political parties contest the essential article Satversme (Constitution LR). "Unity"'s support has allowed the initiative to become legal, because, by law, appeal to the Constitutional Court requires the signatures of twenty members of the Seim (Latv. Parliament). The request to the Constitutional Court was signed by deputies Raivis Dzintars, Einars Cilinskis, Imants Parādnieks, Ināra Murniece, Ilmars Latkovskis, Inese Laizane, Romāns Naudiņš, Dāvis Stalts, Vineta Poriņā, Dzintars Rasnačš, Raivis Blumfelds, Jānis Dombrova, Karlis Krēsliņš, Dzintars Kudums, Ilma Čepāne, Dzintars Zaķis, Edvards Smiltnieks, Lolita Čigāne, Ojars Ēriks Kalniņš, Arvils Ašerdens, Jānis Reirs, Janīna Kursīte-Pakule, Ina Druviete, Rasma Karkliņā, Andris Bujks, Ingmārs Čaklais, Inguna Ribena, Ainars Latkovskis, Ātis Lajieņš and Ivaeta Grigule.

This initiative has had only partial success: on January 20th, the Constitutional Court of the Latvian Republic, headed by chairman Gunārs Kutris accepted the case for another review, but considered that the arguments presented in the complaint of the Unity- and National Union (Nacionāla Apvienība) were insufficient to stop the referendum process at this stage⁵. "The court can stop this process only if it threatens meaningless resolution. In this case, we have not seen an argument why the court's decision may be unenforceable, "- said Kūtris.⁶

If the Constitutional Court of Latvia granted this request (and such probability was quite seriously discussed in the hallways of the court and parliament), it could have been described as an anti-constitutional move by the ruling elite, because the constitution clearly states that the power belongs to the people of Latvia. The Constitutional Court's refusal to allow the referendum to proceed would have meant that the court prevented the people from exercising their sovereign right.

In the period between the filing of deputies' petition to the Constitutional Court and the judgment, there was increased activity of the "Natsobedineniya" with support of "Unity." This is evidenced by the following statistics:

January 12th: During the plenary session of the Seim, members' signatures were collected under the statement of the need to suspend the language referendum.

January 12th: Jānis Dombrova («VL! / TB-LNNK») states that "the referendum is supported by the criminals".⁷ According to Dombrova, it is known that about 30% of the prison population is non-citizens, while about 70% of prisoners have signed for the Russian language. "The question arises: what is the ethnic structure of the Latvian criminals, if such a large part of them subscribed to bilingualism? If we add non-citizens who are in prisons, the proportion of non-Latvians could exceed the previous data, presented in the media - 75%. "

January 12th: The statement of "National Union": "collecting signatures for a referendum on citizenship⁸ is an impudent challenge."⁹ In the

statement, Member of Parliament, Imants Parādnieks, stated that the one can expect anything from the "Kremlin chimes". "Maybe someone will soon begin collecting signatures for the restoration of the monarchy. You can expect various miracles, if we do not defend the state from such antics. "

January 13th: Raivis Dzintars tries to intervene in the Latvian film industry for which he was widely criticized ¹⁰. According to the correspondent, he was insulted by the fact that "actors in movies only swear and nibble on sunflower seeds."

January 14th: Solvita Aboltynya equates the referendum with an attempt to recognize the occupation ¹¹ "Our message to the Constitutional Court is not only a legal act or the use of guaranteed democratic rights. It is quite clear that 20 years after the restoration of independence, the referendum seeks to recognize the consequences of the occupation. This is the same as to recognize the legitimacy of the occupation itself! We see this! Therefore, the most important thing we must do now is to prevent at the root the possibility of actions against our country and against our people! ". In this case, Ms. Aboltynya once again confirms the adherence of the national policy of the Party "Unity" to the policy of "National Union."

January 14th: Sarmīte Elerte appeals to the Constitution of the LR ¹², referring to the following definition in the Constitution of Latvia: "Latvia's notion of the people includes all citizens and the political nation - the Latvians and minorities." (...) "However, minorities cannot independently create a state without Latvians, because at the core of the Latvian state is a programmed commonality of interests of Latvians and minorities at the creation and existence of the state." At the same time, Sarmite Elerte urges allies to explain the nuances of national identity to every Latvian. It is also noteworthy that while quoting the Constitution of the LR, Ms. Elerte fails to remember the constitutional nature of the referendum and the measures taken with it.

January 15th: Ina Druviete believes that Latvia cannot equally use two

languages.¹³ Here she notes that in her opinion, "the main obstacle is the excessive tolerance of Latvians to the underuse of state language."

January 16th: Imants Paradnieks, («VL! / TB-LNNK»), calls the referendum question absurd¹⁴, and calls upon the State to exclude the possibility of such events.

January 17th: Gaidis Bērziņš, («VL! / TB-LNNK»), the Minister of Justice, said that people's expression of opinion cannot change the foundations of statehood in the face of the Satversme (the Constitution).

¹⁵

January 19th: President of "National Union" Raivis Dzintars said that on March 16 politicians from his party will honor the memory of Latvian legionaries.¹⁶ Imants Paradnieks echoes this statement claiming that "our task is to take care of Legionnaires".¹⁷ The care means benefits similar to those received by victims of political repressions, but this time it is for the fighters against the Soviet Union. To remind, by January 17th, three events were already requested to take place on March 16th, the Legion Memorial Day:

Procession of the organization «Daugavas Vanagi» (the application was filed as early as 2009)

2. Procession of the Daugavas Vanagi branch in Limbazi

3. Procession of the organization "Center of Gustav Tselminsha" (Perkonkrusts).

The reaction to the U.S., the main partner of Latvia in the international arena, and Russia - the nearest neighbor, with which Latvia has been trying to build a not so simple relationship for already 20 years, is interesting.

U.S. Ambassador to Latvia, Ms. J. Garber, spoke positively about the referendum as a form of democratic expression of will of the people and offered U.S. experience as an example. "The ethnic diversity of the

country - is our pride and strength. Latvia's ethnic diversity is its great advantage, "- she added.

Russian Ambassador to the LR A. Veshnyakov believes that "the status of Russian language in Latvia should be solved not by referendum, but by seeking a compromise." However, he said that the referendum for the Russian language is an internal affair of Latvia ¹⁸. Russia's Foreign Minister Sergey Lavrov was more explicit: "I will not attempt to predict the outcome of the referendum, but it is important that people want to be heard. They want their right to talk, think, raise their children in their native language to be respected, "- the minister said at a press conference on the results of 2011, ITAR-TASS ¹⁹.

"This is absolutely a European value, and legal capacities with regard to the EU as a whole may be involved", - he stressed.

Sergey Lavrov hopes that "through a referendum, or simply through an understanding of the need to do this, the Russian language will be saved and will be respected not only as a cultural and historical value, but also as a means to empower citizens to gain employment."

"We all need to have the right to speak the language that is convenient, that we are used to and that we want to see our children speak, to give them an education, profession, - believes the Minister ²⁰.

This statement was sternly rejected by the Foreign Ministry of Latvia, which practically accused Lavrov of interfering in the internal affairs of the state ²¹.

Nevertheless, on January 20th, the court rejected the claim of "Visu Latvijai" (All Latvia) and now the referendum will be held at the previously scheduled date - February 18.

After that, the approach of the ruling to the referendum has consolidated. If earlier, some of them, for example, the prime minister and speaker of the Seim V.Dombrovskis and S. Aboltynya encouraged to come to a referendum and vote against, and President A. Berzins and the leader of the radical nationalists R. Dzintars believed that a referendum should be boycotted, then after January 20th, they began to speak with one voice –

it is necessary to come to the referendum say "no" to the Russian language.

This position was most clearly expressed by the Prime Minister V.Dombrovskis:

"... The coalition also did not see any reason in this referendum, but the problem is that the Central Election Commission for one reason or another has allowed the collection of signatures, so the referendum will take place. It makes no sense, but that's the reality. (...) The question is how to respond. One option is to say, do not go, ignore, it makes no sense. But you have to think about what political signal we will send. Then the citizens, who are convinced by Ushakov (Mayor of Riga) and Linderman (Chairman of the "Mother tongue" society - the main initiator of the referendum), will still take part and vote for the second state language. (...) There should be a strong signal that the idea of Ushakov-Linderman does not have the support of the majority of citizens."²² Moreover, S. Aboltynya encouraged to use state budget money for campaigning against the Russian language, since the referendum "is encroaching on the basis of statehood." A number of lawyers issued a statement that such an initiative was not contrary to the law.

The statements of many officials of the ruling coalition, including Prime Minister Dombrovskis call B. Linderman and N. Ushakov the initiators of the referendum language. It is a rather crude political stunt, aimed at decreasing the popularity of the mayor of Riga Ushakov among the Latvian population. The reaction of the ruling and affiliated with them individuals looked more like a tantrum.

The MEP Krišjānis Kariņš, (the ruling party "Unity"), proposed to assimilate the Russians²³ of Latvia. Karins gave an interview to the local edition of the "Playboy" magazine.²⁴ Later on this statement came under the scrutiny of the Security Police, thanks to the main initiator of the referendum - a "Mother tongue" society. Its leader Vladimir Linderman, says: "If, for example, someone said that we need those Latvians who grow up here, to be raised as Russians, because we all need to understand that integration leads to assimilation, and it should be our goal - to assimilate their children, this person would, of course, be punished "(...)"

This is a question of principle: is forced assimilation a crime or not? If we cannot get an answer to this question in Latvia, we will get it in Europe. "

Security Police did not find any offense in the statements of Karins.²⁵

A little later the head of the Catholic Church, Archbishop of Latvia, Riga Latvian Church Zbigniew Stankiewicz, despite the recognition that the church may use any language, did not only call upon to vote against the Russian language, which in itself is already a church's interference in politics, but to the question "Does the Lord really care whether you are a Latvian or Russian?", replied negatively (!)²⁶. He further said: "You cannot equate and make all the nations equal"²⁷.

On January 13th, the portal of the newspaper "News Today» ves.lv published correspondence of the members of the Party "Unity", directly affecting their relationship with the legislative process, the most discussed in the media of Latvia. This correspondence is saved and attached to the January Monitoring under the file "Appendix 1".

We should pay attention to the campaign against the Russian language in the referendum as another expression of activities of the core of the ruling coalition. At the moment the campaign is planned²⁸ in two languages - Russian and Latvian. According to Solvita Aboltynya, Speaker of the Seim (party "Unity"), "the Latvian audience will be reminded of the Latvian language's indisputability status, non-Latvians will be explained the unifying role of the state language."

What caused such an inadequate response by the ruling elite, to what would seem an important, but not infringing on the basis of the constitutional system in Latvia, initiative?

First of all, the number of preliminary signatures for the Russian as the state language has exceeded the minimum mark by 30 000. Moreover, mostly young and middle-aged people, in other words, those who are fluent in the Latvian language and are fully integrated into the existing environment, signed the request to bring this issue to a referendum.

Consequently, the authorities should have concluded that its 20-year old policies towards the national minorities were not working. What's more, the majority of the dominant nation in Latvia was absolutely sure until

now that Russians in this country are all happy and tend to massively assimilate and become Latvians. They do not like to stir up an uncomfortable topic and try to pretend that the problem does not exist. Nearly 190 thousand signatures for a referendum on the Russian language became for them a cold shower. A certain image created in the minds of the majority has collapsed. Furthermore, Latvia will have to explain itself to the international organizations, who are already criticizing her for mistakes in national policy.

Second, the government fears that the referendum will attract a small number of "nationally-motivated" Latvians that will lead to the fact that the referendum would be won only technically but not politically. For example, if five hundred thousand people come to the referendum, its legal effect will be negligible, since according to the law, such referendum would be considered to have taken place if no less than 740 000 voters come. If, however, 300 000 of those voters would vote "for" the Russian language, then politically such a referendum would be lost. In this case, it will be difficult for Latvia to justify to their foreign counterparts why, despite the popularity of the actual transition to the two official languages, it did not take into account the opinion of the majority of voters. And if we further consider additional 300 000 Russian-speaking residents of the country, the so-called "Aliens" who are denied the right to vote, the technical victory for the ruling elite in a referendum would be considered a "Pyrrhic victory."

This explains the active calls to come to the polls. But the worst will happen if out of the protest concerns some Latvians, and especially Latgalians, who also claim their cultural rights, would vote for the Russian language. Then, in the presence of a quorum of 740 000 people, the majority can speak for the two state language. This option seems improbably today, but dissatisfaction with the government in Latvia, which for many years has not solved any of the socio-economic problems, is really high.

Therefore, the wave of hatred for the Russians and the Russian language is flowing on television, from the Latvian newspapers and electronic media. For example, recently an interview with Inese Vaidere, an MEP from the ruling party "Unity" widely circulated where she said that the

next step after the referendum should be a transition of the public schools and kindergartens system to the state language. Russian-speaking residents of Latvia fear that this is possible as the Latvians' revenge to Russians.

On the Internet, there was a clip, created by ex-member of the Reform Party Zatlērs, 19-year-old Mārtiņš Pavasaris. The video calls to take part in the referendum and to protect the Latvian language. A rare case where such creation does not contain an element of ethnic hatred. The clip has collected 100,000 hits. Link to video:

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kZr79iO9kkw&feature=player_embedded

A special topic is the concern of the Latvian elite with the reaction of international organizations. The same Vaidere said that she would do everything possible to bring the position of Latvia in the European Parliament and the other MEP S. Kalniete assured the citizens in an interview with Latvian Radio that the referendum on the status of Russian as a second state language, scheduled February 18, has not attracted much attention in the Council of Europe²⁹. All this is aimed at bringing to the polling stations as many opponents of the Russian language as possible.

Why is the Russian language so frightening for the Latvian elite? The answer is simple. Russian language enhances the competitive environment, in Latvian business circles and in government, higher education, etc. In fact, in 1991 thanks to the introduction of a single state language - Latvian - at the expense of the bilingualism that existed from the Soviet era, the majority of Russian-speaking experts were suspended from work in the state apparatus. The same thing happened in high school, and in academia, where professors had to give way to yesterday's technicians, who had one distinct advantage - they were fluent in Latvian. The introduction of Russian as the official language will not only prove all the viciousness of the old policy of squeezing Russian from all walks of life, but also will pave the way for the return to these spheres, which, in turn, will lead to increased competition in the labor market. In addition, some of the citizens of Latvia, especially among the youth,

do not speak Russian, which would create additional difficulties for their life in Latvia.

To summarize, we can define the general political tone before the referendum. It can be described as sharply negative from the ruling coalition:

The following parties have invited people of the LR to come and vote for "against": "Unity," Zatlera Reformu Partija ("Party of Reform Zatlērs»), «VL! -TB/LNNK»:Leader of «VL! -TB/LNNK» Raivis Dzintars: "I especially want to appeal to those Latvians who at the time of the barricades were small or not yet born. Now it's our turn to defend the independence of Latvia, the national language and the honor of our ancestors! ". Also, the representatives of "National Union" expressed regret about the decision of the Constitutional Court and said that their party has done everything possible to stop the referendum process.

Leader of the "Unity" Solvita Aboltina: "And I call upon my colleagues and the citizens of Latvia - Latvians and representatives of national minorities - not to stand aside, to participate in the referendum and vote against the Russian language as a second state language. Thus they can confirm their affiliation with the Latvian state. "

Valdis Zatlērs, leader of the "PRZ": "Transfer or withdrawal of the referendum would mean a distrust of its own citizens, their intelligence and loyalty. In a democracy it is unacceptable. "

Factions Zalu un Zemnieku Savienība ("Union of Greens and Farmers") and Saskaņas Centrs ("Concord Center") welcomed the decision of the Constitutional Court against the stopping of the referendum.

Andris Bērziņš on the Russian as the state language: "The question of a second state language will be resolved correctly via legal means, which will not give political provocateurs new arguments for corrupting and splintering the society" ³⁰.

At the same time, the opposition party “Concord Center”, for which mainly Russian-speaking voters vote, in an effort to preserve the unity of its faction in parliament, and not to lose confidence of a certain part of ethnic Latvians refused to define its position on the referendum. Parliamentary faction "Concord Center" has decided not to participate in the vote to approve the application of the Seim in connection with the forthcoming referendum on the introduction of a second official language. As stated in the press service of the Concord Center, "the time has come when the people is the legislator. In December, the parliamentary majority has expressed its opinion on the amendments to the Constitution, and now the word belongs to the people of Latvia"³¹. Meanwhile, in contrast to the ruling parties, the opposition did not urge its voters to vote "yes" or "against" in the referendum, but said that it considered to participate in it. According to observers, a half-hearted position of the Concord Center may adversely affect the confidence of its voters at the next elections.

It is clear that the referendum scheduled for February 18, due to the relevance of subject and its place on the calendar, will gradually spill over into the opposition on the day of commemorating Waffen SS legionaries, which is traditionally celebrated by the right on March 16th. Thus, the split in the Latvian society will only deepen.

Subject of the referendum prompted the ruling party to enact a number of legislative initiatives.

The party "Union of Greens and Farmers” became the most prominent speaker on the stage of the legislative initiatives on the question of referendum urging to pass a bill to ban referendums on "anti-constitutional issues." The efforts of "UGF" were not in vain, and on January 17th, their parliamentary group, introduced in the Seim draft amendments to prohibit the holding of referenda³², that threaten the Latvian statehood. The draft amendments include prohibiting referenda aimed at reviewing the positions of the Latvian language as the sole state language. On January 19th, the draft was submitted to the voting commission for a review. At the same time 78 deputies voted “for”. Consequently, we can assume that in the near future, the ability of the citizens of Latvia to express their will on the most contentious issues of

the Latvian legislation will be eliminated.

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[11]<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/aboltinya-referendum-eto-popytka-priznaniya-posledstvij-okkupacii.d?id=42053760>

[12] <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/elerte-zhiteli-latvii-dolzny-znat-o-latvijskoj-nacionalnoj-identichnosti.d?id=42053826>

[13] <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/druviete-v-latvii-nevozmognno-ravnopravnoe-upotreblenie-latyshskogo-i-russkogo-yazykov.d?id=42055058>

[14] <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/paradnieks-eto-poslednyaya-vozmognnost-otmenit-referendum.d?id=42056398>

[15] <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/gajdis-berzinsh-yazykovej-referendum-oshibka.d?id=42058896>

[16] <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/dzintars-politiki-vl-tbdnnl-pochtyat-pamyat-legionerov.d?id=42065410>

[17] http://la.lv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=339297:pardnieks-qmsu-uzdevums-ir-parpties-par-leionriemq&catid=72&Itemid=95

[18] <http://www.newspb.ru/allnews/1477390/>

[19] <http://vz.ru/news/2012/1/18/554493.html>

[20] as number 19

[21] <http://www.ves.lv/article/201939>

[22] <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/premer-nado-pokazat-chtobolshinstvo-protiv-plana-ushakova-lindermana.d?id=42036714>

[23] <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/karinsh-s-russkimi-ne-nado-borotsya-ih-nado-assimilirovat.d?id=42037548>

[24] <http://www.diena.lv/dienas-zurnali/playboy/karins-pret-krieviem-nav-jacinas-tie-ir-jaasimile-13924457>

[25] <http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/exclusive/news/2012-02-01/87825>

[26] <http://www.ves.lv/article/204468>

[27] Full transcript of the interview of a correspondent of the newspaper "Vesti" E.Slusareva with the bishop Z.Stankevich

[28]<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/agitaciyu-protiv-vtorogogosyazyka-budut-vesti-i-po-russki.d?id=42030362>

[29] <http://www.telegraf.lv/news/kalniete-yazykovoi-referendum-evropune-interesuet>

[30]<http://www.ves.lv/article/202218>

[31]<http://www.liepajniekiem.lv/rus/novosti/v-latvii/2012/02/02/seim-gosazik-v-latvii-dolzen-ostavat-sa-edinstvennim/>

[32]<http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/szk-nado-zapretit-referendумы-o-yazyke-i-nezavisimosti.d?id=42060232>

Lithuania

In early January, the head of the European Union's mission in Afghanistan, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs of Lithuania, a member of the ruling Conservative Party Vygaudas Ušackas had to explain his words, quoted by the American newspaper "Wall Street Journal": "We had a few years of respite from Communists, while the Nazis controlled the situation during the Second World War."

As you know, during this "pause" in the territory of Lithuania Nazis exterminated 700 000 people: 195 000 Jews (96% of the total Jewish population of Lithuania), 175 000 citizens of other nations of Lithuania, 229,000 prisoners, 100,000 citizens of other states ... The Director of the Israeli branch of the Simon Wiesenthal (The Simon Wiesenthal Center) Effraim Zuroff, said: "It is surprising that the official representative of the European Union refers to the destruction of Lithuanian Jewry in such rough form which that does not reflect the historical realities of the period. We encourage V. Ušackas to apologize and take back his words and we ask the European Union to adopt the necessary measures if he refuses to do it. "Usackas later commented that his sentence did not reflect his position on the Holocaust, and that he meant what "His family was persecuted by the Communists." ¹

On January 7th, "the Lithuanian National Youth Union" ("Lietuvių tautinio jaunimo sąjunga"), which organizes annual march of neo-Nazis along the main avenue of Vilnius on March 1, the day of the restoration of Lithuania's independence, launched a donor campaign under the slogan "Pure blood of patriots - in honor of the 13th of January." The representative of the organization stated that they will not take blood from gay men and members of the party "Socialist People's Front", as its leader Algirdas Paleckis questioned the official version of events of January 13th, 1991. Human rights activists have reacted to this statement by saying that nationalists are sowing discord in the society in such discriminatory manner. ²

On January 13th, marking the 21st anniversary of the tragedy of January 13th, 1991 in Vilnius, the nationalists organized a torchlight procession

in one of the central districts of the capital, where the cemetery where the victims of January 13th were buried. Lithuanian National Youth Union gathered about 250 people for the event, mostly youth. According to the organizers, torches symbolize the desire to "burn from the hearts of Lithuanians the infection of cosmopolitanism." Together with the nationalists marched members of the Lithuanian Parliament Gintaras Songhai (Gintaras Songaila), who is also leader of the new party "Union of Nationalists" ("Tautininkų sąjunga") and Kazimieras Uoka. According to the journalists' observations, most of the participants also take part in the annual march of neo-Nazis on March 11. The leader of the Lithuanian National Youth Union Julius Panka acknowledged that before the march on the 13th of January was organized by informal youth groups, and now, for the first time, his organization was in charge of organizing the event.³ On January 14th, youth nationalist groups have organized an annual concert "Rock Against Communism in 2012," which, along with other questionable "rock bands", featured the infamous "rock band" "Dictatorship." (In the text of one of her songs are the following words: "The Poles have all been hanged, the Russian have been stabbed and are lying by the fence, the Jews are already burning in the oven, but the Lithuanians are all alive.") One of the country's major newspapers "Republic" ("Respublika"), which recently chose as its slogan the words "the newspaper for true Lithuanians," published an interview with the leader of "Dictatorship" Pinchukas (Pinčiukas - a pseudonym) and his photograph in which he is adorned with the Lithuanian tricolor with a black beret and swastika sign on it.⁴

January 18 The Vilnius District Court acquitted a member of the presidium of the International Human Rights Movement "A world without Nazism" Algirdas Paleckis for his words "it appears that our own shot at our own" about the events of January 13th, 1991 in Vilnius. The court found that A. Paleckis "did not deny" the USSR aggression "against Lithuania, expressed his opinion and referred to the sources, but his words did not have malevolent intent." However, after this decision, the ruling circles represented by deputies from the ruling Conservative Party openly expressed dissatisfaction and disagreement with the decision of

the court, and unambiguously advised the prosecutor's office to file an appeal. The prosecutor's office followed the advice of Paleckis' opponents, and appealed the decision at the Vilnius Regional Court, which will resume its review of the case in the next few months.

The prosecutor's office also argues that Paleckis is guilty under Article 170-2 of the Criminal Code of Lithuania, and demands a one-year suspended sentence for "denial and belittling of Soviet occupation and aggression against Lithuania in 1991." After the acquittal, most of the media raised an unprecedented and unjustified hype around the party, headed by A. Paleckis. Also, in online forums and in comments to the articles in the press there were numerous death threats against Paleckis. It is noteworthy that, along with these attacks at least half of those who expressed their opinions on the Internet sided with him, declaring their unwillingness to "believe" in the official version of the 13th of January events. Paleckis' case is the first case against those who think differently in Lithuania after 1999, when the leaders of the Lithuanian Communists were accused of "a coup d'etat in 1991," without evidence and sentenced to prison terms ranging from 4 to 12 years. ⁵

On January 20th, eight MPs of Social Democrats of Lithuania signed a declaration of the 70th anniversary of the Wannsee Conference (in 1942 in the Berlin suburb of Wannsee (Wahnsee) the Nazis discussed the "final solution of the Jewish question'). Since this declaration criticized comparing Nazism and Communism, on January 22nd, Lithuanian Foreign Minister Audronis Ažubalis stated that "it is impossible to distinguish Hitler from Stalin, except for the mustache (Hitler's are shorter)." Declaration of the 70th anniversary was initiated by 70 EP members from 17 European Union countries. A.Ažubalis and the Lithuanian right have been active supporters of right-wing Prague Declaration of 2008, which equates the crimes of communism and Nazism. ⁶

On January 25th, Klaipėda district court again acquitted the four men who were accused of publicly showing signs similar to a swastika during the march on February 16, 2010 (Lithuania's Independence Day). The court

found that on the photographs, which showed four young people, characters visually similar to Nazi swastika symbols can be seen. However, they do not meet the criteria of the Nazi symbol, which were established by the court. It also found that the photographs showed the architectural excavations from the thirteenth century and part of the sculpture, installed in a town in Lithuania in 1926 in honor of the country's independence. The acquitted expressed satisfaction with court's decision, but declared the victory "legal" and, in their opinion, it was more important now "to educate Lithuanian society about its historical heritage."

The organizer of the march - Milvydas Juškauskas was also present at the trial. He expressed confidence that the swastika does not need to be identified with Nazi Germany, but on the contrary - with Lithuania, as it is "our heritage".⁷

[1] <http://www.lrytas.lt/-13256685161324210161-v-ušackas-ginasi-nuo-žydų-kaltinimų.htm>

<http://defendinghistory.com/wiesenthal-center-calls-on-eu-ambassador-to-afghanistan-to-apologize-for-grossly-insensitive-comments-on-the-lithuanian-holocaust/28010>

[2] <http://tautosjaunimas.lt/2011/12/18/„sausio-13-osios-atminimui-svarus-patriotu-kraujas/#more-2102>

[3] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/ultrapatriotai-sausio-13-osios-aukas-pagerbe-zygiu-su-deglais.d?id=54153021>

[4] <http://tautosjaunimas.lt/2011/12/18/„sausio-13-osios-atminimui-svarus-patriotu-kraujas/#more-2102>

„Respublika“, 14.01.2012., „Deglų keliu gyvos istorijos link“

[5] <http://www.lrytas.lt/-13269179881325258453-sausio-13-osios-nukentėjusių-draugijos-vadovas-a-barysas-kas-davė-teisę-paleckiui-pienburniui-šitam-kuris-galbūt-po-lova-buvo-per-tas-dienas-šnekėti.htm>

[6] <http://defendinghistory.com/lithuanian-foreign-minister-attacks-his-nations-social-democrats-who-signed-the-seventy-years-declaration/29402>

[7] <http://www.lrytas.lt/-13275050801325683843-teismas-klaipečių-neštose-fotografijose-įžvelgė-paveldą-o-ne-nacių-svastikas.htm>

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International Human Rights Movement

"The World without Nazism"

MONITORING

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

June 2012



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1. Russian Federation

June was characterized by intensification of the struggle against extremism. President Vladimir Putin (В.Путин) talked on several occasions about the need to combat extremism, and another bill to toughen anti-extremist legislation was introduced to the State Duma. Also in two other regions of the Russian Federation laws were passed banning the so-called promotion of homosexuality, and harassments of so-called non-traditional faiths have been recorded. In addition, June was marked by the first, in many years; attempt to use ethnic conflict for commercial purposes - to oust competitors.

Legislation

On **June 7**, Legislative Assembly of the Novosibirsk Region passed a law banning so-called "Propaganda of homosexuality." The amount of fines for individuals ranges from 4,000 to 5,000 rubles; for the officials - from 40,000 to 50,000 rubles; for legal entities - from 400,000 to 500,000 rubles. [1] On **June 20**, in first reading by the deputies of the Legislative Assembly of Krasnodar Region, [2] and the Region Governor, a similar law was adopted. A. Tkachev (А.Ткачев), said in his Twitter that the law directed against the "propaganda of perversion" is "the most important". [3]

On **June 19**, the government introduced to the State Duma a draft law "On amending certain legislative acts in terms of improving the legal regulation of anti-extremist activity". In particular, the proposition that the use of Nazi (or similar) attributes and symbols is possible in research and encyclopedic articles, as well as audio-visual and printed materials that are free from signs of promoting and (or) justification of Nazism and fascism, was made to the Code of Administrative Offences and the Federal Law "On Countering Extremist Activity". The concept of "mass distribution of extremist materials" included placement of hyperlinks to such materials on the Internet.

Administrative Code was also amended by an Article 20.31 "Implementation of extremist activity through mass media" that requires the introduction of penalties in the form of an administrative fine upon legal entities - from one hundred thousand to five hundred thousand rubles with confiscation of such materials in the case. Fine for the spread of calls for terrorism was already from three hundred thousand to a million rubles. An amendment into Mass Media Law was proposed, according to which the distribution of foreign media in Russia was forbidden, unless they meet the requirements set forth in Article 4 of the Law on Mass Media and the Federal Law "On countering extremist activity." In case of detection of these violations later, the previously issued permit could be canceled. [5]

The fight against extremism [will be stepped up](#), but it will not turn into "persecution for the faith of religion", - said Minister of Interior, Vladimir Kolokol'tsev (Владимир Колокольцев), on **June 28** at a meeting of Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Union State of Russia and Belarus. Security for Russian citizens will be provided, "regardless of their nationality and religion," - he said. [6]

The first legal nationalist party - the "Russian People Union" ("Rossiyskiy Obshchenarodniy Soyuz") - was registered in Russia. On Wednesday, it was reported that the Ministry of Justice registered the political union, led by Sergei Baburin (Сергей Бабурин). The corresponding entry appeared on the ministry's website. It is worth noting that after the "party amnesty" of the former president, Dmitry Medvedev (Дмитрий Медведев), through which the required number of party members has been reduced from 40 000 to 500 people, the Ministry of Justice was bombarded by hundreds of applications for registration of political parties.

Nationalists were especially zealous. At least ten organizations of this kind, including the "Club of Friends of the Russian people" ("Klub druzei russkogo naroda"), "People's Movement" Holy Russia ("Narodnoe dvizhenie "Svyataya Rus"), and political party of National Unity "Russia" ("Rus") want to register their groups. In **April** of this year, a well-known Russian nationalist, Dmitry Demushkin (Дмитрий Демушкин), expressed the desire to register his party-Belarus (for security reasons) even hosted the Congress of the movement "Russians" ("Russkiye"). Previously, the Movement against Illegal Immigration was the most well-known Russian nationalist association. However, in April of last year, DPNI was recognized as an extremist organization, and its activities were banned. After that, members of the Movement against Illegal Immigration ("Dvizhenie protiv nelegal'noj immigracii") joined the movement "Russians" ("Russkiye"). [7]

Hate crimes

In the period from **January to June 2012** there were 65 registered assaults motivated by ethnic hatred. They resulted in 16 dead and 91 wounded. Three attempts to organize another "Kondopoga" were recorded, with one of them having an obvious commercial bias. Dagestan took first place in the number of victims (4 dead). It was followed by Moscow and Moscow region (3 dead, 30 injured) and St. Petersburg and Leningrad region (3 dead, 14 injured). Next, in descending order, were: Sverdlovsk region (1 dead, 7 injured), Samara region (1 dead, 2 injured), the Rostov Region (1 dead, 1 injured), the Stavropol Territory (1 dead, 1 injured), Primorsky Krai (1 dead), Saratov (11 injured), Krasnodarskiy Krai (10 injured), Ufa (7 injured), Volgograd (4 injured), Voronezh region (3 injured), Karelia (1 injured), and the Tula region (1 injured).

If we talk about the nationality of the victims, in the first place are those whose nationality had not been established - 68 dead and injured. Among those whose ethnicity is known, Dagestanis are in the first place (4 killed, 1 injured), followed by Uzbeks (2 dead, 2 injured), Azerbaijanis (1 dead, 4 injured), Kyrgyz (1 dead, 3 injured) Vietnamese (1 dead), the Meskhetian Turks (1 dead), Russians (4 victims), Malays and Armenians (2 victims each), Buryats (1 injured), Jews (1 injured), Africans (1 injured), Chinese (1 injured). In 2011, during the same period, according to Moscow Human Rights Bureau (MHRB), there were 13 dead and 66 injured, in 2010 - 26 killed and 111 injured. Thus, we can talk about a real increase in the number of xenophobic attacks after reaching the "bottom" in 2011.

On **June 6**, during the LGBT film festival "Side by Side" in Novosibirsk, LGBT opponents have nearly attacked at the audience, shouting homophobic slogans. [8]

On **June 6**, Kamensk-Ural'sk police prevented ethnic conflict between the Uzbek and Armenian communities, which has started as a family local fight. [9]

On **June 12**, nationalists attacked the participants of the St. Petersburg LGBT organization "Equality" ("Ravnopravie") who participated in the rally "Day of Russia without Putin" ("Den' Rossii bez Putina"). In a fight that began after the end of the rally, one of the gays got a broken nose, and, following after that, the attackers seized the banner from the sexual minorities' representatives and threw it into the river. [10]

On **June 16 or 17**, Anton Stepanenkov (Антон Степаненков), a Junior Researcher from the Moscow State University's Mechanical-Mathematics Department, was murdered in the Moscow's Bitza (Bitzevskiy) Forest. It is assumed that he became a victim of the nationalists because of his dark-colored complexion. The image of a swastika that appeared near the crime scene after the murder points to the nationalist trail. [11]

On **June 20**, there was a clash between supporters and opponents of the group Pussy Riot at the

Tagansky district court of Moscow that where deliberations on the decision to extend their arrest were taking place. Orthodox activists, Alexei Sheremeta (Алексей Шеремета) and Dmitry Tsarionov (Дмитрий Царионов), reported the attack. [12]

On **June 20**, there was a report of an attack on a homeless person in Vladivostok - in his words, skinheads doused him with gasoline and set his feet on fire. [13]

On **June 24**, neo-pagans from the organization "Skhoron ezh Slaven" ("Схорон еж славен"), were attacked in Bitza park when celebrating the Ivan Kupala Day. Five people were injured. [14]

On **June 28**, in the village of Karamakhi, Buinaksk district of Dagestan, Imam Magomedkamil Gamzatov (Магомедкамель Гамзатов) was shot along with another parishioner in the village mosque. [15]

As for attempts to organize a "new Kondopoga", then the town of Nerekhta (Kostroma region) had become an arena for the first attempt. A 23-year-old local resident was murdered in a fight between local residents and Dagestanis. On **June 5**, after his funeral, there was a rally at the center of Nerekhta demanding the punishment of perpetrators. A massacre was avoided. Thanks to the rapid reaction by police and local authorities, as well as the mother of the deceased who called not to inflate the national side of the conflict. However, the day before the funeral, unknown burned the "Volkswagen" that belonged to the family of one of the alleged stabbing participants. [16]

On **June 5**, nationalists actively tried to turn a fight between fans of "Spartacus" and Chechens in the shopping center "European" ("Европеyskiy") into a "Kondopoga". Thus, on **June 8**, there were posting online spreading the information that a wife of a wounded "fan" said that the Chechens allegedly attacked fans with cries of "Cut the Russian swines!" [17] On **June 9**, there were rumors that in a dormitory of Maimonides Academy, where the Chechen students (participants of the fight) lived, the committing of the terrorist act at Domodedovo airport was supposedly celebrated as a holiday. [18]

In the end, it caused a backlash from Chechnya's Head, Ramzan Kadyrov (Р.Кадыров), who said on **June 12**, that the local conflict is being raised to the level of events of national importance, and Chechens were accused solely because of their ethnicity. The head of Chechnya remarked that the republic's leadership does not cover up crimes committed by persons of Chechen nationality: "We have repeatedly stressed that young people from Chechnya should be a model of behavior in places where they stay, whether it is in Russia or abroad. We also officially announced that we will not support those who intentionally commit a crime. This view was communicated to each student or other young people ", - said Kadyrov. [19]

The most ambitious "Kondopoga" (and the first one with a clear commercial bias) were the events in village Demyanovo (Kirov Region). Domestic quarrel between a local resident and a Dagestani, through efforts of local businessmen who wanted to oust the Dagestani businessmen from the timber processing business, was turned into a story that the settlement was approached by the crowd of "militants" on buses. In the end, on **June 22**, a crowd of local people (estimates vary from 50 to 300), heated by vodka, which was provided by one of the businessmen, has moved towards a sawmill owned by a Dagestani "to deal with it." At the same time, employees of Dagestan sawmills were "warned" not to go to work that day.

A.Kochkin (А.Кочкин), a businessman and member of District Council, who has a relative that owns another sawmill, was headed a crowd. Police officers, who tried to separate the opposing

sides, had to shoot into the air in order to cool passions. However, small skirmishes have taken place: according to different data, three or four people sought medical help. [20] On **June 23**, the infamous cafe, in which the conflict had begun, was burnt down. [21]

Later on, organizers of the incident, tried to present the situation as a kind of "Caucasian aggression," although in this case it was the natives of Dagestan who had to defend themselves.

A.Kochkin (А.Кочкин) in an interview with the media claimed that Dagestanis became "rich, impudent, and brutal", and do not respect the "local laws". [22] MP preferred to explain his own involvement in the attack as the intent to reach a "peace treaty". On the Internet, stories began to appear that the Dagestanis allegedly brutally molested local girls, and tried to "control" the settlement. There was even a version that they sold drugs. [23]

A lawyer from Kirov, Jan Chebotarev (Ян Чеботарев), convicted of raiding a few years ago, was the main distributor of all these rumors on the Internet. On **June 22**, his first message, posted on the page in Facebook read: "... there is a real war in Demyanovo! 30-40 Dagestanis came to the village in cars with guns, and attacked the locals. There is a conflict. The cause is unknown. There are about 100 local people. There is a shooting going on. Presence of "Kalashnikovs" is indicated. Later, the negative publicity about the Dagestani and police actions went through J. Chebotarev. He also was the first one to use a traditional nationalist cliché used in such collisions that Dagestanis allegedly fired at Demyanovo residents from behind the backs of police officers. [24]

In meetings with government officials, who arrived in Demyanovo, individual activists, rather than strive for a constructive conversation, were trying to provoke the crowd to repeat after them the slogans that the officials allegedly "intercede" for Dagestanis, who "fire at Russians" and "jail only Russians." [25]

Authorities in the region have reacted quickly enough. On **June 22**, representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia in the Kirov region, led by Police Major General V. Pogolov (В.В. Поголов), arrived at the village. On **June 23**, the working group of the Government of the Kirov region, headed by the deputy chairman Alexander Galitskykh (Александром Галицких) and executive secretary of the regional Public Chamber T.Mamedov (Т.Мамедов), came to the village. In meetings with local residents, they have denied most of the rumors wandering on the Internet - about the wounded dozens if not hundreds of "militants" and so on. On **June 27-28^t**, the governor of the Kirov region, N.Belyh (Н.Бельх), visited Demyanovo. At a meeting with local residents, he said that all the perpetrators would be punished for illegal actions during the conflict: "Those, who incited on one side, and those who had the illegal use of weapons (if it was true)". [26] The governor repeated the promise in writing in his blog on June 29th. [27]

On **June 28-29**, the information about the alleged clashes between Russian and Caucasians in Buzuluk (Orenburg region) was spread on the Internet. But, it refuted by the representatives of the Ministry of Interior. [28]

Speaking of vandalism motivated by xenophobia in **June 15** cases of this kind were noted (total of 68 since the beginning of the year). Basically, they were xenophobic graffiti. They were noticed in Vladikavkaz (**June 4**), [29] Chapayevsk (Samara region), (**June 7**), [30] St. Petersburg (**June 7**), [31] Tolyatti (**June 22**), [32] Kirov (**June 24**), [33] Kaliningrad (**June 26**), [34] In addition, on **June 4**, it became known that in Gatchina (Leningrad region) the supermarket "RioMag" was selling baseball caps with a swastika. [35] On the same day an unknown placed a copy of the nationalist anti-Semitic newspaper with an article by [the leader of](#)

[an American nationalists William Pierce](#), "For this, one will have to answer", on the information stand of Moscow Zamoskvorechye district council. [36] In St. Petersburg, on **June 5**, nationalist fans hung a banner: "It does not matter for whom you vote - remember you're Russian". [37]

On **June 10** and **June 12**, "Kingdom Halls" ("Zaly Tsarstva") of "Jehovah's Witnesses" in Volgogradsk (Rostov region) and Sochi, respectively, were attacked. [38]

On **June 24**, memorial cross on the site of discovery of the remains of Nicholas II's children, Alexei and Maria, in the Porosenkov ravine near Yekaterinburg was torn out and thrown into the bushes. [39]

Actions of the government

On **June 7**, President Vladimir Putin (Владимир Путин) issued a Decree on the formation of the Council on Ethnic Relations under the President's auspices "in order to improve public policy in the field of international relations". According to the regulations on the Council, its main tasks were the review of the conceptual framework, goals and objectives of the state national policy of the Russian Federation, the definition of methods, forms and stages of its implementation, the discussion of the practice of implementation of the state national policy of the Russian Federation; preparation of proposals for the President to determine the priorities of the state national Policy of the Russian Federation, ensuring of cooperation between the federal bodies of state power, bodies of state power of subjects of the Russian Federation, local authorities, public associations, scientific and other organizations on matters of international relations. Meetings of the Council shall take place at least once every six months.

The Council consists of leaders of the NCA, the Cossack Ataman V.Vodolatsky (В.Водолацкий), writer and nationalist V.Ganichev (В.Ганичев), leader of the "Motherland - KRO" ("Rodina-KRO") A.Zhuravlev (А.Журавлев), Minister for Regional Development O.Govorun (О.Говорун), Deputy Attorney General V.Grin (В.Гринь), sociologist L.Drobizheva (Л.Дробижева), Minister of Education D.Livanov (Д.Ливанов), Minister of Culture V.Medinsky (В.Мединский), director of Institute for Russian History, Yu.Petrov (Ю.Петров), Director of the Federal Migration Service, K.Romodanovsky (К.Ромодановский), chairman of the Public Chamber of Russian Federation on Ethnic Relations and Freedom of Conscience N. Svanidze (Н. Сванидзе), the head of Inter Working Group of the Public Chamber of International Cooperation and Public Diplomacy A. Sokolov (А.Соколов), Director of the Institute of Ethnology Anthropology V.Tishkov (В.Тишков), First Deputy Chairman of the Federal Assembly of Russian Federation A. Torshin (А.Торшин), and journalist, nationalist M.Shevchenko (М.Шевченко). [40]

On **June 9**, at a meeting with members of the Council on Ethnic Relations in St. Petersburg, Vladimir Putin (Владимир Путин) said that the Council should become a platform for professional discussion to develop meaningful strategic decisions in the sphere of national politics, as well as a feedback tool for national associations and diasporas to be able to provide disturbing information from the field and prevent possible conflicts. He urged Council members to participate actively in the preparatory work for the strategy of the Russia's state national policy, as well as to examine the legislation dealing with matters of national policy and migration policy. Putin also said that the Council is considered a tool for the development of international, inter-religious and inter-ethnic dialogue, consolidation of society around a principled position: a decisive rejection of any manifestations of separatism, national and religious extremism and radicalism. [41]

On **June 13**, Russian President Vladimir Putin (Владимир Путин) has approved the Concept of

State Migration Policy of the Russian Federation until 2025. It was stated that the resettlement of migrants for permanent residence in the Russian Federation has become one of the sources of increase in population of the country as a whole and its regions, and the attraction of foreign workers of priority professional skill groups, according to the needs of the Russian economy, is a necessity for its further advance. It was emphasized that due to the low migrational attraction, mostly poorly educated and unskilled workers migrate to the Russian Federation. It was noted that important elements of the state migration policy of the Russian Federation are creation of conditions for the adaptation and integration of migrants, protection of their rights and freedoms, and provision of social security. Solving of these problems is hampered by undue difficulties in obtaining permanent resident status in the Russian Federation, as well as by the unresolved legal status of foreign citizens.

"An increase in the isolation from the host society and the growing negative attitude towards migrants is a direct result of a lack of government programs on integration of migrants", - was stated in the concept. Stabilization and increase in resident population, promotion of the needs of the economy in the labor force, modernization, innovation development and competitiveness of its industries were declared goals of immigration policy. The following objectives have been identified: promotion of internal migration, assistance to a differentiated immigration, promotion of educational migration, promotion and integration of migrants, the formation of constructive interaction between migrants and the host community, and countering of illegal migration. It is expected to stop the outflow of population from the regions of Siberia and the Far East by 2021, and by 2026 to ensure its flow into these regions. [42]

At a meeting with the Director of the Federal Migration Service, Konstantin Romodanovsky (Константин Ромодановский), on **June 13**, V. Putin (В.Путин) stressed how important it was that migration policy concept was realized in life and did not remain only on paper. K.Romodanovsky said on this occasion that the Federal Migration Service has already sent the government a plan for implementing the concept. The President demanded that all the proposals were "posted on the web and carefully and actively discussed with the public - not only in the Public Chamber, not only with members, but specifically with community organizations, including national Diasporas". [43]

On **June 6**, the governor of the Irkutsk Region, Sergey Eroschenko (Сергей Ерощенко) approved the long-term regional target program "Integrated prevention of extremist manifestations" for the 2012 - 2015. [44]

On **June 19**, the prosecutor's office of the city of Kaluga hosted a "round table", which addressed issues of cooperation between law enforcement bodies and public associations and organizations, including national Diasporas, and national-cultural autonomies in counteracting the anti-extremist and terrorist manifestations in the regional center.

Participants in the "round table" noted that the fight against extremism and terrorism would only be effective when the proper implementation of interaction and exchange between law enforcement bodies and public associations and organizations is achieved. In their efforts to counter extremism and terrorism, law enforcement agencies must rely on the potential of public organizations and associations, and national-cultural autonomies.

It was decided to write a proposal to the Kaluga's head of city government, Alexander Ivanov (Александр Иванов), and Kaluga city mayor, Nikolai Polezhayev (Николай Полежаев), to consider the allocation of space for the establishment of a center, which would host meetings of

representatives of various nationalities, including the inhabitants of the regional center, as well as to celebrate public holidays of national-cultural autonomies. [45]

On **June 19**, Governor of the Krasnodar Region Alexander Tkachev (Александр Ткачев), speaking at a meeting of the Regional Public Movement "For faith, the Kuban and the Fatherland" ("Za veru, Kuban' i Otechestvo"), said: "We value peace and harmony between people of the Kuban. That is why we must fight together against any attempts to destroy our peace. You know that in Russia there are various radical political groups. They use various slogans: some the liberal ones, others the nationalistic, and some use both at once. They have not found support yet, especially, in our region. But we must not deceive ourselves: they know exactly how to act - said the head of the region, - and if they do not know, the overseas 'teachers' will help. They understand that the government can only be overtaken amid the chaos. So these people are capable of the vilest provocation. They will not stop at the fire in the society, or even with a possibility of spilled blood. For them it is even better".

The head of the region emphasized that it was therefore necessary now to seriously increase the penalties for extremist activities. "It came to a point when wearing Nazi symbols is cheaper than breaking the traffic rules. It is necessary to deal with, so that every bastard, drawing a swastika, knew that he would be jailed for it, or at least work for free for a year! On the other hand, let's be honest: we often pass by swastikas painted on the walls - at best, we indignantly mutter under our breath! Similarly, we do not respond to the thugs that sell military awards of our grandfathers! I believe it is essential that such behavior meet resistance not only from the law, but also from society. "In each of these cases, seeing the abomination, we must have the courage to said loudly "This is the abomination". And fight it together! And not wait until someone else does it for us. We must understand also that if the Nazis and other such "trash" is the only ones who talk about national issues, people will listen to them. Yes, we have an immigration problem, and we will speak openly about it" - called Tkachev (Ткачев). [46]

On **June 26**, Commissioner for Human Rights in the Samara region, Irina Skupova opposed the enactment of the "propaganda of homosexuality" law, pointing out that the term "propaganda" is too diffuse. [47]

On **June 27**, at the Center of National Cultures in Krasnodar, there was a meeting between the head of the Russian Interior Ministry in the city of Krasnodar, Oleg Agarkov (Олег Агарков), members of the Public Council of the Office of Ministry of Interior in Krasnodar, and the leaders of national-cultural associations of the city and region. The meeting discussed the work with young people, because young people are most often the instigators of conflicts.

"We need to explain to the young people that the crime is a social and economic phenomenon. Today I would like to discuss issues of cooperation and tolerance, as well as mutual help in conflict situations", - said O. Agarkov (О. Агарков) in his speech. [48]

In **June 27** people have been convicted for crimes motivated by xenophobia. Five of them were sentenced to hard labor, one - to a fine, two - to a suspended sentence, 9 - to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years, 5 - to imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years, 3 - to imprisonment for a period of 10 to 15 years and 1 - to imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years. One case was dismissed due to insanity.

Since the beginning of the year, 141 persons have been convicted of similar crimes. 75 of them were sentenced to punishments not connected with the actual imprisonment. 22 - to a fine, 2 - to restricted freedom, 25 - to compulsory and hard labor, 24 - to suspended prison terms, 1 - to corrective measures. 62 - to prison terms of varying length (2 - to imprisonment for a term of one

year, 24 - to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years, 16 - to imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years, 9 - to prison for a period of 10 to 15 years, 3 - 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).

2 were freed from the punishment due to the expiration of the statute of limitations. 1 case was dismissed due to insanity. The verdict against one of the convicted person is not known. In 2011, according to Moscow Bureau for Human Rights, over the same period, 197 people were convicted, in 2010 -199 people.

Here are some of the most notable cases.

On **June 5**, Sverdlovsk District Court of Kostroma convicted two skinheads, who had beaten the rapper. They were sentenced to one and three year's imprisonment and payment of 200,000 rubles compensation for moral harm to the victim. [49]

On **June 6**, Dimitrovgrad city court has sentenced 34-year-old repeat offender Stanislav Smolin (Станислав Смолин), who in **December** of last year beat had beaten to death the local mosque imam Gabdulkhak Mubinov (Габдулхак Мубинов). He was sentenced to 12.5 years in prison. [50]

On **June 7**, Central District Court of Voronezh sentenced three skinheads, who had beaten an Iraqi citizen in June 2011. One of them was punished by correctional labor for 1 year 10 months with retention of earnings in the income for the state at a rate of 10%. The other two were sentenced to compulsory work for a period of 120 hours each. [51]

On **June 9**, The Moscow City Court sentenced two alleged members of an extremist group, Evgeniy Marenchuk (Евгений Маренчук) and Grigoriy Golovanov (Григорий Голованов), to eight and six years of imprisonment for attacks motivated by ethnic hatred. In addition, the court gave them an additional penalty of one year of restriction of freedom after serving the main term. [52]

On **June 20**, the Moscow City Court sentenced the student Dennis Voloshin (Денис Волошин) to 7.5 years imprisonment and 1 year of restriction of freedom, finding him guilty of murder motivated by ethnic hatred. [53]

On **June 28**, in Orel, Judges of the 3rd District Military Court rendered the verdict for members of so-called group "Orel partisans", led by the Academy of Federal Security Service Professor V.Lukonin (В.Луконин). However, the judges felt that the neo-Nazi gangs in the city did not really exist, and they sentenced only five of the defendants to prison terms. V.Lukonin (В.Луконин) himself was sentenced to 14 years in prison; his supporters, I.Bagrov (И.Баргов), A.Zharkih (А.Жарких), A.Gavrin (А.Гаврин), were sentenced to 16, 11, 9, and 7 years in prison. The remaining defendants received short sentences, which they have already served in jail and were released in the courtroom. [54]

By the end of **June**, the federal list of extremist materials reached a point of 1271.

Unfortunately, it should be noted that many activities to combat extremism, especially at the "bottom" vertical of power, are carried out formally. For example, on **June 27**, it became known that in the Sudislavl area of the Kostroma region the planned activities were of declarative character, unspecific, and unfounded, and the program itself did not have quantitative and qualitative indicators of its implementation. [55]

The formalization of the fight against extremism is noted as well. For example, in the first five months of 2012, the prosecution office of the Yamal-Nenets Autonomy showed 480 violations in the laws pertaining to the enforcement of federal security, international relations, combating extremism and terrorism. As a result of the checks, the county prosecutors sent 34 claims to the courts; 77 submissions in order to eliminate violations of federal law were made, after consideration of which 31 officers were called to disciplinary liability. 11 officials were brought to administrative responsibility, as ordered by the prosecutor. [56]

On **June 15**, it became known that over 100 inspections of compliance with the law on countering extremist activity in the Sverdlovsk Region were conducted in **January-May 2012**, and more than 170 violations of the mentioned law were identified. 99 submissions in order to eliminate violations of federal law were made, and at the request of prosecutors, the disciplinary charges were brought against 52 officials; there were 70 warnings; 4 protests against the illegal acts were considered and satisfied. The administrative charges were brought against eight persons. [57]

Most likely, the majority of these inspections were carried out solely on the presence or absence of certain papers in the institutions. It is clear that such checks do not reduce the real level of extremism.

A number of xenophobic steps from the government representatives were noted in **June**. On **June 6**, the Novosibirsk police actually refused to protect the LGBT Film Festival «Side by Side." As a result, the organizers were forced to cut down the program of the festival program. [58]

On **June 7**, The Ministry of Justice officially registered the first nationalist party - the Russian People's Union ("Rossiyskiy Obshchenarodniy Soyuz") of S. Baburin (С.Бабурин). [59] The party's program, adopted in December 2011, concentrates on the "national – empire moods." Among other things, there was a repeated nationalist myth that "other organizationally and economically powerful ethnic Diasporas often have undue influence on the state of affairs in a particular region and the country as a whole". [60]

On **June 15**, there was a rumor about the possibility of appointing the Russian radical nationalist A.Bosyh (А.Босых) as the head of the Government Commission on Youth Policy. He is a member of the Presidium of the Congress of Russian Communities. He had published online his views on the prohibition of mixed marriages, called to "clean up the genetic garbage" and "parasites" and proclaimed his readiness to beat them up personally. However, after the scandal erupted, the spokesman for Prime Minister, N.Timakova (Н.Тимакова), on **June 18**, announced that the question of appointing Bosyh has never been raised. [61]

On **June 28**, the head of "Congress of Russian Communities" ("Kongress Russkikh Obshchin"), and State Duma deputy from the "United Russia" ("Edinaya Rossiya"), Alexey Zhuravlev (Алексей Журавлев), in an interview with the newspaper «News» ("Izvestiya"), said that his organization will create a "conflict map of Russia" and will patrol the most explosive points with help from some "voluntary squads of international harmony". He stressed that "members of a squad" will be armed. [62]

There have been cases of unjust accusations of extremism. On **June 4**, State Duma deputy from the party "United Russia"("Edinaya Rossiya"), Franz Klintsevich (Франц Клинтцевич) sent a request to the Prosecutor General's Office and the Investigative Committee of Russian Federation to check on extremist remarks of the journalist of Moscow Echo ("Echo Moskvy") Yulia Latynina (Юлия Латынина), relating to events on **May 26**. According to him, the

journalist in her **May 26** program supposedly called to "throw stones at special police squad". [63]

On **June 14**, it became known that the members of City Council accused Vorkuta newspaper "Vorkuta Plus" of inciting hatred among people of different sexual orientation for the short article about the meeting place of LGBT people. According to some reports the charge was used to stop the free access of the newspaper's journalists to the City Hall. [64]

There were also records of inappropriate use of anti-extremist legislation. On **June 1**, Moscow anti-fascist and musician Igor Kharchenko (Игорь Харченко), after almost a year under arrest on charges of beating up a nationalist V.Sumin (В.Сумин) (the anti-fascist has a solid alibi), was charged under Part 2 of [Art. 282.2 Criminal Code RF](#) ("participation in the activities of extremist community"). Thus, the anti-fascist movement had been declared an "extremist community". [65]

On **June 4**, it became known that the Military Department Investigative Committee of the Russian Federation on the North Sea Garrison of the Northern Fleet initiated the investigation of the criminal case under Part 2 of Art. 282.2 of Criminal Code RF in respect to two officers of the Northern Fleet who took part in the activities of the Murmansk organization of the party "Other Russia" ("Drugaya Rossiya"). [66]

On **June 4**, Nagatinsky District Court of Moscow satisfied the claim of the District Prosecutor's Office and ordered the company "KS Telecom" to restrict access to the Internet page that published the book by G.Piker (Г.Пикер) "Hitler's Table Talk" ("Zastol'niye Razgovory Gitlera"), that is considered extremist material. [67]

On **June 6**, it became known that the Kostroma's Sverdlovsk regional court found anti-police leaflet to be extremist "inciting social hatred, propaganda of and promulgating inferiority of people based on their social status". [68]

On **June 21**, it became known that the organizers of rallies in support of Article 31 of the Constitution in Vladivostok, "Other Russia" ("Drugaya Rossiya") activists, Alexander Kurov (Александр Куров) and Igor Popov (Игорь Попов), were sentenced to fines of \$350 000 rubles and \$150 000 rubles for inciting hatred towards social groups, "the authorities" and "law enforcement" as well as for participation in the activities of extremist organizations, although the party has not yet been named as such. [69]

On **June 25**, it became known that the judge of the 1st magistrate court in the city of Zheleznogorsk, Kursk region, has fined a 25-year K. for posting an image of the government of the Russian Federation dressed in military uniform with a swastika on her social network page. [70]

On the other hand, the Supreme Court of the Republic of Karelia on **June 28** upheld appeals by lawyers of the local blogger, Maxim Efimov (Максим Ефимов), who criticized the Russian Orthodox Church, of the judgment of the Court of Petrozavodsk about putting him in hospital for a forensic psychological and psychiatric examination. [71]

There were a number of actions by the authorities to prosecute "wrong" religions. On **June 7**, it was reported that in Ufa the leader of a local "Jehovah's Witnesses" organization, Sh.Bagdasaryan (Ш.Багдасарян), was prosecuted for distribution of materials. [72] On **June 14**

and **15**, the decisions of the Leninsky district court of Krasnodar and Leninsky region of the city of Ivanov have granted the prosecutor's demand for the company OAO "[Megaphone](#)" to limit access to the site "Jehovah's Witnesses," where extremist material was supposedly placed. [73] The World Court of Leninsky district of Voronezh on **June 22**, fined the head of the local "Jehovah's Witnesses" organization for the unauthorized service. [74]

In June it became known that in Ulyanovsk and Velikiy (Great) Novgorod, the authorities for years have not provided the local Muslim community with a building for the mosque or the land for its construction. [75] On **June 19**, the federal list of extremist materials added 65 Muslim books, including such important Muslim texts as collections of hadith "Gardens of the righteous" and "40 Hadith of Imam al-Nawawi." Russian Council of Muftis has condemned the decision. [76]

On **June 15**, the Orenburg Institute of the Moscow [O.E.Kutafin State Law Academy](#) held a meeting of vice-chancellors of extracurricular and educational work of eight leading universities in Orenburg and the Orenburg region, where the questions of federal law "On combating extremist activity" were discussed. The main attention was paid to the so-called destructive sects. [77]

On **June 19**, it became known that the Vladivostok administration is trying to take away from Baptists their house of worship that was given to the community back in 1976. [78]

In **June**, A.Savko's painting from the series of "Mickey Mouse's Travels Through Art History" depicting the gospel story "Sermon on the Mount" was added to the Federal List of Extremist Materials.

Civil society

On **June 4**, 2012, the Russian Social State University in Moscow hosted the opening ceremony for the Department for External Church Relations of [the Orthodox Church of Moldova](#)'s Center of social adaptation of migrants named after St. Paisius Velichkovsky.

The Center, established in **May** of this year, with the blessing of Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Kirill, and with the assistance of the Department for External Church Relations of the Orthodox Church in Moldova, has a social orientation and focuses on the Moldovan citizens working in Russia, which now number about 450,000 people.

Among the activities of the center are legal support of the citizens, the solution of all legal matters and preparation of documents required to legally stay and work in Russia. Since the majority of migrants from Moldova do not have sufficient funds, they receive a range of services initially for free, under the conditions of preferential installment in preferential social price. [79]

On **June 6**, the contest of children's works on inter-ethnic tolerance titled "People are different – this is good", which is part of the Northern Forum and trans-national action "Great Circle" ("Bol'shoi Krug") dedicated to the Russia's Day in the Arkhangelsk region, has ended. The contest brought together 100 works in various categories. [80]

The festival "Round Dance of Nations" ("Xorovod Nacy"), dedicated to Russia's Day, on **June 9**, gathered under its aegis all the Diasporas and the national-cultural associations of Pyatigorsk. [81]

On **June 11**, inter-ethnic tournament of mini-soccer "Unity Cup 2012" ("Kubok Edinstva 2012")

organized by the Public Council for Main Office of the Ministry of Internal Affairs in St. Petersburg and Leningrad region, with the support from State Unitary Enterprise "Vodokanal of St. Petersburg", and the regional branch of the party "United Russia" ("Edinaya Rossiya") was held in St. Petersburg at the "Moscow" ("Moskovskiy") stadium. 10 teams attended the competition. [82]

On **June 13**, as a part of united action in support of Alexei Sutuga (Алексей Сутуга), Alexei Olesinov (Алексей Олесинов) and other repressed anti-fascists in Russia, there was a graffiti-action by anarchists and anti-fascists in Cheboksary. [83]

On **June 14**, during the Public Chamber of Russian Federation hearings, the director of the Institute for Monitoring of the Effectiveness of Enforcement of the Public Chamber, Elena Lukyanova (Елена Лукьянова) proposed to establish a working group at the Public Chamber for the control over theological expertise. She also proposed to study the issue of introducing amendments to the legislation of the impossibility of extending the law "On extremist activity" to the sacred books of the religious organizations registered by the Ministry of Justice. "The legislation and holy books should be separate. I do not know how to reform the law, but I do know that we do not need to reform the scriptures. This is the only option in the framework of common sense. They have been around for thousands of years and need no reform, no extra check for extremism," - said the head of the Public Chamber's Commission on Ethnic Relations and Freedom of Conscience, Nikolai Svanidze (Николай Сванидзе). [84]

According to a poll by Fund of Public Opinion, conducted in October 2011 and published in **June**, the slogan "Russia is only for Russians" was supported by 11% of the population. 35% believed that Russia is a multiethnic country, but the Russians should enjoy certain advantages. 34% believed that all ethnic groups should enjoy equal rights, while 18% felt that it is important to ensure the rights of the individual, not the rights of ethnic groups. Moscow has increased percentage of adherents of the theory about the special benefits for Russian (41%) and the priority of individual rights (25%). In St. Petersburg followers of the benefits for Russians also accounted for 41% of respondents.

Answering the question of "whether they agree with the statement that: "I'm not against the children and grandchildren of immigrants becoming permanent residents of my city (township, village)", 45% of respondents answered "yes", 41% - "no" (among the non-Russian citizens of Russia the percentages differed from the standard by 10%, i.e. 54% - "for" and 34% - "against"). In Moscow and St. - Petersburg migrants-phobia level, according to this survey, is well above the national average: 37% and 34% of respondents respectively were "for").

At the same time, 56% of respondents' felt that the lifestyle of migrants has features that the inhabitants of the city (town, village) have hard time reconciling with. Only 28% did not see these features. Among the non-Russian inhabitants of Russia, these indices were 46% and 38%. In the two capitals, the indicators were literally off scale: 70% of Moscow residents and 76% of St. Petersburg were convinced of the bad habits of migrants.

56% agreed with the statement that they would not advise migrants to come to their towns or villages, and only 28% are ready to advise migrants to come to them. 66% of Muscovites and 61% of the residents of St. Petersburg have also stated that there would advise migrants not to come to them.

Only 50% of respondents felt that the children of migrant workers should learn with children of "native" population. 34% did not agree with such approach. Among the non-Russian citizens, these figures were 60 and 26%, in Moscow - 37 and 48% (!), among the inhabitants of St.

Petersburg - 32 and 49%.

At the same time, the actions of the skinheads in attacking immigrants from Asia and the Caucasus were approved by only 5% of the respondents. 80% disapproved of them. [85]

In answering the question: "Do you agree with the fact that most migrants are distinguished from the locals by their culture and habits?" 35% of respondents felt that this creates difficulties for the residents of the city as the newcomers are trying to force them to live according to their own laws. Another 40% felt that this creates difficulties for the migrants themselves. Only 16% felt that there were no such habits, or that their adherents constitute an absolute minority of migrants. In Moscow and St. Petersburg, the figures were even higher - 53, 32 and 13%, and 54, 28 and 13% respectively. 62% felt that migrants should preserve their traditions only in private, and 21% required them to assimilate. In Moscow and St. Petersburg, these figures were respectively 58 and 31, and 57% and 32%.

42% of respondents opposed teaching Russian language to the migrants, and another 43% felt that companies, inviting migrants, should carry out such training. [86]

Answering the question "for what jobs, from your point of view, it is advisable to involve migrants in the first place?" only 12% felt that the migrants do not need to be involved all. In the list of occupations there were lead laborers (66%), the janitors and cleaners (47%), the average skill level workers (plumbers, electricians, mechanics) in the workplace, in housing (20%), semi-skilled workers (drivers, couriers, salesmen, dispatchers) (15%). The need to attract highly skilled migrants was mentioned by only 3% of respondents. At the same time 50% of respondents supported the myth that migrants supposedly take jobs away from "indigenous" population (in Moscow, this view was supported by 63% in St Petersburg - 62%). [87]

According to another poll, published on **June 20**, 39% of the population believed that Russia does not need any immigrants (53% also believed that the migration should be banned, while 46% believed that the ban is needed for the entry of temporary migrant workers. In addition, 44-45% felt it necessary to prohibit domestic migration). 15% felt that Russia needs migrants who come for good, 26% believed that only need migrants who come for temporary jobs. 11% believed that Russia needed any migrants. When speaking about the possibility of reception of migrants in their home town, 11% felt that they need to take only the highly educated migrants, 19% felt that migrants should be taken with at least middle-level skills and education, while 25% believed that it is necessary to take in all migrants. [88]

Thus, the results of these surveys can indicate a high level of migrant-phobia in Russia, the Russians' perception of a number of migrant-phobic myths and burst of migrant-phobia in Moscow and St. Petersburg. At the same time, the absolute minority approves the acts of violence against migrants.

In late **June**, Tatar Youth Union "Freedom" ("Azatlyk") and Bashkir movement "Blue Wolves" ("Kuk bure") announced plans to create a Turkic nationalist-oriented youth organization "to fight for the rights and interests of all the Turkic and other non-Russian people". Their initiators are naming nationalists from Chuvashia, Udmurtia, Mari El, the Altai and Yakutia as potential allies. [89]

In **June**, cooperation between nationalists and non-system opposition, cut short in March, was finally restored. On **June 1**, Nationalists movement "Russians" ("Russkiye"), through the mouth of its leader, D.Demushkin (Д.Демушкин), announced its participation in the so-called march of millions, scheduled for **June 12**. D.Demushkin's colleague, A.Potkin (А.Поткин), joined the

event's organizing committee and as the member of such, he signed the opposition "Manifesto of a free Russia" ("Manifest svobodnoj Rossii"), announced at the Day of Russia's independence. [90]

On **June 10**, State Duma deputy from the "Fair Russia" ("Spravedlivaya Rossiya"), one of the leaders of non-system opposition, I.Ponomarev (И.Пономарев), posted on his blog a list of members of the Coordinating Council - another alternative authority, which was supposed to be created. It included the nationalist V.Kralin (В.Кралин) (however, during Internet voting, he received the maximum anti-rating - 50%). [91]

Moreover, there was a competition among the nationalists for their column to become the largest. Representatives of the Ethno-political Union "Russians" ("Russkiye") called "all those who love the Russian people" to the march. [92] Their competitors from the National Democratic Party spoke about the opposition as a gathering of "thrown up hands, stupid shouting and carnival attire," "aggressive rightists sub-culturists", etc. [93] As a result, columns were formed by five different organizations - Ethno-political Union "Russians" ("Russkiye"), party "The Russian People Union" ("Rossiyskiy Obshchenarodniy Soyuz"), "Great Russia" ("Velikaya Rossiya"), "New Power" ("Novaya Sila"), and the National Democratic Party.

Nationalists themselves were talking about a few thousand participants, but judging by the photos and videos, there was a maximum of about a 1,000 people. They beat drums and chanted: "Russian country for Russian nation; the abolition of 282!" and "Moscow - Russian city, Moscow for Russians!" "Glory to Russia!", "Glory to the Russian nation!" "Russian order on Russian soil!" The "Solidarity" column, marching in front of them, tried to drown out the slogans of "Glory of Rus'," etc. with whistles, but in vain. The nationalists also carried banners "Let's bring Russian government to Russia." Representatives of the National Democratic Party chanted: "Stop sawing Siberia!"

Members of the "Great Russia" ("Velikaya Rossiya") in the middle of the road to Sakharov Avenue, where the rally was to take place, turned around and left, declaring "they will not share the path with the liberals." At the meeting, the nationalist I.Mironov (И.Миронов) said that the authorities "are killing people with drugs and alcohol, organized crime and juvenile justice." An attempt by the far right to break through towards platform with the slogan "Give the word to Russian!" and "Nemtsov - a Judah" had failed. [94]

On that day, nationalists had also participated in rallies in St. Petersburg, Kaliningrad, Saratov, Samara, and Krasnoyarsk. [95]

In addition, the nationalists took part in the so-called white walk - an unauthorized march of opposition on **June 3rd** in St. Petersburg. [96]

On **June 14**, "New Newspaper" ("Novaya Gazeta") published an article by M. Khodorkovsky (М.Ходорковский) titled "Between empire and the nation state. Nationalism and social liberalism." In the article the disgraced oligarch called on liberals and nationalists to continue to cooperate. However, he showed his willingness to make concessions to the nationalists, repeating their rhetoric about the supposedly humiliated position of Russians in Russia. [97]

Representatives of the Russian People Union ("Rossiyskiy Obshchenarodniy Soyuz") continued to speak up against the co-operation with the liberals, believing that liberals only use the nationalists for their own purposes. On **June 18**, at the party's website www.rusidea.org, there was an article by V.Butakov (В.Бутаков) calling for a break with the liberals, cooperation with whom, in his opinion, is "an illusion, delusion and a waste of time" and to "fight mostly on their

own."[98]

Nationalists held some actions separately.

On **June 16-17**, during the rock festival "Island", held in Arkhangelsk, two skinhead guys methodically painted their bodies with a swastika in front of several police officers. [99]

On **June 24**, members of the Union of Russian People ("Souyz Russkogo Naroda") in Samara held a demonstration in honor of the anniversary of the so-called "imperial flag", which is actively used by nationalists. [100]

On **June 1**, near-orthodox activists attempted to disrupt the rally by members of the "Hare Krishna Society" on one of the Saratov's squares, handing out "anti-sect" leaflets. [101]

On **June 7**, near-orthodox activists in Moscow held an anti-Krishna picket against the construction of a Krishna center near Moscow. [102]

The Moscow Patriarchate has urged Moldova to amend the Act passed on **May 25**, "to ensure equality", which prohibits discrimination against LGBT people. According to the Synod, the changes in the law are necessary in order to prevent the "propaganda of sexual perversions", and the Synod considers homosexuality as such. [103]

On **June 8**, the newspaper "Tuva's Truth" ("Tuvinskaya Pravda") published an open letter by some Kyzylsk Cossack society demanding a ban in the region on "sects" that supposedly "bring direct harm to people and our state". [104]

On **June 27**, Coordinator of the Union of Orthodox Brotherhoods of the Russian Orthodox Church, Yuri Ageshev (Юрий Агешев), sent to the Editor of the Information Agency "Primore24" a letter with a statement about the need to ban rock festival Lucifer Rising Fest 2012 scheduled for **August** in Vladivostok, since there would be groups of "pure Satanist type". [105]

Representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church actively used the theme of the insult allegedly done to the church by the group Pussy Riot to mobilize their supporters. On **June 18**, on the website "Pravmir" there was an article by V.Chaplin (В.ЧАПЛИН), that justified the attack on supporters of Pussy Riot as an initiative of the Orthodox laity to curb crime. [106] In another article published on **June 21**, the Orthodox publicist A.Schipkov (А.Щипков) categorically stated that the performance by Pussy Riot in the Temple of Christ the Savior was an act of terrorism directed against the Russian Orthodox Church. [107]

In addition to Pussy Riot, near-orthodox activists whirled hysteria around the **June 18** "Silver Shoe" ("Serebryannaya Kalosha") award to Patriarch Kirill, awarded by the radio station "Silver rain" for the most dubious achievements in show business, in the category "Hands by elbows in miracles." Vsevolod Chaplin (Всеволод Чаплин) said in an interview to "Russian News Service" ("Russkaya Sluzhba Novostey"), given on the day of the ceremony, that the decision of organizers allegedly "caused pain to every Christian," and urged, "to stop the insults". [108] Later, in an interview with "Izvestia" (News) Chaplin called the awarding of prize to patriarch a symbolic insult, comparable to the desecration of graves or the national flag, which supposedly can lead society to the brink of civil war. [109] World Russian People's Council on **June 20**, called the ceremony a part of the anti-church campaign and media war against the Patriarch, and called for a boycott of the station. [110]

On **June 28**, a letter from the "orthodox community" to President Putin appeared where the award presentation was named a part of supposedly ongoing activities in the Russian Federation, "aimed at discrediting the legitimate authorities, as well as socially important institutions such as the Russian Orthodox Church." "Socials" asked Putin to check the annual awards ceremony "Silver Shoe" "for compliance with the laws of the Russian Federation". [111].

On **June 26**, the leader of the association "Russians" ("Russkiye") Dmitry Demushkin (Дмитрий Дёмушкин) sent a letter to the head of the Human Rights Council under the President of the Russian Federation, Mikhail Fedotov (Михаил Федотов), asking to include representatives of the Russian nationalists in the Human Rights Council. However, M.Fedotov reported that the Council would not be able to accept the person violating the law. "This also applies to those who call for violent overthrow of the government and the establishment of the so-called Russian order" - he said. [112]

Mass Media

First of all, we note a significant amount of material (mostly blogs and online media) on the situation in Demyanovo.

I. Artemov (И.Артемов), leader of the "Russian All-National Union" ("Russkiy Obshchenacional'niy Soyuz"), recognized as extremist and banned in 2011, in his blog entry from **June 23**, called the events in Demyanovo another "Russian revolt" caused by "boorish and aggressive behavior of Caucasians". [113] Three articles on Demyanovo with rumors that the events in Demyanovo were caused by "arrogance" of Dagestanis were published on **June 23-25** in the newspaper "Vyatka observer" ("Vyatskiy Nabludatel"). [114]

On **June 25**, the site of the nationalist Internet media, Political News Agency, published an interview with Ya.Chebotarev (Я.Чеботарев) who repeated rumors about the stopped cars with reinforcements for the Dagestanis, and that Dagestanis were initially set to conflict, etc. [115]

In an interview released on **June 27** by Information Agency REX, a political instructor, Yu.Yuryev (Ю.Юрьев) repeated the myth that the Dagestanis shot at unarmed local population from behind the police's backs. [116].

On **June 27**, at the site of the "Russian image" ("Russliy Obraz"), there was an article by R.Chichikov (Р.Чичиков) "On the situation in Demyanovo, intolerantly." It stated again the xenophobic myths – about hundreds of militants, Caucasians as "slave masters of the Russian people", etc. [117]

There was a series of articles published on other topics. On **June 5**, the newspaper "Moscow News" published a column by I.Suhov (И.Сухов), which uncritically repeated statements by nationalists that the Russians who are accustomed to feel as owners on their land, are reportedly becoming a minority there. [118]

On **June 6**, the website "Free Press" ("Svobodnaya Pressa") published an article by B. Slovetskiy (В. Словецкий), "Neftekumsk becomes aul (village)". Continuing the campaign, which was conducted in May, the article painted a picture of the city, tormented by "incessant fear," the source of which are Caucasians. [119]

One of the founders and owners of the company "Ashmanov and partners", Igor Ashmanov (Игорь Ашманов) in an article published **June 9** in the online edition of the "Private correspondent" ("Chastniy Korrespondent"), cited the example of "illegal content" from which

you want to protect minors; notorious "propaganda of homosexuality to minors". [120]

On **June 21**, the newspaper "Moscow News" ("Moskovskie Novosti") published an article by A. Matveeva (А.Матвеева) "Extremism was intense," in which the fight against extremism was pictured exclusively in a negative light as a return to the Middle Ages, and the federal list of extremist materials compared with the Catholic Index of forbidden books. The author argued that the ban gave them more publicity". [121]

On **June 28**, an opposition activist Aleksei Blindul (Алексей Блиндул), published an article entitled "Who is fueling anti-Semitism in Russia?" on the site Snob.ru, in which he argued that anti-Semitism in Russia is caused by the presence of Jewish oligarchs. He emphasized the fact that Jews allegedly comprise the majority of Russian oligarchs. [122]

Nationalist E. Kholmogorov (Е.Холмогоров) in writing in his blog on **June 30** accused the Russian authorities that they had allegedly carried out "policy of doing systematic damage to the Russian nation." He listed a number of nationalistic clichés about supposedly substituting non-Russians for Russians by encouraging foreign and regional migration, about the "seizure of ancient Russian regions by non-Russians, about the alleged provision of increased funding to "non-Russian" regions and inequalities of Russians compared with non-Russians. The policy to combat extremism has been described by E. Kholmogorov as "harsh suppression of the protests by any Russian". [123]

In a recording entry made on **June 29** against the backdrop of the news about how a Chechen businessman has shot the district head of Volgograd region, Kholmogorov demagogically declared that the Chechens have reportedly received "permission" to "shoot objectionable officials" and they will not be severely punished for it. [124]

Conclusions:

According to the poll done by Fund of Public Opinion, published in June, a significant proportion of the Russian population supports the migrant-phobic slogans, but in Moscow and St. Petersburg the number of their sympathizers is close to two-thirds of the total population. It is possible that these slogans may be uniting in cooperation between the nationalists and left-liberal opposition parties, which officially resumed in **June**. It is a dangerous symptom that the liberal politicians and newspapers take up the nationalist rhetoric.

<http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/06/07-23669.htm>

² <http://www.rg.ru/2012/06/20/reg-ufo/deti.html>

³ <http://twitter.com/antkachev/status/215400560973713408>,
<http://twitter.com/antkachev/status/215401094518546432>

⁴ <http://news.smbc.ru/main/2012/06/26/48367.htm>

⁵ <http://minsvyaz.ru/common/upload/06-19-2012.pdf>

- ⁶ <http://polit.ru/news/2012/06/28/extremizm>
- ⁷ <http://www.newsru.com/russia/20jun2012/baburinparty.html>
- ⁸ <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/06/07-23670.htm>
- ⁹ <http://www.nr2.ru/ekb/390352.html>
- ¹⁰ <http://www.rosbalt.ru/piter/2012/06/12/991848.html>,
http://www.neva24.ru/a/2012/06/12/V_Peterburge_posle_antipu/
- ¹¹ <http://www.vesti.ru/doc.html?id=829826&cid=520>
- ¹² <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46025>,
<http://www.novayagazeta.ru/news/57597.html>
- ¹³ http://deita.ru/society/primorskij-kraj_21.06.2012_815105_vo-vladivostoke-aktivizirovalos-bonkhedy.html (*Block-heads had become active in Vladivostok*)
- ¹⁴ <http://www.newsru.com/crime/25jun2012/shot5bitzakupala.html>
- ¹⁵ <http://www.itar-tass.com/c9/459658.html>
- ¹⁶ <http://svpressa.ru/society/article/56031/>
- ¹⁷ <http://newsru.com/russia/08jun2012/draka.html> (*fight*)
- ¹⁸ <http://www.newsland.ru/news/detail/id/973930/>
- ¹⁹ http://www.gazeta.ru/politics/news/2012/06/12/n_2385845.shtml
- ²⁰ http://www.gorodkirov.ru/article_view?a_id=26252, <http://izvestia.ru/news/528771>,
<http://www.newsler.ru/archiv/2012/06/27/demianovo>,
<https://twitter.com/grigorievms/status/217637417367257093>,
<https://twitter.com/grigorievms/status/217644452225884162>,
<https://twitter.com/grigorievms/status/217657425728249856>
- ²¹ (<http://www.youtube.com/watch?feature=endscreen&NR=1&v=ooNNAH1VMAk>)
- ²² <http://tumen.kp.ru/daily/25908/2863931/>,
<http://www.svobodanews.ru/content/article/24629039.html>
- ²³ <http://tumen.kp.ru/daily/25908/2863931/>
- ²⁴ <http://www.facebook.com/chebotarev.ian?sk=wall>
- ²⁵ <http://demjanovo.ru>
- ²⁶ <http://www.svobodanews.ru/content/article/24629039.html>,

http://www.gorodkirov.ru/article_view?a_id=26252, <http://www.kavkaz-uzel.ru/articles/208837>

²⁷ <http://belyh.livejournal.com/743977.html>

²⁸ <http://ekishev-yuri.livejournal.com/481206.html>

<http://www.pbrus.org/main/1896-shturmnovosti-srochno-o-stolknoveniyax-v-buzuluke.html> (*urgent about the confrontations in Buzuluk*), <http://www.pbrus.org/main/1895-shturmnovosti-situaciya-v-buzuluke.html> (*situation in Buzuluk*)

<http://nazaccent.ru/content/4849-policiya-i-mestnaya-gazeta-oprovergli-soobsheniya.html> (*police and local media refuted the news*)

²⁹ <http://procrf.ru/news/45862-prokuraturoy-zaterechnogo-rayona-provedena.html> (*45862-Prosecutor's Office of the Zatrechny District conducted*)

³⁰ <http://procrf.ru/news/46943-za-neprinyatie-mer-po.html> (*on non-adoption of measures*)

³¹ <http://www.interfax.ru/sport/news.asp?id=249554>

³² <http://news.smbc.ru/event/2012/06/27/48376.html>

³³ <http://pesochnya.com/news/2012/eshche-odna-varvarskaya-akciya-neofashistov-v-kirove> (*one more barbarian action by neo-fascists in Kirov*)

³⁴ www.regnum.ru/news/polit/1545864.html

³⁵ <http://gatchinka.ru/news/tabid/114/ID/4507>

³⁶ <http://www.metronews.ru/novosti/na-stende-upravy-povesili-antisemitskuju-gazetu/Tpolfd---LY9uUHhqEWlc> (*News: on the stand of Upava-were hung the anti-Semitic newspapers*)

³⁷ http://vk.com/wall-38514064_8286

³⁸ <http://www.kavkaz-uzel.ru/articles/208305>

³⁹ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46064>

⁴⁰ <http://news.kremlin.ru/news/15577>

⁴¹ <http://kremlin.ru/news/15609>

⁴² <http://kremlin.ru/acts/15635>

⁴³ <http://kremlin.ru/news/15630>

⁴⁴ <http://www.38rus.com/more.php?UID=24544>

⁴⁵ <http://procrf.ru/news/49273-v-prokurature-goroda-kalugi.html> (*in Kaluga's Prosecutor's office*)

- ⁴⁶ <http://www.yuga.ru/news/265056/>
- ⁴⁷ <http://news.smbc.ru/main/2012/06/26/48367.html>
- ⁴⁸ <http://www.yuga.ru/news/266002>
- ⁴⁹ <http://www.kosoblproc.ru/default.php?page=news&id=9428>
- ⁵⁰ <http://ulpressa.ru/2012/06/06/russkiy-natsionalist-zabil-imama-palkoy-da-smerti/> (*Russian nationalists beat imam to death with poles*)
- ⁵¹ <http://procrf.ru/news/46939-tsentralnyim-rayonnyim-sudom-vyinesen.html> (*central district court ordered..*)
- ⁵² http://www.rapsinews.ru/moscourts_news/20120609/263377343.html
- ⁵³ http://www.rapsinews.ru/moscourts_news/20120620/263513457.html
- ⁵⁴ <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc/1969309>
- ⁵⁵ <http://procrf.ru/news/51125-prokuraturoy-sudislavskogo-rayona-provereno.html> (*checked by the Prosecutor's office of the Sudislav region*)
- ⁵⁶ <http://procrf.ru/news/47009-organami-prokuraturyi-avtonomnogo-okruga.html> (*Prosecutor's office of the Autonomy Region*)
- ⁵⁷ <http://procrf.ru/news/48381-o-rabote-v-sfere.html> (*on work in the area of..*)
- ⁵⁸ <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/06/07-23670.htm>
- ⁵⁹ <http://www.minjust.ru/taxonomy/term/193>
- ⁶⁰ <http://www.minjust.ru/node/2326>
- ⁶¹ <http://www.snob.ru/selected/entry/49991>, <http://echo.msk.ru/news/900129-echo.html>
- ⁶² <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/392939.html>
- ⁶³ <http://www.rosbalt.ru/moscow/2012/06/04/988807.html>
- ⁶⁴ <http://www.bnkomi.ru/data/news/13806/>
- ⁶⁵ <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/society/53099.html>
- ⁶⁶ <http://sledcomrf.ru/news/40009-vozbujdeno-ugolovnoe-delo-ob.html> (*initiated criminal case*)
- ⁶⁷ <http://procrf.ru/news/45828-udovletvorenyi-trebovaniya-prokurora-ob.html> (*granted-the demands of the region's prosecutor*)
- ⁶⁸ <http://procrf.ru/news/46370-udovletvoreno-zayavlenie-prokuraturyi-oblasti.html> (*granted-the application-of-the region's prosecution*)

- ⁶⁹ <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc-y/1963426>
- ⁷⁰ <http://prokurskobl.ru/2778.html>
- ⁷¹ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46132>
- ⁷² <http://sterlegrad.ru/newsrb/incidents/29359-v-bashkirii-presechena-deyatelnost-svideteley-iegovy.html> (*activity of Jehovah's witnesses is suppressed in Bashkiriya*)
- ⁷³ : www.regnum.ru/news/cultura/1542045.html,
http://www.prokuror.rostov.ru/ne_4826195
- ⁷⁴ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46041>
- ⁷⁵ <http://islam-today.ru/article/2368>, <http://kavpolit.com/mesyac-na-vyselenie> (*month for eviction*)
- ⁷⁶ http://www.rapsinews.ru/judicial_news/20120619/263500296.html
- ⁷⁷ <http://procrf.ru/news/49143-v-oi-mgyua-imeni.html> (*in Orenburg Insitute of the Kutafin Moscow State Law Academy*)
- ⁷⁸ <http://www.kp.ru/online/news/1177769>
- ⁷⁹ <http://www.patriarchia.ru/db/text/2267669.html>
- ⁸⁰ <http://29.ru/text/newsline/527927.html>
- ⁸¹ <http://www.stav.aif.ru/culture/news/58456>
- ⁸² <http://er.ru/news/2012/6/12/v-sankt-peterburge-sostoyalsya-mezhnacionalnyj-turnir-edinstvo-2012/> (*international competition "Unity" took place in St. Petersburg*)
- ⁸³ <http://www.facebook.com/antifa.ru#!/photo.php?fbid=348474531891664&set=a.170429676362818.43929.135272456545207&type=1>
- ⁸⁴ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=45929>
- ⁸⁵ <http://fom.ru/obshchestvo/10458> (*Society*)
- ⁸⁶ <http://fom.ru/obshchestvo/10465>
- ⁸⁷ <http://fom.ru/obshchestvo/10484>
- ⁸⁸ <http://fom.ru/obshchestvo/10490>
- ⁸⁹ <http://www.gorno-altaisk.info/news/16704>
- ⁹⁰ <http://udaltsova.livejournal.com/488670.html>
- ⁹¹ <http://ilya-ponomarev.livejournal.com/499664.html>

- ⁹² http://www.dpni.org/articles/novosti_d/31374/
- ⁹³ <http://krylov.livejournal.com/2568354.html>, <http://vk.com/12juneagainstputin>
- ⁹⁴ <http://www.gazeta.ru/140/million-march-12j.shtml>,
<http://kommersant.ru/doc/1956923?stamp=634751051098580674>,
<http://www.interfax.ru/society/txt.asp?id=250180>, <http://lentaru.net/politics/735-narodnyy-marsh-v-moskve-zavershilsya-bez-proisshestviy.html> (*people's march in Moscow ended uneventfully*), <http://www.rbcdaily.ru/2012/06/13/focus/562949984093780>,
<http://savliy.livejournal.com/601260.html>, <http://www.ria.ru/society/20120612/671548257.html>,
<http://valentin-aleksy.livejournal.com/88313.html>, <http://savliy.livejournal.com/602188.html>
- ⁹⁵ <http://www.rbcdaily.ru/2012/06/12/society/562949984092310>,
<http://www.sensusnovus.ru/news/2012/06/13/13756.html>,
<http://trynoff2010.livejournal.com/239304.html>, <http://yarskgrad.ru/novost2414.html>,
<http://nekto333.livejournal.com/259294.htm>, <http://samara-ru.livejournal.com/6788109.html>
- ⁹⁶ http://www.dw.de/dw/article/0,,15995885,00.html?maca=rus-yandex_new_politics-320-xml
- ⁹⁷ <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/politics/53088.html>
- ⁹⁸ <http://srn.rusidea.org/?a=30043>
- ⁹⁹
http://news.nordportal.ru/novosti/zhizn/politsiya_proignorirovala_svastiku_na_rok_festivale_ostrov/ (*police ignored swastikas at the rock festival "Ostrov" (Island)*)
- ¹⁰⁰ <http://chernaya-sotnia.livejournal.com/20910.html>
- ¹⁰¹ <http://www.vzsar.ru/news/2012/06/02/v-saratove-nacionalisty-pytalis-pomeshat-tancam-krishnaitov.html> (*Saratov nationalists have tried to stop the Krishna dancing*)
- ¹⁰² <http://www.blagovest-info.ru/index.php?ss=2&s=3&id=47341>
- ¹⁰³ <http://ria.ru/society/20120607/667772814.html>
- ¹⁰⁴ <http://www.tuvaonline.ru/2012/06/08/kazaki-obratilis-k-vlastyam-tuvy-s-prosboy-presech-deyatelnost-religioznyh-sekt.html> (*Cossacks asked Tuva's authorities to stop the activities by religious sects*)
- ¹⁰⁵ <http://www.primorye24.ru/news/exclusive/18400-pravoslavnye-trebuyut-zapretit-sataninskiy-festival-vo-vladivostoke.html> (*Orthodox demand to forbid the Satanists festival in Vladivostok*)
- ¹⁰⁶ <http://www.pravmir.ru/prot-vsevolod-chaplin-ne-podderzhivayu-vsex-idej-aleksandra-bosyxn-no> (*Vsevolod Chaplin: I do not support all ideas by Alexandr Bosyh, but*)
- ¹⁰⁷ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46029>
- ¹⁰⁸ <http://rusnovosti.ru/news/208478/>
- ¹⁰⁹ <http://izvestia.ru/news/528119#ixzz1ybU9kCOL>

- ¹¹⁰ <http://www.interfax-religion.ru/?act=news&div=46014>
- ¹¹¹ <http://www.pravmir.ru/prezidenta-rf-prosyat-zashhitit-chest-i-dostoinstvo-patriarxa-kirilla/>
(*President of Russian Federation is asked to protect honor and dignity of the Patriarch Kirill*)
- ¹¹² <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/393148.html>
- ¹¹³ <http://ru-nsn.livejournal.com/1552027.html>
- ¹¹⁴ <http://www.nabludatel.ru/new/2012/06/23/vlasti-zastavlyayut-molchat-ochevidcev-sobytij-v-demyanovo/>
(*authorities force the eyewitnesses of Demyanovo events to keep quiet*),
<http://www.nabludatel.ru/new/2012/06/23/uroki-demyanovo-chto-my-za-lyudi-takie-pochemu-terpim> (*Lessons of Demyanovo, what kinds of people are we and why are we tolerating*)
<http://www.nabludatel.ru/new/2012/06/25/demyanova-uxa/>
- ¹¹⁵ <http://www.apn.ru/news/article26823.htm>
- ¹¹⁶ <http://www.iarex.ru/interviews/26978.html>
- ¹¹⁷ http://www.rus-obr.ru/blog/18683?fb_comment_id=fb_c_10150983934142230_23030737_10150984854682230#f1f7f5e745cb352
- ¹¹⁸ <http://mn.ru/oped/20120605/319809440.html>
- ¹¹⁹ <http://svpressa.ru/society/article/55963/>
- ¹²⁰ <http://gay.ru/news/rainbow/2012/06/09-23677.htm>
- ¹²¹ <http://mn.ru/columns/20120621/321115435.html>
- ¹²² <http://www.snob.ru/profile/25277/blog/50372>
- ¹²³ <http://holmogor.livejournal.com/5255024.html>
- ¹²⁴ <http://holmogor.livejournal.com/5251918.html>

2. UKRAINE

In June, a considerable attention was brought to the discussion of the bill № 9073 "On State Language Policy", which passed its first reading in the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Nationalist forces launched a noisy campaign of protests against the adoption of this law, which takes various forms - from setting up monuments to members of OUN to war games, the renaming of streets and squares, etc.

Legislation

The Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine adopted the first reading of the law on the basics of preventing and combating discrimination in Ukraine. 239 People's Deputies voted for it. The law suggests for Verkhovna Rada, the Ukrainian Parliament Commissioner for Human Rights (Ombudsman), the Cabinet, other state authorities, authorities of the Autonomous Republic of Crimea, local authorities and public associations to be recognized as subjects with authority to prevent and combat discrimination.

According to the provisions of the bill, a discrimination is a decision, action or inaction, to limit or privilege a person or a group of persons on grounds of race, color, political, religious and other beliefs, sex, age, ethnic or social origin, family and property status, place of residence, linguistic or other grounds, if they make it impossible for the recognition and realization of the rights and freedoms of man and citizen on equal terms. [\[1\]](#)

"National-fascism and the radicalization of society are unfortunately actual in today's Ukraine. Unfortunately, there is sufficient evidence for it: this is the real neo-Nazi organization, part of the so-called ultras movement. This is done through a system of rock festivals or the philosophy of patriotic education, "- said the chairman of the International Anti-Fascist Front, MP from the Party of Regions Vadym Kolesnichenko. [\[2\]](#)

Hate Crimes

[Gypsy encampment](#), which has long been based on the Berezhnyakovskaya Street in Kiev, was burnt by unknown. In the encampment there were about 70 Roma who arrived in the capital from Berehova city of Transcarpathian region. Mostly - the children. People set up tents in the woods between the Dnepr and the railroad tracks. They earned money by collecting scrap metal, and sometimes-local residents helped them with food and clothing. According to the Roma, in several attackers they recognized familiar policemen. Both had regularly frequented the camp, collecting 10-15 UAH, the magazine writes. At the same time, the Kiev's Ministry of Internal Affairs does not comment on the situation, noting that the trial is only possible after the Roma will write a report about police misconduct. [\[3\]](#)

Defender of Kiev "Dynamo" Betro complained about racism in Ukraine: "This is a racist country. They are against blacks, against Arabs and against the poor. Kids look at me as if I am an alien. They are what the school does not teach that the world has other race? ". Brazilian Leandro Machado, who played for Kiev "Dynamo" in 2002 echoed his former club mate and. По According to the striker, especially people on the street stopped to see and touch his afro-Brazilian secretary. [\[4\]](#)

Today, multinational Ukraine is experiencing a growth in anti-Semitism and xenophobia. Vandals destroy headstones and desecrate monuments and memorials of Holocaust with Nazi inscriptions. Unfortunately, anti-Semitic literature is freely printed and distributed. [\[5\]](#)

The deputy of the Lviv regional council Irina Farion called for the seizure of power "The decisions voted for in the Verkhovna Rada (on the status of Russian as regional language) - are the decisions of reptiles, who cannot not see the world differently but being slaves. Our "tolerant" policy with respect to this "scum" had lasted for 20 years... Here we see these werewolves that are now in Verhovna Rada.

This means that we move on to other forms of struggle, which are called forms of war ... We shall never accept any form of occupation because we are - free men. We will never allow "dogs" to dance on the souls of our people. There is such a brilliant and beautiful word - revenge. We now have to be obsessed by the notion of retaliation and not be afraid of another word -

revenge". [\[6\]](#)

Member of the Political Council of the All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda", the deputy chairman of the faction "Svoboda" at the Lviv city council, Yuri Mihalchishin developed the theme: "We will bring the pain back home and tell people about today's tears. Not tears of despair, but tears of anger. Where fall the tears of anger, the grapes of revenge ripen. And here this fall will stand Hutsuls with trembitas, and miners with baseball bats. [\[7\]](#) Calls by "Svoboda" for the actual civil war did not meet any criticism even from W. Klitschko. [\[8\]](#)

Unidentified [desecrated](#) the place [of mass execution of Jews](#) during World War II in the ravine "Sosonko" in Rovno. On **June 7**, the chief of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Rovno region, Peter Ezgor talked about it. According to Ezgor, during inspection of the place where the desecration had occurred, the police found the damaged tile near the monument on the mass grave in the center of the cemetery. The police made it clear that around the perimeter of the memorial, 11 lamps of ambient light are broken. Also, according to "[Ukrainian News](#)", unknowns had desecrated the place of laying flowers, scattered candles, and near the entrance to the memorial laid out obscene words from the remnants of broken lamp. On fact of the incident the police filed a criminal case under Part 2 of Art. 296 of the Criminal Code (hooliganism).

The leaders of city and regional police department, city council representatives and the chairman of the Jewish community of Rovno Gennady Fraerman visited the scene. In the ravine "Sosonko", on November **6, 1941** the German-fascist invaders shot 17,500 Jews At this place was built the memorial complex with an area of 20 thousand square meters. [\[9\]](#)

In Ukraine, there is a growing number of hate crimes, says Kharkiv Human Rights Group. From the spring of the last year to the spring 2012, Human rights activists recorded 62 such crimes. That was the time that lasted monitoring of crimes related to ethnic or social origin, color, religion, language and other characteristics. But the Interior Ministry claimed that over the last four months no crimes motivated by hate were committed and claims that there is no racism in Ukraine.

On May 13 in the city of Konstantinovka of Donetsk region, an unknown young skinhead beat up the three Americans - volunteers of "Peace Corps" ... 38 hate speech by public officials were recorded. And this is just the tip of the iceberg, says Kharkiv Human Rights Protection Alliance. For more than a year, it was monitoring in 17 regions of Ukraine and in public institutions. The results indicate that the problem has worsened. Thus, over the last year human rights activists recorded 62 hate crimes, 23 acts of vandalism. During the monitoring also recorded 38 hate speech by public officials, 30 of which concerned the Roma.

The woman that was appointed chief physician to Kalush gathered doctors and said, " You dirty Gypsy, I'll fire you all! At the end, she herself was fired, "- said co-chair of the Kharkiv Human Rights Group Yevhen Zakharov. [\[10\]](#)

From **April 2011 to April 2012** 48, foreigners have been victims of hatred of the Ukrainians. This is evidenced by the results of the study by Kharkiv Human Rights Group and the German Foundation "Remembrance, Responsibility and Future". "During this period, recorded 62 cases of hate, including 27 attacks on foreigners from abroad, which affected 48 foreigners - it is much more than in 2009-2010", - said in the study.

It also reported that during the year there were more than 20 cases of desecration of graves and religious buildings. "In addition, a number of acts of vandalism - the desecration of graves, religious and other buildings and monuments had increased. Of such were 23 incidents; most of

them should be classified as a hate crime. In the course of monitoring were recorded 38 hate speeches by public officials, 30 of which concerned the Roma ", - stated in the text.

The study's authors emphasize that most of the hate speech falls on the western regions of Ukraine. In turn, co-chairman of the Kharkiv Human Rights Group Yevhen Zakharov said about the groups of people that were most likely to suffer from acts of hatred. "If you look at the objects of crime, it is, first of all, foreigners, and secondly - foreigners with non-Ukrainian appearance. Third is the Roma, Crimean Tatars, ... Then there is a group of religious Jews, then - the lesbian, gay, bisexual, etc... (LGBT) community",- he said. According to human rights activists, [the most xenophobic region of Ukraine is Crimea](#). [11]

In Kiev, on Vladimirskiy spusk before the stairs leading to the Pillar of Magdeburg law, there appeared an anti-Semitic image . On its main part was depicted a Jew with side curls and a Star of David - made using a stencil. And on top of it, there was a swastika made with red paint. This image is in a prominent location, its noticed by the tourists walking around the historical center of Kiev, as well as football fans coming from the camp ... and the fans coming back. Similar anti-Semitic graffiti was found on the way to the subway "Pochtovaya ploshad". Images attract attention and visitors to Kiev Euro 2012. Many tourists stop and take pictures of them for memory. [12]

In one of the main streets of the city of Feodosia - Karl Marx Street - on the wall of houses N37-39 appeared the words "Kill the Jew (zhid)". The Jewish community drew the attention of local authorities and the competent authorities to the fact that the inscription contains a direct call to murder Jews. At the moment, the police are looking for the culprits, the prosecution took over the investigation into the incident, the City Council instructed Zheks (Housing office) to paint over everything. [13]

Civil Society

In the village Stopchatov, Kosovo district of Ivano-Frankivsk region, the combined regional detachment of Ukrainian society, "Trizub" named after Bandera took part in unveiling the a monument to commander of the UPA hundreds of "Gamalii" (Basil Skrigunets). On 15/05/1948, he was killed by security officers in the village of Verhnyi Berezov Kosovo district. [14]

In Kiev, a plaque was unveiled in honor of the Ukrainian diplomat at the times of Directory and hetman Skoropadsky, rasologist [Vyacheslav \(Vaclav\), Lipinski](#) ([1882](#) - [1931](#)). A Pole by birth, he became "a Ukrainian by choice". Looking at the state attempts by [Ukrainian politicians of the times of UNR](#) , V.Lipinsky was disappointed in this form of the state and its leaders: "The spirit that prevailed among them was destructive, envious, spiteful, and yet flattering, deceitful and slavish. Because all of them, even if alone were sometimes good, capable and honest people, all together created a destructive corruptive body, whose name is democracy ". [15]

Melachim Sheyhet presented an address concerning the need to maintain the status of Ukrainian as the sole state language in Ukraine on behalf of the Mission of Ukraine to the American Association of Committees for the Jews of the former Soviet Union, VO "Jewish Renaissance", the Center for Research in Jewish museums of Ukraine named after prof. F. Petryakova, Museum of Professor F.Petryakova and the Jewish orthodox religious community, "Turay Zag". [16] Melachim Sheyhet is known for his tolerant attitude to the manifestations of national chauvinism in Lviv and other places.

In Ivano-Frankivsk military re-enactors recreated the Battle of UPA. By "Heroes Day" in a city park Bortnichy involving MPs from "Svoboda" from city and district councils of Stryisk and

members of the Society for search for the victims of war "Memory" played back UPA warriors battle with the troops of the NKVD. The shots from the guns, rifles, setting fire to the house - all realistically reproduced the picture of that time. [17]

To enter the dining hall facilities Kryjivka (Lviv) a visitor must say "password", "Glory to Ukraine". The restaurant, as claimed by its administration, must remind the guests about the Ukrainian Insurgent Army during World War II. The interior dining room is decorated in accordance with the "national military traditions." After dinner, guests can have fun in the shooting galley. "We remember our heroes who fought against our enemies, defending the independence of Ukraine. Kryjivka - is the place where the fight is still going on "- says the site of the restaurant.

According to <http://newsru.co.il> , Efraim Zuroff, director of the Simon Wiesenthal Center, appealed to the fans, staying in Lviv, calling on them not to eat in the "anti-Semitic and nationalistic" restaurants Golden Rose («Pad Zloty Rosy») and Kryjivka. [18]

[В городе Переяслав-Хмельницком Киевской области торжественно открыта мемориальная доска на доме, где жил Герой Украины, генеральный директор Национального исторического заповедника, создатель музея Шолом-Алейхема, почетный гражданин города Михаил Сикорский.](#) [19]

[The city Pereyaslav-Khmelnytsky, Kiev region, unveiled a plaque on the house where the Hero of Ukraine, General Director of the National Historical Reserve, the founder of the museum of Sholem Aleichem, honorary citizen of Kiev Michael Sikorsky had lived .](#) [19]

At the initiative of the organization "Heroica" of Cherkasy village square Sokolovka Zhashkov district of Cherkasy region was named in honor of General UNR Army. It named after Gabriel Bazilskiy (1880-1937), who from **October 12, 1920** was a head of the Zaporozhe 1st Infantry Division, of the Army of UNR. It was also decided to erect in the center of the village a in honor of the lieutenant general of the Army of the UNR. [20]

70% of the management team [All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda"](#) - are Jews by blood. This was stated by Chairman of the Grazdanskaya initiative (GI) "Pravoye Delo" (followers of Bandera) Dmitry Snegirev, reports [uainforg](#) citing " [polemic](#) ". According to him, the last name of a member of the [All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda"](#) [Irina Farion](#) - is old-Hebrew and means "a thief, a crook". He said that grandfather of the leader of the [VO "Svoboda"](#) [Oleg Tyahnybok](#) had converted to Christianity in 1900. "He was a Jew, baptized, and in 1909 and 1913 respectively, he was nominated by the Zionist parties in parliament", - Snegirev continued.

Also Snegirev said that Vinnitsa regional organization of "Svoboda" is headed by Furman, whose grandfather, being the Secretary of Vinnytsa Regional Committee, signed the death lists of the Ukrainians.

Father of Mihalchishin - is a citizen of Slovenia. "This father once took offense to the Ukraine for the fact that he was not given the luxury hotel room". "How this man can raise his son in the spirit of patriotism, if he puts Ukraine on one level with the hotel room? "- Asks Snegirev. [21]

In early June, in the village Stopchatov, Kosovo district of Ivano-Frankivsk region. there was a solemn opening of the monument to Vasily Skriguntsyu "Gamalii" (1893-1948) - Sergeant of Huzul Kuren UGA, who was killed in a battle with security officers. The author of the

Monument - is the sculptor from Coloma Roman Zaharuka. They built a monument by announcing a preliminary charity fundraiser. The Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists. **had joined a charity drive.** Congress President Stjepan Bratsyun and his deputy Eugene Lupakov arrived in Stopchatov to the opening of monument at the head of a large delegation of the Kongress. [\[22\]](#)

"We want to convince everyone that the problem of neo-Nazism exists, and we can not wait for the 9th shaft" - was the answer of the first President of Ukraine Leonid Kravchuk to the question by a journalist why the only members of the All-Ukrainian legal movement "Ukraine without Nazism" are the representatives of the ruling party, "What political side takes the Constituent Assembly? - He continued. - We have invited the opposition, but it did not come. **It's the same way here.** If there is no bias in one direction, it does not mean that we should not work on this issue ". [\[23\]](#)

On June 18 at the National Art Museum of Kiev, Kurt Flekenshtayn presented his video project «Games go on», apparently timed to UEFA EURO 2012 taking place in Kiev. In addition to the actual reason, the project touched on several historical subjects: the tragedy of 1941 in Babiy Yar (which became a place of mass executions) [\[24\]](#) and the legendary "Death Match" of 1942, when Soviet football team "Start" and German "Flakelf" met on the football field in occupied Kiev . Proud players of the famous Kiev "Dynamo" that constituted the backbone of the team defeated the Germans, despite the threat of violence [\[25\]](#) .

In the 7-minute clip, ten men in the German sportswear sample of 1941 playing football without rules. On the field there is no judge and goalkeepers, and the naked men and women compete. Thus the artist has reflected the tragedy of the Holocaust. "I wanted to show the ease with which our ancestors dealt with the Jews here. And we still have to atone for this crime",- said Kurt Flekenshtayn. Instead of numbers on the backs of the players were written the years of Holocaust and genocide. Instead of names - the name of the events. [\[26\]](#)

Posters of Ukrainian travel agency Multipass, that advertised tours to Asia, have led to accusations of racism. in **late June**, there were articles on this subject in at least two major publications: The Daily Mail British and American Portal The Huffington Post, tells [Lenta.Ru](#) . The ads used special fonts that can be read only by pulling corners of the eyes with hands. That's the way Asians Europeans are usually shown. **The advertising campaign was held under the slogan "Take a look at Asia as Asians do".** [\[27\]](#)

About 400 supporters of the party, "All-Ukrainian Union" Freedom "and" The Congress of Ukrainian Nationalists " held a rally near the building of the Presidential Administration to oppose the adoption of the law on state language policy. The demonstrators came under the administration building after the rally, held outside of the Verkhovna Rada. There were speeches by the deputies of the Lviv regional council, as well as members of Ternopil and Lviv city council. The delegation from the rally handed over to the Administration a statement calling on President Viktor Yanukovich to veto the law on language policy in the event of its adoption. [\[28\]](#)

The actions of the authorities

In the case of "gravediggers," who led the excavations at the 10th kilometer of the highway at Feodosia where on **11-13 December 1941** in the anti-tank ditch the Nazis shot more than 14,000 Jews and Krymchaks, a criminal case had been opened. Seven people are under investigation. For the three a preventive measure - detention before trial had been chosen. **On April 22** members of Jewish organizations in Simferopol, who came to plant trees on an Memorial Alley

to commemorate the memory of the Holocaust Day and the victims of Holocaust had discovered the traces of gravediggers. [\[29\]](#)

This year the organization of child patriotic camp "Kolovrat" ("Swastika") had been put at risk. Camp organizer, a head of the Sumy organization of Youth Congress Nationalist Alexander Boyko said that the deputy governor of the Sumy region, Igor Yagovdik instructed the regulatory authorities to disrupt the conduct of children's camp. He said the main goal of these activities - an attempt to ban or prevent the work of the camp. In addition, Boyko said that at the commission Yagovdik RSA stated that "at such camps as" Kolovrat "and" Studrespublika "people are taught to dislike the government and to fight with the police". [\[30\]](#)

A board of Novozavodskaya district in the city of Chernigov reprimanded the deputy chairman of the board for the decision to hang a red flag on the building of District Council on **May 9 2012**. The decision was made as a result of consideration of the relevant appeal of Chernigov Oblast Organization of All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda". **On May 9, 2012** in the premises Novozavodskaya district council in the city of Chernigov a red flag was hung. On this fact, Chernigov regional organization VO "Svoboda" has sent several appeals to the executive, legislative and regulatory authorities about the violation of Ukrainian legislation. **Members of "Svoboda"** demanded to investigate this incident and give it a decent legal assessment. [\[31\]](#)

The Court of Appeal of Zaporozhye region has upheld the judgment of first instance concerning the members of the "Trizubec" convicted of beheading a monument to Stalin in Zaporozhe. The court ordered members of "Trizubec" to pay to Zaporozhe Communists 106.63 thousand griven. During the investigation, police arrested nine members of the VO "Trizubec" named after Stepan Bandera. **On December 12, 2011** the court of Zaporozhe sentenced the defendants probation - from 2 to 3 years. [\[32\]](#)

On June 22 Volyn regional council adopted an address to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine with a request [to recognize the warriors of UPA as combatants during World War II](#) . The regional council of deputies of the Party of Regions also supported this decision. [\[33\]](#)

Lviv City Organization of All-Ukrainian Union "Svoboda" has mounted an exhibit "Communism = death" on Lviv Market Square As the coordinator of the exhibition, Ph.D. in history, a member of "Svoboda" Bogdan Galaiko, **June 22, 1941** - is not only the beginning of the German-Soviet war, but also the day when the NKVD prisons in western Ukraine began the mass shooting of political prisoners. [\[34\]](#)

The deputy of the Lviv regional council Irina Farion demands to inspect the public transport in Lviv for implementation of the decision to ban the musical accompaniment in vehicles and free the bus drivers from Russian pop music. As reported in the VO "Svoboda", in a statement Farion reported that on **June 11** she asked to turn off the music in the bus but the driver was rude to her. "There was Russian music playing in the car. I asked to turn off the music of, but the driver violently, angrily responded: "Why, is it bothering you?".

The MP recalled the decision of the Lviv regional council of № 325 of **December 20, 2011** 03.6.5, "Ensure the lack of such musical accompaniment that threatens the safety of traffic and creates psychological discomfort for passengers during the drive. To provide for penalties for violation of this condition ". As a result of the incident the driver was fired. [\[35\]](#)

In turn, people's deputy of Ukraine, member of Party of Regions Vadym Kolesnichenko appealed to the Attorney General with a request to bring Irina Farion to justice, and to take all possible measures for the return to work of the driver of Lviv bus number 54, which **on June**

11, 2012 declined the request of the deputy of the Lviv regional council Irina Farion to turn off Russian-language music. [\[36\]](#)

Media

"There is no sphere of public life, where Russian-speaking Donbass resident would be disadvantaged any way. "As for languages, I believe that we are all right now. We always understood each other - in Russian, Ukrainian languages. I can speak equally well in both Russian and Ukrainian languages, "- says the governor of Andrew Shyshatskiy ". [\[37\]](#)

Donetsk had also got involved in the political debate on the status of Russian language. On the central square there was a small rally in support of the bill № 9073 "On State Language Policy", and then made mayor of Donetsk Oleksandr Lukyanchenko spoke in support of the initiative of deputies of the Verkhovna Rada. [\[38\]](#)

VO "Svoboda" urges Ukrainians not to buy Russian goods, not to speak or read in Russian, so as to boycott the bill of deputies from Party of Regions Sergey Kivalov and Vadim Kolesnichenko, "On State Language Policy" adopted by Parliament in first reading. [\[39\]](#)

[BBC](#) continues to insist that [a documentary about racism in Ukraine and Poland](#) is not biased. The company argues its position saying that Ukrainian politicians have never condemned racism, says British newspaper [The Guardian](#) , referencing the position of the BBC. «"Panorama did nine recent videos on football matches in Poland and Ukraine, and on each of them racist and rapacious behavior of football fans was recorded", - said BBC. "It was best illustrated in Ukraine, when a group of Asian students were attacked at Metalist Stadium, which hosts Euro 2012. Until this day, no politician, bureaucrat, who represents football or the police in Ukraine, has not condemned these incidents, or even expressed concern about them, "- stated BBC. [\[40\]](#)

A Stage I of the online selection of the three groups, which will open the festival days "Bandershtata 2012 has been completed". The organizing committee selected 34 musical formations that will participate in Stage II. [\[41\]](#)

Conclusions

In light of the foregoing, it remains to note that the main sore points in Ukraine in June are xenophobia, extremism and neo-Nazi revival, including in the Parliament of Ukraine. A striking remark to what is going on can be considered an appeal of the Ombudsman of Ukraine and the Ministry of Culture of the Public Council to the Prime Minister of Ukraine. In it, there is a definition of the following measures

1. For the Ministry of Education and Science, Youth and Sports of Ukraine to put into the plan of the 2013 editions a textbook: "The history of national minorities of Ukraine. Ч.1.» Part 1. "

2. For the Ministry of Culture of Ukraine: - to allot in the National Museum of Ukrainian History a Hall for exhibits that showcase the history and culture of national minorities of Ukraine;

- Arrange test purchases of publications containing statements national-chauvinist character to bring them to the examination.

3. For the Ministry of Justice to amend the order of the Ministry of the 08.10.1998, № 53/5 "On Approval of the instructions on the appointment and conduct of forensic examinations and expert research and scientific guidelines for the preparation and use of forensic examinations and expert

examinations " and the inclusion of experts on interethnic relations and ethnic policies (such as the Institute of Political and Ethnic Studies of NAS of Ukraine).

As in most former Soviet republics, Ukraine is in a painful process of creating a Ukrainian national state, which has already put on the agenda the question of the unity of society.

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[2] <http://www.radiosvoboda.org/content/article/24623215.html>

[3] http://www.golosua.com/main/article/podiyi/20120602_v-kieve-sojgli-tsyiganskiy-tabor
(*A gypsy encampment in Kiev had been burned*)

[4] <http://sport.comments.ua/football/2012/06/05/342396/braziltsi-dinamo-pozhalovalis.html>

[5] <http://tkuma.dp.ua/content/view/108/21/>

[6] <http://polemika.com.ua/news-90135.html#title>

[7] <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/diyalnist/novyny/030485/>

[8] <http://www.analitik.org.ua/current-comment/int/4fd5b68c94a6d/>

[9] <http://mignews.com.ua/ru/articles/111677.html>

[10] <http://www.radiosvoboda.org/content/article/24613570.html>

[11] <http://nbnews.com.ua/news/44474/>

[12] <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/centr-kieva-vstrechaet-gostejj-evro-11255.html>
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[13] <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/nadpis-ubejj-zhida-v-centre-feodosii-11251.html>
(*http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/a-sign-kiss-the-jew-in-the-centre-of-feodosia-11251.html*)

[14] <http://banderivets.org.ua/zvedenyj-oblasnyj-zagin-vo-tryzub-im-s-bandery-vzyav-uchast-u-vidkrytti-pam-yatnyka-legendarnomu-kom>

[15] <http://newzz.in.ua/main/1148885679-httpvarjag-2007livejournalcom.html>

[16] <http://zik.ua/ua/news/2012/06/11/352887>

[17] http://www.svoboda.org.ua/static/gazeta/svoboda_152.pdf

[18] <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/gde-poest-na-che-po-futbolu-ili-11238.html>

[19] <http://www.aen.ru/>

[20] <http://www.ukrnationalism.org.ua/news/?n=5024>

- [21] <http://uainfo.censor.net.ua/heading/politics/16724-70-rukovodstva-vo-svoboda-evrei.html>
- [22] <http://cun.org.ua/2012/postav-pam-yatnik-gamaliyi-v-yogo-rodinnomu-seli/>
- [23] <http://polemika.com.ua/news-91371.html#title>
- [24] <http://webkamerton.ru/2011/09/bol-babego-yara-pamyat-dush-i-serdec/>
- [25] <http://www.russkiymir.ru/russkiymir/ru/publications/review/review0149.html>
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- [27] <http://vlasti.net/news/144899>
- [28] <http://www.segodnya.ua/news/14388252>.
- [29] <http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/grobokopатели-marodery-orudovavshie-na-11252.html>
(<http://evreiskiy.kiev.ua/grave-diggers-maraudeers-who-led-the-excavations-11252.html>)
- [30] <http://www.ukrnationalism.org.ua/news/?n=5022>
- [31] <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/diyalnist/novyny/030574/>
- [32] <http://www.pravda.com.ua/news/2012/06/14/6966740/>
- [33] <http://obozrevatel.com/politics/16278-v-pr-razberutsya-s-golosavaniem-za-oun-upa.htm>
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3. MOLDOVA

Events in June were a continuation of the activities by the nationalists in power from the

previous months. So, the law on advertising adopted in March, came into force and has found its first penalty targets. We are talking about the economic agents, who continue to use the Russian language in their activities. Once again, the draft law on the inadmissibility of actions for the rehabilitation of Nazism, glorification of Nazi criminals and their accomplices, registered on December 1, 2011, has become the subject of debate in the Parliament. Once again, the ruling alliance refused to consider this bill introduced by the Communist Party, citing the need for simultaneous condemnation of Nazism and communism. Even the chairman of the Parliamentary Commission on Education and the Media, Kirill Luchinsky, voted against discussing the anti-Nazi law. Although in May 2012 he, as the head of the Moldovan delegation to the CIS Inter-parliamentary Assembly, voted in St. Petersburg for the same model law.

Month of June was also marked by the continuation of unionist marches across the country, allowed by the authorities, despite their anti-constitutional appeals to the elimination of Moldova as a state.

Legislation

None of the representatives of the parties of the Alliance "for European Integration" supported the opposition's proposal to include the point of condemning the rehabilitation of Romanian dictator Ion Antonescu in the history books in the recommendation of the Parliamentary Cooperation Committee Moldova - European Union (Committee meeting held in Brussels on May 29). Inna Supac (Inna Șupac), Communist Party deputy, vice-chairman of the above committee, chairman of the "Moldova Without Nazism", told about it on June 6th in an interview to the news portal "Moldnews", stressing that Romanian parliamentarians voted against condemnation as well. The MP said: "In our country we discuss a lot the name of school discipline "History of Romanians", and the political parties of the Alliance" for European Integration, "opposed the amendment in the name of the subject. Speaking on this subject, we pointed out in the draft recommendations to the Moldovan authorities to return to the title of "History" and not "History of Romanians". We also advocate that the textbooks on the "History of Romanians" are excluded from the curriculum, due to the fact that they rehabilitate Nazi Antonescu." All five members of the ruling alliance voted against this agenda, so that all three parties, members of the alliance, support the academic subject "History of Romanians" and the rehabilitation of Antonescu", – clarified the MP. [1]

The activities of government

On **June 21**, at the beginning of the meeting of the Parliament of RM, Communist MP, chairman of the "Moldova Without Nazism", Inna Supac, suggested amending the agenda to discuss the draft law on the inadmissibility of actions for the rehabilitation of Nazism, glorification of Nazi criminals and their accomplices, registered by the Communist Party in December last year. She noted that it would be a symbolic gesture of condemnation of Nazism now, 71 years from the day Germany attacked the Soviet Union. Supac reminded that the draft was developed based on the model law of the Inter-parliamentary Assembly of the Commonwealth of Independent States. [2]

In response, the deputy from the Liberal Party, Gheorghe Brega said that he equates Nazism and communism. "Nazism had done horrors during of war and communism - in peacetime. And not only by Stalin, but also by Lenin, and others", - said the deputy. In turn, the head of the faction

of liberal Democrats, Valery Strelets (Valeriu Streleț), noted the importance of the bill, but said that Stalinism should also be condemned. "I suggest that Stalinism that committed more crimes than Nazism - is also considered a crime", - said Strelets.

Communist MP Eduard Musuc (Eduard Mușuc) at the same time said that the condemnation of Nazism should not be conditional. [3] When the deputies of the ruling alliance rejected the project, deputy from the Communist Party, Alexander Petkov (Alexandr Petcov), accused them of glorification of war criminals. [4]

On **June 29th** the Parliament held hearings on media freedom. The initiator of the hearings was the Communist Party faction. The revoking of the broadcasting license from the only opposition TV station –NIT- as of **April 5** was the main motive for the hearings. Coordinating Council for Audiovisual explained its decision by the "lack of diversity of opinion on this TV channel". As a result, from **April 6, 2012** this channel was closed, which is the first such precedent in the 20-year history of an independent Moldova. It should be noted that the channel NIT was also the only television station with most of the programs being broadcasted in Russian.

Valeriu Munteanu, MP of the Liberal Party, stated that he did not believe the information that the actual closing of NIT TV channel in any way affected the Russian-speaking citizens. "In Moldova, we think, there are too much Russian-language mass media", - said the deputy, noting that they include those channels re-broadcasted from Russia. In this regard, he requested from the Coordinating Council for Television and Radio to answer, when Moldova will switch to digital TV to get rid of these "Oriental noises". [5]

On the eve of hearings on media freedom, members of the ruling alliance in parliament offered to invite representatives of civil society to express their views on this issue. One of the invitees to the meeting room was the representative of the community organization "Moldova Without Nazism", the chief editor of "Pulse" newspaper, Dmitri Kavruk. However, at the last moment, the parliamentary majority has decided not to give the right to speak to the representatives of non-governmental organizations, other than those that were selected by the Liberal Democrat chairman of the parliamentary commission on the media, Kirill Luchinsky (Chiril Lucinschi).

Dmitry Kavruk planned to inform members that an analysis conducted by the organization and "set out in the monthly monitoring facts that we provide, for many in Europe have become a very unpleasant surprise for many in Europe. Thoroughly documented evidence given by us has caused a number of deputies to the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly to mention, unfortunately, mention Moldova when speaking about the countries with nationalism problems".

"The far right materials in the Moldovan media, of course, have a long history. Everybody remembers the truly racist article by Nicolai Dabija, who repeated the thesis of the Third Reich about the dangers of mixing of bloods. By the way, rather than to being put him in jail, or at least, being exposed to public condemnation, this gentleman has been awarded the Order of Republic. So, after many years, the award for the racist pieces has found its "hero". It remains only to approve specifically for Dabija a Medal of Merit in the field of genetics", - was noted in a statement that was never pronounced in the parliament hall.

The journalist also touched on the more recent example - "there are materials in the municipal newspaper Capitala, glorifying the heroism of Romanian pilots, who, under the glorious leadership of Marshal Ion Antonescu, bombed Chisinau (Chișinău) during the Second World War. This case, incidentally, has extremely alarmed the former EU Special Representative to Moldova, Kalman Mizsei, with whom I exchanged views on the fact of the appearance of such material in the public media. The reaction of Mr. Mizsei then finally convinced me that such

ideas and values are very anti-European in nature, and so far as the EU can be a moral arbiter in democracy and freedom, it will condemn such attempts to justify and whitewash the image of the aggressors who have been convicted at the Nuremberg trials”.

"It's a great pity that the manifestations of right-wing values, the justification of Nazi war criminals, that inevitably underlie the attempts to revise history, have been rampant for the last three years on television - most notably - on public television “Moldova1”. We have all seen a movie called "Golgotha of Bessarabia", which was commissioned by the Ministry of Culture and aired on public television. Without a doubt, that so-called "masterpiece" - is a challenge that customers and the administration of “Moldova1” thrown to the Moldovan society and entire international community that respects decisions of the Nuremberg Tribunal. I'll remind you that this thoroughly anti-historical film is infused with obvious frauds - to the point of showing the video footage of the Nazi deporting people to death camps claiming it as video footage of deportation of inhabitants of Moldavia by the Soviet military. Astonishing arrogance of the film's authors is emphasized by the fact that the documentary footage from the archives of the Propaganda Ministry of Nazi Germany was taken from a very famous Soviet anti-fascist film that received awards at European film festivals - "Ordinary Fascism" by Mikhail Romm. According to the authors' idea, this film has to show the audience that communism is worse than fascism and that such thing as the destruction of civilians, the destruction of hundreds of thousands of Jews and Gypsies in our land by the Romanian Army are all compulsory measures in the fight against the Bolsheviks, "- he said [6]

Organization "Moldova Without Nazism" believes that the anti-democratic, anti-European, and anti-state tendencies that are inextricably linked to xenophobia, nationalism, and justification of the crimes of Nazi criminals, are gaining momentum in the Moldovan information space and, in some cases, dominate it. These are ideas characterized by a lack of respect for the cultural diversity of our country, offering a grim, primitive and dangerous in terms of human development future for our society. "Moldova Without Nazism" believes that such information policy is a logical and natural component of the personal views of many who are now in power, and it is in direct connection with the present (though, it has long been existing) educational policy. This information policy is not capable of anything else but to be an emotional and ideological fed to the pogroms, which, unfortunately, have already taken place in Moldova", - he concluded. [7]

On **June 22**, Pavel Filip, the Minister of Information Technologies and Communications, proțigă of the Democratic Party, introduced the bill to eliminate the Russian and English from the new identity cards at a meeting of the Parliament. The bill has caused dissatisfaction among the members of the Communist faction. According to them, these changes infringe on the rights of national minorities. In turn, the minister, Pavel Philip, explained that the identity cards are intended for internal use only and not abroad. All government officials must know the state language. When the Communist deputies asked the Minister about the official language, the Minister Filip refused to answer whether the Moldovan was the state language [8]. Please note that, since 2009, the authorities called the Romanian the official state language, although, under Article 13 of the Constitution of the RM, it is Moldovan.

While the ministers in Moldova cannot give a clear answer, which language is the state language in Moldova, on **June 5**, The Ukraine's Verkhovna Rada adopted in first reading a bill that granted Romanian and Moldovan languages status of a regional language. 234 deputies voted for adoption in first reading of a bill concerning the principles of the state language policy. As expected, the Romanian language will be used in the Chernovtsy region, while the Moldovan - in Odessa. [9]

Commenting on the discussion of the draft law on state language policy and extending the rights of minority languages, which divide the Romanian and Moldovan languages, in the Verkhovna Rada, Romanian Foreign Minister Andrei Marga said that Romania does not recognize the existence of such a language as Moldovan. "This is our opinion on the Ukrainian legislation. This law is not passed yet, but our position is clear - there is only the Romanian language spoken by us and by the citizens of the Republic of Moldova " [10].

It should be noted that the Moldovan - Ukrainian - Romanian diplomatic relations are periodically shaken by scandals connected with the name of the language and the identity of Moldovans. Thus, on May 17, 2012 the media published the appeal by the Council of Chernovtsy Society of Moldovan culture, signed by the President of Ukrainian national-cultural Moldovan association, Anatoly Fetesku, and leaders of Moldovan cultural societies in Bukovina to the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Ukraine, Konstantin Grishenko [11]. In the appeal circulated by the UNIAN agency, the Ukrainian Ambassador to Moldova, Ion Stavila, is accused of complicity in the Romanian revanchism.

"Official Bucharest's policies against the Moldovans in Ukraine are blatantly anti-Moldovan, xenophobic and discriminatory." "This work currently involves not only senior officials of Romania, or local "Romanian patriots", but even the official representatives of Moldova", - the statement says.

Also, on May 3, 2012 President of Republic of Moldova, Nicholae Timofti, during his official visit to Romania agreed with the statement of the Romanian President, Traian Basescu, that these two countries are mostly populated by Romanians. Thus, the president of Moldova failed to live up to the commitments to Ukraine set forth in a bilateral Agreement on cooperation in ensuring the rights of national minorities. Despite this, the Moldovan authorities have refused to ratify it at the insistence of Romania, dissenting with the provisions of this interstate document.

It is known that Romania does not agree with provision of the Agreement between Moldova and Ukraine, which recognizes the existence of the Moldovan national minority. This Agreement was upheld in Ukraine in all ratification procedures, including the promulgation by the President in October of 2010. In Moldova, the document is blocked in Parliament [12].

Civil society

A museum of victims of deportation and political repression was opened on **June 12** in Chisinau (Chişinău). The creation of the museum was initiated by the Prime Minister Vlad Filat, who said a few years ago, said that it was important to honor the anniversary of the first stage of Stalinist deportations in a special museum. On **June 6**, Filat personally checked the final preparations for the day of opening of the museum. Vice-director of the museum, Elena Postica (Elena Postică), informed the Prime Minister that the work on creation of the Museum of Communist Crimes is in its final stage. All exhibit materials were collected, and some were already put up on the stands. "We have offered to demonstrate not only a phenomenon of totalitarianism, but also an era in which it appeared. Thus, we will show the split of Soviet society: those who believed in the Soviet dream and those who had been sent to the Gulag, the repressed", - said Postica, noting that among the documents submitted

"were photos of the repressed, their letters, clothes, shoes, and various things. The materials from the archives of Information and Security Service will be showcased at the exhibit. The model of the cabinet of an NKVD officer filled with original furniture and equipped with the technical tools of the period, will be presented as well". [13]

We also learned that there are plans to create a museum of victims of Stalinist deportations in the Anenii Noi region. Museum "Siberiada" in the open air will be located in the village of Mereni, on the area of 3.1 hectares. The museum will be featuring a garden and information boards with the dates of the deportations. A traditional Moldavian house of interwar period, as well as elements of Gulag camps, will be build along the perimeter. The initiator of the project was Alexander Postica (Alexandru Postică). [14]

Commemorative event dedicated to the victims of Stalinist deportations in 1941 took place in Moldova **on June 13**. Prime Minister Filat, President Nicholas Timofti (Nicolai Timofti), Chisinau Mayor Dorin Chirtoaca (Dorin Chirtoacă) and leader of the Liberal Party Mihai Ghimpu (Mihai Ghimpu) attended this event. Moldovan authorities also participated in the opening of the permanent exhibition in Chisinau titled "Soviet Moldavia: between myths and the Gulag". Moldova's President, Nicholas Timofti, after having visited the exhibition "Soviet Moldavia: between myths and the Gulag" said that "all citizens of the Republic of Moldova and in the first of all, the students, must know what horrors our compatriots had to endure during the great Soviet terror".

For its part, the chairman of the "Association of Former Deportees and Political Prisoners", Valentina Sturza thanked the authorities of the Republic of Moldova for the care of victims of the deportations, saying, "no other government cared so much for these people, and our historical past." It is worth noting that the municipality of Chisinau has allocated a one-time assistance in the amount of 500 lei per person for more than 2.2 thousand people - the victims of deportation. The representative of the Council for the Unification of Moldova and Romania, George Myrzenko (Gheorghe Mbrzenco), was also a participant at the event; he, in turn, said that "the perpetrators of the genocide should be held responsible for crimes against humanity at any time, even 100 years later." Unionists are also encouraging the prosecution of those who "do not recognize this genocide or blames it solely on Stalin." "Entire Soviet state was a criminal, so the entire state must be held accountable, including the people who carried out mass deportations". [15]

It should be reminded that the above-mentioned George Myrzenko is the author of the acclaimed photo exhibition "Red Terror" held in Chisinau in June 2011. The photo exhibition was dedicated to the victims of repressions of the Soviet regime. As discovered by the online activists, the photos at the exhibit were, in fact, the pictures of Nazi concentration camps. This fighter with the Soviet past (Myrzenko) presented Nazi Buchenwald as Gulag. Interpretation of images was simply distorted.

For example, a photograph, which is originally called "The mass graves at Bergen-Belsen concentration camp. Bergen-Belsen, Germany, May 1945", Myrzenko signed: "Blood bath of the Soviet regime. Siberian snow was red with human blood." Photo that Myrzenko presented as "Conditions of the prisoners of the Gulag" contained, in fact, images of prisoners of fascist concentration camp Buchenwald. For the photo originally signed as "The bodies of prisoners of Buchenwald, April 14, 1945", the expert on brainwashing, Myrzenko, picked another title - "The Bolshevik factory of death". [16] At the time, the parliamentary Liberal Party held its rally against the backdrop of this monstrous falsification.

At the same time, already on **April 19, 2012**, co-chairman of the Jewish community of Moldova, Alexander Bilinkis (Alexandr Bilinkis), said during a requiem for the victims of the Holocaust: "It has been many years since the city officials decided to open a Holocaust museum. Where is this museum? There isn't any. Even more so, they [authorities] have eliminated the chapters about the Holocaust during the Second World War on the territory of the Republic of Moldova from the history books". [17]

Since the beginning of this year, 30 metropolitan taxi agencies were fined 2,000 lei for disobeying the law and continuing to provide services using the Russian language. Despite this, internal negotiations and receipt of orders are made mostly in Russian, and some drivers do not understand Romanian language, although they are obliged by law to know it, reports Radio Chişinău, quoted by Info-Prim Neo. "One of the administrators of agencies told us, in Russian, that he sees no problem in the fact that drivers do not know the Romanian language. Another administrator said that the Russian is more convenient to communicate with employees", - says a reporter for Radio Chişinău.

In addition, some medications are dispensed in pharmacies with a description that does not contain the translation into Romanian. Director of the Agency for Medicines, Alexander Coman (Alexandru Coman) emphasizes that the law allows the description to be in Romanian or Russian, but the source at the Agency for Consumer Protection contradicts it, warning that the pharmacy faces fines of 3600 lei, and importers - up to 10,000 lei for such behavior. Director of the Agency for Consumer Protection, Alexander Kuzmuk (Alexandru Cuzimuc) said that virtually every inspection revealed violations associated with the use of the state language. [18]

After changes in the law on advertising in March 2012 the parliamentary majority introduced penalties for the use of Russian language.

On **June 22**, the radio "Vocea Basarabiei" (Voice of Bessarabia) in their program "A day in history", noted **June 22, 1941** as "the day of the liberation by the Romanian Army of Bessarabia and Northern Bukovina from the Soviet occupation". [19] Former director of the radio "Voice of Bessarabia", Valery Saharneau, is now a Member of Parliament from the Liberal Party.

On **June 27**, a roundtable discussion on "Fascism, as the reality of the modern world" was held in Chisinau. The organizers of the event were Assembly of Peoples of Moldova, "Moldova Without Nazism" and fund "Commonwealth" (Sodruzhestvo). [20]

Representatives of the pro-government youth and political organizations have ignored an invitation to the roundtable. It was stated by one of the organizers of the event, MP, chairman of "Moldova Without Nazism", Inna Supac.

"I sincerely hoped that they would attend our meeting, because some leaders of these organizations are my colleagues in Parliament", - said Inna Supac. MP said that she personally invited the leaders of youth organizations of parties that are part of the ruling alliance to participate in the forum, but they refused, explaining that they would not want to discuss communism. "Unfortunately, the event was not attended by representatives of the liberal and liberal-democratic parties. And I would very much like to communicate with them", - commented on this occasion the chairman of the NGO (non-governmental organization) "The Assembly of Peoples of Moldova", Olga Goncharova (Olga Goncharova). She also stressed that by organizing the "roundtable" they wanted to prove that people may have different political views, but general human values should always be the same, if we live in a democratic society. [21]

During the roundtable, the representative of the Jewish community in Moldova, Yevgeny Chubara (Evghenii Ciubara), said that the Moldovan authorities ignore the fact of the Holocaust. "I'm talking about the human indifference. Remember, in the last two, three, four years, how (o)much have you heard from the press of the Republic of Moldova about the Holocaust? About

the fact that not one, not two, not three, but six million Jews in Europe died during the Second World War. These were human lives, this was someone's fate and there were the unborn generations", - he said.

A representative of the community said that in today's reality, we do not observe notice even the presence of information about these facts in the history books, curriculum, and "most importantly, that even the press not only does not spread this information, but does not even mention it". [22]

Another participant of the event, journalist Igor Caldare (Igor Căldare) stated that the Republic of Moldova is passing through the stages of "evolution of the fascism", which closely involves authorities. He said the situation in the country can be expressed in "an acronym" of "three F", that is fascism, Filat (note - Prime Minister of Moldova) and falsification.

"The first "F" is fascism - fascism in Moldova. I'll give a brief description of fascism in Moldova for those who are unfamiliar with this information. Fascism in Moldova has started with a phrase "soldiers, I command you to cross the Prut River" when on **June 22, 1941**, Marshal Ion Antonescu ordered the 3rd and 4th Romanian Army, as well as the 11th German Army, to cross the Prut River and occupy Moldova. The next step in the evolution of the fascism in Moldova was when, in **October 1941**, Jews and Gypsies were executed en masse", - he said.

Then, "in **March-April 2009**, we came face-to-face with the next stage of fascist evolution. And here, I would like to note the second "F" - Liberal Democrat leader Vladimir Filat. "I think, that in the near future we will see the Moldovan judges formulate the question: "Mr. Filat, what is the origin of the 120,000 Euros that have been used to fund neo-Nazi groups who were the organizers and instigators of the state coup that took place on **April 7**?" I think, it depends on us to ensure that this question is asked in court, because there are actions currently being prepared to avoid the possibility of litigation. Firstly, there are discussions on the possibility of amending the Constitution of the Republic of Moldova, as well as changing the format of electing the President of the Republic of Moldova. President, elected in a parliamentary republic, will not allow to evade this issue", - said Igor Caldare.

The "third "F" is more interesting than the previous ones. It means fraud. Falsification of history is an interesting exercise, which is being done with great excitement, because it involves manipulation. There is a book (about Marshal Antonescu - ed.), published in Venice. This is a book with more than 600 pages filled with historical documents; a book that glorifies him. This is one of the elements of falsification of history", - the expert concluded. [23]

Alexander Roshko, Secretary General of the European Democratic Left Youth Network (ENDYL) voiced a statement by the Progressive Left Youth in Europe on anti-fascist forum. "I would like to draw your attention to countries such as Italy and Germany; countries where in the last century Nazism and fascism developed and ruled due to various circumstances - vicious regimes that later metastasized, reaching Europe and the borders of the Soviet Union, which in turn acted as a "surgeon" and removed the cancer of fascism and Nazism, seemingly, forever. "The progressive, left youth of Europe strongly and unconditionally condemns Nazism and fascism in any manifestation, in Moldova and in Europe", - said Roshko. [24]

At the conclusion of the roundtable, the participants adopted the resolution. The first paragraph of the document, signed by representatives of more than 40 public organizations and parties, requires the Parliament to consider, with the participation of civil society, and to adopt a draft law on the inadmissibility of actions for the rehabilitation of Nazism, glorification of Nazi criminals and their accomplices, registered on **December 1, 2011**.

"History has shown that the ideology of fascism started developing in the economically and morally dysfunctional society. So it was in the interwar period in Italy and Germany. It is happening now in the Republic of Moldova", - said the head of the Assembly of Peoples of Moldova, Olga Goncharova, during a post-roundtable press conference held at the news agency Novosti-Moldova.

Chairman of the fund "Commonwealth", Boris Shapovalov (Boris Şapovalov) noted that "NGOs that participated in today's roundtable, are engaged in different issues, but they all share a goal of restoring historical justice and forming a correct, objective look at the events of the past."

According to I. Supac, "Republic of Moldova must return to teaching the history of Moldova, which is, incidentally, also referred to in the roundtable's resolution."

"This document, signed by representatives of many NGOs, will be submitted for the review by the parliamentary profiling committee dealing with education. Hopefully that will be followed by constructive debate on this issue. Indeed, there should not be trade-offs on certain historical key issues. It is high time to realize that fascism is not justifiable, and that the Moldovan people are among the winners in the Great Patriotic War", - said Supac [25]. She added that "the schools of the country are in need of new, objective, textbooks, and there are specialists in the country capable and ready to write them".

"Moreover, it is very important for us to hear the scholarly opinion of Romanian scientists, many of whom have no idea about a subject of "History of Romanians", which the authorities intend to introduce into the educational program this year", - said Supac. [26]

On **June 28**, unionists held their march in Chisinau. Unionists, having marched to the Russian Embassy on the occasion of the anniversary of the liberation of the modern Moldova from the Romanian troops and administration in 1940, unionists demanded that the "Russian fascists" left the country. Shouted slogans were accompanied by the Nazi salute "Sieg Heil".

"We came to say "No" to the Russification, federalism and occupation. We are young, active, and it is time for Russia to stop interfering in the internal affairs of the Romanian brothers. Association [between Moldova and Romania] - is power, and now it's time to unite", - said one of the activists [30].

As the event went on, the protesters started shouting slogans of "Russian fascists - get out of the country" and "invaders you were and invaders you will be until you die".

После пикета у посольства митинг переместился к памятнику молдавскому господарю Штефану Великому, где все участники преклонили колени в память о потере Румынией Бессарабии[31].

After the rally at the embassy, the march moved on to the monument of Moldavian Prince Stephen the Great, where all participants knelt in memory of the loss of Bessarabia by Romania. [31]

Legionnaires from the extremist organization «Noua Dreaptă» (New Right) were seen among the march's participants. Their manifestation was not stopped by law enforcement agencies, despite the ban on extremist organizations on the territory of Moldova. [32]

A march in the Romanian capital of Bucharest (Bucureşti) was held in parallel with the unionists' march in Chisinau. The manifestation was dedicated to the unification of Moldova

with Romania, and it was also attended by hundreds of people who marched in the center of the Romanian capital. "Platforma Acțiunea 2012" was the organizer of the rally in Bucharest. [33]

Remember that "Platforma Acțiunea" was created in 2012 with the support of the Romanian Government as a "coalition of NGOs and initiative groups calling for the unification of Moldova with Romania and the realization of the goals of previous, present and future generations to bring together Romanians from both banks of the Prut River into a single state".

As it became known, **on June 28**, National-Christian Movement (Mișcarea Național-Creștină) on the occasion of celebrating the "Soviet annexation of Bessarabia" set a symbolic wooden Trinity (Troia Maramureșeană) in Orhei region (Raionul Orhei). It should be noted that the symbolism of the so-called «Troia Maramureșeană» is the basis of legion symbol of the radical political organization "League of the Archangel Michael" that operated on the territory of Romania from 1930 - 1942 years. [34]

Национал-Христианское Движение было официально зарегистрировано Министерством Юстиции Молдовы в ноябре 2009 года, вскоре после прихода новой власти в стране. Министром юстиции на момент регистрации этой крайней правой легионерской организации был ставленник Либерал-Демократической партии Александр Тэнэсе, ныне – председатель Конституционного суда.

National-Christian Movement was officially registered with the Ministry of Justice of Moldova in November 2009, shortly after the arrival of the new government in the country. At the time of registration of this extreme right legionary organization, Minister of Justice was a protégé of the Liberal Democratic Party, Alexandru Tanase, now - the President of the Constitutional Court.

Ceremonies to commemorate the victims of the bloodiest massacre in human history took place on **June 22** in Moldova. [35] The parliamentary faction of the Communist Party, representatives of the Veterans Council, the Officers' Union, the Union of Communist Youth laid flowers to Eternal Flame in Chisinau memorial Eternitatea (Eternity). [36] Representatives of the Social Democratic Party and the People's Socialist Party of Moldova went to Leuseni (Leușeni), District Hincesti (raionul Hîncești), and held an event in memory of the heroes who fell in World War II. There was an auto rally in the Moldovan capital to honor the memory of Soviet soldiers. The party "Patriots of Moldova" organized it. The festive march, rally and wreath-laying ceremony were held at the memorial of military glory in Belci (Bălți). [37]

Also on **June 22**, there was a ceremonial reburial of six Red Army soldiers who died in 1944 during the liberation of Moldova at the Moldovan village of Cosnita (Coșnița). Local authorities held reburial ceremony with military honors. After a funeral service in the village church, the remains of soldiers, found in the beginning of the month on the outskirts of the village cemetery, were carried in the three coffins through the village, and then laid to rest at the memorial near the graves of hundreds of Soviet soldiers killed in Moldavia. War veterans, members of the public, representatives of the embassies of Russia and Ukraine, the joint peacekeeping forces, as well as MPs Yu.Muntyan and V.Shova, attended the event from the Communist Party.

According to the head of the search group "August", Vasiliy Senkovskiy (Vasili Senicovschi), the banks of the Dniester River near Cosnita in 1941 and in 1944 were the sites of bloody battles, and not all the fallen soldiers of that time were fittingly buried. "We are planning this year's exploration work in the 2.5 kilometers from the village, in a field where, according to our data, may be the remains of dead soldiers", - added Senkovskiy. [38]

Alliance "for European integration" and the members of the opposition - Communists separately

honored the date of **June 28**. For the authorities, it means the occupation, for the Communists - the liberation of Moldova. On the occasion of the anniversary of the withdrawal of Romanian troops and administration from Bessarabia at the request of the Soviet Union, the Liberals at the Moldovan Parliament meeting offered to honor the date as a day of mourning in relation to the occupation of the territory of modern Moldova. Without waiting for the colleagues in the alliance, the Liberals stood up in a sign of mourning. After some hesitation, the Liberal Democrats and the Democrats followed them. The opposition's Communists have offered in this day to mark that day as a day of the liberation of Moldova from Romanian occupation. According to the MP from Gagauzia, Oleg Garizan (Oleg Garizan), "the faction wants to congratulate our colleagues on the day of the liberation from the Romanian occupation. We, Gagauzians, honor that date, and our old people still talk about the horrors of the period of the Romanian occupation." After these words, the entire Communist faction rose to their feet. Not one member of the alliance followed [39].

Once again, supporters of the unionism, on one side, and supporters of Moldovan statehood, on the other side, have gathered outside the Russian Embassy in Chisinau. On **June 28**, opponents of the unionists were the representatives of civil society - the "League of the Russian Youth", and party "Patriots of Moldova". They came to the embassy before the pro-Romanian citizens had gathered. Supporters of the Moldovan state specifically took place, where unionists had planned to set up, so the latter had to go to the opposite side of the intersection, in front of the Chamber of Commerce. Eyewitnesses say that one could see Romanian citizens who have repeatedly taken part in demonstrations previously held in Chisinau among the ranks of the protesting unionists. They chanted slogans: "Bessarabia - Romanian land", "Russia, go away!", "You were the occupiers, you will die as occupiers!"[40].

Also on **June 28**, the youth wing of the Communist Party held rallies all over the country, from north to south, on the anniversary of the liberation of Moldova from Romanian occupation. Moldova's Communist Youth Union laid a wreath to mark the 72nd anniversary of the liberation of Bessarabia from the Romanian occupation. In Chisinau, young people, veterans, members of parliament, and leaders of science and art attended the ceremony at the monument "Fighters for the Soviet power". Citizens, present at the event, laid flowers at the monument to the patriot fighters, and noted the significance of their actions at a time when any mention of opposition to the crown and the Romanian government was punishable by death. "On **June 28, 1940**, the Soviet army entered Moldova and ousted the Romanian occupiers from the land of our ancestors", - said the first secretary of the Komsomol, Nicholai Kukharenko (Nicolai Cuharencu) [41].

Mass media

American journalists believe that Moldova's community is seriously reduced. The main reasons for this phenomenon, in their opinion, were the low level of life and anti-Semitism. "What is surprising, however, is not that the majority of Jews left the country, but that many stayed" - was a conclusion of the group of journalists who have taken a press tour of Jewish sites in Moldova.

In particular, journalists saw derelict and dilapidated cemeteries and synagogues, the virtual disappearance of the Jewish religion in the capital, as well as anti-Semitism.

The organization "Limmud CIS", headed by entrepreneur Haim Chesslerom, is planning on working to correct the situation going to. As per on his initiative, the organization's conference was held recently in Chisinau. [27]

On **June 27**, professor of historical sciences, Vasile Stati (Vasile Stati), told the press that the desire of some unionist forces to restore the "Liberation of Bessarabia Tower" is a sacrilege for the people of our land and their historical memory.

"I find, it hard to understand exactly what guided the authors of this idea in terms of human morality, while Marshal Antonescu was none other than the Nazi executioner. And today, the Romanian neo-legionnaires revive misanthropy, and not only at home but also in Moldova", - said Stati. According to him, "the question of restoration" of the tower of Antonescu" in Moldova has been raised repeatedly throughout the period of independence".

According to local media, the so-called "Union's Council" is going to demand from the Chisinau City Hall to provide land for the restoration of the "Tower of Antonescu". [28]

We remind you that 500 people raised the 30-meters "Liberation Tower" of Marshal Ion Antonescu in a month in 1941 near the village of Ghidighici (Ghidighici) «in memory of the liberation of Bessarabia from the Soviet authorities." This structure was bombed in 1944 during the liberation by the Red Army. [29]

Also, it should be noted that the program director of the private television channel Publika TV, Elena Pakhomov, did a report about the "Liberation Tower" in the cycle of the "Trail in History" [29]. In this report, the monument, as well as related historical characters, is presented in a positive way. This three-minute clip airs periodically between the news blocks.

Conclusions

The main outcome in June was the coming together of the anti-fascist forces in Moldova in order to achieve specific objectives. The **June 27** roundtable "Fascism, as a reality of the modern world", managed to bring together representatives of various social and political organizations that were previously in conflict with each other in certain directions, and did not participate in joint events. The outcome of the discussions was the unanimous adoption of the resolution by more than 40 representatives of public and political organizations, which was sent to the Chairman of the Parliament, Marian Lupu, as well as to the leaders of all four parliamentary factions. Basic requirements for the legislature coincide with the aspirations of the majority of the population, which are expressed through public opinion polls. These include adoption of the anti-Nazi law, elimination of the "History of Romanians" as a school subject and the introduction of the "History of Moldova" as an academic discipline, revision of a number of adopted laws that infringe on the rights of national minorities and limit the scope of the functioning of the Russian language in the RM, and preservation of monuments to the fighters against fascism in the Republic of Moldova

1. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/48563>

2.

<http://tribuna.md/ru/2012/06/21/condamna-rea-nazismului-stalinismului-si-comunismului-%E2%80%93-motiv-de->

[cearta-in-parlament/](#)

3. <http://vesti.md/?mod=news&id=14321>

4. http://www.noi.md/ru/news_id/12823

5. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49401>

6. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49411>

7. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49417>

8.

[http://www.arena.md/?go=news&n=13145
&t=IMPORTANT! Limba rus%C4%83
DISPARE din buletinele de identitate](http://www.arena.md/?go=news&n=13145&t=IMPORTANT!_Limba_rus%C4%83_DISPARE_din_buletinele_de_identitate)

9. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/48524>

10. <http://enews.md/news/view/20976/>

11. <http://omg.md/ru/104368/>

12. <http://omg.md/ru/104172/>

13.

[http://grenada.md/post/po initiative filata
otkroiut muzei prestuplenii kommunizm](http://grenada.md/post/po_initiative_filata_otkroiut_muzei_prestuplenii_kommunizm)

[a](#) (*Filat initiated to open a museum of crimes of communism*).

14. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49350>

15.

<http://regnum.ru/news/polit/1541451.html>

16. http://www.vedomosti.md/news/Lozh_Vo_Imya_Pravdy

17. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/47087>

18. <http://pan.md/news/Operatori-taksi-oshtrafovani-za-russkiy-yazik/23899>
(Operators of taxi-fined-for-Russian-language)
19. http://voceabasarabiei.net/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=22482&Itemid=1915
20. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49328>
21. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49333>
22. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49334>
23. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49335>
24. http://grenada.md/post/vystuplenie_roshko
25. <http://newsmoldova.ru/newsline/20120627/191696213.html>
26. <http://nit.md/index.php?action=news&id=6842>
27. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49413>
28. <http://newsmoldova.ru/society/20120627/191694834.html>
29. <http://vimeo.com/35683516>
30. <http://www.alexbordian.com/>
31. <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49383>
32. <http://omg.md/ru/104996/>
33. <http://omg.md/ru/105007/>
34. <http://вместе.org/archives/4492> (together.org)
35. <http://newsmoldova.ru/society/20120622/191694834.html>

[1671903.html](#)

36.

<http://www.pcrm.md/main/index.php?action=news&id=7600>

37. **<http://enews.md/news/view/21337/>**

38.

<http://newsmoldova.ru/society/20120622/191672578.html>

39. **<http://moldnews.md/rus/news/49340>**

40. *<http://aif.md/2012/06/28/patrioty-operedili-unionistov/> (Patriots ahead of unionists)*

41. **<http://botanika.md/wp/?p=983>**

4. EUROPEAN UNION

Western and Central Europe

Presidential elections in France won by a Socialist, and the leader of the Nationalist Front came to the third place, then a convincing victory of the Socialists in the elections to the French Parliament, the victory of the nationalists in the elections in Hungary, and a struggle between right and left wing radicals in the re-election to the Parliament of Greece show that in the near future we can expect a reincarnation of both socialist and the National Socialist ideas in Europe.

GREAT BRITAIN

English fans marched in Donetsk, and carried the coffin with the inscription "Campbell, you're wrong". Upon completion of this well-advertised campaign a coffin had been put on public

display in the city center. Thus, the protesters decided to refute the statement famous footballer Sol Campbell, who asked the British not to go to Euro 2012 in Ukraine, because from there they can go back in a coffin because of the racist locals and high crime. Protesters chanted songs and waved anti-Campbell posters with similar texts, reports The Sun. Black fan, Pete Harper of Sheffield, said that the Ukrainian people were very nice to him, "Campbell's calls are ridiculous. I was given a wonderful reception from the Ukrainian people" - quoted a fan. [Gazeta.ru \[1\]](#).

The British National Union of Students (NSU) rebuked the leadership of universities for transforming these institutions in the privileged "closed clubs" for the rich. The most demonstrative called the situation in the Scottish university of St. Andrews, where out of 7370 students, there are only 13 students from the so-called "socially disadvantaged" class.

"Disadvantaged" students in Britain are not referred to those who are lazy or cannot cope with the educational process, but people from the 20% of the least developed regions of the UK life. The number of such students is not more than 100 people in each of the oldest universities in the country, - writes ITAR-TASS, citing statistics gathered from the NSS.

According to data of British Student Union, a list of "leaders" that treat the access to education so singularly is led by higher education institutions in Scotland, a little better - but still far from "social justice" is the situation at the universities of Edinburgh and Aberdeen, "much better off" in this respect are universities of Dundee and Glasgow.

Meanwhile, "Universities should give the place to the most talented and promising" - reminds a representative of the Scottish branch of the NSS Robin Parker. As long as universities do not take additional measures to enhance the reception, they will lose the most promising students" - he warned. Ensuring a more equitable admissions, despite its paramount importance, "is not a difficult task to perform", said Parker, "presented statistics should be a wake-up call... They should encourage universities in Scotland to take action to implement a more equitable terms of student enrollment".

Management of the University of St. Andrews was quick to disown the charge of cultivation of elitism: "Leading universities in Scotland are open to everyone, but we need much more support from the community for instilling in the minds of young people's confidence in the fact that the most talented can come to us to study and can succeed", - said in a statement issued by university, assuring that the an institution does a lot of social work, has a number of innovative programs and organizes several summer schools "for the promotion of higher education's of most talented young people from socially disadvantaged areas".

"But as long as we act alone, our progress on this issue will be limited" - as leadership of "inclusive" the University of St. Andrews, which, in particular, finished second heir to the British throne, Prince William and his wife, the Duchess of Cambridge Catherine justifies the lack of social justice [\[2\]](#) .

[\[1\] <http://www.immigrant-press.ru/2012/06/angliyskie-bolelshhiki-pohoronili-v-donetske-rasizm/>](http://www.immigrant-press.ru/2012/06/angliyskie-bolelshhiki-pohoronili-v-donetske-rasizm/) (*English fans buried racism in Donetsk*)

[\[2\] <http://www.immigrant-press.ru/2012/06/vuzyi-velikobritanii-upreknuli-v-sotsialnoy-diskriminatsii/>](http://www.immigrant-press.ru/2012/06/vuzyi-velikobritanii-upreknuli-v-sotsialnoy-diskriminatsii/) (*British universities are accused of social discrimination*)

GERMANY

The main theme of Berlin's gay pride Christopher Street Day (CSD) this year was the problem of discrimination against sexual minorities in Russia. CSD organizers criticized the ban against "homosexual propaganda" that is in force in St. Petersburg and several other Russian regions. The route of the procession this year was especially laid through the boulevard Unter den Linden, where the embassy of the Russian Federation is located. **During the march**, activists carried a poster with a picture of Russian President Vladimir Putin and Prime Minister Dmitry Medvedev with a bride's bouquet in their hands and the inscription in English «Legalize it».

Prior to the march, German politicians and representatives of public organizations paid tribute to members of sexual minorities, persecuted and murdered during the Nazi era.

The event was held in the German capital for the 34th time, said AFP. The gay parade is commemorates the events of June 1969, when the police exceeded their authority in one of the gay bars in New York. This incident has caused riots and started the fight of gays for their rights.ⁱ

Too much enthusiasm by the government in saving money could lead to the collapse of democracies and Nazism - had warned in Agence France-Presse the head of the Central Bank of Austria Ewald Nowotny. According to him, the economy leads to job losses and increasing discontent of citizens - and this feeds the popularity of radical ideologies. **As** Nowotny reminded: austerity measures led to a sharp rise in unemployment and the radicalization of society in Germany, in 20-30s of the last century.

Trying to distance it from the developments in those countries where a political crisis follows on the heels of economic crisis could lead to irreparable damage. So assess the current situation in Europe, the British historian Niall Ferguson and U.S. economist Nouriel Roubini criticizing the position of German Chancellor Angela Merkel. In an article published on **June 8** in «Financial Times», they warn that the policy of non-intervention would lead to the same crisis as in the middle of the XX century. Meanwhile, Ferguson and Roubini remind that the reason EU was created was that such situations do not occur.ⁱⁱ

In Hamburg clashes between neo-Nazis and leftist radicals had escalated into riots on the streets. Neo-Nazi march, organized in protest against multiculturalism and tolerance gathered 10 times more protesters than expected. 4.4 thousand police officers called to preserve order were unable to prevent a collision. Representatives of the radical left, intending to prevent the demonstrators erected barricades out of garbage cans on their way. Clashes between neo-Nazis and leftist radicals turned into hours of riots in the streets. **When police arrived**, Rioters pelted them with Molotov cocktails and stones, in response policemen have used water cannons. As a result, 38 police officers were injured, 10 police cars were burned, and 700 protesters were detained.ⁱⁱⁱ

The Bundesrat had approved the creation in a unified Germany of the list of dangerous neo-Nazi - as noted by Reuters, representatives of federal lands supported the proposal of Interior Minister Hans-Peter Friedrich, which he announced after the disclosure of far-right terrorist group "National Socialist Underground» (NSU). It is noted that the census of neo-Nazis will be following the example of an existing federal list of suspected Islamists. Thus, the new registry should contain data on the right-wing extremists and their relationships, obtained by the police and security services at the local and federal levels. According to the Office for the Protection of the Constitution Heinz Fromm, there will be about 10 thousand people on the list. The list should also include the musicians who play ultra-right music. It is also expected that the data on weapons possession among neo-Nazis will be entered into the list.^{iv}

i <http://www.immigrant-press.ru/2012/06/berlinskiy-gey-parad-protiv-putina-i-medvedeva/> (Gay parade in Berlin against Putin and Medvedev)

- ii <http://www.immigrant-press.ru/2012/06/priverzhennost-k-meram-zhestkoy-ekonomii-vernet-evropu-k-natsizmu/> (too much attention to the measures of strict economy will bring Europe back to Nazism)
- iii <http://www.immigrant-press.ru/2012/06/v-gamburge-podschityivayut-ushherb-poslepogromov-ustroennyih-levyimi-radikalami-i-neonatsistami/> (in Hamburg they evaluate the damage after pogroms done by left-wing radicals and neo-Nazis)
- iv <http://news.mail.ru/politics/9513059/>

GREECE

Agency for Refugees (UNHCR) in Greece sounds the alarm: the skin color or nationality is increasingly the cause of aggression. Over the past year and a half the cases of attacks on migrants from the extremists, joined by more and more young Greeks had increased. The cause of it all - the financial crisis.

That's what the head of the UNHCR Office in Greece Georgios Tsaropoulos says about it: "The financial crisis has created a tense social climate and, increasingly, you can hear the xenophobic slogans, sayings and ready solutions to the problem, when in fact they, of course, are not. It is much easier to promote the sayings in the spirit of "Throw them out, set our own rules "rather than solve the problem, while observing security and public order".

Greece is a major gateway to the European Union for thousands of refugees from Afghanistan, Pakistan, Iran and Syria. 9 out of 10 migrants enter the EU through Greece. Brussels has repeatedly called on Athens to deal with the problem, while France and Germany threatened to restore border controls. ⁱ

Greek center-right from New Democracy and the socialists of PASOK received together a majority of 163 seats in the 300-seat parliament. This was reported by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which receives data from all of the electoral commissions. Based on the calculation of 81 percent of ballots, New Democracy /ND/ gained 30.05 percent of the vote and got 130 seats in the main legislative body, the Coalition of radical leftist / SYRIZA/ - 26.57 percent /71 seats/ Panhellenic Socialist Movement /PASOK/ - 12.48 percent /33 seats/, right-wing party Independent Greeks - 7.46 percent / 20 seats / ultra "Chrisi Avgi" / Golden Dawn / - 6.93 percent /18 seats/ Democratic Left - 6.10 percent /16 seats/ and the Communist Party of Greece - 4.48 percent /12 seats// ⁱⁱ.

Against the backdrop of deep economic crisis in Greece tensions on ethnic grounds had increased. Permanently reported are right-wing attacks on migrants. On the elections on **May 6**, Neo-fascist party "Golden Dawn", which proposes to send all illegal immigrants out of the country got 7% of the vote and 21 mandates in the parliament, which caused a shock in the Greek society.

In Greece, six people, including one woman who made a vicious attack on migrant workers in Perama, west of Athens were detained. This RIA Novosti reported it with reference to the main police department of Attica metropolitan area.

Around twenty masked men broke into the house, where a group of migrants lives and beat its inhabitants. One victim, a citizen of Egypt, was taken to hospital with serious injuries. Greek government spokesman Dimitris Tsiodras condemned the attack, stating that it "offends the Greek culture". "The people of Greece and Egypt are joined with traditional ties of friendship, and we will not allow such incidents to violate these relations", - he said. ⁱⁱⁱ.

After the right-wing MP Elias Kasidiaris repeatedly struck the woman, deputies from the Communist Party of Liana Canelli live television, anti-fascist demonstrations were held in seven cities of Greece, said the organizers of the protest rally. The prosecutor's office issued an arrest warrant for 31-year-old deputy. Kasidiaris was elected to parliament May 6 from neo-fascist party "Golden Dawn", but lost the parliamentary immunity after the parties have not agreed on forming a government, and parliament was dissolved. So far, the police failed to arrest the MP.

Demonstrations were held in Athens, Thessaloniki, Patras, and Heraklion and in the cities of Rethymnon in Crete and Ioannina and Alexandroupolis under the motto: "Fascism should not happen again!" Participants in the rally were protesting against the "racist and fascist threat". In rallies attended by left-wing parties, trade unions and immigrant organizations. Thousands of participants gathered to demonstration in front of the Greek Parliament, which ended without any incidents.

Previously, a number of public figures asked to consider withdrawing the "Golden Dawn" from the elections. However, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, which in Greece is responsible for conducting elections, said that it sees no grounds for this. Previously, on **May 6** election the "Golden Dawn" got 7% of the votes and 21 mandates in the 300-seat parliament.^{iv}

i <http://ru.euronews.com/2012/06/01/racial-violence-on-the-rise-in-cash-strapped-greece/>

ii <http://news.mail.ru/politics/9299180/>

iii <http://news.mail.ru/politics/9250926/>

iv <http://news.mail.ru/politics/9218435/>

DENMARK

The country is agitated by the decision of the Parliament - now in Denmark; same-sex couples are allowed to officially enter the church marriage. The bill was approved by 85 deputies, 24 were against it. The Law on the wedding for sexual minorities came into force on **June 15**. Let's recall that Denmark was the first country that in 1989 allowed registration of same-sex marriages. In the church, such couples can be blessed outside the usual church services since 1997.ⁱ

However, according to The DailyTelegraph, a third of Danish priests and some bishops have stated that they will not marry gays and lesbians, and called the law a reason for split in the church. Under the new law, any priest can refuse to perform such a rite, but the local bishop is obliged to find a replacement.

Reuters reported that Denmark Court convicted four suspects in preparation for an attack on the Danish newspaper JyllandsPosten that in **2005** had published cartoons of the Prophet Mohammed. All four were arrested by the Danish Security and Intelligence Service (PET) in **December 2010** just a few hours before a prepared terrorist act: the culprits, according to the Associated Press, were planning an armed attack on the newspaper to kill the largest number of its employees possible. Among those detained were three Swedish citizens and one citizen of Tunisia.

According to Reuters, none of the defendants pleaded guilty of terrorism, and only one of them confessed to the illegal possession of weapons. The date of conviction is not reported.

In **2005**, cartoonist Kurt Westergaard depicted the prophet Muhammad with a turban as a bomb. Cartoons, which caused resentment of Muslims around the world, were published in **September 2005** in a Danish newspaper JyllandsPosten, and then reprinted by several other European publications. The appearance of these cartoons caused an international scandal. Chief editor of FranceSoir, and publish them, was fired. In several Muslim countries, the Embassy of Denmark were attacked. In the conflicts associated with the publication of the cartoons, at least 50 people were killed. In Denmark, since the release of the cartoons several terrorist attacks had been prevented. There was a number of attempts to kiss the artist himself.

As previously reported by the Associated Press, the Danish PET is still assessing the risk of terror attacks in the kingdom as a "serious".ⁱⁱ

ⁱ <http://news.mail.ru/society/9204486/> <http://news.mail.ru/society/9204486/>

ⁱⁱ <http://news.mail.ru/incident/9162316/> <http://news.mail.ru/incident/9162316/>

ROMANIA

\In Romania, there is the decline of democracy and freedom - to such a conclusion was an international organization Freedom House, noted that over the past five years democratic institutions in Eastern European countries are regressing. The organization noted that, during the reign of the Liberal Democrats, Traian Basescu, there had been attempts to manipulate the electoral process, refusal to cooperate with civil society and the growth of corruption.

At the same time, Freedom House expects that the country will return to the path of reform and liberalization of the spheres of life including the economy in 2013, when elections will take place for local government as well as Parliament.ⁱ

Almost half of the population of Romania thinks that the terrorist acts can fall upon a country or she will enter the war - these are the results of the survey conducted by the agency "Euro barometer". 47 percent of those surveyed said that they are worried about the possibility of such attacks on the Romanian territory. From this number, 23 percent said that they are concerned to a large extent. At the European level, on average, anxiety about possible terrorist attacks is shared by 64 percent of the population. In addition, 51 percent of Romanians are concerned about possible armed conflict, which Romania will be involved in, of which 23 percent is much concerned about such prospects. At the EU level, the figure is 59 percent.ⁱⁱ

On June 10 in the village Agrishteu, Mures County, Romanian during skirmish gendarmes shot and killed two Roma. However, the Romanian authorities are not inclined to put the incidents into political or ethnic context. The official version of what happened, is that police received information that in the Gypsy quarter a major conflict is brewing. Arriving at the site, two policemen were attacked by two Roma. One of the officers received a severe wound to the head and the other escaped with minor injuries. Calling the aggressors to order the gendarmes drew their service weapon and fired warning shots into the air, but their actions didn't have any effect on Roma. After this, the policemen were forced to shoot at the offenders - as a result of the injuries one person died and another was hospitalized in serious condition.ⁱⁱⁱ

Another incident: Focsani in Romania, the priest was killed in a church. The young man entered the monastery after the service, and distracting the prior Marina Tudor questions about the

interpretation of the Bible, took out a knife and inflicted a mortal wound, Some media linked the incident with the attempts at redistribution of influence in the union circles, as the murdered priest's daughter is the wife of the chairman of the trade union Sed Lex. However, there is another version, the young man that police arrested is mentally ill.^{iv}

The confrontation in the country still continues- the leader of the Hungarian Transylvanian nationalists Laszlo Tokes called the formation of the so-called "Greater Romania" the colonization of land adjacent to the kingdom. Speaking in Sovata at a conference of National Council of Hungarians of Transylvania, Laszlo Tokes said that Bucharest continues the policy of romanization of the region's population. "The policy of assimilation of Hungarians in Romania continues, even 92 years later", - he said adding "just as before, an orthodox policy of colonization is in use today".

Laszlo Tokes said that a Treaty of Trianon signed in 1920, that completed the formation of Greater Romania, and legally secured the collapse of the Austro-Hungarian Empire and the defeat of Vienna and Budapest in World War I, is unfair.

Referring to the current situation of Hungarians in Romania, the politician said that the ethnic community is actually affected in their rights, with the consent of Bucharest. **"We are deprived of our collective rights by various laws.** For example, in education, through the support of these abnormal circumstances, we cannot recover more than a thousand former religious schools or institutions or support mixed schools any further. We had our own schools, we do not need to be taken care of by the Romanian education", - he said.

Meanwhile, the Romanian Liberal Democrats are losing the general local elections, while at the same time losing all control over the capital. According to first results, the ruling Social-Liberal Union wins the primary election in major cities of the country.

In Bucharest primaries an independent candidate Sorin Oprescu backed by the ruling coalition is re-elected as mayor with 65.8 percent of the vote. оставив либерал-демократов Траяна Бэеску без представительства в столице. Moreover, in all five sectors of the Romanian capital, the Social Liberal Union won the election of its leaders, leaving the Liberal Democrats Traian Basescu without representation in the capital.

Among other results, ex-Prime Minister of Romania and the Liberal Democrat leader Emil Boc failed to win election in Cluj-Napoca City Hall, giving the candidate of the Social-Liberal Union, Marius Nikoare 2 percent of the vote. The Ministry of Internal Affairs, responsible for the conduct of elections, noted about a thousand violations in their holding.^{vi}

i <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/48608>

ii <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/48688>

iii <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/48746>

iv <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/48967>

v <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/48500>

vi <http://moldnews.md/rus/news/48716>

FRANCE

Ultra-right party "National Front" in France said it would sue the singer Madonna from the video shown in one of her concerts in Paris. In the performance of the song Nobody Knows Me on the plasma screen came the image of the NF leader Marine Le Pen with a superimposed swastikas on her face - in the next shot, it was replaced by a portrait of a man reminiscent of Adolph Hitler. The video also represented politicians of other countries - including the President of Belarus

Alexander Lukashenko in the form of the generalissimos. "If Madonna will repeat this in France, she has only herself to blame ..." - commented in **June**, the leader of the French "National Front" Marine Le Pen on a clip of world famous American singer Madonna. After a concert in Paris, vice president of the NF Florian Filippo said that comparison Marine Le Pen to Hitler "vile and unacceptable" - reports the BBC. Considering this video as a provocation, French nationalists have threatened a lawsuit against the pop singer in the near future.

Founder and Chairman Emeritus of the National Front of Jean-Marie Le Pen - the father of Marin - told reporters: "I do not often see my daughter, but as soon as I get a chance, I would advise her to sue and demand 1 million euros in compensation".ⁱ

The French Government intends to legalize same-sex marriages and allow these families to adopt children in 2013. This was stated by a member of the Socialist Party of France, Dominique Bertinotti in an interview with French newspaper «Le Parisien». The relevant bill will be sent to Parliament in the fall, said the publication. As the «Le Parisien» points out, France expects difficulties with the adoption of the law, because, despite the fact that most French people are in favor of legalizing gay marriage, Dominique Bertinotti was booed during the Congress of National Union of Family Associations that passed last Saturday.ⁱⁱ

As a result of the second phase of parliamentary elections in France Socialists and their allies - the "green" and the Left Front became favorites. In the first round they both scored 46% of the votes. For the former ruling party "Union for a Popular Movement," headed by ex-President Nicolas Sarkozy and its allies 34% of the French have voted. For the ultra-right party "National Front", headed by Marie Le Pen - 14%. According to data released by the Ministry of Interior, after the counting of the votes, the French Socialist Party (FSP) and its allies won 314 of 577 seats, 25 seats more than the absolute majority, reported ITAR-TASS. Socialist Party of French President Francois Hollande - SAF, said the Interior Ministry, has 180 seats in the National assembly, radical leftists - 12. "Europe Ecology. Green" has 17 seats and the Left Front is content with 10 seats.

Two more chairs that are in fact owned by the supporters of the Left are taken by formally independent MPs from Martinique. Right Union supporting Peoples Movement that ruled during the term of the previous president, Nicolas Sarkozy has 194 seats. The new center, and other centrist movements - 14, the other right - 15. At the same time members of ultra-right parties such as the National Front, whose two representatives for the first time in 1998 will participate in the meetings National Assembly has won six seats. According to the French Ministry of the Interior, left-wing forces are supported by nearly 51% of voters. In this case, according to agency, the turnout of voters, excluding those who voted overseas totaled a record low 56.29%.

The new composition of parliament's lower house of France can be called a record also, because for the first time, highest ever number of women of the Fifth Republic will meet there. Thus, the Interior Ministry said the fairer sex got 155 seats in National Assembly, while in the past only 107 women were part of it . However, Segolene Royal, the former wife of current President Francois Hollande lost these elections, she aspired to be a chairman of the National Assembly. The National Front leader Marine Le Pen was also defeated.

A survey published earlier in the local media recording data from citizens on exit polls gave the left from 312 to 326 seats, which is much higher than the absolute majority of 289 seats, according to estimates of research group TNC-Sofr. At that time, a Union for a Popular Movement that ruled under former President of France Nicolas Sarkozy, together with its ally - the New Center - received from 212 to 234 seats, and the Sarkozy who had been stripped of immunity has already been called for questioning in several cases. In particular, he is accused in

that he had received 800,000 euros for the presidential campaign from the richest French woman Liliane Bettencourt, heiress of cosmetics empire L'Oreal.. Prosecutors contend that for such a generous donation she was freed from taxes.^{iii.}

According to the RTBF, the National Front (from 1 to 4 seats), and "Europe Ecology Green" (18-24 mandate), the Left Front (9-11), the centrist Democratic Movement (1-2) had also passed into National Assembly.

In the final round of voting, the French determined the composition of the Legislative Assembly of the Republic for the next five years.^{iv.}

To mark Merkel's visit to France, 51 graves of German soldiers were desecrated - investigators cannot yet say with certainty whether the incident was a "deliberate action" a spontaneous act of "irresponsible people". The incident took place at the memorial cemetery in the village of Saint-Etienne-a-Arne (Department of the Ardennes) in northern France, reported ITAR-TASS. No inscriptions were found on the scene. The wooden crosses were broken at the base, a few have been used for a bonfire. At the scene, there had been found a lot of empty bottles from alcoholic beverages. As stated by the French Interior Minister Manuel Valls, vandals trick is provocative.^{v.}

Successor to the former president, Nicolas Sarkozy, Francois Hollande intends to criminalize denial of Armenian genocide in France. According to "Interfax" referring to Libération, the French president stands for re-examination by the parliament of the bill on criminalizing denial of Armenian genocide. The publication refers to a statement by an unnamed representative of the Elysee Palace, who told that a president in a phone conversation with a co-chair of the Coordinating Council of Armenian Organizations of France, Frank Papazyanom promised to prepare a new bill. However, the French Foreign Minister Laurent Fabius said the French government has no plans to pass the bill to the Parliament once again. Speaking at a press conference after meeting with Turkish Foreign Minister Ahmet Davutoglu, the minister reminded that the Constitutional Court had found the bill unconstitutional. « "Therefore, we can not go back the same way, because we obviously will obtain the same result", - he said.^{vi.}

i <http://www.immigrant-press.ru/2012/06/marin-le-pen-pust-madonna-penyaet-na-sebya/> (Marine Le Pen: Madonna will have only herself to blame)

ii <http://www.immigrant-press.ru/2012/06/frantsiya-legalizuet-odnopolyie-braki/> (France legalizes same-sex marriage)

iii <http://www.immigrant-press.ru/2012/06/frantsiya-legalizuet-odnopolyie-braki/>(France legalizes same-sex marriage)

iv <http://www.newsru.com/world/18jun2012/secondtour.html>

v <http://www.newsru.com/world/08jul2012/merkel.htm>

vi <http://www.newsru.com/world/09jul2012/genocide.html>

Conclusions

Actively supported by the state, cultural differences between the "post-Christian" (nonreligious) Europe and passionate Muslim emigration push more and more Europeans to the idea of the need to protect their property in their own house.

Because, unlike socialism that professed internationalism, and brotherhood of nations, radical nationalism and National Socialism was based on the idea of exclusive supremacy of one race

over another, it is more logical that they would form the basis of pan-European identity, which will aspire to unite most of the old world. Not excluded is symbiosis with the left and even left-wing radical movements. At the time, teamwork helped fascism quite successfully and using quite legitimate means to win for itself a vast political space.

Another factor contributing to the popularity of radical nationalist ideas could be an increase in left sentiment in the community and the possible reincarnation of communist slogans. It is possible the emergence of a situation where Europe will fight between two radical currents: one based on internationalism, the second - on a pan-European nationalism.

If the European left will refuse to fight for the rights of deviant groups, it will not be clear to the European electorate how, in fact, do they differ from the new "Left", practicing the idea of social justice (though only for a "true European", but the difference in the overall similarity of the basic postulates is very minor). So, the left will have little chance in the political struggle - wrote Yuri Gavrilchko on www.fondsk.ru.¹

i <http://www.cisnews.org/world/europe/5920-edinaya-evropa-i-paneuropeyskiy-fashizm.html>

(United Europe and Pan European Fascism)

Scandinavia and the Baltic States

FINLAND

Monitoring Report, June 2012

A speech delivered by the Russian Army General Nikolai Makarov, the Chief of the General Staff of the Russian Armed Forces, in Helsinki in early June 2012, caused exceptionally aggressive anti-Russian provocations in the Finnish media, despite the fact that Makarov had only repeated the already well-known negative stance of Russia towards the Finnish membership in NATO. Majority of Finnish media, including the newspapers and television channels, described Makarov's speech as threatening and chauvinist. The reason for this were the aggressive comments delivered by the Finnish journalist Mr. Jarmo Mäkelä in the Finnish TV1 main evening news broadcast right after Makarov's talk. The Finnish journalist Mäkelä, a fierce pro-NATO and pro-American propagandist, has worked as a psychological information war instructor for the Estonian Security Police and is known as the tactical leader of the anti-Russian information war in Finland.

<http://www.hs.fi/paakirjoitukset/P%C3%A4%C3%A4kirjoitus+Kenraali+Makarov+alensi+keskustelun+rimaa/a1338949239409>

The Finnish Supreme Court convicted MP Jussi Halla-aho, a scandalous extreme right politician from the True Finns party, to a fine for incitement of ethnic hatred and blasphemy. Halla-aho had insulted the Somali and Islam in his blog. Halla-aho commented publicly that Supreme Court decision was only a private opinion of a group of individuals. Since Halla-aho was earlier nominated as the chairman of the Finnish parliamentary committee for administrative affairs, which controls immigration issues, other parliamentary parties demanded Halla-aho to resign from his position as a chairman. After exceptionally heated debates Halla-aho resigned himself, but suggested another True Finn MP Juho Eerola as his successor. Eerola and Halla-aho are known members of a secret neo-Nazi organization called «Finnish Power» (Suomen Sisä). However, Eerola was not nominated. The incident and resignation of Halla-aho was one of the most heated scandals around the True Finns party this far and seriously damaged their reputation.

<http://www.hs.fi/politiikka/Halla-aho+eroaa+hallintovaliokunnan+puheenjohtajan+teht%C3%A4v%C3%A4st%C3%A4/a1305574404538>

In the middle of June 2012, the Supreme Court of Finland confirmed the conviction of True Finn MP James Hirvisaari for incitement of ethnic hatred. Hirvisaari had insulted muslims in his blog and was fined 1,500 euros. Hirvisaari protested.

<http://www.iltasanomat.fi/kotimaa/art-1288477856842.html>

At the end of June 2012, the Finnish Prosecutor General refused to press charges against Mrs. Helena Eronen-Kuhanen, an assistant to True Finn MP James Hirvisaari. Mrs. Eronen-Kuhanen had publicly suggested armbands for foreigners to enhance police control. For Russians residing in Finland, Eronen-Kuhanen suggested armbands with hammer and sickle on black and red background. The Prosecutor General said Mrs. Eronen-Kuhanen's suggestion was racist and inappropriate but not in nature criminal. Human rights activist Dr. Johan Bäckman announced his dissatisfaction with the decision and said that he will bring the case to European Court of Human Rights.

<http://www.iltasanomat.fi/kotimaa/art-1288478802097.html>

The biggest Finnish newspaper Helsingin Sanomat published an article claiming Soviet Union planned to occupy the capital of Finland at the end of 1980s. The accusations were based on «maps» received from Estonia. The material was prepared by the newspaper's new «data journalism» unit, lead by a Finnish journalist Mr. Esa Mäkinen, who has earlier been declared persona non grata for Russian Federation and CIS and defined as a person dangerous for the security of Russia by Russian security services.

<http://www.hs.fi/kotimaa/Kartta+paljastaa+Neuvostoliiton+salaiset+suunnitelmat+Helsingin+valtaamiseksi/a1305575726034>

LATVIA

Introduction

Throughout the month discussion on the restitution of property of the Jewish community had escalated and caused a conflict within the government. Also echoes of May 9 - discussion of the history of World War II had continued.

Legislation

On **June 11**, President A. Berzins (A. Bērziņš) had a meeting with veterans of the Latvian Rifle Corps of the Red Army and the Latvian partisan brigades, saying that he needed "policy of a united attitude towards those who were drafted into the army of foreign powers during the war".

[1]

On **June 14**, "Harmony Center" submitted to the Saeima a bill "On the status of veteran of World War II," providing for the soldiers of the anti-Hitler coalition, the same privileges that are given the politically repressed (a significant part of this group are former legionnaires HS).

On **June 18**, ruling coalition discussed the alternative bill proposed by National Association, providing veteran status only to persons who were citizens of Latvia in 1940 and are not members the CPSU. [2]

On **June 20**, parliamentary committee on social cohesion decided to begin work on the bill on the same topic in September, and CA withdrew its bill. [3]

Meanwhile, the Society of "national soldiers" (SS legionnaires) and the Society of "national

partisans" opposed the benefits for the Red partisans. [\[4\]](#)

On **June 18**, the ruling coalition parties decided to postpone issue of banning referendum on citizenship raised by the National Association. [\[5\]](#)

On **June 21**, despite street protests and resistance of the two opposition fractions in the third reading the Saeima adopted amendments that complicate a procedure for voters proposing of bills which, if rejected by Parliament are submitted to a referendum. On **June 28** - President A. Berzins (A. Bērziņš) sent law back to Saeima for reconsideration. [\[6\]](#)

It is worth to notice that on **June 12**, he had spoken against the referendum on the amendment n granting of citizenship to aliens, for which signatures are gathered from last year. [\[7\]](#)

Parliamentary committees continue to consider the amendment to the Citizenship Act before the second reading. Among the endorsed ideas is a denial of citizenship to persons dangerous to the constitutional values, based on the conclusion of "Competent authorities". [\[8\]](#)

Reform Party urged not to delay the adoption of the amendments and to provide for simplified procedures for granting citizenship to children of non-citizens. [\[9\]](#)

Actions of the executive branch and independent agencies and local governments

On **June 2**, a week of events "Baltic Pride" ended with a rally.

It is noted that for the first time, the representative of the Government - Minister for Foreign Affairs E. Rinkevich (E. Rinkēvičs, the Reform Party) spoke at the public event in support of sexual minorities; it is also the first time that the event has passed without any attempt to prohibit it or police barricades, but with a presence of U.S. Ambassador.

A reception for celebrating the pride was also attended by the Mayor of Riga N. Ushakov (N. Уљаковс, head of the "Center for Unity") and the Minister of Welfare I.Vinkele (I. Viņķele, "Unity"). [\[10\]](#)

On **June 4**, after a meeting with Secretary General of the Council of Europe T. Jagland, Speaker of the Seimas Aboltina S. (S. Āboltiņa, «Unity») announced that he had not voiced any complaints concerning human rights in Latvia. [\[11\]](#) However, on the same day Jagland expressed concern, in particular, with the situation concerning non-citizens. [\[12\]](#)

On **June 5**, The State Language Centre (under the Ministry of Justice) had informed that it imposed a close to maximum (100 lats - about U.S. \$ 200) fine on residents of Liepaja for a bilingual sign on the house (not only in Latvian, but also in Russian). [\[13\]](#)

On **June 7**, Minister for Foreign Affairs E. Rinkevich appealed not to rush with a decision of the return to Jewish religious and social organizations of the property owned by them in Latvia before the war. [\[14\]](#) On **June 11** - The ruling coalition parties could not agree on a working group on the issue of restitution of Jewish property. [\[15\]](#)

On **June 14**, Minister of Justice G. Berzins (G. Bērziņš, co-chairman of the National Association) refused to comply with order prime minister to form a working group on an issue of

Jewish property. NU stated that the Prime Minister should himself propose a bill to the Saeima. [\[16\]](#) On **June 15** - Prime Minister Vladimir Dombrovskis (V. Dombrovskis, "Unity") accused the National Association of politicizing the issue of Jewish property. [\[17\]](#) On **June 19** - NU said that politically it does not support the revision process of denationalization in favor of one ethnic group; therefore the Minister of Justice will not push the issue and accused the prime minister in violation of the order of decision-making in the coalition. [\[18\]](#)

On **June 20**, President A. Berzins expressed support for the return of Jewish property, the same day, Justice Minister G. Berzins, resigned, citing disagreements with Prime Minister on this issue. [\[19\]](#) On June 21 - The Council of Jewish Communities of Latvia expresses surprise at the position of the NU [\[20\]](#), on the same day one of the sponsors of the legislation of the 1990s on denationalization, a lawyer and former deputy A. Grutups, stated that the demand for restitution – is a manifestation of greed and shamelessness of individuals. [\[21\]](#)

On **June 22**, commenting on the Berzin's resignation, the head of religious community and society "Shamir" M. Barkahan said that in Latvia there is no xenophobia or anti-Semitism. [\[22\]](#) On **June 26**, in the poll on the site daily «Diena», 85% of those surveyed opposed the restitution of Jewish property. [\[23\]](#)

On **June 28**, U.S. Secretary of State H. Rodham Clinton (H. Rodham Clinton), during her visit to Latvia expressed support for the restitution of Jewish property. [\[24\]](#)

On **June 29**, an analyst K. Rozenvalds (K. Rozenvalds) gave an estimate that by raising the Jewish question, representatives of NU "show that they (act) for the Latvian people who are offended by Jews and by Russians". [\[26\]](#)

On **June 12**, Civil Service for testing the quality of education completed an inspection of the "history lesson" with the participation of people in the form of the Latvian SS Legion, held on **March 16** in kindergarten of deputy Sejm Parādnieks I. (I. Parādnieks, National Association). IKVD regarded the lesson as biased; condemned the use of deactivated weapons, and also filed an appeal to the Security Police regarding the actions of "historical reenactors". [\[27\]](#)

On **June 14**, The National Council for electronic media began the trial concerning an administrative offense of channel TV 5 that showed a film where phrases in Russian were accompanied by Latvian subtitles rather than dubbing. [\[28\]](#)

On **June 15**, Riga City Council has opened another set of free courses on the Latvian language. All 1668 seats were filled in 2 days. [\[29\]](#)

On **June 17** - The Minister of Education and Science R. Kilis (R. Kīlis, the Reform Party) said that he sees no rational argument why the Latvian state universities cannot offer higher education in Russian. [\[30\]](#)

On **June 21** – it was announced that after the restoration of the Riga Bratskoye Cemetery, plates with crosses would replace gravestones with the stars that were set in the Soviet era. [\[31\]](#)

On **June 25** - in an interview to the portal "Imhoklub", President A. Berzins said that he does not rebuke the people of Russian nationality, who at the February referendum vote "for their own language." This is a progress compared with his January argument that those who vote for Russian as a second official language are voting against the Latvian state, but in an interview Berzins was opposed to granting Russian the status of regional language even in Daugavpils, where more than 80% of the population voted for the Russian language. [\[32\]](#)

Hate crimes, the judicial power

On the night of **June 26 to 27** - unidentified persons fired at the stained glass of a chapel of the Jewish cemetery in Riga. [\[33\]](#)

On **June 3** - the number of activists for the rights of national minorities – members of "Latvia without Nazism", Latvian Human Rights Committee, the society "For the native language" and the party ZaPcHeL received e-mails with threats "Russian [sic] pigs," who are using "the language of the occupiers". Among the threats: "Norway is just the beginning!" A number of statements had been filed to the police and prosecutor's office. [\[34\]](#)

Civil Society

On **June 4**, Representative of the National Association D. Mironov (D. Mironovs) wrote that "Pride parade and a drunken party on May 9 are absolutely identical, in both cases, there are attempts to impose their "human rights". He also talked about the protest against the actions of sexual minorities " maybe we did not have to throw shit, but it would be better to immediately start with grenades? ". [\[35\]](#)

On **June 5**, Leaders of the Old Believers in Latvia have reported frustration with a formal response of the Speaker of the Seimas S. Aboltini to their appeal to repeal the reservations of Latvia to the UN Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities with repetition, that the Latvian language is the only state language. [\[36\]](#)

On **June 10**, an Adviser to the Prime Minister S. Elerte (S. Ēlerte, "Unity") calls the journalist A. Mamykin to get down on his knees and apologize to the Latvians for the crimes of the Soviet regime. [\[37\]](#)

On **June 25**, one of the leaders of the Simon Wiesenthal Center E. Zuroff reproached the Latvian authorities for their unwillingness to search for Nazi war criminals, and said of the marches in honor of SS legionaries: "People, who are supporting the march, are trying to spread the lie that there is a connection between the SS legion and the independence of Latvia. This is the greatest lie on earth. The fact is that a democratic independent Latvia today exists because the Allies won the war, not the Nazis". [\[38\]](#)

On **June 27**, Society "Mother Tongue" is launching a campaign in support of the Naval Academy instructor Mr. Kuklis-Roshmanisa who is pressured in connection with his speeches for the Russian language and participation in the celebrations on May 9. [\[39\]](#)

Media

On **June 5**, a head of the Vilyanskoy Hospital and a former member of parliament Yu Vidinsh (J. Vidiņš, «Unity»), in an interview with «Latvijas Avīze» cursed "Center for harmony" that took first place in the last elections of the Seimas as "enemies of the state", he regards a vote for the equation of the Russian language with the Latvian as " a manifestation of Russian chauvinism", declares that it will not treat the "Russian chauvinists" who would demand him to speak to them in Russian. He notes that can speak more freely than his daughter, the Minister of Welfare I. Vinkele.

On **June 7**, Daily «Latvijas Avīze» promoted the idea of restructuring the Victory Park in

Riga, which is in effect the demolition of "memorial complex glorifying the Soviet occupation army", that is a monument to the liberators of Riga and Latvia from the Nazis. For this idea to the petition site manabalss.lv has already collected about a thousand signatures. [40]
An initiative is criticized the initiative of the mayor of Riga Ushakov ("Center for Harmony"). [41]

On **June 12**, a well-known writer and gay movement activist K. Streyps (K. Streips), responding to a indignation of the Saeima deputy A. Elksniņš (A. Elksniņš, Center for Harmony) that no member of his fraction, the largest in the Saeima, has access to state secrets (and the last representatives of CH in the Saeima had such access), states that the fraction of CH is "clearly acting in the interests of another state" - as an example Streyps cites support by one of the deputies of the CH of the idea of introducing a second state language (shared, according to the February referendum, by about 17 percent of Latvia's citizens). [42], [43]

Conclusions

Statements by the President Berzins on the need for reconciliation between soldiers who fought on opposite sides of the front, accompanied by phrases that during World War II there were no winners, are puzzling, as they clearly run counter to historical truth and the decisions of the Nuremberg Tribunal. In essence, behind these calls are the same attempts to justify the soldiers who fought on the side of Nazi Germany, putting them "on a par" with the winners in the war - the Soviet soldiers.

These attempts made by the Latvian President before. (See Monitoring of MBN in May 2012).

At the same time it is obvious that the statements of President Berzins, aimed at reconciliation, are commendable. Also noteworthy is a presidential veto imposed on the law on restriction of the rights of voters, as well as the statements of the Minister of Education and Science Kilis.

However, we cannot find other practical steps aimed at social cohesion, as is shown by the continuing policy of tightening language fines.

The National Association for the populist rhetoric actively used an issue of restitution of Jewish property. In the matter of protection of minority rights opposed by far-right forces, there was an explicit advocacy of U.S. diplomats - both in connection with the gay parade, and in connection with the Jewish property.

[1] Valsts prezidents Rīgas pilī uzsāk sarunas ar kara veterānu organizācijām 11.06.12

http://www.president.lv/pk/content/?cat_id=605&art_id=19577

[2] *In the coalition a scandal erupted because of war veterans*

[3] Vēstule 20.06.12

<http://titania.saeima.lv/LIVS11/saeimalivs11.nsf/0/F481C2DD96031248C2257A24002B87B9?OpenDocument>

[4] Ojars Stefans: Red Partisans Brought to Latvia a Lot of Grief 20.06.12 <http://stopnazism.net/?p=3403#more-3403>

[5] *Offer of TB / LNNK to ban referendums on citizenship has slowed down.*

[6] Valsts prezidents tautas nobalso šanas likuma grozījumus atgriež Saeimā. 28.06.12

http://www.president.lv/pk/content/?cat_id=605&art_id=19658

[7] *Berzins: I am against a referendum on non-citizens*

[8] *Latvia has decided to impose new restrictions on the nationality of 06/20/12* <http://www.vz.ru/news/2012/6/20/584705.html>

- [9] *A party of Reform calls not to delay citizenship for children of non-citizens*
- [10] *Baltic Pride 2012: successful transition from ban and violence to celebration and governmental involvement*
- [11] *Aboltina: the CoE Secretary General has no claims in relation to civil rights*
- [12] *Jagland: Latvia has problems with non-citizens and deputies*
- [13] *Liepaja: A maximum fine had been issued for a bilingual sign*
- [14] *Rinkevich: there is no need to rush with the return of Jewish property*
- [15] Koalīcija vēl nevienojas par darba grupu ebreju kopienu īpašumu atgūšanas jautājumā Koalīcija vēl nevienojas par darba grupu ebreju kopienu īpašumu atgūšanas jautājumā
- [16] Tieslietu ministrs atsakās veidot darba grupu ebreju īpašumu uzskaitēi 14.06.12
- [17] Premjers pikts par NA komunik āciju ebreju kopienas kompensācijas jautājumā 15.06.12
- [18] Ebreju īpašuma jautājuma dēļ NA pārmet premjeram koalīcijas līguma pārkāpšanu Ebreju īpašuma jautājuma dēļ NA pārmet premjeram koalīcijas līguma pārkāpšanu
- [19] Prezidents atbalsta īpašumu atdošanu ebreju Prezidents atbalsta īpašumu atdošanu ebreju
- [20] Gaidis Bērziņš paziņo par savu atkāpšanos no tieslietu ministra Gaidis Bērziņš paziņo par savu atkāpšanos no tieslietu ministra
- [21] [21] *The Jewish community expressed surprise at a position of radical nationalists*
- [22] Grūtups: Ebreju prasība atdot īpašumus ir atsevišķu cilvēku alkatība un nekaunība 21.06.12 <http://www.apollo.lv/portal/news/articles/278875>
- [23] 22.06.12 *Barkahan: in Latvia there are no xenophobia or anti-Semitism* <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/barkahan-v-latvii-net-ksenofobii-i-antisemitizma.d?id=42454644>
- [24] Vai Latvijas ebreju kopienai jāatdod vēsturiskie īpašumi? Vai Latvijas ebreju kopienai jāatdod vēsturiskie īpašumi? 26.06.12 <http://www.diena.lv/aptauja/vai-latvijas-ebreju-kopienai-jaatdod-vesturiskie-ipasumi-657>
- [25] Klintonē: Ebreju īpašumu restitūcijas ātra atrisināšana ir visu
- [26] *Political scientist: it is already unfashionable to be sick*
- [27] *Public Service of Education condemned the "Legionnaires" in kindergarten*
- [28] *They had started a criminal concerning TV 5 for showing the film in Russian* 14. 06 .12 <http://rus.apollo.lv/novosti/na-tv5-zaveli-delo-za-demonstratsiyu-filma-na-russkom/3956>
- [29] Latviešu valodas bezmaksas apmācības grupas ir aizpildītas divu dienu laikā 19.06.12 <http://www.iksd.riga.lv/public/45124.html>
- [30] Kilis wants to have a higher education in Latvia in Russian
- [31] Atsakās no zvaigznēm 21.06.12 [31] Atsakās no zvaigznēm 6/21/12 http://la.lv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=353231:atsaks-no-zvaigznm http://la.lv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=353231:atsaks-no-zvaigznm
- [32] *Andris Berziņš: EU governance model should be changed.* 25.06.12 <http://imhoclub.lv/material/andris-berzinsh-model-upravalenija-evrosojuzom-nado-menjat/>
- [33] *In Riga, a Jewish cemetery was desecrated once again: shot in the stained glass chapel*
- [34] <http://www.newspb.ru/allnews/1539159/> LKPCCH asks the Latvian Security Police to track down the local "Breivik" [35] Natsradikal equated Gay Pride parade withthe "drunken party on May 9," <http://baltijalv.lv/news/read/19166> [36] Leaders of the Old Believers: Aboltina not understand the concern for the Russian language
- [37] *Mamykin is asked to apologize to the Latvians*
- [38] *Zuroff has accused the Latvian authorities of unwillingness to search for Nazi war criminals*
- [39] 27.06.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/219800> Society "Native language" calls on the Minister of Education to stop the arbitrary rule
- [40] Zvirbulis Ģ. Piedāvā pārbūvēt Uzvaras laukumu
- [41] *Ushakov: the demolition of Victory Monument will destroy the idea of integration*
- [42] Streips K. Par K. Par p ļā p ī gumu p ļā p ī gumu un un tiesiskuma tiesiskuma izpratni izpratni politik āņ u politik āņ u
- [43] *Such a fate awaits all members of the CA!* 13.06.12 <http://www.ves.lv/article/218135>

Lithuania

In **June**, in Lithuania there was a threat of repetition, although in a somewhat smaller scale of "bronze events" - when dismantle of the Bronze Soldier in Tallinn started the so-called "Baltic War with the monuments". At the first stage of independence, Estonia dealt with its monuments quietly and without political debate. The disappearance of Soviet monuments was not noticed by any Russians or Russian-speaking locals. The case of "movement" of the bronze soldier was widely publicized - developments in Tallinn have caused fights, riots, and death. And according to unofficial data, "Bronze Night" caused Estonia a loss of \$ 320 million. [\[1\]](#)

And now, after a few years after these events, the Mayor of Vilnius shared plans to transfer the remains of Soviet soldiers to the outskirts of the city ...

Meanwhile, the court of second instance of Vilnius has fined a leader of the opposition party for an independent opinion and a citizen of Vilnius also received a fine for the hammer and sickle on the number of his car. In a civil society, discussion on the recent reburial of a German collaborator is not abated, and at Vilnius cemetery, a burial place of the leader of the pre-war Poland was desecrated.

THE ACTIONS OF THE AUTHORITIES

Member of the European Parliament from Lithuania, one of the leaders of the Conservative Party "Union of the Fatherland» ("Tėvynės Sąjunga") Vytautas Landsbergis proposed to move the mass graves of Soviet soldiers from the center of the resort town of Palanga to the outskirts of the city. Motive - those graves are "a Soviet relic," they are supposedly too close to the very center of the city, to the church, and this, he says, remind everyone of the Soviet occupation. V. Landsbergis proposed to rebury the soldiers near the Orthodox church, which stands on the outskirts of Palanga. He added: "If we say that now, the government of Palanga is working good, then I can not understand why they have not yet had done anything with this cemetery?"

The mayor of Palanga Sarunas Vaitkus (Šarūnas Vaitkus), V. Landsbergis colleague in the party, said: "Let us try to resolve this issue. All the more so, because inhabitants of the city turn to us with similar suggestions. But we would have liked not to use force as it was five years ago in the case of the bronze soldier in Tallinn, but in a civilized way, finding a compromise with the Russian embassy in Lithuania. "Renowned Palanga architect Rusne Vaynekyte (Rusnė Vaineikytė) expressed her indignation at such an initiative: "Leave the dead in peace. For so many years the burial not hurt anyone, and now, you see, it starts to bother Landsbergis". [\[2\]](#)

On June 12 Vilnius Regional Court overturned the previous court order and the convicted the leader of the Socialist People's Front, a member of the presidium of the International Human Rights Movement "A world without Nazism" Algirdas Paleckis "for the denial of Soviet aggression". A. Paleckis is punished by a fine of 80 living wages (10 thousand 400 litas, or 3,000 euros). He was prosecuted in connection with the fact that in **2010** he stated on media that on **January 13, 1991**, "as we know now, it turns out, that we shoot at us".

Judge Regina Potsene (Regina Pocienė) decided that all sources (several books and articles), which referred the convicted referred to, are "not credible" and they contained "misinformation". She completely ignored the testimony of twelve witnesses who saw the shooting from the roofs of houses, as well as the fact that nobody so far has not proven who and by what weapon killed each of the 14 victims.

According to the convict, "now, to have an opinion is a criminal offense in Lithuania, and it becomes dangerous, it gives the green light for further police action, but no court will not hide the fact that on that night, the shooting was carried out from the rooftops." Within three months, Algirdas Paleckis may appeal to the Supreme Court, but he will have to pay a fine.

The trial of Algirdas Paleckis, whose right-wing media often referred to as "agent of the Kremlin," on **June 12**, the Day of Russia. On the same day, wreaths were laid at the monument to "the victims of the occupation" in Vilnius Gedimino Avenue, outside the courthouse, where at that time a trial of A. Paleckis was going on. There on the street outside the courthouse, there was a demonstration of children's drawings, the children themselves see the "occupation". Many of the drawings depicted the events of 13 January: with the Russian tricolor tank (not the Soviet flag) is moving in on the people.

Lithuanian Defense Minister Rasa Juknyaviciene (Rasa Juknevičienė) in an article "Can we not help Paleckis?" says that the press should not mention the name of the chairman of the Socialist People's Front, and thus does his PR. The Minister argues that the "owners" of Paleckis (Kremlin) gave him the task to get to the Seimas of Lithuania, and almost did not make it to the People's Seimas as it was in 1940. It turns out that the officials of Lithuania are afraid of left-wing tendencies and therefore indulge Nazi antics. This is the reason that young people are brainwashed. From school children are getting an image of Russia as an enemy of the people of Lithuania and of something that is most holy for them - independence.

It is noteworthy that immediately after the verdict of the court it publicly endorsed the Lithuanian Prime Minister Andrius Kubilius: "in my opinion, he court has made a right decision. Denial of Soviet aggression is forbidden by our laws, just as the denial of Nazi crimes. This is a European practice ". [\[3\]](#)

Meanwhile, there was a precedent in Lithuania - a resident of the Lithuanian capital was punished by a fine of 500 litas (150 euros) for a demonstration of Soviet symbols on a license plate number. On the front and rear numbers of a vehicle owned by the driver (born in 1962), were depicted the Soviet emblems -hammer and sickle. Lithuanian law prohibits the display and dissemination of symbols of the USSR and Nazi Germany. It is punishable by a fine of up to 500 thousand Lit. However, you can demonstrate the swastika as a "cultural heritage", if it is stylized like an ancient Baltic emblem, such was a decision reached by the district court of the city of Klaipėda a couple of years ago. [\[4\]](#)

Authorities further developed the concept of "compensation for the occupation of 1940". A government special committee announced that it has appealed to foreign experts who have relevant experience. "We mean the Balkans and Africa, where in some countries, the genocide was recognized by the international community" - said the head of the commission Povilas Yakuchenis (Povilas Jakučionis). He also asked the Government additional funds for participation of foreign experts. [\[5\]](#)

Civil Society

In June, a small part of civil society still expressed their protest against the reburial (in **May**) of remains of the head of the so-called "Provisional Government of Lithuania" in 1941 Juozas Brayzaitis-Ambrazyavichyus (Juozas Brazaitis - Ambrzevič us). This is a government mired by close collaboration with the Nazis. In 1941, as head of the Provisional Government of Lithuania Juozas Ambrazyavichyus signed a welcome letter to Adolf Hitler, in which he

expressed the most loyal sentiments.

The group of Lithuanian scientists distributed an open letter in which they had expressed their bewilderment at the fact that the authorities had honored Yu. Ambrazyavichyus: "At that time, the government cooperated with the German authorities, that government was established on the basis of the movement of "Lithuanian Activists Front " (" Lietuvių Aktyvistų Frontas "), whose program was anti-Semitic and authoritarian. /.../ Reburial of Yu Ambrazevichyus and events that accompany it are a great moral mistake.

A man who could not stand the main test of leadership - namely, he did not pursue justice, and did not stand up for innocent citizens, was named the leader. / ... / The government, which initially closed its eyes to the discrimination and harassment of citizens, and then did not protect them from the mass killings committed by the occupiers and their collaborators can not unequivocally say that it was fighting for freedom. The words and deeds that contradict humanity forever blackened everything that a provisional government supposedly achieved, trying unsuccessfully to uphold the sovereignty of Lithuania.? What sovereignty is worth, if its price is the blood of innocent people? /.../ Government officials and politicians, publicly giving accolades to Yu. Ambrazevichyus by providing funds for his reburial, contributed to confusion about the fundamental values on which Republic of Lithuania stands".

An open letter signed by a well-known cultural studies Thomas Venclova, as well as philosophers Egidijus Aleksandravichyus (Egidijus Aleksandravičius) and Andrius Belskis (Andrius Bielskis), a sociologist Milda Alishauskene (Milda Ališauskienė), historians Alfredas Bumblauskas and other well-known academics. [\[6\]](#)

However, there and then, a different group of intellectuals rebuffed this position with an alternative open letter: "We, the undersigned, unequivocally declare that we unreservedly condemn the destruction of the Jewish community of Lithuania as a heinous and, unfortunately, an irreparable crime that can not be justified. However, the condemnation of this crime does not give any reason to assess the tragic events of 1941, using a simplified scheme of the ideological and moral double standards'.

Authors of the letter called Y. Ambrazevichus a "great patriot and statesman," who was forced to lead the nation in extremely difficult political circumstances. His work, written in the letter cannot be assessed only on the patterns of modern ideological conjuncture. " What choice remained for the citizens of Lithuania at that time, to send way with flowers in their hands military occupation (Soviet Union), local collaborators, communists, those who had killed? With weapons in their hands, to stop the Wehrmacht, and thus make it possible to continue to deport people of Lithuania to Siberia to certain death, and to leave the opportunity for the retreating invaders to kill more innocent victims? /.../... / Is it right in terms of historical scholarship and is it honest, after more than half a century, to evaluate the events of the past from the height of the righteous, knowing that their participants operated under specific historical circumstances, and in fact could not have anticipated (?) The effects of many of its decisions "- asks the authors of this letter.

The letter was signed by Advisor to the Deputy Speaker of Parliament Laurynas Kaschyunas (Laurynas Kasčiūnas), former vice-premier of the country Zigmąs Vayshvila (Zigmąs Vaišvila) and Romualdas Ozolas (Romualdas Ozolas), famous philosophers Arvydas Shlegeris (Arvydas Šliogeris), Vytautas Rubavichyus (Vytautas Rubavičius), Vytautas Radzhvilas (Vytautas Radžvilas), and others. [\[7\]](#)

Actions of right-wing extremists

Unidentified persons spray-painted tombstones at the burial site of the heart of the head of Poland in an interwar period, Jozef Pilsudski and his mother in Vilnius. Police in Vilnius had started pre-trial investigation. (The heart of Pilsudski was buried in the grave of his mother in the t Rasy cemetery in Vilnius).

According to police, on both sides of the grave were drawn pillars of Gyadiminovichey (those pillars - are a heraldic symbol of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania, a symbol of Lithuanian statehood).

The incident comes amid of the Lithuanian-Polish relations in recent years. Many Poles praise Pilsudski for his contribution to the restoration of Polish independence after World War I, while in Lithuania there are conflicting estimates of his figure, because he captured the Vilnius region by force. [8]

On **June 23**, the day of the proclamation of the government Ambrazyavichusa Yu (1941), provided the party "Union of Nationalists" ("Tautinink ū S ū junga»), led by a member of the Seimas Gintaras Songayly (Gintaras Songaila) and members of the "Union of Lithuanian national youth» («Lietuvi ū tautinio jaunimo s ū junga ») gathered at one of the main bridges of Vilnius, on which are postwar sculptures of the Soviet soldiers are standing. They demanded to remove the sculpture, as well as to remove the remains of J. Pilsudski from Vilnius to Poland. "Truly, this is absurd. Do you find in Paris monuments German SS? Wehrmacht? "- asked the speakers at the rally. **They called** Pilsudski's gravesite the "pantheon to the traitor of the people". [9]

Conclusions

Considering this month's events, we must prepare to see resistance of the population to the plans of transfer of graves of Soviet soldiers in Palanga. In October there are parliamentary elections, so it is possible that the ruling Conservative Party will want to raise the rating in the eyes of his loyal voters in such a way. Palanga is not Tallinn neither in size nor in meaning (it's not the capital), but even just plans to remove the remains had already aroused a great indignation not only among the Russian minority, but also in other citizens.

The court decided to condemn the politician A. Paleckis only for his opinion - and this was a dangerous precedent for the whole of Eastern Europe. If there is no adequate response from the European institutions, the ruling regime bureaucratic will take a lack of response as a green light for further cuts of democratic rights in the troubled times of crisis.

The debate in civil society about the recent reburial of Nazi collaborator (Ju. Ambrazevichyus) showed that the majority of intellectuals and politicians accept this figure as a "great patriot and statesman." Another group of intellectuals - writers of the critical open letter, clearly responded to this notion. If an honor is given to such a person, the question arises - what, in fact are the values on which modern Lithuanian state is based? It should be noted that in the case of reburial of the collaborator (as well as in the case of condemnation of an anti-fascist A. Paleckis), the Europe was silent.

[1] http://www.ng.ru/courier/2008-04-28/13_baltia.html

[2] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/vlandsbergio-siulymas-palangoje-perlaidoti-sovietu-karius-kelia-aistras.d?id=58941017>

[3] <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5565.html>

<http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/teismas-apalecki-pripazino-kaltu-del-sovietu-agresijos-neigimo.d?id=58906749>

<http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/premjer-as-apaleckio-pripazinimas-kaltu-teisingas.d?id=58919273>

[4] <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5606.html>

[5] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/lietuva-prasys-uzsienio-ekspertu-nustatyti-sovietu-okupacijos-zala.d?id=58924479>

[6] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/asliogeris-ir-jo-kolegos-jambrazeviciaus-brazaicio-perlaidojimas-negali-buti-vertinamas-is-teisuoliu-pozicijos.d?id=58929585>

[7] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/asliogeris-ir-jo-kolegos-jambrazeviciaus-brazaicio-perlaidojimas-negali-buti-vertinamas-is-teisuoliu-pozicijos.d?id=58929585>

[8] <http://www.obzor.lt/news/n5586.html> [9] <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/tautininkai-ragina-zaliojo-tilto-skulpturas-isvezti-i-gruta-o-jpilsudskio-palaikus-i-varsuva.d?id=58981783>

ESTONIA

However, in the **June** monitoring as always, the main newsmaker serves the President of Estonia - Toomas Hendrik Ilves. In June, he allowed himself direct obscenities at Nobel laureate Paul Krugman that did not go unnoticed by the public. Undoubtedly, one of the main problems is the treatment of the Russian language. For the Russian language very quickly starts to be pigeonholed as "occupation" and stories are told about the Russian who does not want to learn Estonian.

Unambiguously positive news is that the juvenile prisoner of the concentration camp Mikhail Zimin managed to realize his long-held idea: a monument to victims of Nazi concentration camp in Paldiski.

Legislation

On **June 7, 2012** the Estonian Parliament approved on third reading Amendments to the Laws of Estonia "On Aliens" and "On State Duty".

The law in the new edition includes the introduction of new requirements and grounds for the issuance of a temporary residence permit for foreigners to participate in the category of legal person as a member of its board, as well as in relation to the owners of firms that invest in commercial activities of the enterprise.

With regard to innovations: the residence permit can be obtained only by representatives (board members) to those entities that have been registered and entered in the Estonian commercial register no earlier than five months before the filing of the application, and the company for five months that carried out commercial activities.

For an alien who has shares in the Estonia's company, the Act defines a number of reasons for a temporary residence permit: investing at least 65 thousand euros of capital, the entrepreneur who has invested in a business in Estonia, or revenue from commercial business activities of not less than 200 thousand euros per year, or monthly deductions from wages of employees of the enterprise constitute a sum of money equal to five times the average gross salary, including social tax in Estonia. The law in the new edition comes into effect July 1, 2012. [\[1\]](#)

Actions of the government

Russian language does not allow the state to keep the identity of Estonians. Such a conclusion was reached by the Tallinn Administrative Court, having considered the complaint municipal towns of Narva and Tallinn, trying to challenge the decision of the Government of ER that refused a petition of a number of Russian schools to preserve the Russian language as the principal at the high school level.

For a more compelling argument of its decision Tallinn Administrative Court cited the precedent decisions of the European Court of Human Rights from November **28, 1989** and **April 9, 2002**, which clearly stated that any sovereign nation has the right to make decisions based on political and historical arguments. In those decisions was also stated right of the state: for protection of its national language, which is the official language, in order to preserve national identity and development. [\[2\]](#)

Private schools in Estonia will not be able to teach in Russian, as this would contravene the Constitution. This was a statement made by Chancellor of Justice Indrek Teder, reports DELFI. According to politician, in the basic law of the country is recorded the right of everyone to receive education in the Estonian language, therefore the law on private schools needs to be changed. Currently, the law on private schools allows the state and local governments to establish private schools in which the organizer of the school may choose the language of instruction itself.

"Legislators must create a legislative framework that would ensure to everyone equal educational opportunities in Estonian language. It does not matter whether education provided in public or private legal form by State or local governments. The executive authorities and local governments must, in turn, be guided by the law and ensure the constitutional rights. Otherwise the fundamental right of everyone to receive education in Estonian is violated "- said the proposal to the Chancellor of Justice, the Parliament of the country. [\[3\]](#)

President of Estonia Toomas Hendrik Ilves said that after the secession from the Soviet Union, Estonia got the right to choose its allies. "Even 15 years ago, NATO has been a dream for Estonia. Now we see and know that NATO is visible and tangible, it's part of Estonia," - said the head of state on Thursday in the former Soviet secret city of Paldiski during NATO military exercises BALTOPS, where the landing of amphibious forces of NATO in Estonia had been worked through reports BNS citing "Interfax".

According to him, "is symbolic that one of the largest recent exercises of BALTOPS, during which the activities of expeditionary units the Navy United States in crisis situations are practiced," taking place in Estonia, are staged on **June 14** - the day when back in '71 thousands of people were deported from here. He noted "the former closed city - training center of the Soviet Union nuclear submarines and the naval base - has become an open city, where Estonia is pleased to meet his allies, confirming our alliance, and the belief in common values, democracy and freedom". [\[4\]](#)

At a meeting with members of the delegation visited the Estonian Congress, [U.S.](#) Secretary of Defense Urman Reinsalu (Urmas Reinsalu) stated that to maintain U.S. military presence, European countries should also contribute to ensuring their own security. According to Reinsalu, the U.S. military presence in Europe should be maintained in the future, as it provides peace and stability in much of Europe for the past 60 years. [\[5\]](#)

The representative of the Security Police (Kaitsepolitseiamet) Arpo Martin (Martin Arpo) stated that KaPo in the early '90s was not able to prevent any destruction of the archives of the KGB of the ESSR, or their transportation to Russia. These KGB, collected and archived in Estonia, that where taken to Russia after Estonia regained its independence and have not been transferred to Estonia, in fact, pose a particular threat to security. In order to get these materials back, Estonia has made efforts that have failed, "- said Arpo [\[6\]](#)

"In connection with the liquidation of the operating structures of the KGB in Estonia, it is important to bear in mind that the KGB was armed structure of the Soviet Union that occupied Estonia as a foreign state. Estonian independence was restored de facto, in **August 1991**, and the army that occupied it finally left the country only in 1994, "- said the head of the Bureau of Capo, commenting on the book by Harry Magi (Harri Mдgi) on the Elimination of the KGB of the ESSR.

"Before the restoration of its independence and defense power, Estonia could not stop by force the action of the armed units of the occupying power on it's territory. Also, while it was impossible to prevent the evacuation of the KGB archives in Russia that already started during the fall of the Berlin Wall. Recent documents have been partially destroyed and partially transferred to the Russian military units and from there - to Russia. "

These KGB, collected and archived in Estonia, which regained its independence after they were transported to Russia and have not been transferred to Estonia, really pose a particular threat to security. In order to get these materials back, Estonia has made efforts that have failed, "- said Arpo.

According to him, Estonia has taken adequate measures to prevent these hazards. "Based on current legislation, the Security Police Board since 1995, has put on record, and announced the names of state employees of the countries that occupied Estonia, as well as the names of people who collaborated with them. Most of them have made the appropriate confessions. [\[7\]](#)

Civil Society

According to the deputy of the Parliament of the Republic of Estonia, Mikhail Stalnuhin (Mihhail Stalnuhhin), the content of textbooks, from which the Estonian students are studying the Russian language, may not only discourage them want to love the language of Pushkin, but also to create a very negative view of Russian Estonians.

In the article "Learn the language, it is useful!" Or so: "... come in handy?" Posted on **Friday, June 15**, on his personal blog, Michael writes: "Our education system, which seems to no longer be able to surprise anybody, still continues to try to shock the audience. For example, my colleague John Toom (Jana Toom) recently opened Russian language textbook for 12th graders of Estonian school and, impressed by what she read, filed a request to the Minister of Education. Request, which became the basis for such pearls of this textbook (authors - Castle Natalie (Natalia Zamkovaja) and Irina Moiseenko, publisher Koolibri): «In the North-East Estonia (Russian region of Estonia) the youth, muddled with (uimastatud) "grass" catches the eye.

In Jxhvi (the capital of North-East of Estonia, the Russian city), for example, young people mostly do not have money for alcohol, so they use what is cheap. **They are** sniffing petrol, toluene, chipping in for the "ecstasy" pill. It's not easy to find and catch the addict. They do not sit at home but wander forever in search of a place where they could easily shoot up and forget". There are much stronger texts in this textbook (taken from two interviews with drug addicts, etc.), but I disdain to reprint them. Another striking absence are depictions of the prison and camp life, but it's probably still to come. "Neither the Ministry of Education of Estonia, or publisher Koolibri has no comment on this matter". [\[8\]](#)

One of the leaders of the anti-fascist movement in Estonia, a member of the International Movement "World without Nazism" Maxim Reva is convinced that Ceremony for Awarding U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Estonia with the medal "for services" that took place June 22, 2012 in the village of Tori (Estonia) shows who actually stands behind the forces that are trying to Estonia and revise the outcome of World War II. [\[9\]](#)

On June 2, 2012, the Day of memory and mourning in the cemetery of the Estonian town of Paldiski (Paldiski) there was an opening ceremony of the monument to victims of the Nazis, who lost their life during World War II in a concentration camp that operated close to that location.

The monument was erected on the initiative of the Russian community, with the support of the city of Paldiski City Council, its chairman, Nicholas Pichugov (Nikolai Pitsugov) and the Mayor of Kaupo Kallas (Kaupo Kallas).

The very idea of perpetuating the memory of people tortured by Nazi occupiers in stone belong to Vladimir Zimin (Mihhail Zimin) - a former young prisoner of concentration camps Paldiski.

For several years he wrote insistent letters to persuade local authorities of the need to create and install a monument to the victims of the Nazi regime.

In a solemn ceremony of opening the monument was attended by representatives of various public and veterans' organizations and the cities of Paldiski and Tallinn: Chairman of the Estonian Union of young prisoners of fascism Kulik Longinus (Kulin Longina), chairman of the anti-fascist organization "Night Watch" (Nochnoy Dozor) Chaulin Sergei (Sergei Tsaulin), head of the Estonian branch of the International human rights movement, "A world without Nazism" Andrei Zarenkov (Andrei Zarenkov), and others. Embassy of the Russian Federation was represented by the Advisor Sergey Pimenov (Sergei Pimenov), and the Paldiski government was represented, by the head of City Council Nikolai Pichugov mentioned above.

Also the opening ceremony was attended by a board member of the youth organizations of Russian compatriots "The young word" (Molodoye slovo) Anton Druzhkov (Anton Druzhkov), who not only represented the organization, but also, along with the honor guard, laid a wreath at the monument from the Russian public movement "Young Russia" (Molodaya Rossia). Father Nicholas of the local Church of St. Great Martyr Panteleimon consecrated the monument. [\[10\]](#)

Media

Of particular interest to human rights activists have caused public statements of the Leader of the Estonian people about Estonia's relationship with Russia and the effects of dismantling of the Memorial to soldiers-liberators from the Nazis in Tallinn in **April 2007**.

In an entry, entitled "We are gone forever - the mass media of Latvia on the relations between Estonia and Russia", posted on **Thursday, June 7**, the official website of the MTD, "A world without Nazism" has given a number of references to publications in Latvian media covering the visit of the high Estonian guest to the "fellow Latvians."

So, for example, human rights activists drew attention to the phrase from the interview of Ilves, which was published in the newspaper "Latvijas memos": Talking about the impact of the transfer of "Bronze Soldier," Ilves said in particular: "There is no more " Bronze Soldier ", that gathered very unpleasant protests by drunken people and no more Stalinist slogans in the city center".

"A World without Nazism" also reports that in another interview with the newspaper "Diena", Toomas Hendrik Ilves said that in his opinion, for the Balts euro - is not only the currency and financial instrument, but also a guarantee of safety. In his view, the euro is more than anything else, symbolizes that Russia has "gone forever" from Estonia. [\[11\]](#)

Sharp criticism by President Toomas Hendrik Ilves of the Nobel laureate Paul Krugman (Paul Robin Krugman) has attracted wide attention throughout the world. One journalist recalled an episode of the early 90s. In Slate magazine journalist Michael Moran (Michael Moran) wrote in 1990 worked with Ilves at the Munich radio station "Free Europe". Ilves headed editorial broadcasts in Estonian, but Moran was familiar with it mainly through the basketball team,

"Radio Free Europe." Moran recalled how one day he sat in the dining room radio and read a novel by Graham Greene (Grahm Greene).

Ilves entered. "Graham Greene? - He said disappointedly. - They had to shoot this communist 30 years ago! "Says Moran, Ilves and other Baltic nationalists at the time was characterized by a fierce hatred of everything that the " smell "socialism. [12]

Conclusions

De-Russification of the Baltic area is only geopolitical goals - to push Russia out of European affairs, where it would have been good for her to participate. Despite the bullying of the Russian language, the fact remains - a third of the state's population is Russian-speaking and pro-Russian. In the future, with the advent of the party that represents their interests on the agenda, questions of focus on Russia may come up.

Challenges and opportunities in the foreign policy of Estonia as a small state are limited to a small selection. It is only necessary to define the purpose of foreign policy and security policy and to choose the most optimal variant of the geopolitical orientation to achieve them. [13]

[1] <http://www.dklex.ee/news/10/30/izmeneniya-v-zakonodatelstve-estonii-ob-inostrantsah.html> (*Changes in Estonian law concerning aliens*)

[2] <http://com-stol.ru/?p=7911>

[3] <http://www.russkiymir.ru/russkiymir/ru/news/common/news31538.html>

[4] <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/ilves-esche-15-let-nazad-nato-bylo-dlya-estonii-mechtoj.d?id=64547422> (*Ilves - even 15 years ago, NATO was a dream for Estonia*)

[5] <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/rejnsalu-voennoe-prisutstvie-ssha-v-evrope-obespechivaet-mir-i-stabilnost-uzhe-60-let.d?id=64616418> (*For 60 years, USA ensures pace and stability in Europe*)

[6] <http://rus.err.ee/topnews/848499bb-6a8d-4aef-97e2-c5e31fe4bc49>

[7] <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/predstavitel-kapo-arhivy-kgb-essr-tayat-v-sebe-opredelennye-ugrozy-dlya-bezopasnosti.d?id=64520446> (*Representatives of Kapo - archives of KGB present a certain danger for Estonia's safety*)

[8] <http://baltija.eu/news/read/25072>

[9] <http://com-stol.ru/?p=7911>

[10] <http://baltija.eu/news/read/25198>

[11] <http://baltija.eu/news/read/24930>

[12] <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/ilves-22-goda-nazad-grem-grin-im-nado-bylo-rasstrelyat-etogo-kommunista-30-let-nazad.d?id=64517900> (*Ilves 22 years ago, Graham Green should have been shot 30 years ago*)

[13] <http://www.ekspress.ee/news/arvamus/arvamus/roman-ubakivi-rumal-valispoliitika-on-ohuks-eesti-julgeolekule.d?id=64476960>



Monitoring

2011

Xenophobia, racism and neo-Nazism, revival of neo-Nazism,
xenophobic sentiments

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Dear friends,

The global economic recession, globalization, increased migration into Western Europe due to the growth of political instability and the threat of famine in Africa and Asia, ideological crisis in the countries of Eastern Europe, all of this has led to the activation of right-wing sentiments in the modern world.

The terrible terrorist attack in a Moscow airport on January 24, 2011, the double act of terror in Norway on July 22, 2011, the racist massacre in Florence, Italy in December, a number of crimes against members of various ethnic groups in Russia, the extreme right-wing parties of Greece and Latvia joining their respective governments, the public speeches of SS veterans and activists of nationalist groups, tacitly supported by the governments of Latvia and Estonia, active involvement of nationalists in the political struggle for power in Russia and Ukraine. These are all various manifestations of the same phenomenon, called right radicalism, which occurred only in 2011.

Today it has become evident for us that we are dealing with a systemic phenomenon, covered many countries around the world, primarily the European continent.

If we neglect this situation, it can become uncontrollable. Today, we are facing the prospect of being thrown back to the pre-Nuremberg morality, when the Holocaust and other Nazi crimes will be forgotten, when the right-wing radicals will start a purposeful war to destroy their own kind, and color, language, religion, geographic origin or culture will become the criteria for the right to life or death.

What can we do to oppose this? In fact, we are dealing with a very primitive, but effective ideology that underlies terrible misanthropic practices. The first thing we must do is to provide ourselves with information. We must know about the activities of neo-Nazis and right-wing radicals, their aims and methods. The sages said: forewarned means forearmed. Thus, the first thing we must do is to closely monitor the manifestations of extreme nationalism and neo-Nazism. As a result of this monitoring, we will obtain a rating of the Nazi peril around the world, this will allow us to concentrate on those countries, where this risk is the greatest.

Here we present to your attention the first (December) issue of our monitoring report, which will be published on a regular basis every month. We hope that with your assistance its geographic coverage will expand. We will be happy if some of you become our new correspondents in the field. If you have

additional information on the manifestations of radical nationalism and neo-Nazism in your country, please write to us at the following address: info@worldwithoutnazism.org

This will be your major contribution to the common struggle against Nazism.

Sincerely,

Chairman of the International Human Rights Movement

"A World without Nazism"

Boris Spiegel

Valery Engel, [Ph.D. \(History\)](#)

Manifestations of neo-Nazism and right-wing radicalism in 2011

Analytical review

The global socio-economic and financial crisis, the neo-globalism crisis, as a way to fit everyone and everything into the general framework, have increased migration issues against the background of events in North Africa, the demographic crisis in the North and the general problem of poverty in the South, the ideological crisis in European post-socialist countries, all this has resulted in the aggravation of the radical right-wing and neo-Nazi movements in 2011.

Of course, only part of the radical right-wing parties and groups are contaminated with neo-Nazism, but this part is expanding year after year. More and more followers of National Socialism are starting to appear, practicing chauvinism, fascism, racism, xenophobia and anti-Semitism, among other things.

Main Events

The most significant events of 2011

Last year, neo-Nazi ideas became particularly popular in Europe, due to increased migration flows from North Africa. A wave of race hate killings swept over Europe. Killed were colored people, immigrants from third world countries, as it occurred in Norway, when the right-wing radical *Anders Breivik* made a double terrorist attack in Norway on July 22, 2011. At first, he blew up a car filled with explosives near a government building in Oslo, killing eight people. After that, a few hours later, on the island of *Utoya*, **Mr. Breivik**, dressed in a police

officer's uniform, shot more than 70 participants of a youth camp, belonging to the ruling Workers Party.

At present, psychiatric experts have declared him insane, but the fact that the offender was guided by Nazi ideology, and the fact that his actions have evoked, if not support, then understanding in the social networks of supporters of this ideology, is an indisputable fact¹. There is no doubt that this criminal act in Norway shows that the neo-Nazi ideology is exerting a growing influence on the minds of Europeans. The fact that a mentally sick person fell under this influence only confirms this thesis.

In November 2011, in **Germany** they revealed the so-called "National Socialist Underground", and arrested a gang of neo-Nazis, who over several years (2000-2004) had carried out a series of terrorist attacks in Cologne and Düsseldorf, in which 10 people were killed. The group had also composed an "execution list", which included 88 anti-fascist activists, among them two members of the Bundestag and official representatives of Turkish and Islamic communities.

The gang was also responsible for 14 bank robberies. Two months before this, the German Ministry of the Interior banned the country's largest neo-Nazi alliance, the "National Organization for Political Prisoners and their Relatives" (HNG).

In December 2011, in *Florence*, Italy, a member of a neo-fascist group killed two and injured three people from Senegal, and then shot himself (in fact, this was the first suicide terrorist in the last ten years, who was not acting in the interests of extreme Islamists).

The desecration of Jewish cemeteries and synagogues did not stop in 2011. Such incidents took place in Belarus last year (*Krichevskoye* Jewish cemetery, where monuments to Jewish graves were willfully broken and discarded, and plots, most of which were from the time of World War II, were sold for new graves)², in Russia (Jewish cemetery in Petrozavodsk)³, in Turkey (Jewish cemetery in *Istanbul*), in Iran (Jewish cemetery in the region of *Damavan*)⁴, in Kosovo (Jewish cemetery in *Pristina*)⁵, in Canada (4 city synagogues and a Jewish religious school in *Montreal*)⁶, in Ukraine (synagogue in *Sumy*)⁷, in Latvia (old Jewish cemetery in

¹ <http://www.ves.lv/article/181326>; <http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/politics/news/2011-07-24/71194>

² <http://charter97.org/ru/news/2008/10/20/11309/>

³ <http://worldwithoutnazism.wordpress.com/monitor/russia/2011-overview/>

⁴ <http://www.jewish.ru/news/world/2011/04/news994295274.php>

⁵ <http://www.zman.com/news/2011/12/03/115354.html>

⁶ <http://www.all-news.net/?id=1013987>

⁷ <http://www.dancor.sumy.ua/news/newsline/70746>

Valdemarpils)⁸, in **Lithuania** (synagogue in *Vilnius*)⁹, and in a series of other countries.

Anti-Semitic inscriptions and swastikas were discovered on the walls of buildings in *Brooklyn*, New York, (USA) in November 2011. Anti-Jewish graffiti was also made on the sidewalks and benches. They included insults against Jews and mentioned the racist movement of the Ku Klux Klan¹⁰.

The year 2011 was marked by anti-Gypsy pogroms in Bulgaria and the Czech Republic. There were anti-Gypsy actions in Hungary in April 2011. It is important to note that in all these countries, the representatives of neo-Nazi and similar groups actively participated in such anti-Gypsy actions. In Bulgaria, when the riots began, they were of an anti-Gypsy nature, namely it was an attempt at carrying out vigilante justice, the so-called "Gypsy Ethnic Crime", but it ended with general xenophobic actions, including an attack on a mosque in *Sofia*¹¹, which was organized by activists of the extremist right-wing party, the *Ataka* (Attack)¹², which is represented in the national parliament (9.3% of the votes) and in the European Parliament (12% of the votes).

In the Czech Republic, the pretext for attacks on Gypsies, which were organized by the neo-Nazi *Workers Party of Social Justice*, was the accusation that members of this ethnic group are failing to integrate into Czech society¹³.

Similar accusations are being made today by local nationalists, in relation to the Russian-speaking residents of *Latvia*.

Anti-Russian sentiments were recorded in *Finland* in 2011, which are on the one hand connected with the general nationalistic sentiments of the Finnish voters, this being evidenced by the fact that the right-wing party, *True Finns*, entered into the country's parliament, and on the other hand, this is the antagonism shown by the Finnish population to the fact that Russians are massively buying land in the border areas with Russia.

⁸ <http://newsbalt.ru/detail/?ID=583>

⁹ <http://www.sem40.ru/index.php?newsid=216144>

¹⁰ <http://www.zman.com/news/2011/11/12/113875.html?p=2>

¹¹ <http://lenta.ru/news/2011/09/27/roma/>

¹² <http://rus.ruvr.ru/2011/05/20/50591791.html>

¹³ <http://ru.tsn.ua/svit/sever-chehi-ohvatili-demonstracii-protiv-cygan.html>

Basically, anti-Russian actions were recorded in the border town of *Imatra*. Over the past few months there were several attacks on the houses owned by Russians. The police call it vandalism - the malefactors break windows, spoil the furniture, and tear things. Until quite recently, only two or three cases of racism have been recorded in the country. Imatra, which is home to no more than 30,000 people, has frequent visitors from Russia, being only 6 km from Svetogorsk.

Inter-ethnic conflicts are being exacerbated in **Estonia** as well. On December 10, 2011 the Swiss edition of *Der Bund* published an interview with the president of this country **Toomas Hendrik Ilves**, in which he called the Russian language the language of "occupants". He also said that, "Russians in Estonia have long been a nation of masters and enjoyed privileges."¹⁴ Despite the protests of the Natsivaba Eesti (Estonian Branch of World without Nazism) and a number of public organizations, including the House of Representatives of National Minorities of Estonia, the Council of Russian Schools, and others, thus far no apology has been made.

In 2011, the authorities of Moldova attacked the Russian language. Thus, in July the government of the country adopted a strategy to close hundreds of "uneconomical" schools, most of which use the Russian language for instruction¹⁵. Since October 10, the only news channel in the Russian language, on the only state channel, was moved from prime-time broadcast slot, from 19:00 to 23:00, making it virtually inaccessible to the Russian-speaking audience, which according to the most modest estimates, constitutes one third of the population of Moldova.¹⁶ Despite protests from civil activists and opposition parties, the decision remains in force. In September, in a debate during the presidential elections, a representative member of the ruling coalition, the Liberal Party Deputy **Anna Gutu** said that this position cannot be occupied by a man whose "mother tongue is Russian".¹⁷ In November, the same A. Gutu, along with her party colleagues, introduced a legislative initiative, calling for fines being imposed on advertising in the Russian language, which allegedly dominates to the detriment of the state language.¹⁸

The tradition of **Nazi rallies**, marches and meetings to mark significant dates of the Nazi movement continued in 2011. This tradition is most firmly rooted in Latvia and Estonia, where such marches were attended by several thousand people in 2011. It should be noted that these events involve not only the Waffen SS

¹⁴ <http://worldwithoutnazism.wordpress.com/monitor/estonia/estdec2011/>

¹⁵ <http://omg.md/Content.aspx?id=103012&lang=3>

¹⁶ <http://moldinfo.ru/news/1247-2011-10-12-12-57-15>

¹⁷ http://ru.publika.md/link_287871.html

¹⁸ http://www.vedomosti.md/news/Liberaly_Namereny_Vvesti_Shtrafy_Za_Reklamu_Na_Russkom_Yazyke

veterans, but many young people, and the number of young people participating in these activities is increasing year by year.

Unofficially, the ruling regimes in these countries share the view of the radical nationalists, in so far as the local collaborators, who during the war served in units of the German auxiliary police or in the Waffen SS, are considered heroes, who were defending the independence of their country. Therefore, the organizations of SS veterans and similar thinking right-wing youth organizations enjoy the support of government authorities. For example, there is evidence that the Estonian government finances the SS veterans' organizations, and the Waffen-SS veterans are being awarded orders and medals for their service in these units.¹⁹ In fact, this is a glorification of the Nazis and their collaborators, in order to change the consciousness of the young generation in these countries, to erase their historical memory.

The consequences of this policy lead not only to indulging radical nationalists, but also connive to ignore banal anti-Semites.

In Latvia, these events are held annually on March 16. It is timed to the anniversary of the first military clash between the Latvian Legion of the Waffen SS units and the troops of the Soviet Army near Leningrad in the spring of 1944. Recently, there appeared another tradition in Riga, with radicals celebrating the "Liberation of Riga from Soviet Invaders" by the troops of the Wehrmacht, which happened on July 1, 1941.

In the latter case, during the procession on July 1, 2011, the organizer of this event, the radical nationalist Uldis Freimanis called for the extermination of Jews and in general the expulsion from the country of all foreigners. By the way, many participants in the procession were wearing the Nazi symbol, the swastika, on their sleeves, and were dressed in the uniforms of the forbidden Nazi organization Perkonkrusts.

The same U. Freimanis said in live broadcast on Latvian TV-5 on March 16, 2011, that those Jews, who are protesting against the annual marches of the SS, "should be shot at point blank range" and "hung from the poles".

Despite two complaints sent by the American Anti-Defamation League to the Security Police of Latvia (one of which was transmitted through the President of Latvia A. Berzins), they refused to initiate proceedings.

¹⁹ <http://kp.ru/daily/25724/2716188/>

In the near future, in Estonia they will attempt to legalize this, thus far, informal process. The Ministry of Defense of Estonia and the Chairman of the Union of Right Wing Parties "Motherland - Republic", Mart Laar, who is heading the Ministry of Defense, prepared a draft bill to recognize as "Fighters for Estonia's Freedom" those Estonians who fought in the ranks of German fascist troops during the period 1941-1945.

Plans call for submitting this for approval to the Parliament of Estonia this spring.²⁰

At the same time, the year 2011 brought some changes to the format of commemorative events, being held by the nationalist and SS veterans' organizations in Estonia. Earlier the representatives of the government and the Ministry of Defense of Estonia were always present at the meetings in *Sinemyae*²¹ on July 30, and laid flowers at the memorial to the veterans of the SS, making speeches in honor of "the heroes, who died for the freedom of Estonia" as part of Hitler's army. This year they laid flowers at both monuments - that of dead SS soldiers, and at the monument to fallen soldiers of the Red Army, erected during the Soviet era, yet they did not deliver speeches. Interesting as well, last year Nazi symbols were almost unseen at the rally, and the event was virtually private. This is an obvious victory of the anti-Nazi forces in Estonia, because their real goal has always been preventing the popularization of Nazism in their country.

Yet another significant fact - the symbols of the SS have disappeared from the "*Estonian Legion*" calendar, which is published regularly and dedicated to SS legionaries. Only posters with caricatures of Stalin and Churchill were present in the calendar for 2011. Swastikas and SS runes have virtually disappeared from the pages of this Estonian bestseller. This comes after the extensive criticism directed at Estonia, undertaken in 2009-2010 by the local anti-fascist organizations and those from other countries, especially by the international human rights movement *A World without Nazism*.

Other significant events are the closing on September 2011 in Tallinn of the exhibitions at the Estonian Museum of History and the Museum of Gustav Adolf Gymnasium, which had been dedicated to the Nazi ideologist Alfred Rosenberg.

Rosenberg was born in Tallinn (then known as Reval) in 1893. He was the author of such ideas as the "racial theory" and "living space" (German

²⁰ <http://www.regnum.ru/news/fd-abroad/1485959.html>

²¹ A town near Narva, where in July 1944 the most fierce battles took place between the Red Army and German fascist troops

Lebensraum), also calling for the persecution of Jews. He was found guilty of war crimes at the Nuremberg trials and subsequently hanged.

According to museum's management, the organization of this exhibition was aimed aim at "preserving the memory of the important personalities of the country." The Foreign Ministry of the Russian Federation and the Jewish community in Estonia expressed their protests on this occasion. The latter were outraged that Rosenberg was referred to as being among the famous people from Tallinn, despite his widely recognized criminal activities.

Neither the museum, nor the Ministry of Culture responded to the stormy backlash, where the complaint was submitted. Nevertheless, the authorities decided to close the exhibition.

In recent years, there has appeared a tradition of carrying out neo-Nazi marches in **Lithuania**. Since 2008, the Independence Day of Lithuania is being marked by the so-called "National March", which involves right-wing extremists. This is held in Vilnius on March 11. In 2008, about 200 people marched down the Gediminas Avenue carrying national flags of Lithuania and flags bearing swastikas, while chanting "Russians get out!", "One, two, three, Lithuania without Russians!", "Juden raus!", "Kill the Jew!". By the year 2011, their numbers had already increased to 700, but the slogans were substantially corrected, "Lithuania for Lithuanians," and "Not to the West and not to East – Lithuania is for the Children of Lithuania." It should be noted that a year earlier, the Lithuanian court allowed the showing of the swastika, because it is a "symbol of ancient Balts".

As we have already seen, several times similar marches have been held in Russia as well. This year, marches were held in 37 cities of Russia, although they were scheduled to be held in 60. This suggests that the virus of nationalism, and all the more that of neo-Nazism, has so far struck only the major urban centers of Russia, especially Moscow and St. Petersburg.

A procession of members of the ultra-nationalist party "*Freedom*", dedicated to the 69th anniversary of the *Ukrainian Insurgent Army* (UPA), known for its co-operation with the Nazis and the destruction of the civilian population in occupied territories during the Second World War, was held on October 14, 2011 in Kiev, **Ukraine**²². It is worth noting that the authorities not only carefully guarded this event, but dispersed a legal protest, organized by the *All-Ukraine Human Rights Movement "Ukraine without Nazism"*. In addition, the organizer of the protest rally, the leader of the "*Ukraine without Nazism*" **Andrey Gadzhaman**

²² <http://worldwithoutnazism.wordpress.com/2011/10/18/gadzhaman/>

was arrested and taken to the local police station²³. An interesting point to mention is that subsequently Mr. Gadzhaman won a lawsuit against the Ukrainian police officers who had committed illegal acts against the participants of the protest event.

The Nationalists held their next rally in *Kiev* on the first day of the year 2012. About one thousand supporters of radical right-wing parties, especially the above-mentioned "Freedom" Party, marched on this day with flaming torches in the center of Kiev, thus marking the 103rd anniversary of the birth of the leader of Ukrainian nationalists Stepan Bandera²⁴.

Over the past few years, it has become a tradition for authorities in the Republic of Moldova to allow marches of ultra-nationalist organizations on December 1, to celebrate the "Day of Romania" in the center of the pro-Romanian capital of Moldova, Chisinau. The marchers declare the necessity of uniting Moldova and Romania as the "restoration of historical justice", carrying Romanian flags and banners reading "Bessarabia is Romanian Land".²⁵ It is worth noting that not too long ago, on November 12, 2009, the Ministry of Justice of Moldova registered legionnaires' organization, the National Christian Movement, which has been inspired by Corneliu Zelea Codreanu, founder of the Romanian radical right-wing organization called the "Iron Guard".²⁶

Numerical strength

Information on the number of radical right-wing groups is far from being complete and comprehensive. For various reasons, even the official radical right-wing organizations, represented in the legislature at different levels, prefer not to talk about their membership numbers. Nevertheless, even fragmentary information about their size makes it possible to draw some interesting conclusions.

By the ratio of "population size to number of radical groups", the absolute leadership belongs to the Baltic states, especially Lithuania, where with the connivance of the military leadership, even people in army units can openly share nationalistic and neo-Nazi views and beliefs, and it is no secret that they actively participate in public actions of radicals, while also propagating their views on social networks.²⁷

²³ The same

²⁴ <http://news.mail.ru/politics/7743833/>

²⁵ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWxWZa_tQ6c&feature=player_embedded#

²⁶ <http://enews.md/news/view/2199/>

²⁷ <http://baltija.eu/news/read/21110>

According to observers, the number of radical right-wing groups in Lithuania has recently reached **40,000** people, which is **10,000** more than in Estonia and Latvia (i.e., where there are approximately **30,000** members).²⁸ This is almost 10 times greater than in the average Western European country.

It is not possible to calculate the exact number of members of radical right-wing groups in Russia, especially since in the last few years, after Articles 280 and 282 of the Criminal Code of the RF²⁹ came into force, and forced most of them to go underground. However, according to experts, the number of active members of radical right-wing groups reaches about **24,000**.³⁰ According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs, there are more than 150 Nazi groups in the country.³¹

The problems of migration in Russia, amid the growing economic problems, are contributing to the popularity of nationalists, including radicals that purport racist slogans.

The ideological vacuum, created by the collapse of communist ideology that at least formally supported the positions of internationalism, the mass protests during December 2011 in which many leaders of nationalist groups also participated, the weakness of the liberal wings of Russian opposition parties, all of this has led to nationalist ideas becoming more popular among the masses of ordinary people. The opposition political parties, of the so-called "systemic" opposition, took advantage of this and used nationalist slogans during their election campaigns to the State Duma in 2011.

As of 2001, Russia still remains one of the few European countries hate murders are committed. Although the total number of such crimes declined in Russia, if compared to 2010, this is rather due to the merit of law enforcement agencies, than any evidence of changes in the attitudes of society. The last so-called "Russian March" was held on November 4, 2011 in various cities across the country, and under its banners it gathered thousands of nationalists of various kinds, including the neo-Nazis, who marched under openly anti-Semitic, anti-Caucasus and simply Nazi slogans.³²

²⁸ <http://www.baltijalv.lv/news/read/7950>

²⁹ Article 280 of the Criminal Code of the RF. "Public calls for extremist activity" - the maximum sentence is up to 3 years.

³⁰ <http://inosmi.ru/social/20101107/164080145.html>

³¹ http://www.bbc.co.uk/russian/russia/2010/10/101028_russia_neonazi_growth.shtml

³² <http://worldwithoutnazism.wordpress.com/monitor/russia/2011-overview/>

The situation in Ukraine raises concerns mainly by the rate of growth in nationalist sentiments. Until 2005, this country was characterized by absolute tranquility and tolerance in inter-ethnic relations.

However, since 2005 there has been noticed a growing activity of informal associations of youth, especially the radical right-wing members, aiming at carrying out violent acts of racial and national hatred.

According to the Ministry of Internal Affairs of this country, in 2007 there were about 500 people between the ages of 14 to 27, united in groups of radical right-wing orientation, from 20 to 50 members, "without a well-defined structure."³³ It is clear that this is an obvious attempt to color the truth, as in the same year (2007), the "Patriot of Ukraine" organization conducted a series of torch-carrying marches in Kiev and Kharkov, using xenophobic and racist slogans, and regularly organized the so-called "paramilitary exercises" for activists. In abandoned industrial sites, forest camps, and tourist centers, several hundred people underwent such training. However, it makes no difference whether there were hundreds and not thousands of people.

Today, the situation has changed. First of all, the above-mentioned neo-fascist "Freedom" Party has increased its support base, achieving unprecedented success during regional elections in October 2010. In the western regions of Ukraine, this party gathered an average of 25% of the vote, pushing back the traditional leader in this part of Ukraine - *Yulia Tymoshenko's Bloc* (BYuT). According to the party leader **O. Tyahnybok**, the party now has 2,500 deputies at the regional level.³⁴ After that, the party gained access to TV, which gave it tens of thousands of additional supporters. The website of the "Freedom" Party obviously shows an outdated number of party members – 15,000, from the year 2007. The current official figures are not shown.

According to some observers, in many respects this party owes its success to the ruling *Party of Regions*, as it is to the advantage of the incumbent president **Viktor Yanukovich** that the protesting electorate moved from the pro-Western *Yulia Tymoshenko's Bloc* to the neo-fascist "Freedom" party. In such a situation, neither the West nor the majority of Ukrainian voters will have an alternative in the presidential elections in 2015, and Yanukovich will retain his powers in the next term.

³³ <http://ru.tsn.ua/ukrayina/v-ukraine-stalo-bolshe-skinhedov-i-neonatsistov.html>

³⁴ http://worldwithoutnazism.wordpress.com/ukr_dec2011/

Obviously, the numbers of radical groups in Western European countries cannot be compared with any of their eastern counterparts.

For example, in Norway there are 150 neo-Nazis.³⁵ In Sweden, according to the neo-Nazis themselves, currently there are over 30 neo-Nazi groups, numbering 800 people, yet their views are shared by about 2,000 supporters.³⁶

In Germany, members of illegal neo-Nazi groups number about 6,000 people.³⁷ The legal radical right-wing *National Democratic Party of Germany* and the *German People's Union* have about 15,000 members.³⁸

Obviously, as radical parties join a government, the size of their membership increases.

However, the danger is not so much in the size, but in the pace of the growth, which, according to the police of several Western European countries, *has tripled* over the last decade. Much of this increase comes from the younger generation. Thus according to the Swedish security service *Sapo*, the country's neo-Nazis have started recruiting their supporters mostly in schools.³⁹

The growth in ideological influence of right-wing radicals

Another danger lies in the ideological influence of right-wing radicals on the mood of people in their countries. Despite the very small number of neo-Nazis in Norway (150 people), it is their ideas that have led Mr. Breivik, even though he is not quite sane, to the monstrous idea of carrying out the largest hate terrorist attack in 2011.

The success of legal ultra-right and radical right-wing political parties in the recent elections points out the influence of right-wing ideas on the voters.

Much is already known about the success of the French "*National Front*" in 2010, which gathered more than 10% of the votes during regional elections. Of course, the performance of the anti-immigration "*Northern League*" Party at the regional elections in Italy in 2010 is considered a success.

³⁵ <http://www.dw-world.de/dw/article/0,,15272878,00.html>

³⁶ <http://webcache.googleusercontent.com/search?q=cache:IU3-rMF4QZsJ:www.nazi-lauck-nsdapao.com/rus30.html+%D1%87%D0%B8%D1%81%D0%BB%D0%B5%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%BE%D1>

³⁷ <http://signalfire.org/?p=9594>

³⁸

http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A3%D0%BB%D1%8C%D1%82%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%BF%D1%80%D0%B0%D0%B2%D1%8B%D0%B5_%D0%B2_%D0%93%D0%B5%D1%80%D0%BC%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%B8%D0%B8

³⁹ <http://www.kommersant.ru/doc-y/1781122>

In the Netherlands, the radical right-wing "*Freedom Party*" has become increasingly popular, actively making use of anti-Islamic rhetoric.

In the above-mentioned Sweden, after the parliamentary elections on September 19, 2010, the radical right-wing party "*Sweden Democrats*" entered parliament, gaining 5.7% of the votes and 20 seats out of a total 349.

In April 2011, the party "*True Finns*" successfully ran in the parliamentary elections in Finland. The party received 19.1% of the votes and 39 seats in parliament; out of 200 (it had only 5 seats in 2007). This is the brightest victory of right-wing radicals in the political history of Finland. The "*True Finns*" are known for their anti-Muslim rhetoric and some Russophobia, demanding the placement of travel restrictions on Russians in the border areas of Finland, and to prohibiting them from buying real estate in this country.

In 2011, during the parliamentary elections in Denmark, the *Danish People's Party* won 22 seats in the Riksdag, out of 349 (6.3%). The same party, incidentally, has two seats in the European Parliament.

After the establishment of the government of national unity in Greece in the autumn of 2011, the far-right party "*People's Orthodox Gathering*" (LAOS) joined the government of this country. Its leader is the 64-year-old **Mr. Karatzaferis**, a prominent businessman, owner of one of TV channels, a former member of the European Parliament. He previously called the Holocaust a myth, and said that "Jews have no right to vote in Greece".⁴⁰

The list goes on with the success of the "*British National Party*", "*Flemish Interest*" in Belgium, the notorious "*Freedom Party*" in Austria, etc.

Altogether, during the elections to the European Parliament in 2009, the right-wing parties won 56 seats out of 736, which is 7.6%.

What is the difference?

However, there are significant differences between the opinions of the Western European right-wing radicals and the ultra-right supporters in Eastern Europe.

We can highlight the following points in the programs of right wing parties in Western Europe, supported by the specific statements of their leaders:

⁴⁰ <http://stmvl.livejournal.com/230012.html>

1. Virtually all the European extreme right parties are in favor of tighter control over the migration processes. According to them, the immigrants are taking jobs away from the local people and "consuming" the social security benefits. In the first place, this is directed against Muslim migrants, who above all else, do not want to integrate into the European value-space, and are imposing their own Islamic traditions on secular European culture. In addition, the image of Arabs/Muslims as potential terrorists has taken root in Europe.

2. At the same time, the extreme right-wing members come out as hardline Euro-skeptics.

Their concern is that the EU is not solving the problems of migration and the Islamization of Europe, and they are unhappy that the EU does not stand guard over traditional Christian values, replacing them by the immensity of human rights and tolerance (for example, does not prohibit abortions, and encourages same-sex relations). They are unwilling to pay money to those people who live beyond their means (Greeks), or put up with the requirements (dictates) of the bureaucrats from Brussels. However, the main goal of the new right-wing is to prevent the creation of a European super-state. They are not against European unity, they even argue in favor of it (especially the unity of culture and values), but they talk about limiting the integration and preserving the independence of countries in addressing critical issues, those related to their national interests.

3. Most Western European right-wing radicals are against the promotion of homosexuality, and advocate banning same-sex marriages, arguing for the promotion of family values.

In other words, Western European right-wing radicals can be described as moderates. The state of affairs is quite different in Eastern Europe, where the right-wing radicals are characterized by:

1. Explicit xenophobia directed against ethnic minorities, who have lived for centuries in the territories of these countries, and which often changes into pogroms. Nationalist-radicals in the Baltic States and Ukraine are mostly united by their common hatred for Russians, while in Russia they hate the people from the Caucasus and Jews. The radicals in Hungary, Romania, Slovakia, Bulgaria and the Czech Republic are united by their anti-Gypsy sentiments, though anti-Semitism is also a unifying idea.

2. Euro-skepticism and unwillingness to tolerate even partial loss of independence when joining the EU.

3. Fervent homophobia, even calling for a ban on homosexuality, for example, as is being done by the "League of Polish Families" and the Latvian party "All for Latvia".

4. The desire to revise the outcomes of World War II, glorification of Nazi criminals and their local collaborators, the attempt to turn these into heroes, saying that they were fighting in the 1940s for the freedom of their countries against the Communist threat.

Here are some examples.

For example, in Hungary, in the wake of social protests, caused by the economic recession, the far-right paramilitary party "*Jobbik Magyarországért Mozgalom*" ("*For a Better Hungary*") entered the Hungarian Parliament in 2010, gaining 13% of the votes. Jobbik is known for its anti-Gypsy and anti-Semitic views. A year earlier, in the elections to the EU parliament it received 15% of the votes. For Hungary, this is practically a political landslide, because this party attracted only 2.2 percent of the votes during the parliamentary elections in 2006.

In April 2011, during several weeks units of ultra-right activists from this party patrolled the streets of the Hungarian village of *Dendeshpata*, ostensibly to fight back the "wild gypsy criminal activities". Dressed in a kind of uniform, they patrolled the streets in large groups, conducted unauthorized checks for documents and blocked Gypsies from entering various streets of the village. Gypsy children were subjected to harassment and intimidation on their way between home and school.

The "*Hungarian Guard*", which was banned in 2009, is still very active in Hungary, and holds an even more radical position than the Jobbik. Thus on October 16, 2011, a group of 50 members of this radical right-wing paramilitary organization came to the memorial complex, built on the place of Nazi Auschwitz Concentration Camp, where they purposely demonstrated their approval for the ideas and deeds of German Nazism of 1930s and 1940s. When the tour guide at the memorial told these Hungarians the number of people that were killed in gas chambers of Auschwitz, some of these "Guards" said that, "there should have been more of them".⁴¹

Since January 2009, the ultranationalist "*Party of Great Romania*" is represented in the **Romanian** parliament with 7.2% of the votes, gaining this support from its activities that propagate anti-Semitic conspiracy theories, sowing

⁴¹ <http://finugor.ru/node/21874>

seeds of discord against the Hungarian minority of Romania and the Roma that live in the country.

This party also disputes the role, in the history of the country during the Second World War, of the dictator **Ion Antonescu**, and supports the **Republic of Moldova's** annexation to Romania, which incidentally, is also characteristic for a number of other right-wing parties in this country.

In Slovakia, the nationalist "*Slovak National Party*", was able to gather 5.5% of the votes. Although the SNP publicly distances itself from fascist forces, the nationalist, anti-Gypsy and anti-Hungarian statements made by its leader *Jan Slota* are well known, and did not go unnoticed during the election campaign of 2009.⁴²

We should also speak about the previously mentioned Bulgarian party "Ataka". The party is represented in the Bulgarian Parliament since 2005. It stands for a National Bulgarian state, which shall not be subject to division by any of the following characteristics: faith, ethnicity, and culture.⁴³ The party believes that "differences in the origin and religious faith cannot be more important than the national identity. Anyone who does so, is separated from the Bulgarian nation and state, and cannot make any claims to them."

The party advocates the forced assimilation of national minorities, a ban on national media broadcasts at the expense of the state budget in a language other than Bulgarian, as well as the prohibition of "ethnic separatist parties and organizations".⁴⁴

The party recruits its supporters among football (soccer) fans. As it has already been mentioned, it was involved in anti-Gypsy actions last year, as well as in attacks on the Sofia mosque.

We should also point out the National radicalism in Latvia and Estonia, since in these countries radical right-wingers rely on the tacit support of their nationally-oriented governments.

Particular attention should be given to Latvia, as in 2011 the so-called "*National Bloc*", which is based on the party "*Visu Latvijai!*" ("All for Latvia"), became a member of the government of this country. The party is known for its unsuccessful attempt in 2011 to collect signatures for a referendum to put an end to public funding of minority schools, primarily Russian.⁴⁵ It is also known for its

⁴² <http://komiunity.ru/north-goat-inopressa/neofashizm-i-krizis-v-vostochnoj-evrope>

⁴³ <http://right-world.net/countries/bg/ataka>

⁴⁴ The same

⁴⁵ Russian speakers in Latvia make up about 40% of the population (author's note)..

demands to implement "voluntary" repatriation of ethnic minorities who do not want to "become Latvians', i.e. refuse to assimilate.

With the coming of "Visu Latvijai!" into the government, official claims that Latvia should establish a national Latvian state started being voiced more and more often. The successful initiative of the "For the Mother Tongue" society to collect the required number of signatures for a referendum concerning granting the Russian language the status of a second official state language aroused a particularly active opposition. Instead of trying to understand the causes of the discontent with the current state of affairs voiced by the Russian community in Latvia, the leaders of the ruling coalition saw in this initiative a threat to state foundations.

In his New Year address, the President of Latvia A. Berzins unexpectedly announced that a vote for the Russian language would be tantamount to voting against Latvia as a country.⁴⁶ Then the Prime Minister *V. Dombrovskis*, in his traditional New Year speech, called on all citizens of Latvia to take part in the referendum and vote against the Russian language. After the New Year, Dombrovskis said that in the near future the government would make a decision on carrying out an information campaign against the Russian language at public expense (!).⁴⁷ Approximately in the same vein, the Speaker of the Seim *S. Aboltinija* also expressed her opinion.⁴⁸

Obviously, as a result of such a position of the country's leaders, all kinds of radical groups have intensified their activities in Latvia. Thus, *Janis Sils*, a representative of the Latvian nationalists club "Klubs 415", who is an active supporter of the Nationalist Party "All for Latvia!", and an adept at using the slogan "Latvia for Latvians!", published an appeal to Latvians on his personal website, and called on them to prepare for defense.⁴⁹ For this purpose, he proposes to Latvians, especially to those who live in "Russian" regions, to stock arms and learn self-defense techniques.

While these lines were being written, it became known that the Constitutional Court intends to ban the holding of such a referendum in the country, although the country's legislation expressly prohibits the Constitutional Court to intervene in the decisions of the Central Electoral Commission of Latvia.

⁴⁶ http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ffoUao_uOM4

⁴⁷ <http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/politics/opinions/2012-01-12/1336>

⁴⁸ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/aboltinya-u-deputatov-net-moralnogo-prava-podderzhat-popravki-o-russkom-yazyke.d?id=42001296>

⁴⁹ <http://janissils.lv/para-bellum/>

According to the announcement of *Egil Levits*, head of the Presidential Commission on Constitutional Law, he would not like to be in the judges' place, but the "theory of the constitution says that the *Satversme* (the constitution) has a definite nucleus, which cannot be changed. This nucleus contains the principle of a democratic state, the principle of Rule of Law, the principle of socially responsible state and the principle of a *national state*. Latvia was founded as a nation-state as a result of the self-determination of the Latvian people.

If the referendum is cancelled, it will be a direct violation of the constitution.

Meanwhile, Latvia has recently started collecting signatures for holding another referendum, this time, for the automatic provision of Latvian citizenship to all non-citizens. The Speaker of the Seim has already said, referring to this occasion that "together with the upcoming referendum on the status of the Russian language, this action is seen as an attempt to destroy the foundations of the state and the lack of respect for it."⁵⁰

In essence, the goals of Latvia's integration policy being implemented by the ruling coalition have been stated by the European Parliament Deputy from the "Unity" Party, which is a member of this coalition. In an interview with the Latvian edition of *Playboy* magazine, he said:

"We need that Russians who are growing up here become Letts. Yes, this is a politically heretical thought. We need to understand **that integration leads to assimilation**. Thus, our goal should be to assimilate their children".⁵¹

Consolidation of the Russian community in their desire to fight for their rights, the reluctance of authorities to understand the aspirations of 40% of residents of Latvia and their calls for the Latvians to unite "against the enemies of the Latvian state", which are distributed even through social networks, will inevitably lead to an exacerbation of ethnic conflict in the near future.

In fact, the ideas of a mono-national state and a forced assimilation of national minorities are now the priorities in the government structures of such countries as Latvia and Estonia. These country's laws on citizenship, which in fact, destroyed the concept of universal suffrage in the early 1990s, have become the basis for discrimination against members of the non-titular nationalities, in the economic as well as in the political and social fields.

⁵⁰ <http://www.baltic-course.com/rus/pravo/?doc=51542>

⁵¹ <http://www.diena.lv/dienas-zurnali/playboy/karins-pret-krieviem-nav-jacinas-tie-ir-jaasimile-13924457>

Thus, it is clear that both by size and by the level of their radicalism, the right wing parties of Western Europe cannot be compared with their Eastern European counterparts. Consequently, we should wait for outbreaks of ethnic tensions and confrontation in these areas in the next few years. The situation is particularly dangerous in countries where the right-wing radicals are virtually supported by parties, which have the majority in the parliaments of their countries. That is where the number of supporters of right-wing and radical nationalists is the greatest, and that is where they enjoy impunity. Today, among these countries are the Baltic States and Moldova, whose governments support anti-Russian sentiments and advocate revising the results of the Second World War. We should especially mention Ukraine, where the ruling Party of Regions can play a dangerous card, using the nationalist radicals to reduce the influence of their major competitors - Yulia Tymoshenko's Bloc.

What is the danger?

As of today, we can say that the activities of right-wing groups over the last decade, especially in new EU countries, have become a challenge to European values - the greatest achievement of Europe. In fact, all these activities of radicals are a challenge and an abuse of such values as the principle of political freedom and freedom of expression, tolerance and religious freedom.

In this confrontation, the traditional Europe is vulnerable.

First of all, various EU countries interpret the content of European values in different ways, often using beautiful phrases about democracy to cover up their reluctance to address urgent domestic problems, presenting a formal attitude to the recommendations of the EU and the Council of Europe, under pressure from their European partners, they subscribe to the fundamental European documents, but all of these are emasculated by special exceptions. In fact, this is the way the crisis in the European unifying idea manifests itself.

Second, and paradoxically, the right-wing radicals in their policy documents boldly speak about the urgent problems, which traditional parties try to avoid for reasons of political correctness, or in an attempt to avoid responsibility for not having solved the issues for many years, and because of this, they begin to lose their popularity. As F. Klais, European Parliament Deputy from the "Flemish Interest" Party said, "All the traditional parties are politically correct. They are becoming more and more similar to each other. The centrists and leftists have actually merged. Voters do not see any differences. These parties prefer to ignore the problems of large European cities, such as immigration, the rise of extremism

and crime, while the nationalist parties, especially the Vlaams Blok, address mainly these problems".⁵²

This is true not only for the EU countries, but also for the CIS countries, especially for Ukraine and Russia, where in the coming months and years it will become clear whether they can overcome their dependence on right-wing sentiments and maintain their commitment to the course of democracy, or not.

In Ukraine this process is still under the government's control, but the situation is more critical in Russia, because there, as a result of the opposition protests, national radicals have managed to join the leadership of the anti-Putin movement.

Admission of Russian nationalists to participate in the elections to the Duma will undoubtedly lead to the creation of a right-wing representative office in the Russian parliament, and consequently, they will obtain access to the national media. Given all that, according to the experts, today much of the population in Russia to some extent approves of the nationalists' ideas⁵³, and this can lead to irreparable consequences for the country.

Thus, the radical right-wing challenge to democratic values is present today throughout Europe. The year 2012 will show us whether the traditional Europe, represented by the EU and other members of the Council of Europe that have committed to European values, will overcome this crisis.

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⁵² <http://demoscope.ru/weekly/2011/0475/gazeta014.php>

⁵³ <http://inosmi.ru/social/20101107/164080145.html>

Monitoring of right-wing radicalism and neo-Nazi sentiments in Latvia

December 2011 was characterized by markedly increased ethnic tensions in Latvia, as recorded at all levels. The main reason is the hysteria, fanned by the Latvian media about the successfully initiated collection of signatures, conducted by the organization "For the Mother Tongue!", for a nation-wide referendum on giving the Russian language the status of an official second language, after Latvian.⁵⁴ The collection of signatures was held on November 2011, and was crowned with the certain victory for the referendum's organizers, 195,579 Latvian citizens supported it, while the required minimum was 174,000 votes. The main reason for the collection of signatures was that the Russian language in Latvia, which is a native language to 40% of the population, currently has the status of a foreign language. It is impossible to speak Russian in public and municipal institutions, descriptions for the usage of medications, sold in pharmacies, are not written in the Russian language.

In addition, the collection of signatures for a referendum on the Russian language has become a kind of response to the attempt by the nationalist political association VL-TB/LNNK to carry out, in summer of 2011, a collection of signatures for the closure of Russian schools, and forcing them use the state language as the only language of instruction, which in today's Latvia is Latvian. The attempt to collect signatures ended in a failure, but it seriously alarmed the Russian-speaking minority, which is making an attempt to change the Constitution, so that the Russian language could become the official language along with the Latvian. Upon the successful completion of the collection of signatures for the referendum on granting Russian the status of the second state language, the Latvian media started an anti-Russian campaign, which was supported by the politicians of the nationalist wing, cultural and even religion figures.

The main motive for unfolding the campaign was the view that conferring the Russian language an official status will result in the destruction of the Latvian language and culture, and as a consequence of the Latvian state, as the Latvian language is one of its main pillars. At all levels they are saying that this campaign is being financed by Russia, which has aggressive intentions towards Latvia.

Accordingly, a priori, the initiators of the campaign and all its supporters have been marked as the enemies of Latvia. Among these are the Mayor of Riga Nils

¹http://www.za-rodnoj-jazik.lv/sat_rus/sat_rus.html

Ušakovs, and the Seim deputy Nikolais Kabanovs.² The latter was expelled from the parliamentary delegation of Latvia in NATO for having supported the collection of signatures. The Mayor was asked to resign by the nationalist-oriented parties³.

In the course of the campaign of collecting signatures, opposition was noticed from the part of the officially authorized registrars as well as the nationalist minded population. Thus in one of the constituencies there was an attempt to attack the activist organization "For the Mother Tongue!".⁴ Presumably the attack was carried out by the security police of Latvia.

In other constituencies, the registrars themselves tried to sabotage the collection of signatures. Thus, in one of the districts where Joseph Koren, an observer from the International Human Rights Movement "A World without Nazism" was present, the registrar, contrary to the laws and regulations of the Central Election Commission, stopped collecting signatures and drove away about 40 people standing in a line exactly at 13:00 (closing time). In another district the registrar came to work and opened the polling station after a 30-minute delay, as a consequence, some voters could not wait for the opening of the station and left. As it has been evidenced by J. Koren, reports on these incidents were drawn up in the presence of police officers and representatives of the CEC.

Threats against voters who participated in collecting signatures, including from the part of Seim deputies and leaders of the nationalist parties, were observed in the course of the campaign. The threats were primarily related to the consequences for the individual business careers and medical services provided for the people who participated in the collection of signatures. The fact is that in accordance with the Latvian law, a person involved in an election may vote at any polling section, but to avoid double voting, people receive a stamp in their national passport.

The collection of signatures for the referendum did not imply the line "against", so everyone who has a voting stamp in his or her passport unequivocally voted "yes". Therefore, by the logic of the ruling coalition, these are the "enemies of Latvia." As a rule, the national interior passports are presented on two occasions - in employment and when accessing health care providers. Consequently, they can take revenge on those who have such stamps in their passports.

² <http://rus.delfi.lv/temi/nikolaj-kabanov>

³ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/vl-tbdnml-trebuet-otstavki-nila-ushakova.d?id=41715677>

Thus, Janis Dombrova, Seim deputy from the National bloc, which is part of the government coalition, stated on television, referring to his Russian-speaking fellow citizens who wish to participate in the collection of signatures for the Russian language, "This action (the collection of signatures for the second official language) is directed against the state. This has no place within a national state. Everyone who will sign will have to remember that they will have stamp in their passport for many years, showing that they signed against the Latvian state."⁵

He was echoed by his fellow partisan Janis Iesalnieks, a member of the VL-TB/LNNK Party, "We should thank the organizers of the collection of signatures for the Russian language, for creating a database of Latvian citizens, who are disloyal to their country," he writes in his blog.⁶

According to unconfirmed reports, layoffs of participants in the referendum campaign, under false pretenses of poor knowledge of the Latvian language, have already begun.

Legislative initiatives and the reaction of nationalist parliamentary parties

On December 15 at the plenary session of the Seim the left centrist union Harmony Center (Saskanas Centrs) (HC) proposed to cancel the reservations⁷ entered by Latvia to the "Framework Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of National Minorities."⁸ This legislative initiative could well be a compromise between supporters and opponents of Russian as the second state language in Latvia. However, this caused a strong refusal from the part of the nationalist-minded members of the Seim.⁹

⁵ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=xMMmwqFxnI>

⁶ <http://www.mixnews.lv/ru/exclusive/news/2011-12-01/82838>

⁷ In 2005, Latvia ratified the Framework Convention of the Council of Europe for the Protection of National Minorities. Article 10 (2) of the Convention provides that: "In areas that are traditionally or substantially inhabited by persons belonging to national minorities, if requested, and if such a request corresponds to the real need, the Parties shall seek, as far as possible to ensure conditions, which would allow the use of the minority language in relations between those persons and the administrative authorities." Articles of the Law on State Language provide that state and self-government bodies use documents drawn up only in the official language, and accept documents from the inhabitants only in the official language. Thus, the given regulations contradict the norms of the Articles of the Constitution of Latvian Republic, as well as Article 10 (2) of the Convention. When ratifying the Convention, Latvia made a reservation (declared) that it considers Article 10 (2) binding to the extent it does not contradict the Constitution and regulations, which governs the use of the state language. However, in international law, the declaration cannot have legally binding consequences.

⁸ <http://conventions.coe.int/Treaty/rus/Treaties/Html/157.htm>

⁹ <http://saeima.lv/lv/transcripts/view/98>

In particular, during the debate in the Seim, considering making amendments to the law on the state language, the deputy Vineta Porinja (VL-TB/LNNK fraction (*Latvijai! Tevzemei un Brīvībai!/Latvijas Nacionālā Neatkarības Kustība*) (hereinafter the "National Unity") stated:

The Harmony Center claims that, "The proposed amendments should be seen as a compromise that could be the beginning of the desired dialogue." We could have reached a compromise if the, "Harmony Center excluded from the party all members that have signed up for the Russian language as a second state language in Latvia, regardless of their positions."

At the same session, during a debate on the amendment (abolition of reservations) to the Law "On Universal Framework Convention for the Protection of National Minorities", the deputy of the "Unity" faction (*Vienotība*) Inna Druviete said, "This proposal does not aim at achieving harmony in the society. This proposal does not aim at strengthening the rights of language minorities, but it aims at threatening the rights of the Latvian language as the official language, and therefore, of course, I call for us to reject this bill."

On December 7, Nikolay Kabanov, Seim deputy from the "HC", who had signed for the referendum (not for the introduction of the Russian language, but just for the referendum), was issued a written warning by the Mandate and Ethics Commission of the Seim, with its announcement at the meeting of the Seim. The reason for this punishment was taking part in the collection of signatures for the referendum on the inclusion of the Russian language in the list of official languages in the Constitution of the LR. This penalty is the most severe of those prescribed for such an offense. The balance of votes at the meeting of the commission - 4 of those present, 1 abstention.¹⁰

From the comments about Kabanov's actions, we can select the statement, made by Raivis Dzintars (National Unity), "Kabanov deserves the worst punishment," and the opinion of Janīna Kursīte-Pakule ("Unity"), who called Kabanov's initiative a "deliberate undermining of the foundations of the state of Latvia."¹¹

Kabanov's persecution continued on December 22, the Seim decided to recall the deputy Nikolay Kabanov (Harmony Center) from the Latvian delegation

¹⁰ <http://zinas.nra.lv/latvija/politika/61434-saeima-kabanovam-piespriez-smagako-sodu.htm>

¹¹ http://saeima.lv/lv/transcripts/view/97#LM0109_0131

to the Parliamentary Assembly of NATO.¹² In an open ballot there were 56 votes "for", 29 "against", and two abstained.

The basis for this initiative, submitted by the VL-TB/LNNK union, was the reason that N. Kabanov had previously engaged in collecting signatures to grant Russian the status of a state language, which was interpreted as a violation of the oath of a Seim deputy.

Speaking in favor of this decision, the VL-TB/LNNK deputy Dzintars rhetorically talked about the abilities, to represent Latvia in NATO, of a man whose hostility to Latvia and its people was proven. "He cannot," the deputy summed up¹³.

On December 20, when it became clear that conducting the referendum on the status of the Russian language was inevitable, there appeared appeals to attract funds from the state budget for a campaign against the Russian language.

The Speaker of the Seim Solvita Aboltina (Unity) said, "... the state must protect its constitutional basis, it is necessary to allocate budget resources for the campaign."

Janis Reirs, Chairman of the Budget Commission of the Seim said, "We shall spare no money for this campaign, which calls to vote against the Russian language as a second state language, we shall not spare the expenses even if it were to cost 100 million lats."¹⁴

In accordance with the Latvian law, by the results of the collection of signatures, the bill to amend the Constitution (*Satversme*) of the Latvian Republic was handed over to the Seim. On Thursday, December 22, the Seim refused to submit to the State Commission the draft amendment to the Constitution, which provides for the introduction of the second official language.

A total of 60 deputies voted against the submission of the draft to the Commission. The deputy Kārlis Kreslins (VL-TB/LNNK) abstained. In their turn, members of the Harmony Center faction demonstratively left the hall before the vote.

Thus, in accordance with the Constitution, the draft amendments will be put to a referendum. The nationwide vote will take place within one to two months

¹² <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/kabanova-isklyuchili-iz-delegacii-pri-pa-nato.d?id=42003550>

¹³ <http://visulatvijai.lv/news.php?readmore=1156320031>

¹⁴ Transcript of the meeting of the Seim

after the decision of the Parliament. Most likely, the referendum will be scheduled for February 18.¹⁵

At a meeting of the Seim, Raivis Dzintars (chairman of the National Unity Party) issued a statement on the bill:

"... In fact, this is spitting in the face of those Latvians who had once experienced a bilingual period that lasted fifty years, but they had been deprived of the ability to vote "against". In fact, the aggressive campaign supported by foreign funding, has declared an open struggle against the statehood of Latvia.

Official bilingualism would mean an actual denial of the Latvian language as the basis of Latvia's independence, and it would be the end of the Latvian state. Of course, there will be no bilingualism in Latvia. Never. This is the thing that should be said today by all the highest state officials. In Latvia, there will always be only one official language, and this is the Latvian language.

This is a dangerous action, which is directed against national security. This action is financed from abroad and in its time frame is coordinated with the other campaigns in Ukraine and South Ossetia. In Latvia, this campaign was helped into implementation by local agents, who are widely represented in parliament, Harmony Center, the Mayor of the capital city and other leaders of local governments.

Second, this shows the inability of the current leadership of Latvia to aggressively implement the Latvian Latvia policy and provides an unequivocal signal to all the residents of Latvia. Our merger and harmonious life is possible only on the undeniable basis of the Latvian language and dominant culture... We should vote "against" this at the referendum, and stand up for the Latvian Latvia."

In the same session of the Seim, the Speaker Solvita Aboltina (Unity fraction), on behalf of her party urged all the residents of Latvia to take part in the referendum and vote "against" the Russian language as a second state language.¹⁶

At the same time, the VL-TB/LNNK Party announced that it intends to amend the Constitution aiming at establishing certain of its article, which cannot be amended. This applies, above all, to the article on Latvia as an independent state, the article on the state flag and on the national language. As it was told, in an interview with LNT television, by the co-chair of the National Union Raivis

¹⁵ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/vanags-i-puyats-prizvali-veruyuschih-golosovat-protiv-vtorogo-gosvazyka.d?id=42004380> <http://zinas.nra.lv/latvija/politika/62479-saeima-noraida-divvalodibas-ideju.htm>

¹⁶ Transcript of the meeting of the Seim 22.12.11: <http://helios-b.saeima.lv/steno/Saeima10/Skana/1222kopa.htm>

Dzintars, work on the mentioned draft law is already being carried out. "This experience is available in other countries, including the strengthening of the language," he said.

Dzintars mentioned that no action will help make Russian the second official language. However, such events can mobilize a significant portion of the population, which is alarming. "If there are two state languages in Latvia, in reality, there will function just one language, which is Russian. And this has nothing to do with the deepest sense of the existence of the Latvian state," said the politician.

The reaction of church officials, public associations and radical media

In response to the collection of signatures, those opposed to the referendum conducted an extensive discrediting campaign, some views were clearly xenophobic and Russophobic in nature. Using the sentiments, existing in the Latvian society, nationalist representatives of the "Latvian" parties announced that minorities, requiring the official status for a language spoken by 40% of the population, to be instigators of ethnic strife. At the same time, the Latvian citizens were being scared by alleged Russian aggression.

For example, on December 7, the newspaper LATVIJAS AVIZE published several interviews with prominent politicians and cultural figures:

Juris Bojars, Prof. LU, Doctor of Law, "Of course, I am disappointed that today there appear new people on TV and in other places, socio-anthropologists, who perhaps, do not know how we became free, but having listened to Western theories, now cleverly discuss how we should live. Yet all these theories absolutely do not fit us! Westerners have no aggressor close at hand, while we do. If political scientists, sociologists and journalists do not watch TV or read newspapers in Russian, they do not know how these media stir up ethnic hatred! I do not understand why some people are not convicted yet and are not in jail for inciting ethnic hatred."

Nauris Puntulis, musician, "We have to understand that every person, who signed for the official Russian language, agrees to the destruction of the Latvian state. No one ever dares to joke with things like the death penalty... all Latvians must have the courage - if therapy does not help, it is necessary to use surgical methods of treatment".¹⁷

¹⁷ http://la.lv/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=335600:ja-terapija-neldz-jrod-citas-metodes&catid=93:la-komentri&Itemid=295

On December 23, just before Christmas Eve, Janis Vanags, Archbishop of the Latvian Evangelical Lutheran Church and Janis Puyyats, Cardinal of the Latvian Roman Catholic Church urged people to vote "against" the Russian language in the upcoming referendum. Vanags on the television channel LTV justified this by the fact that "it is better to go to the referendum, as the result of non-participation will not bring an objective outcome of the vote."

Puyyats drew parallels with Germany of the 1930s, "Since the referendum was scheduled, we have to participate in it. Although the referendum is, in fact, an instrument of democracy, sometimes such a vote can be used for harm. The Nazi dictator Adolf Hitler also came to power by democratic means".¹⁸

It should be noted that according to the canons of the Church, every believer has the right to pray, take communion and confess in any of the available languages.

At the same time, Zbigniew Stankiewicz, head of the Roman Catholic Church of Latvia, believes that the issue of language is far-fetched, as in the church, for example, everyone says prayers in the language in which it is convenient. The same should happen in secular life, he said. The main challenge for the Latvian society is to restore the dignity and respect for each other, said the church figure in an interview with the LTV television station.

"I wish that every resident of Latvia discovers his or her own self-worth, dignity, and respectfully treat others, that they may see the most valuable thing in the other person," said the Cardinal.¹⁹

On December 15, the legally published and distributed right-wing radical nationalist newspaper "National Front of Latvia"²⁰ DDD (Deokupacija, Dekolonizacija, and Debolševizacija) published the article, "What to do with the signatures of naturalized invaders?" The article contains a direct appeal to the deportation of non-citizens:

".... If the true authority is restored in Latvia, then the citizenship of the new citizens should be revoked. Now the invaders have risen against us, they gave their signatures, showing their attitude toward Latvians and Latvia. A total of 180,000 citizens signed in favor of the Russian language, we have to deprive them of

¹⁸ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/vanags-i-puyyats-prizvali-veruyuschih-golosovat-protiv-vtorogo-gosyazyka.d?id=42004380>

¹⁹ <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/latvia/stankevich-nado-vspomnit-o-chelovecheskom-dostoinstve.d?id=42018766>

²⁰

citizenship. Maybe only one family member signed, the wife, for example. We are not cruel, we shall not separate families, thus the husband should also be deprived of citizenship as well, and both should be sent out of Latvia. If they have a child, we will not take it from the family; let them take it with them. Look, if we place all of them together, we will have 540,000! These are the so-called citizens, whom we persuaded to take the citizenship of Latvia. We should not deal on ceremony with the other non-citizens and illegal immigrants. They should simply be thrown out!"²¹

It is worth noting that the vast majority of Latvian politicians take, in this case, tough-nationalist positions, and leaders of the state in the persons of the president, prime minister and speaker of the Seim do not stop repeating that their goal is to build a *national Latvian* state.²² This thesis is not only contrary to the Constitution of Latvia, which says that power belongs to the people, but is also in contradiction with the realities of modern Latvia, where the vast majority of Russians are not ready to assimilate and build the national state of Latvians.

However, Russophobia has spread over a significant part of the Latvian society. Thus, the well-known entrepreneur, board member of the SIA Lāči (Latchi) Normunds Skaugis said to the Ukrainian edition of "Weekly 2000" that Russian will never become the second state language in Latvia, and Russia has no future. Skaugis is convinced that the Russians are not just guilty of all the past ills of Latvians, because they "occupied" the country, and now they "are paying for it".

"Russia has no future, Soviet psychology reigns there. There are no intellectuals left there. They shot them all in 1917, or sent them to Siberia," said Mr. Skaugis. He is also convinced that Russian will never become the second state language in Latvia. And he is in solidarity with those who believe that even inscriptions in Russian at a store or in a pharmacy are a blasphemy.²³ It is interesting that a large proportion of the Lāči's business falls to Russia, as Mr. N. Skaugis exports Latvian rye bread in large volumes to Moscow and St. Petersburg.

²⁰ Latvian National Front members, headed by their chairman Ajvar Garda, are known in Latvia for their extreme Russophobic sentiments, but all the attempts to bring them to justice for this are skillfully rebuffed in Latvian courts, and in all cases, including cases initiated by the state prosecutor's office, take the side of A. Garda

²¹ <http://www.dddf.com/content/view/551/30/>

²² see <http://www.freecity.lv/topic/prezident-latvii-vidvinul-na-post-premera-dejstvujushjego-glavu-pravitelstva/>, <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/berzinsh-peredal-v-sejm-popravki-o-vtorom-gosyazyke.d?id=41995850>, <http://rus.delfi.lv/news/daily/politics/dombrovskis-blagodaren-narodu-za-podderzhku-pravitelstva.d?id=42005730>, <http://www.xn--c1adwdmv.xn--p1ai/news/1256138.html>

²³ <http://www.ves.lv/article/199711>

Thus, as a result of the collection of signatures seeking to assign the Russian language the status of a second state language in Latvia, the inter-ethnic conflicts worsened once again. On the one hand, there was a consolidation of Russian citizens who do not agree with the 20-year policy of the Latvian authorities, which is designed to integrate Russian speakers into Latvia's society on the basis of only the Latvian language, culture and the official interpretation of history. On the other hand, this consolidation is considered dangerous by the vast majority of the Latvian population, who believe that they have to build a *Latvian state* in Latvia, a position that generally corresponds to the slogan of the nationalists "Latvia for Latvians".

Monitoring of the social foundation for the revival of neo-Nazi sentiments in the Republic of Lithuania

In 2011, extreme right-wing forces became more active, being supported by the government agencies of Lithuania. Activation of the radicals did not cause any significant opposition from civil society and government. Along with the growth of neo-Nazi and extremist manifestations in the society in 2011, for the first time in the post-Soviet period there was instituted a criminal case for expressing alternative points of view about the official events of January 1991.

This review presents in chronological order the most visible manifestations of neo-Nazi and right-wing extremist activities in the republic in 2011.

During the election campaign for the local government in February 2011, the right-wing extremist party Young Lithuania (Jaunoji Lietuva) used the racist slogan "No gays, blacks, reds or Gypsies from the camp", however the government did not ban it. Young Lithuania won several seats in the Kaunas municipality and its member, Stanislovas Buškevičius, once again became the vice mayor of Kaunas. After the case of racist slogans received much publicity, Ricardas Cekutis, party member, and chairman of the radical Lithuanian National Center (Lietuviii tautinis centras) lost his post of the assistant deputy of the Seim *Dalia Kuodyte*.

On February 16, on Independence Day in the State of Lithuania (1918), the Lithuanian National Youth Union (headed by Ignace Pank), gathered about 200 people and marched through the center of Kaunas with the slogan "Lithuania for Lithuanians, and Lithuanians for Lithuania". The same day a Pakistani national

was beaten in Kaunas. Police detained two suspects. It has not been established yet whether these had participated in the procession.²⁴

About 700 people took part in the traditional procession of right-wing extremists on the main avenue of Vilnius on March 11, on the day of Restoration of Independence (1990). The procession began with chanting of slogans "Lithuania for Lithuanians", and "No to the West and to the East, Lithuania belongs to the Children of Lithuania".

It is worth noting that a year earlier the court recognized as "democratic" the slogan "Lithuania for Lithuanians" and the swastika was allowed to be displayed because it is the "symbol of the ancient Balts".²⁵

During the event that was held near a former KGB building, the floor was given to a member of the German nationalist organization, Mike Muller. Among the participants there was a member of the Lithuanian Parliament, a representative of the Homeland Union Party and of Lithuanian Christian Democrats *Kazimieras Uoka*. Many of the marchers were in leather jackets and wore soldiers' boots. The column was headed by the chairman of the Lithuanian National Center, the former assistant deputy Dali Kuodite Ricardas Chekutis. The procession was monitored by representatives from Lithuania and Latvia of the Human Rights Movement "A World without Nazism". The permission for the procession, which was organized by the Lithuanian National Youth Union, was issued by the Vilnius City Hall.²⁶

The first session of a court trial for dissenting thoughts, of a Member of the Presidium of the International Human Rights Movement "A World without Nazism" Algirdas Paleckis began on April 12. He was accused for these words - "they were shooting at their own people" referring to the events of January 13, 1991 in Vilnius. For the first time in Lithuania they applied Article 170-2 of the Criminal Code of Lithuania, which provides for imprisonment of up to two years for "denying or belittling the Soviet occupation and aggression against Lithuania".²⁷

On April 20, three Nazi flags were put up in Vilnius, on the mountain Taurakalnis on the "occasion" of the 122nd birth anniversary of Adolf Hitler. This birthday was "celebrated" at Valakampiai viaduct by putting up a flag with the swastika. The size of the flag was 2 by 1.5 meters and Hitler's birth date and the

²⁴ <http://ru.delfi.lt/news/live/shestvie-v-kaunase-lozungi-litva-litovcam-izbit-pakistanec.d?id=42097557>

²⁵ <http://www.telegraf.lv/news/litva-svastika-drevnii-simvol-baltov>

²⁶ <http://ru.delfi.lt/news/live/shestvie-radikalov-proshlo-pod-lozungom-litva-litovcam.d?id=43018737>

²⁷ <http://ru.delfi.lt/news/live/paleckis-prosit-zanovo-provesti-semioticheskij-analiz-slov-svoi-streljali-v-svoih.d?id=44308077>

inscription "Forever 88" were written on it. (88 means "Heil Hitler", as the 8th letter of the Latin alphabet is H.) They could not go without incidents in Kaunas, as well, where they made an inscription on the building of the synagogue that read "Hitler was right. Juden raus!"²⁸

On May 2, five youths wearing masks burst into a cafe in Vilnius, where anarchists had organized an anti-fascist film viewing, and threw two smoke grenades into the room. The event was interrupted. Police commented that Turkish cafes in Vilnius were attacked in the same manner.²⁹

In early June, there was a scandal over the Rock Band Dictatura. The lyrics of one of its songs contain the words, "The Poles have all been hanged, stabbed, and the Russians are under the fence, the Jews are already burning in the oven, only real Lithuanians are all alive." By the data as of the end of 2011, the prosecution office has not brought this case to conclusion.³⁰

On June 23, Lithuania lavishly celebrated the 70th anniversary of the "revolt of June 23, 1941, "when immediately after the outbreak of the war between Germany and the Soviet Union there were clashes between the Soviet Army and "insurgents", many of whom worked for the German intelligence and took part in the genocide of the Jews of Lithuania, now this fact has been hushed up. It is being hushed up even today. On this day there were numerous official events in honor of the "rebels", there was the premiere of a "featurefilm".³¹

On July 25, the portal of Lithuanian anarchist antifa.lt posted photos of 12 neo-Nazis who are serving in the Lithuanian army, and at the same time participate in the neo-Nazi activities. At least 12 people were photographed separately, wearing neo-Nazi uniforms with the relevant tattoos, and walking in the neo-Nazi march on March 11, and beside these, there are other pictures, where they are serving in the army of Lithuania. Rasa Juknevičene, Minister of National Defense, has not responded to the publication, thus far.³²

In late July, the Lithuanian National Youth Union organized a summer camp in the eastern region of Lithuania, where the majority of the people are Poles. According to the rules of the camp it was forbidden to speak Slavic or Germanic

²⁸ <http://ru.delfi.lt/news/crime/v-den-rozhdenija-gitlera-v-vilnjuse-vyvesili-flagi-tretego-rejha.d?id=44607987>

²⁹ <http://www.anarchija.lt/component/content/article/8-ivykis/33306-antifasistini-filma-ziurejusius-luni-studentus-atakavo-kauketi-neonaciai-.html>

³⁰ <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/grupes-diktatura-daina-apie-pakartus-lenkus-paskerstus-rusus-ir-zydus-krosny-apskusta-prokurorams.d?id=46687867>

³¹ <http://www.veidas.lt/minimos-birzelio-sukilimo-70-osios-metines> i <http://www.veidas.lt/1941-uju-birzelio-ivykiai-nauj> ame-filme

³² <http://antifa.lt/post/8035443822/fotografiju-galerija-neonaciai-lietuvos-kariuomeneje>

languages in the camp. They promised to wash their mouths out with soap for conversations in these languages. As it soon became clear, the organization was being financed by the state, namely by the Department of Youth, which provides funds for various projects.³³

On October 19, a swastika was drawn on the monument that stands in the center of Vilnius in a former Jewish cemetery.³⁴

The same article provides neo-Nazi remarks on Facebook; their author is Kestutis Skrebis, a former member of the Seim, representative of the Conservative Party, former minister. Now he is a businessman, a member of the Rotary Club. Here are some of his statements: "The Lithuanians shot (in 1941) at dirty Bolsheviks and the NKVD men. Sieg Heil ', Kameraden", "Germany with its blood saved Europe from the dirty Asian hordes, period", "Sieg Heil 88 and all go to hell."

On October 28, the day on which the Soviet Union passed Vilnius to Lithuania (in 1939); about 100 people gathered on the central square in Vilnius beside the Lithuanian National Youth Union, and held a meeting with torches blaring. Among other things, the speakers called "colonists", those people who came to Lithuania during the Soviet era.³⁵

On December 14, seven members of the Lithuanian National Union of Youth came to the regular session of the court over A. Paleckis and picketed with placards, "The partisans (forest brothers) shot at traitors. What shall we do?" There were inscriptions on their jackets "No gays, blacks, reds and Gypsies from the camp."

On December 21, the tabloid newspaper The Evening News (Vakaro Zinios) published the leading article under the heading - "The Jews do not want to pay for social insurance", setting off the first word "Jews" in huge letters, and placing a full page photo of the Vilnius Rabbi Shlomo Ber Krinsky. According to the article, the Chabad School in Lithuania is the only one of many organizations, indebted to

³³ <http://ru.delfi.lt/news/live/molodye-nacionalisty-dokazyvajut-poljakam-chto-shalchininkaj-litva.d?id=48018067>

<http://ru.delfi.lt/news/politics/organizaciju-proslavivshujusja-lozungom-litva-dlja-litovcev-podderzhivaet-i-gosudarstvo.d?id=48058567>

³⁴ <http://antifa.lt/post/11692374780/vaizdai-is-naturos-2-svastika-prie-sporto-rumu>

³⁵ <http://www.delfi.lt/news/daily/lithuania/vilniaus-atgavimas-sostineje-minetas-ugnimi.d?id=51207963>

the state. The title of the article and photo of the orthodox rabbi was called up to create the impression that Jews are the major tax evaders in Lithuania.³⁶

On December 28, the Jerusalem branch of the Simon Wiesenthal (The Simon Wiesenthal Center) issued a statement that called the published article in the newspaper *Vakaro Zinios* an "openly anti-Semitic attack on the Jewish community of Lithuania". "We are appalled that such publication has not been criticized by one single representative of the authorities of the Republic of Lithuania," as it is stated in a press release of the Simon Wiesenthal Center.³⁷

Monitoring of the social foundations of the revival of neo-Nazi sentiments in the Republic of Moldova

Legislative initiatives of anti-fascists

Until now, the only legal instrument in the Republic of Moldova (RM), which provides for the prevention of anti-Nazi activity, is the Law on Combating Extremist Activity from the year 2003 [1]. In analyzing the events, it can be said that until recently in Moldova, there was no need to put on the agenda any legislative opposition to the attempts to rehabilitate Nazism, given the constant attention of the authorities to the issues of state aid and support to veterans of World War II, the reconstruction and construction of new memorials to its heroes, rejection of falsified facts in the history of the Romanians and the transition to teaching integrated history (which was done in 2006, according to the recommendations of the Council of Europe) [2].

Nevertheless, since 2009, there has been noticed an apparent large-scale deliberate policy of historical revisionism. This is the glorification of the Romanian criminal Antonescu in the Chisinau newspaper the "Capital", in an article dated on June 25, 2009 [3], the images of Antonescu on large digital panels in the center of the city on May 10, 2011 [4], the renaming of a business quarter of the capital in his honor on September 29, 2010 [5], some politicians are singing

³⁶ <http://defendinghistory.com/popular-daily-has-full-front-page-spread-on-the-jews/27340>

³⁷ <http://www.wiesenthal.com/site/apps/nlnet/content2.aspx?c=IsKWLBpJLnF&b=4441467&ct=11562901>

his praises, the decision of the Parliament to grant awards to war veterans in the shape of Hitler's Iron Cross, adopted on March 5, 2010 [6], the approval by the authorities of demonstrations organized by extreme right-wing nationalist groups, the official registration of some neo-Nazi, legionnaires' organizations [7], the absence of a just punishment of those responsible for the destruction of the Hanukkah menorah on December 13, 2009 [8], the lack of punishment of those responsible for drawing swastikas and writing nationalist messages on the monuments to the fighters against fascism [9], attempts to destroy Soviet monuments, equating Moldova to the number of countries who lost World War II, the issuance of the presidential decree on the Soviet occupation on June 24, 2010, which later was recognized as unconstitutional [10], the establishment and operation of a state commission to condemn the totalitarian communist regime [11], making a false propaganda film entitled the "Calvary of Bessarabia", the film was ordered by the Ministry of Culture. The film describes footage from the Buchenwald as crimes of the Soviet regime (its presentation was held on November 16, 2010) [12], and many other examples.

In order to stop the falsification of history, on December 1, Communist Party (CPRM) registered in parliament a draft law "On Countering Attempts to Rehabilitate Nazism, Glorification of Nazi Criminals and Their Accomplices". Discussion of this draft law in the Parliament is scheduled after the winter recess. A simple majority of deputies present in the Parliament at the time of voting is necessary to adopt it.

On December 1, Members of Parliament of the RM, Supac Inna and Zurab Todua carried out a briefing in the lobby of the Houses of Parliament, in which they have presented the new draft law.

Inna Supac, Member of the Parliament of the RM, chairperson of the Public Organization "Moldova without Nazism" said during the presentation of the draft law, "The need for this law is caused by the fact that in recent years in the Republic of Moldova there have been attempts to justify the Nazi criminals and their crimes against humanity, to review the results of World War II, to shift the blame for the outbreak of the Second World War from the Axis powers and their allies to the anti-Hitler coalition.

Such a law will clamp down on militant political groups, stop attempts to rehabilitate the Nazis and justify their crimes and will convincingly demonstrate to the Moldovan society and the world that the population of Moldova and its political class is determined to follow the course of democracy, freedom, openness

and integration, and comply with all the true values of the European civilization."
[13]

Zurab Todua, Member of Parliament from the Communist Party said at the briefing, "We believe that the actions taken for the rehabilitation of Nazism should not allowed. We must create this legislative barrier, because otherwise the situation may go beyond the law, and lead to chaos, civil war and conflicts. I would especially like to note that similar anti-Nazi legislation exists in many European countries, such as Austria, Germany, France and Switzerland. Undoubtedly, these laws have contributed to economic prosperity and the development of democracy, freedom of civil society in these countries. We hope that such legislation will be created in Moldova as well, because this requires not a single law but a series of laws." [14]

In response to this initiative of the Communist deputies, Gheorghe Brega, Member of the Parliament of the RM on the part of the Liberal Party, member of the ruling coalition said in the same session of Parliament on December 1, "We will certainly support the law to condemn Nazism, but given the fact that the world condemns in equal measure both Nazism and Stalinism, we ask you to support us in the condemnation of communism." [16]

The only television station that invited into their studios the authors of the draft law, to discuss the problems that led to the emergence of such initiatives was the television station NIT [15].

The influence of ultra-right wing and nationalists on the social and political life of the Republic of Moldova

The last census in 2004 showed that Moldova is inhabited by 75.8% Moldovans, 8.4% Ukrainians, 5.9% Russians, 4.4% Gagauz, 2.2% Romanians and other nationalities. At the same time, 78.4% of Moldovans have indicated Moldovan language as their native language. Not everyone in the country and abroad likes this reality. Some socio-political forces in Moldova have long promoted the idea of merging with the neighboring country of Romania, by means of the slogans "Bessarabia is Romanian Land". As part of a targeted campaign they Romanize the population of the RM, impose Romanian identity on the Moldovans, deny the 650-year-old Moldovan statehood, give Romanian citizenship en masse, and falsify historical facts.

Before 2009, during the reign of the Communist Party, this kind of policy was rather marginal and underground, but now the situation has changed after the arrival of the new government, and Romanization acquired a public scale.

Several members of the ruling Moldovan authorities do not conceal the presence of Romanian citizenship, including members of parliament, ministers and other high-ranking officials [17]. They started to increasingly substitute the ethnonym "Moldovan nation and Moldovan language" by the "the people of Romania and the Romanian language", when delivering speeches in the Parliament of the RM, and in the official statements of the ruling majority. At the same time, they actively register draft laws to limit the use of the Russian language and restrict minority rights.

The policy of Romanization of the Republic of Moldova - books, television, newspapers, Internet portals, grants, etc., is officially funded by the Romanian Government through the Department "Romanians from Everywhere". One of the government policies, including those funded by Romania, is the falsification of history, in particular, the qualification of the events dated on June 28, 1940 as the so-called "Soviet Occupation" by the means of a decree to declare the "Day of Soviet Occupation", signed by the acting President Ghimpu, which was later recognized as unconstitutional [10], referring Moldova to the countries defeated in World War II, glorification of the Romanian fascist Antonescu, etc.

On December 1, 2011 the celebration of the so-called "Day of Romania and all Romanians" in the Republic of Moldova was accompanied by xenophobic and nationalist statements, made by a number of deputies of the ruling coalition, as well as by representatives of non-parliamentary parties and social movements, men of science.

Thus, the meeting of the country's Parliament on that day began with congratulations on the National Day of Romania. It was voiced by Maria Ciobanu, MP from the ruling coalition, and member of the Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova (note - the leader of the party is Prime Minister Vladimir Filat). In particular, she stated, "Today, on December 1, Romanians in our historical homeland - Romania, and beyond, celebrate their national day. I congratulate them on this occasion. I wish the Bessarabian Romanians from Moldova could understand once and for ever the true-axiom of the poet Mihai Eminescu - "We are Romanians, period". Happy Holiday, Romania! Happy Holiday, the Romanian people!"[18]

This statement was supported by the loud applause of deputies of the ruling coalition [18] [19].

In response to the declaration of the pro-Romanian nationalist, which denies the existence of the Moldovan nation, there followed a series of statements, made by representatives of the Communist Party.

In particular, the chairman of the parliamentary commission for the local public administration from the Communist Party, Eduard Mușuc, recalled that the discussion is conducted in the Parliament of the Republic of Moldova, and not in the Senate of Romania. "We are Moldavians, not Romanians," he said [21].

In response to the declaration of the Communists (Ana Guțu, deputy member of the ruling coalition, Liberal Party, accused the opposition of the fact that they do not know their roots and their ethnicity. At the same time, she accused the representatives of national minorities in Moldova of having imperial habits. She noted that national minorities should be grateful for the tolerance, which is manifested in relation to them, by most nationals of the Republic of Moldova, who are the Romanians [24].

To which, Alexander Petkov, deputy from the Communist Party recalled in the same session that Anna Gutu had been repeatedly singled out by such xenophobic statements. "The same was said at the committee of the parliamentary cooperation between the EU-RM in Chisinau on November 25, 2011 [22], when A. Gutu said to the representatives of national minorities, that we tolerate you here." [23]. In this context, Petkov demanded the Speaker of Parliament "to send away this lady, who allows herself such statements, inspiring national hatred and discord, in accordance with the rules of Parliament." [25]

However, the chairman of the Moldovan Parliament, Marian Lupu, refused to put the issue to a vote, although he was obliged to do so, based on the provisions of the regulations.

At the end of this session of Parliament, a declaration was made in the central parliamentary rostrum, which accurately reflects the general approach of Romanian nationalists in the falsification of history. It was read by Valeriu Munteanu, a deputy member of the ruling coalition from the Liberal Party.

He said, "Our greatest enemy is non-unity. My brothers, defeat this terrible enemy, and we will conquer all. We Bessarabians, even today, we continue to keep in our hearts the hope that only by uniting, we can get rid of the destructive winds from the east, which has claims on foreign lands. Despite 50 years of Soviet occupation and 20 years of communist and neo-communist rule, we had been subject to political denationalization, 80% of our population are Romanians. Even though many, due to their ignorance, identify themselves and behave differently.

These 80% of residents speak Romanian, even if they call it a different language. On December 1, we Bessarabian Romanians are overwhelmed by two feelings. The first is the feeling of joy for Romania, which managed to join the Euro-Atlantic bloc. And the second is pity for the situation, in which Bessarabian Romanians find themselves today. On this great holiday for our people, we sincerely congratulate all the Romanians on the grand unification, and we assure you that here, in Bessarabia, historical truth and the feeling of Bessarabian Romanian identity can never be defeated. And the longing for the European integration of all Romanians will live in our hearts, and until this desire is fulfilled, when we will finally be with our Romanian brothers in the family of the European Union. God help us."

This speech was greeted with applause from the ruling coalition deputies, including Liliana Palihovici, Deputy Speaker of the Parliament from the Liberal Democratic Party, as can be seen in the video. At the same time, the Communist MPs left the session room in disagreement with this view [26].

On December 1, the official website of the Liberal Party 2011, issued congratulations on the National Day of Romania, on behalf of the youth organization of the Liberal Party. The Liberal Party posted on its home page the EU and the national flags of Romania and NATO, in addition to the national flag of Moldova.

In particular, the appeal reads, "We thank the Romanian authorities for numerous projects, primarily aimed at ethnic Romanians, in which many young people from the Republic of Moldova took part. Many young people still dream of Romania, be it for education or tourism, while others have recovered their Romanian citizenship, thereby removing the effects of Soviet occupation from 1940." [27]

On December 1, 2011, the Liberal Party required a pause be declared in the meeting, in order to lay flowers at the monument to Stefan cel Mare, in honor of National Day of Romania. The official website of the Liberal Party posted information about the laying of flowers by all members of the LP, together with the youth organization of the party. There is also stated that, "the first vice-chairman of the Liberal Party, Dorin Chirtoaca, participated in the ceremonies in the Romanian city of Alba Iulia on the occasion of the National Day of Romania. At the beginning of the event, before laying the flowers, a group of young people chanted slogans and demonstrated a number of banners with the words "Bessarabia is Romania." [28] [29]

The extra-parliamentary National Liberal Party, registered in Moldova, also held a series of celebrations to mark the Day of Romania. One of the main goals of such activities of the party is to convince the public that the Moldovan ruler Stefan cel Mare is, in fact, "the greatest Romanian of all the times". "The Communist government tried to exploit the historical figure of Stefan cel Mare for the purposes of their Moldovan ideology, which was Soviet, Stalinist in nature. The task of the Romanian National Party is not to distort the identity of the Stefan cel Mare and his role in the history of Romanians," explained the leader of the extreme right party Vitalia Pavlicenco [30].

Also, day of Romania was celebrated on December 1 by a group of pro-Romanian organizations, carrying out a traditional procession with the Romanian flag and banners saying "Bessarabia is Romanian Land" in the center of Chisinau and in some other cities [31] [32].

Romanian official financing of nationalist and extreme right-wing publications, as well as activities in the RM

Romania officially allocates funds from its state budget to finance a number of publications and activities of a nationalist character in the Republic of Moldova. Financing is done through the government department "Romanians from Everywhere". On the official website of the Department, there is a list of the media, civil societies and organizations from Moldova that are financed by Romania:

1) *The Association of Independent Press (AIP)* - this is one of the most influential mass media organizations in Moldova, which is "politically non-committed". AIP is a member of the International Organization of Newspapers. The department "Romanians from Everywhere", supports through AIP, the issue of 15 newspapers in RM: *Jurnal de Chişinău, Ziarul de Gardă, Natura, Glasul NaŃiunii, Business Info / Cimişlia, Cuvântul / Rezina, Cuvântul Liber / Leova, Ecoul Nostru / Sângerei, Est Curier / Criuleni, Gazeta de Vest / Nisporeni, Glia Drochiană / Drochia, Obiectiv / Bălţi, Observatorul de Nord / Soroca, Ora Locală / Ialoveni, Unghiul / Ungheni.*

In some cases, the exact amount allocated in 2011 is mentioned. A total of 20,000 RON (4,600 euro) was spent to support the publication "Efigii identitare româneşti", for the Ziarul de Garda they spent 49,778 RON (11,500 euro) from the Romanian budget; for Timpul – 89,996 RON (20,900 euro), Literatura si Arta – 45,000 RON (10,400) [33] [34].

2) *Historical Magazine*. The department "Romanians from Everywhere," supports the Cultural Foundation "Historical Magazine", and contributes to the free distribution of the monthly digest in the RM [35].

3) The Department supported the publication of the book "*Arc through time - August 23, 1939 - August 23, 2009, the importance and implications*". The collection was released in 300 copies and handed over free of charge to high schools and libraries in RM and Romania. The book contains 17 reports of historians, presented at the conference that was organized by the Department for the 70th anniversary of the signing of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact [36].

4) *History education, historical culture and access to historical information in the RM* [37]. Unfortunately, the information in this area was deleted by administrators of the web site, leaving only the name of the funded program with no details.

Weekly Writers' Union of the RM *Literatura si Arta* (Literature and Art), for which in 2011 Romania officially allocated 10,400 euro. This is an example of media that is being financed by Romania and with its pronounced nationalist character, provoking ethnic strife.

For example, the article by Doctor of History, university teacher Anton Moraru published on December 22, 2011 in issue No. 51 (3460), "The Dual Policy of the Communists":

"In their relations with the ruling alliance, the Russified Communists do not respect the principles of modern democracy. They deny the national character of the Romanian Bessarabia; they want people, intellectuals, unionists to reject the idea of the existence and development of the Republic of Moldova as a second Romanian state. ...At present, the Communists have become a destructive, anti-Romanian, anti-national and anti-state force. They are guided by a colonial, criminal, aggressive and anti-human theory and philosophy, the essence of which is the capture and submission of an increasing number of people on earth. <...> They are deadly enemies of the Bessarabian Romanians, they protect the imperial policy of Russia, and in the first place, people who speak other languages, they parasitize on the votes of Russified Bessarabians, on the social structure of the Soviet occupation regime. ...

Voronin's Communists fought against the Romanian history for 8 years, they forged not only the national history, but also discredited the most active patriots of Moldova.

The Communist propaganda from the RM and Russia firmly and aggressively attacks the history of the Romanians, Romania's policy in the 19th and 20th centuries. ...Influential political forces of Russia and Moldova are involved in this anti-Romanian propaganda, for example, Sergey Lavrov, V. Kuzmin, B. Kasirin), V. Voronin, M. Tkaciuk, Z. Todua, I. Supac, I. Vlah, I. Tisenco, B. Borsevici, V. Stati, S. Nazaria, C. Staris and many others. ...Our tragedy consists in the fact that the political elite were created out of these people, newcomers, who have neither a party nor their own national community. They know neither their own language, nor the Romanian language or customs, nor the history of the Romanians. Until now, this "multi-ethnic" amalgam is in power of the Republic of Moldova. They are aggressive to the Romanian people of Bessarabia, conquered 200 years ago by Czarist Russia. After 1991, I was hoping that with the collapse of the Soviet Union these "minorities" would also disappear [38].

Glorification of Nazi collaborators, reviewing the history of World War II as an instrument of political struggle in the RM

In the past few years, in the Republic of Moldova there is an active struggle with the monuments of the Soviet period, in the first place, with the monuments to the fighters against fascism. One of the first egregious cases occurred in 2010, when the municipality of Chisinau started to implement its idea of getting rid of the monument to the heroic Komsomol members who fought against fascism, but due to public indignation and court challenges, they managed to defend the monument, at least at this stage of the proceedings [39].

For two years there have already been recorded cases of attempts by the local authorities to eliminate anti-fascist memorials, as it happened in the towns of Ialoveni and Cimislia. However, in these cases, the timely expressed public opinion prevented it. Seeing the discontent of citizens, the governing authority has decided to achieve its goal by changing the legislation, consequently, on September 30, 2011, the ruling alliance adopted the Law "On the Monuments of Public Importance", allowing them to take down objectionable memorials [40]. At present, the authorities are trying to get rid of the anti-fascist history by renaming things. However, in this case as well, the people can easily see the concealed information and respond effectively, not allowing the authorities to implement the idea of "eradicating from the face of the earth" all the Soviet monuments.

Thus, on December 1, the order No. 267 dated on November 15, 2011, issued by the general director of the Border Service of the Republic of Moldova Revenko Roman entered into force, it repealed Order No. 333 of August 5, 2004,

issued by the Border Troops Commanders, which conferred the frontier guard's post Stoianovka (*Stoianovca*) the name of the heroes of the border guards Alexander Constantinov, Vasiliy Mikhalkov and Ivan Buzyncov. In accordance with the order, the frontier post shall henceforth carry the name of the village. Also, on the basis of Revenko's order, they began work on dismantling the memorial plaque and plates [41].

The frontier post Stoianovca was named the "Post of the Three Heroes of the Soviet Union" on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of Moldova's liberation from Nazi invaders. On this occasion there was set a memorial plaque on the building of the post. In 2005, they held the opening ceremony of the monuments to the soldiers and border guards who took on the first onslaught in June 1941.

On December 6, there was a protest action at the building of the Border Guard Service, which was attended by representatives of the civil society, as well as by MPs from the Communist Party - Grigoriy Petrenko, Inna Supac, and Mikhail Polansky. The protesters demanded the return of the plaques, the former name of the frontier post in Stoianovca, as well as the resignation of R. Revenko from his position [42].

On the same day, December 6, residents of the Cantemir District (which includes the village of Stoianovca) adopted a declaration, in which Revenko's order was qualified as a "blasphemous act of vandalism, a campaign to eliminate the values that are close to the population, a slap in the face of the residents, many of whom have relatives who had died during the Great Patriotic War (WWII), and especially, the veterans" [43].

The wave of public opinion and protest led to the fact that the very next day, on December 7, it was reported that to the frontier post in Stoianovca they quickly returned the plaques [44]. But so far, they failed to return the name of the three heroes to the frontier post in Stoianovca. Despite the demands of the CPRM made in the core Parliamentary Commission for Education and Culture dated on December 7, 2011, and at the meeting of the Parliament on December 15, the director of the Border Service Mt. Revenko refused to return the original name to the post. Moreover, he blamed the former leadership of the Boarder Service for the decision to rename the frontier post, who had allegedly signed a secret order. Yet at the same time, Mr. Revenko refuses to provide the members of Parliament this "secret" document, which indicates that there is no document of this kind and that Mr. Revenko is guilty for making this decision [45].

In accordance with the appendix to the Agreement on the establishment of the ruling alliance in Moldova, the contents of which were made public by the leader of the Liberal Party, Mihai Ghimpu, the Border Guard Service is actually accountable to the Liberal Democratic Party of Moldova, which is chaired by the current Prime Minister Vladimir Filat [46].

In December, in the village of Cojusna in the Straseni District, there was discussed the issue of changing the name of the memorial in honor of those who fell in WWII into a memorial to victims of Stalinist repressions. The issue was proposed at the initiative of the Liberal Party at a meeting of the local Council. The memorial was designed by the Jewish sculptor Naum Epelbaum and the architect Leonid Moghileovschi, and was created in 1970. However, on the initiative of the Communist Party, the majority of local advisers did not support this idea [47].

Valeriu Saharneau, Member of the Parliament of the RM from the Liberal Party said from the central platform at the meeting of the Parliament on December 15, 2011 that it is necessary to “wipe off the face of the earth”, all the remaining Soviet monuments. “All the red monuments, symbols of totalitarianism and terror on a global level, have to be wiped off from the territory of the Republic of Moldova,” said the deputy [48].

On December 26, the text of the memorandum "We have our own heroes!" was published. "Some funny people imagine that they are still living in the Soviet Union and are attempting to set the history of our people in the old framework. Cojusna Memorial Center, frontier post in Stoianovca, architectural and museum objects in other settlements have become a pretext for attacks against the values of our people. In particular, these activities are aimed at the government's decision to change the name of the frontier post in Stoianovca, which had been previously unfairly called a "Post of the Three Heroes" – reads the declaration, which again argues that Moldova for decades was under "Soviet occupation".

In this context, the signatories of this document "asked the Moldovan government and local authorities to undertake a study of public monuments, museums and mendacious memorials, which originated from Bolshevik ideology and preserve the history and traditions of our people. We ask the government to seek financial resources to build on the Great National Assembly Square a monument to heroes and victims of the people, which will represent the memory of anti-Soviet heroes, as well as of victims of the totalitarian communist regime."

"We call on Parliament to enact legislation to ban the Communist and totalitarian symbols. To prohibit the promotion of false values of the non-existent

Soviet state from which we have broken off, scarifying a generation of fighters. To exclude from public debate and media Soviet stories about 'heroes' and 'Germans', as well as other myths, invented in the Bolshevik propaganda offices that have brainwashed the citizens of the RM," it was noted in the document, which states that, "The Coordination Council for Radio and Television must assess foreign channels that either directly or covertly broadcast lies in their transmissions."

The signers have also announced the creation of the National Movement "Memory of the People".

The declaration was signed by such famous people in Moldova as journalists and experts like Petru Bogatu, Val and Valentina Butnaru, writers Nicolae Dabija, Mihai Cimpoi and Valeriu Matei, academicians Sergiu Chircă and Gheorghe Ghidirim, historian Gheorghe Myrzenco, artists Vasile Iovu, Petru Neamtu, Maria Mocanu, and others. Among the signatories we can also find the director of the National Library of Moldova Alexe Rau, rector of the State University of Cahul Ion Shishkanu and deputy director of the National Museum of Archaeology and History Elena Postica [49].

At a meeting of the Parliament on December 27, the deputy Grigore Petrenco described the content of this declaration as "openly fascist". He also noted that "the memorandum affected the veterans of WWII, who are thus named as occupiers and invaders. And the monuments to the fighters against fascism are called memorials to Soviet lies." In this regard, he requested to invite to the Parliament the Minister of Culture Boris Focsa, who at the same time was a representative of the Democratic Party, and ask him to provide explanations on this matter [50].

At a meeting of the Parliament on December 27, the MP Inna Supac noted that the memorandum was sent to the address of the Parliament of the RM and to the Speaker Marian Lupu. She stated that "the text of the memorandum is nothing but an attempt to falsify history and rehabilitate Nazism in Moldova, an attempt to deny freedom of expression in Moldova." In this context, I. Supac demanded that the General Prosecutor's office provide clarification about how this kind of declaration complies with Article 176 of the Criminal Code, on violation of equal rights of citizens, and with Article 346 of the Criminal Code on the actions, leading to ethnic strife." The deputy Supac could not finish her thought because the speaker Marian Lupu turned off the microphone, even though the video shows that the deputy did not have time to take advantage of the two minutes, which are offered to the speaker by the regulations of the Parliament [51].

In response to these statements made by the Communists, at the same meeting of the Parliament on December 27, the chairman of the Liberal Party Ion Hadarca said, "I have to clarify that among the signatories of the memorandum, is Alexander Moshanu, academician, and the first chairman of the Parliament that had voted for the independence, which now enjoys the so-called Mrs. Supac. She should be ashamed of her charges against the signatories of the memorandum." [52].

Thus, the events of December 2011 clearly confirm the results of the past two years: explicit calls by some political forces, in some cases publicly financed from Romania, on the urgent need to review the history of the Second World War, have found a positive response from members of the ruling coalition in Moldova. The idea of unification of all Romanians in Greater Romania is the foundation of historical revisionism in the Republic of Moldova. To clear this foundation of the black spots of history, the designers and falsifiers are trying to justify the idea of equal responsibility of the Soviet rule and the Nazi regime for the crimes of the 20th century (above all - the outbreak of World War II).

This position is profitable for falsifiers at least from two perspectives: the transformation of the criminal Ion Antonescu into a fighter for the restoration of historical justice in terms of a union, and the settling of accounts with the Communist Party, in the event of a ban on Communist symbols and names. In December 2011, the historical revisionism in Moldova appeared in the form of struggle against Soviet monuments to the fighters against fascism, both at local and central levels. The ruling government encourages such actions by active operations, and in some cases, by silence and inaction. However, this approach runs into the growing resentment and coherent joint resistance of the Moldovan public and the opposition parties.

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http://www.capitala.md/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=572:ostai-v-ordon-trecei-prutul-
4. Images of Antonescu on large digital panel in the center of Chisinau
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5. Renaming of a quarter in Chisinau after Antonescu, video footage
<http://www.nit.md/index.php?action=news&id=2069>
6. The Parliament of the RM decided to award the veterans medals in the form of the Iron Cross.
http://rus.ruvr.ru/vesti/2010/03/11/video_5184294.html
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<http://enews.md/news/view/2199/>
8. Hanukkah menorah destruction in the center of Chisinau in December 2009 was characterized as an ordinary law enforcement public nuisance, for which Anatol Cibric was fined 600 lei (50 dollars).
<http://www.enews.md/articles/view/235/>
9. The monument to heroes of Young Communists - fighters against fascism has been repeatedly vandalized in Chisinau. So far, despite promises from law enforcement agencies, none of these acts of vandalism has ever been investigated. The monument belongs to the category of state protected monuments.
<http://kp.ru/online/news/941693/>
10. Moldova's Constitutional Court found unconstitutional the decree of the acting President, which had declared the Day of Soviet Occupation.
<http://ru.interlic.md/2010-07-12/ks-moldovy-priznal-nekonstitucionnym-ukaz-i-o-prezidenta-ob-objavlenii-dnja-sovetskoj-okkupacii-16690.html>
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15. Impact Program on the NIT channel, regarding the registration of the draft law, with I. Supac and Z. Todua.

http://nit.md/index.php?action=programs&id=13&id_issue=365&page=0

16. Live broadcast of the Parliament sessions of the RM on December 1, 2011. Statement made by Deputy G. Brega (14th minute recording)

<http://www.privesc.eu/Arhiva/7833/Sedinta-Parlamentului-Republicii-Moldova-din-1-decembrie-2011>

17. List of Moldovan officials, who have Romanian citizenship

<http://omg.md/ru/102992/>

18. Live broadcast of the Parliament session of the RM on December 1, 2011. Congratulations on the National Day of Romania by the deputy M. Ciobanu (2nd minute of the recording). Applauses of the deputies of the ruling alliance.

<http://www.privesc.eu/Arhiva/7833/Sedinta-Parlamentului-Republicii-Moldova-din-1-decembrie-2011>

19. Video from the NIT television channel on the Day of Romanians in the Parliament of the RM

http://nit.md/index.php?action=news&id_news_category=&id=5582

21. Live broadcast of the Parliament sessions of the RM on December 1, 2011 Statement made by the Deputy E. Musuc (19.43 minute recording)

<http://www.privesc.eu/Arhiva/7833/Sedinta-Parlamentului-Republicii-Moldova-din-1-decembrie-2011>

22. Part of the meeting of the committee of the parliamentary cooperation between the EU-RM in Chisinau on November 25 was held behind closed doors, in the absence of the press. During the debate on an amendment to the final declaration in the part that referred to national minorities, Anna Gutu said to the deputy of the Communist Party Zurab Todua (note – Georgian by nationality) - "You should be thankful that we still tolerate you here." Anna Gutu's statement is confirmed by

the deputies, present at the discussion - Todua Zurab, Supac Inna, Alexander Petkov.

23. Live broadcast of the Parliament sessions on December 1, 2011 Statement made by MP Mr. Petkov (33.26 minute recording) <http://www.privesc.eu/Arhiva/7833/Sedinta-Parlamentului-Republicii-Moldova-din-1-decembrie-2011>

24. Live broadcast sessions of the Parliament of the RM on December 1, 2011. Statement, made by the deputy A. Gutu (38.47 minute recording) <http://www.privesc.eu/Arhiva/7833/Sedinta-Parlamentului-Republicii-Moldova-din-1-decembrie-2011>

25. Live broadcast sessions of the Parliament of the RM on December 1, 2011. Statement by MP Mr. Petkov (39.39 minute recording) <http://www.privesc.eu/Arhiva/7833/Sedinta-Parlamentului-Republicii-Moldova-din-1-decembrie-2011>

26. Live broadcast sessions of the Parliament of the RM on December 1, 2011. Statement made by the deputy V. Munteanu (1:48:35 minute recording) <http://www.privesc.eu/Arhiva/7852/>

27. Congratulations to the youth organization of the Liberal Party on the day of all Romanians, published on the official website of the Liberal Party, which is a member of the ruling coalition <http://www.pl.md/libview.php?l=ro&idc=78&id=2961>

28. The parliamentary faction of the Liberal Party, along with their youth organization laid flowers at the monument to Stefan cel Mare, on the occasion of Day of Romania. <http://www.pl.md/libview.php?l=ro&idc=78&id=2967>

29. Recess in the Parliament on the occasion of the "Day of National Unity of Romania".

http://ru.publika.md/link_351471.html

30. The National Liberal Party of Moldova also celebrates Day of Romania and prepares to discuss at its congress the problem of unification of Moldova with Romania, to eliminate the "criminal consequences of the Molotov-Ribbentrop pact." http://gzt.md/article/%D0%BE%D0%B1%D1%89%D0%B5%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B2%D0%BE/6_942/

31. The Day of National Unity of Romania is celebrated in Moldova

http://ru.publika.md/link_351521.html

32. Video of celebratory processions of young supporters of the unification of Moldova and Romania on the central street of Chisinau on December 1, 2011

http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nWxWZa_tQ6c&feature=player_embedded#

33. Financing of the Independent Press Association and 15 newspapers by Romania. <http://www.dprp.gov.ro/asociatia-presei-independente/>

34. Specific amounts for a number of newspapers in RM from the Government of Romania <http://www.dprp.gov.ro/2011-proiecte-finantate-anul-2011/>
35. Financing of the Historical Magazine by Romania. <http://www.dprp.gov.ro/magazin-istoric/>
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42. The protest in defense of the frontier post of the "Three Heroes" in Stoianovca
<http://moldnews.md/rus/news/43053>
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<http://omg.md/Content.aspx?id=102695&lang=3>
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49. The text of the memorandum "We have our own heroes!"
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50. Live broadcast session of the Parliament of the RM on December 27, 2011. Statement, made by the deputy G. Petrenko referring to the memorandum "We have our own heroes!" (17.50 minute recording)

<http://www.privesc.eu/Arhiva/8242/Sedinta-Parlamentului-Republicii-Moldova-din-27-decembrie-2011>

51. Live broadcast sessions of the Parliament of the RM on December 27, 2011. Statement, made by the deputy I. Supac, referring to the memorandum "We have our own heroes!" (18.27 minute recording)

<http://www.privesc.eu/Arhiva/8242/Sedinta-Parlamentului-Republicii-Moldova-din-27-decembrie-2011>

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Social foundations and manifestations of radical nationalism in the Russian Federation

Hate, Assault and Murder

According to the data provided by the human rights activists, during January-December 2011 (as of December 20) there were registered 104 cases of xenophobic assaults and fights in Russia, which resulted in 28 dead and 129 injured people [1].

The attacks were registered in Dagestan (10 dead, 2 wounded), Moscow (9 killed, 33 wounded), St. Petersburg (3 killed, 22 wounded), Astrakhan (1 dead, 12 wounded), Arkhangelsk (1 dead, 4 victims), Nizhniy Novgorod Region (1 dead, 2 wounded), Krasnodar, Yaroslavl Region (1 dead), Khanty (1 dead), the Tver Region (15 victims), Kaliningrad, Ufa (5 victims), Velikiy Novgorod, Kaluga, Tomsk (3 wounded), Samara, Tula, (2 wounded), the Sverdlovsk Region (2 wounded), Rostov-on-Don, Chelyabinsk, Khakassia (2 wounded), Novosibirsk, Khabarovsk, Kazan, Yoshkar-Ola, Blagoveshchensk, Vladivostok, North Ossetia, the Stavropol Territory (1 wounded).

In terms of nationality among the victims we can identify Dagestani (5 dead, 2 wounded), Armenians (2 dead, 6 wounded), Uzbeks (2 dead, 5 wounded), Africans (1 dead, 8 injured), Kyrgyz (1 dead, 4 wounded), Azerbaijani (1 dead, 4 injured), Tajiks (1 dead, 2 wounded), Georgians (1 dead), Russian (7 victims), Jews (3 wounded), Myanmars (at least 3 victims), Chinese (2 wounded) , Turks (1 wounded), Ecuadorians (1 wounded), Chechens (1 victim), Filipino (1 wounded) The exact nationality of 82 killed and injured people is unknown.

Comparing with the data from the previous years, we can speak about a significant decrease in the number of victims of such attacks. In 2010, there were reported 46 dead and 299 injured. In 2009, there were 83 killed and 341 injured.

This decrease is the result of two parallel trends. First of all, due to the activity of law enforcement agencies, most bands that had committed 15-20 attacks and murders motivated by xenophobia were disintegrated and their members were sentenced to significant prison terms. Second, there are increasing numbers of crimes, the details of which become known to the media only a few months after the attack. Sometimes this happens even after a year or more, when the trial of the criminals is over. However, adjusting the certain figures, these supplements are still unable to distort the underlying trend - reduction in the number of hate crimes.

In December 2011, there were recorded five attacks that resulted in 1 dead and 6 wounded.

The 20-year-old Aram Aykryan was attacked by unidentified persons not far from his home. The attack happened on December 3 at 10: p.m. (22:00) in the Northern District of Rostov-on-Don, near the Vologda bus stop [2].

A man, suspected of unconventional sexual orientation, was killed on December 10 in the village of Dokukino in Voskresenskiy District, Nizhniy Novgorod Region [3].

Three men were beaten on December 11 after a nationalists meeting in St. Petersburg dedicated to the anniversary of the massacre at Manege Square. One of the victims was from the Caucasus, he was beaten at the Institute of Technology Subway Station, another man of Asian appearance was beaten in the street and a member of an informal organization was beaten near the Consulate of Spain. The Nationalists also ran into a store situated near Tolstoy's home and grabbed cans of beer and ran away, of course without paying [4]. According to some data, "non-Russians" were beaten in a subway car and by the nationalists who participated in the meeting in Moscow on December 11 [5].

On December 17, skinheads attacked the night club "Vozduh" in Moscow. Two visitors of the club received bullet wounds [6].

Vandalism

In 2011, there were recorded 139 acts of vandalism and terrorism motivated by xenophobia (5 of them in December). Compared with the previous years, there is also a decrease in the number of similar displays (163 acts of vandalism were recorded in 2010, 157 in 2009).

On December 1, when Jehovah's Witnesses were holding a meeting in Kineshma (Ivanovo Region) a group of young people tried to set fire to the building, which housed about 60 people. The incident was averted by the vigilance of the believers. (A day earlier, the personal vehicle of a member of the Jehovah's Witnesses, which was parked near the same liturgical building, was damaged by unknown people, all four tires were slashed and the rear-view mirror was broken [7].)

On December 5, unknown vandals desecrated the monument of the former Chechen president Akhmad Kadyrov, which is situated on the street named in his honor in South Butovo in Moscow, by throwing pigs' heads at the monument [8].

In Izhevsk, on the street 40 years of Victory, on the eve of December 7, police officers detained a 21-year-old young man who was putting up flyers with extremist information at public transportation stops and near a store [9].

On December 8 in Petrozavodsk, it became known that on the entrance arch of the Jewish cemetery and on the fence along the city main there was anti-Semitic graffiti drawn [10].

On December 20 in Moscow, an unknown person ransacked the St. Vladimir's Church, situated on Marshal Chuykov Street [11].

Thus, altogether there were recorded 243 hate crimes in 2011, including assault, murder and vandalism [12].

Public actions of the Nationalists

"Russian March" held traditionally on November 4 by Nationalists, became their largest public mass action in 2011.

The march became mostly popular in Moscow, it was traditionally held in the south-east of the city, in Lublin. The Nationalists promised to bring 20-25 thousand people, but in fact they were not able to gather more than 5-7 thousand people, though they, of course, did not hesitate to declare that they had gathered 25 thousand supporters.

The demonstration was held under the slogans "Return Russia to Russians", "Stop robbing Russian regions", "Enough of feeding the Caucasus!", "Gaddafi is killed, who is next?", "1612-1812-2012", "No to Islam, Yes to freedom!". Chants and slogans were more radical: "Your children will answer for these murders", "Enough of feeding the Caucasus", "Russia to the Russians, Moscow to the Muscovites, and the rest out of here!", "Moscow without Chinks", "Moscow is not the Caucasus, Allah is a faggot", "Fuck the Caucasus", "Fuck the Jews", "14-88" (notorious racist and Nazi slogans "14 words" by D. Lane and "Heil Hitler!"), "Russian Moscow to Russians, repeal 282", "Yes to the Russian nation – No to the occupation", "If there's no water in the house, then the Jews drank it", "All to the Russians, death to Russian Federation citizens", "Sieg-Heil, Sieg-Heil, we're going to make a white Eden".

The resolution of the "march" demanded the creation of a "Russian national state". For this purpose, it was proposed to set up parallel structures at places where Russians live.

In total, such "marches" took place in 37 cities of Russia. The largest of these was in Volgograd (1,000 participants), Novosibirsk, and Tula (about 1,000), St. Petersburg (500-800 people), Yekaterinburg (300-500 people), Kirov (400), Krasnodar (400-600 people), Nizhniy Novgorod (300-350 people), Samara (300-400 people). In 9 cities, marches were banned or suppressed.

In December, the public actions of the nationalists were primarily connected to the attempt to "straddle" protests against the State Duma elections, which took place on December 4, 2011, which were already called the start of the "Russian Revolution" by a number of nationalist theorists. However, actions of the nationalists themselves were very few. The "popular gathering", organized by the "Russians" movement on Revolution Square in central Moscow in the evening of

December 4, brought together several dozen people. Imitating the rhetoric of the human rights and democratic movement, the nationalists launched the campaign "Putin must leave" and called for free elections [13].

In order to demonstrate their forces, nationalists held a series of rallies and marches dedicated to the anniversary of "revolt at the Manege" on December 11. The main purpose of these actions was the desire "to show the muscle of Russian nationalism" [14]. However, this task failed miserably, because the number of the participants was minimal. The most populous was the rally in Moscow, which gathered, by various estimates, about 300-500 people, they announced the establishment of some "Russian National Party" at this meeting [15]. About 70 people were arrested during the attempt to organize a "gathering" at the Manege Square [16].

The march, dedicated to the "memory of victims of ethnic crimes" in St. Petersburg was attended by 200 to 400 people [17].

The rally ended with attacks on "non-Russians" in the subway (see above) and with an unauthorized march through the city streets, shouting anti-Semitic slogans [18].

There was a torchlight procession, which by various estimates, was attended by 150 to 300 people in Volgograd on December 11 [19].

Russian nationalists successfully took advantage of the general civil protests. During a large-scale rally on December 10, which was held on Bolotnaya Square in Moscow, despite the resistance of the organizers, the nationalists managed to push the speech of the nationalist publicist Konstantin Krylov. From the rostrum he voiced the traditional nationalist requirement to abolish Articles 280 and 282 and to release the prisoners, convicted under these articles (it should be noted that this item is directly related to K. Krylov, as on November 4, a criminal case was initiated against him under Article 282). He also said that any election in which Russian nationalists cannot participate cannot be considered free [20]. Besides Moscow, nationalists took part in demonstrations against the rigged elections in St. Petersburg, Kirov, and Yekaterinburg.

As for the rally, scheduled for December 24 in Moscow, here nationalists tried to take all the sites, suitable for mass rallies to be masters of the situation and ensure their admission to the podium, and possibly take control of the rally. As a result, despite the fact that the municipality had rejected their request, the nationalists penetrated into the organizational committee of the meeting.

Fragmented opposition and nationalists

We may note the active movement of the so-called fragmented opposition, which includes a number of figures from the liberal-democratic camp inclined to cooperate with the radical nationalists. The basis of such cooperation for the liberals is their fear that without the nationalists, they will not be able to bring out a significant number of people to protest. In addition, the following views are widespread among the followers of the fragmented opposition - "Cooperate with anyone, as long as they're against Putin!" The newspaper Novaya Gazeta, which is popular among liberals, asked its readers: "In your opinion what should be the tactics of the liberal opposition in connection with the nationalists?" The majority (59% of 3,460 respondents) stated that "it is possible to cooperate with the representatives of sound nationalist forces"[21], although in this case this could have been a targeted voting, organized by nationalist bloggers.

As for the nationalists, for them such a cooperation is the possibility to access the media space, and perhaps most importantly, to legitimize themselves as political actors and to "polish-up" their image, which, in their opinion, will finally enable them to attract the wavering majority to their side, who do not wish to associate themselves with the bloody murderers and admirers of Hitler (that is the way nationalists were presented over the last decade).

The main lobbyist in the attraction of nationalists to cooperation is the popular blogger, who positions himself as a fighter against corruption, A. Navalny. Mr. Navalny actively participated in the "Russian March" on November 4 and was one of the speakers.

In the interview that appeared in the portal "Lenta.ru" on November 4, A. Navalny said, referring to the participation of skinheads in "marches", "If there is a desire, we can find in any liberal party some specific scumbags, who eat children. And what does this mean? This means absolutely no-thing." He also tried to portray the leaders of the nationalists as people with whom one could negotiate, preferring to "forget" about their previous statements [22].

Judging by the published transcripts of the telephone conversations between the prominent opposition leader Boris Nemtsov and the former world chess champion and opposition activist G. Kasparov, when released, (and possibly before) Navalny actively promoted the inclusion of the nationalists K. Krylov, A. Potkin, D. Demushkin and B. Kralin in the list of the leaders who delivered speeches [23].

We can also note that Navalny's actions are justified by some liberals. Thus, on November 6, the chief editor of New Times, Yevgenia Albats, wrote in her blog that the actions of Navalny are "real politics". "The picture with the 'Russian

March'... was quite disgusting. But this is our reality. Navalny is not afraid of it, and this arouses respect," she wrote [24].

We may also note the active cooperation of the liberal members of the organizing committee of the meeting held on December 24 with the nationalists. B. Kralin and N. Kholmogorova became part of the organizing committee. Moreover, the nationalists did not hide their negative attitude to their colleagues in the struggle. Cooperation with the nationalists particularly intensified after the release of A. Navalny, which happened on December 21. Already released from prison, A. Navalny spoke positively about the nationalists and about the prospects of cooperation with them." B. Kralin commented on this, "We didn't expect anything else from a man, speaking from the rostrum of the Russian March." [25].

At the meeting of the Initiative Group "Movement of December 24", held on December 23, under pressure from nationalists and A. Navalny the draft of the meeting resolution did not pass, from which were dropped the demands for the abolition of anti-extremist legislation.

Moreover, the nationalists were allocated a special quota - at least three speakers, and they were selected by V. Kralin and A Potkin [26]. The attempt to exclude nationalists from among the speakers, undertaken by the official rally applicant S. Parkhomenko, was nipped by Mr. Navalny personally [27].

In fact, at the meeting the nationalists had three speakers - V. Ermolayev ("Russians" movement), V. Kralin and K. Krylov. V. Ermolayev tried to make the crowd chant the nationalist slogan "Glory to Russia" [28]. V. Kralin announced the creation of the Russian National Party [29]. He called for the abolition of anti-extremist legislation and the release of "political prisoners", whose number supposedly exceeded 1,500, and then he was booed [30].

Nationalists booed en masse the "objectionable" speakers, and the whistles were distributed personally by the leader of the "Russians" organization, Alexander Potkin [31].

In the end, they even tried to break through to the podium and the organizers almost had to call the police for help [32]. In response to this attempt, the majority of the audience chanted the slogan "Fascism shall not pass!" [33].

The nationalists expressed their gratitude to Mr. Navalny by the proposal to create the so-called "National Salvation Committee" as "an alternative transitional Provisional People's Government", headed by Mr. Navalny [34]. According to V.

Kralin, the NSC was supposed to have the following functions: organizing the next protests, and a providing a representative for talks with the government [35].

The nationalists were also among the speakers at the meetings in St. Petersburg (where the nationalist D. Sukhorukov announced the creation of a regional NSC [36], in Voronezh [37], Syktyvkar [38], and Saratov [39].

The nationalists also took part in the protest rallies in Ulyanovsk, Novosibirsk, and Krasnoyarsk [40].

Although in most cases they preferred to conceal their views, using democratic or human rights rhetoric, these speeches are dangerous because they legitimize nationalist as legitimate political actors.

However, it should be noted that the newly arrived allies cause horror to some of the fragmented opposition. The absence of Mr. Navalny, who was detained for 15 days on December 5, resulted in the fact that the meeting committee held on December 10, dismissed the harassment of nationalists, believing that they are "too radical and contentious for our audience" [41]. Boris Nemtsov, in a discussion with Garry Kasparov held in mid-December, cited the words of the police, with whom he coordinated the meeting on December 24, referring to one of the leaders of the nationalist movement, Dmitry Demushkin, he said, "You are sane people, but this beast will arrange a slaughter," actually supporting his words [42].

Xenophobia in the elections, held in December 2011

Xenophobic rhetoric was actively used during the election campaign to the State Duma that took place on December 4, 2011.

It was most actively used by the representatives of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia (LDPR) and the Communist Party of the Russian Federation (CPRF).

Liberal Democratic Party originally staked on the promotion of xenophobia, as it originally intended to attract nationalist voters. It was announced at the last congress of the Liberal Democratic Party, held on September 13, that the main slogan of the party will be "For the Russians!". The party leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy said, in this connection, that the party is opposed to discrimination, to which Russians are allegedly subjected. In case of winning the election, the Liberal Democratic Party intended to repeal Article 282, abolish subsidies to the national republics and introduce direct presidential rule in the North Caucasus. Zhirinovskiy also encouraged introducing a visa regime with the countries of Central Asia and Transcaucasia.

The Moscow list of LDPR members includes: V. Budanov, the son of Colonel Yu. Budanov, convicted of murdering a Chechen girl and killed after his release from prison, then nationalists declared him a "Russian Hero", and the defender of nationalist E. Khasis, convicted of complicity in the murder of lawyer S. Markelov and journalist A. Baburova, as well as M. Korotkov-Gulyayev [43].

On November 2, the Liberal Democratic Party tried to pass through the State Duma an amnesty bill, which included a number of articles for which amnesty was assumed, there was Article 282 as well. The bill was defeated by votes from members of the United Russia and A Just Russia parties [44].

On November 4, the Liberal Democratic Party organized xenophobic meetings in Moscow, St. Petersburg, Ivanovo, Krasnodar, Omsk, and Saratov. Moreover, in Saratov, the Liberal Democratic Party tried to adopt the brand of the "Russian March" sending SMS messages with an invitation to come to the event under this name – the "Russian March" [45]. Liberal Democratic Party also adopted this brand in Omsk. The LDPR column loudly shouted slogans like "Russia for the Russians", and "Russian means sober!" [46].

Speaking at a televised debate on November 7, LDPR leader Vladimir Zhirinovskiy spoke about the humiliating situation of Russians in Russia, where "minorities in 27 national regions still have special quotas for education, leadership positions, and housing." In particular, he spoke about the oppression in the Komi Republic, subject of the Russian Federation. Representatives of the indigenous population - Komi oppress other people living there. He urged the abandoning of national administrative division of Russia and passing them to a territorial one [47].

On November 9, Igor Lebedev, head of the LDPR faction in the Duma, held a public presentation of the report on "The New National Policy of Russia". At the presentation he said that, "Russia is rapidly disappearing, Russia is in danger, both as a state and as a cultural-historical community." At the same time Alexey Ostrovskiy, Liberal Democratic Party deputy, Chairman of the Committee on CIS Affairs called Article 282 of the Criminal Code the "Article, according to which Russians put into jail other Russians". [48]. The report stated that since the time of the Russian empire, authorities had implemented a policy of accelerated development of the inhabitants of borderlands at the expense of Russians [49]. They also mentioned the myth that the national republics of the North Caucasus Federal District (NCFD) allegedly refuse to turn over "their" criminals and "cover" them in every possible way, as well as they spoke about the excessive funding of the North Caucasus from the federal budget.

It was argued that multiculturalism has led to the promotion of crimes committed by immigrants. As a panacea for all ills, it was proposed to transform Russia into a unitary state and to transfer all political autonomy into cultural autonomy [50].

Xenophobic rhetoric was extensively used in the pre-election booklets, millions of which were issued by the Liberal Democratic Party. Thus, they claimed that the bulk of the criminal groups are non-Russians, and repeated the false thesis that the Russians allegedly "were the most humiliated and powerless". "Russians are terrorized everywhere. They are murdered, robbed, and raped. They are cut in broad daylight, murderers are not afraid of the police. Because they are sure they can pay them off, that they won't be punished for it." The booklet, "Russians, look tougher!" wrote about oppressions without any proof. In the pamphlet "Russian" nationalist propaganda was portrayed as a "public statement of love for the motherland and its people". The booklet "Russians, look tougher!" was clearly designed to take away votes from the Communist Party, operating with the nostalgia for the Soviet Union, drawing pictures of the oppressed Russians in the USSR, while the residents of the Caucasus allegedly "made profit at their expense".

They also actively used the migrant-phobic rhetoric: they repeated myths about migrants as the "fifth column" of states from where they come, they called the immigrants the source of tension, and they spoke about export of money by migrant workers, about allegedly significant criminality among migrants. The booklet "LDPR shows the way" actually asked to introduce the pale of settlement for migrants, forbidding them to settle in small towns and rural areas. The Liberal Democratic Party also actively spoke about Russians as a "divided nation", promoting the right of the present-day Russia to join any of the former USSR territory. "The existence of any separate state in the territories should be regarded as a political oddity that needs urgent resolution. We should eliminate both the politically correct respect for the 'independent states' and the sentimental nostalgia for the 'One Country'," said the booklet entitled "Russians".

Fulfilling the demands of the nationalist 'intellectuals', the Liberal Democratic Party offered "to create a Russian national TV channel" and "a Russian Institute for Holocaust of the 20th century". The latter was clearly a concession to nationalist intellectuals, who hoped to find jobs in the institute. "Ordinary" nationalists required the repeal Article 282 and to close the Center for Fighting Extremism [51].

In late November, Andrey Tkachenko, the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party in the Chelyabinsk Branch, in the heat of a debate went onto anti-Semitic rhetoric

during his speech on the Radio "South Ural". Before the broadcast, he was interested whether there were Jews at the radio station [52].

Liberal Democratic Party was followed by the Communist Party in the use of xenophobic rhetoric.

The election program of the Communist Party contained provisions on the "active counteraction of spiritual aggression against the national-cultural traditions of the peoples of Russia", punishment for acts of "Russophobia", to which they usually refer any criticism of radical nationalism (though, judging by the speech made by Zyuganov at the press conference on October 24, he refers to Russophobia the criticism of the Soviet period, as well [53]), and also "achieving real equality for all peoples of Russia in the field of public administration, business and rents received for natural resource."

The latter thesis hides the favorite thesis of nationalists on the need of "a proportional national representation", i.e. nominating candidates for any position, based on the size of the nationality, to which they belong. Now the leaders of the Communist Party (for example, the secretary of the Communist Party, Sergey Obukhov,) claim that the Russians supposedly do not have adequate representation in the government (press conference on October 24) [54]. And among the items, used by the Communist Party as a means of campaigning for the "Popular referendum" was the suggestion to "stop labor migration to Moscow from abroad", "due to the increasing risk of terrorist attacks and rising crime rate among the foreigners" [55].

Among the candidates for the State Duma from the Communist Party, there was the leader of the Stavropol nationalists Vladimir Nesterov and the anti-Semitic bard Alexander Kharchikov [56].

The Communist Party faction, the All-Russia public movement "Russian Mode" and several other organizations organized a "round table" on "Russian people in Russia: status, problems and prospects, legal support", in the State Duma on October 3. The Chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the Communist Party Nikitin spoke on "Russian people: genocide and national liberation struggle". He, in particular, reproduced the myth of the genocide of Russians, repeated the theses about Russian people as a "divided nation", as well as theses made by the radical nationalists that Russians in Russia have supposedly lost the "right to land, property, power, and even life". Their xenophobic speeches Nikitin called "manifestations of open discontent by the humiliated position of the Russian people in Russia" [57]. Another speaker, the director of the Center for Political

Culture of Russia Sergey Vasiltsov, announced that there is a certain ousting of Russians from the government, as well as from the most "alive" industries such as construction, services, trade and small business. He bullied the audience with a kind of "direct capture of their land by the alien ethnic element", imitating the migrant-phobic rhetoric of the far-right radicals [58].

V. Fedotkin, CPRF deputy in the Duma spoke of "a large number of aggressive and unskilled migrants who penetrated into the country". S. Obukhov, member of the Presidium, Secretary of the Communist Party Central Committee, State Duma deputy, proposed to stipulate in the Constitution the state constituent status of the Russian people and restore the column "nationality" in the passport.

At the end of the Forum they adopted a resolution, which listed requirements that are usually included in the compulsory program of nationalists: the restoration of the column "nationality", "equal opportunity for all the peoples of Russia to be represented in government, leadership positions in companies and media, "sharp tightening of immigration laws, which require "to exclude legal channels for external and internal colonization of alien ethnic history of the Russian lands", support of fertility primarily among Russians, entering back into the Criminal Code the article on "promotion of homosexuality" and "ensuring the conditions for integration into the cultural, and in the future political space, of the Russian world of the maximum number of Russian communities abroad" [59].

On October 25, Zyuganov made a speech, which was pathetically entitled "Stand up, Russian people!". It was published in "Pravda", and then it was replicated at various online resources and campaign literature, controlled by the Communist Party. The address contained nationalist myths that mostly Russian people suffered from the consequences of reforms, that Russians are barred from managing the economy, from leadership positions in the media and cultural space. It claimed that the Russians had supposedly become "a disadvantaged minority" in Russia under the pressure of migrant workers, who are allegedly going to be settled in the "indigenous Russian lands". He repeated the main points of the "national program" of the Communist Party: introduction of the column "nationality" in the passport, "equal opportunities for all peoples of Russia to be represented in government, management positions in businesses and in the media", tightening of immigration policy and the restoration of the registration of domicile premises, which according to Mr. Zyuganov, would eliminate the mythical "colonization of the historically Russian lands" [60].

On October 31, the magazine "Russian Reporter" published an interview with the director of a Moscow Regional collective farm named after Lenin, and candidate to

the Moscow Regional Duma from the CPRF Pavel Grudinin. In the interview, Grudinin said that giving permission to build houses on state-farm land, he requires investors to "check the nationality" of the buyers and not sell apartments to natives of the Caucasus and Central Asia [61].

At the entrance to the stadium, which hosted the football game of the Russian Football Championship between Stavropol "Dynamo" and Ingush club "Angusht", on November 4, representatives of the Communist Party distributed leaflets with the text: "Russian, go forward! Be Russian; support the Communist Party on December 4!" [62].

S. Igumenov, candidate for deputy of the Samara Regional Duma from the CPRF, made a few recordings in his two internet blogs of an anti-Semitic nature [63]. In his televised address to the voters on November 14, Igumenov urged to fight "foreign oligarchs" [64]. However, Igumenov lost the election [65].

On November 4, the local branch of the Communist Party in Krasnoyarsk hosted the "Russian March", which was attended by 200-300 people (members of RNE, EPO "Russians", "National Council", and NOMP), which was pessimistically perceived by the participants. In the opinion of witnesses, the "March" was distinguished by great attention to anti-Semitism [66].

Popular nationalist bloggers K. Krylov, E. Kholmogorov, N. Kholmogorova encouraged nationalists to vote for the Communist Party or the Liberal Democratic Party in the articles and blog posts published on December 2, on the last day allowed. At the same time, K. Krylov and N. Kholmogorova openly campaigned for the Liberal Democratic Party [67].

There were candidates who use xenophobic rhetoric in other parties, as well. Thus, the election list of the United Russia party included a defector from the Communist Party, A. Bagaryak, known for his anti-Semitic statements about excessive concentration of Jews in the financial environment.

During the election of deputies to the State Duma on December 4, a person dressed in a Nazi uniform came to one of the polling stations in Abakan and voted [68].

Among the new State Duma deputies there are a lot of people who actively use xenophobic rhetoric. In the LDPR faction, apart from Vladimir Zhirinovskiy and his son, faction leader in the Duma, Igor Lebedev, we can name the coordinator of the Omsk Branch of the Liberal Democratic Party Ivan Zelinsky. He actively gathers nationalists under his banners and organized the "Russian March" on November 4. As well as Sergey Ivanov, who in the mid-2000s was the patron of

the so-called National Socialist Society, one of its groups this year was convicted of murder motivated by xenophobia.

In the Communist Party faction, in addition to G. Zyuganov, V. Nikitin, S. Vasiltsova, there are N. Ezersky, V. Kashin, S. Sobko, signers of the "Letter of the five hundred", and demanding a ban on Jewish organizations in Russia, because of their "extremism".

There are signatories of the same "Letter of the five hundred" among the faction of "A Just Russia". These are A. Greshnevikov and A. Muzykayev that became known to the public after the publication of audio track which contained threats with anti-Semitic overtones, and F. Tumusov, who in the first half of the 2000s was actively trying to use the potential of Yakut nationalism for his own political career.

It seems that the "party of nationalists" is represented in all the three opposition factions that are present in the State Duma today. They do not hide their views, and will obviously use their current position as parliamentarians not only for their propaganda, but also to push through the Duma "their" draft bills.

Most likely, in the presidential election, we will also be exposed to massive use of xenophobic rhetoric. Gennady Zyuganov and Vladimir Zhirinovskiy are registered as candidates. Gennady Zyuganov, on December 17, made a speech at the 14th Congress of the Communist Party, in which he again called for "the achievement of real equality for all peoples of Russia in the field of public administration and disposition of public property" and "punishment in accordance with the law for any expression of Russophobia as an extremist form of incitement of ethnic hatred". The Communist Party leader, made a claim for the monopolization of the "Russian issue", accusing the Liberal Democratic Party and its leader, Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, of the "vulgarization of the acute problem of cave nationalism and cheap clownery" [69].

Among the registered presidential candidates is Viktor Cherepkov, the former mayor of Vladivostok, who, judging by documents signed by him, in the event of winning the election, intends to register several nationalist parties, to recognize that anti-extremist legislation violates the constitutional rights of citizens, to rehabilitate all those imprisoned for it, and to abolish the departments of the Interior Ministry that fight against extremism [70].

The anti-Semitic "academician" Nikolay Levashov tried to become a presidential candidate, as well as did Leonid Ivashov and Boris Mironov, the leaders of the "Union of Russian People", the ideology of which also includes anti-Semitism.

Though the Central Election Commission did not admit them on formal grounds (incidentally, for B. Mironov this reason was the recognition of one of his books, published in 2010, as extremist material), there still is a chance that some of them will recover the right to participate in the elections through the courts.

It seems that the most popular slogans among the nationalist population will be used in a gentle way by the candidate of the ruling party, Vladimir Putin. On December 15, during the "Conversation with Vladimir Putin", the Prime practically repeated the nationalist thesis that the visitors from "Russian regions" from the Caucasus, are just "guests", and urged them "to respect the local customs, culture and traditions of the populations where they had come to live." He also spoke about the possible tightening of the rules for registration and increasing responsibility for the violation of this law up to a criminal penalty [71] (the return of rigid registration and cleansing of cities from those "living illegally" is one of the most popular slogans of the nationalists, according to the opinion poll, conducted in January 2011, the results of which were promulgated on November 7, this measure is supported by three-quarters of Russians (75%), and 40% believe that this measure should apply to all arrivals from other regions) [72].

Rehabilitation of Hitler's collaborators and supporters, Holocaust denial

In August 2007, the activist of one of the Cossack communities and businessman Vladimir Melikhov opened the memorial "The Don Cossacks fighting against the Bolsheviks" on the territory of his inn, situated in the village of Elanskaya (Rostov Region). Among the characters of the memorial there was General P. Krasnov, who served in Hitler's army. A logical continuation of the memorial opening was the opening museums of anti-Bolshevik struggle, which paid considerable attention to Hitler's collaborators from among the Cossacks. The museums were opened in 2010 in Yelanskaya Stanitsa and in Podolsk (Moscow Region).

Online resources that support the so-called White Cossacks regularly publish articles glorifying the "museums" for the opportunity to "learn the truth". Melikhov says that he is only "showing the struggle of the Cossacks and the Russian people on the side of the Wehrmacht, they were not fighting for Hitler's criminal purposes, but for their country, following the voice of their conscience" ("forgetting" that in reality, this separation did not exist). Among other things, he assessed the well-known "Lokotskoe self-government", headed by B. Kaminsky, who created his punitive brigade, as a "good example" of the Russian nation-state [73].

On December 13, it became known that in Rostov-on-Don on the memorial in Zmievskaia beam, the plaque, dedicated to the victims of the Holocaust, which had been established by the Jewish community in 2004, was replaced for a standard for the Soviet Union text to "peaceful Soviet citizens" that had been shot [74].

Xenophobia of the authorities

First of all, we can note the wave of homophobia that seized a number of Russian regions. In the Arkhangelsk Region and St. Petersburg the legislation, prohibiting the promotion of homosexuality and actually limiting the public activities of LGBT organizations, passed the first reading this autumn. This initiative was supported by Valentina Matvienko, ex-governor of St. Petersburg, Federation Council Speaker. She declared on November 17, that the provisions of this bill can be transferred to the federal level [75].

On December 2, Tyumen city officials refused the permission of LGBT organization "Rainbow House" to hold a public action, in spite of the favorable decision that the Supreme Court issued on the illegal refusal to allow the "Tree of Tolerance" event by the "Rainbow House" project participants in the spring of 2011 [76].

On December 2 in St. Petersburg, the Deputy Prime Minister Dmitry Kozak, in answering journalists' questions about the administrative responsibility for dealing with the promotion of pedophilia and homosexuality, said that lawmakers should consider the idea that a law banning the promotion of homosexuality and pedophilia should appear at the federal level.

However, after mass protests, organized by human rights activists, his spokesman Ilya Dzhuz stated that Kozak was speaking about the prohibition of pedophilia advocacy among minors [77].

On December 12, speaking at a Moscow meeting of supporters of the United Russia Party, and its leaders Russian Prime Minister Vladimir Putin and President Dmitry Medvedev, Dmitry Rogozin, leader of the "Congress of Russian Communities" repeated the nationalist thesis that migrant workers supposedly "do not respect" Russians and ethnic crime "controls entire sectors of the Russian economy" [78].

On November 24, while trying to disperse the defenders of Khimki forest, a police officer, Major Senin said to one of the defenders, Alexey Rassolov, that if he was a Jew, he did not have the right to protect the forest, but go away to Israel [79].

Xenophobia in the mass consciousness

According to opinion polls, carried out on December 7, Moscow and St. Petersburg residents mention the worsening of the inter-ethnic climate in Russia, but the first are inclined to mention the rise of tension even more frequently (63% vs. 54%). In Moscow, 35 to 44-year-olds (69%) are inclined to notice the deterioration of interethnic relations, in St. Petersburg the older people share this view (57-59%), with 20% of Muscovites and 23% of St. Petersburg residents believing that no changes have occurred in this field during the previous year. Those who have evidence of the improvement of interethnic relations in the country are in the minority (12 and 16% respectively).

Neither Moscow nor St. Petersburg residents are inclined to support the idea that non-Russian nationalities, living in the country, are to be blamed for the troubles of Russia (68 and 72% respectively). This idea is supported by 27% of Muscovites and 24% of the residents of St. Petersburg. The number of these respondents is less among Moscow youth (34%) than among the youth of St. Petersburg (41%) [80].

The reaction of the authorities to xenophobia

On December 8, President Dmitry Medvedev signed a law amending the Criminal Code. Changes have been made in Articles 280, 282-1, 282-2 of the Criminal Code, as they are the "basis" for the prosecution of extremists. Forced labor appeared in Article 280 as punishment, in the Articles 282 and 282-1 the ban on occupying certain positions and on engaging in certain activities for 3-5 years (most likely this will be a "ban on profession", for teachers and journalists). The lower level of fines for violations under Article 282 was set at 100,000 rubles [81].

At the same time, it should be noted that an increased activity of law enforcement agencies in respect of hate crimes, first of all, the activities of the Center to Combat Extremism under the Ministry of the Interior. Thus, 409 people were convicted in January-December 2011 for crimes motivated by xenophobia, including: 9 were sentenced to administrative detention, 31 - to fines, 25 - to mandatory corrective labor, 121 – to suspended sentences, 14 - to imprisonment up to one year, 74 - to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years, 58 - to imprisonment for a term of 5 to 10 years, 29 - to imprisonment for a term of 10 to 15 years, 14 - to imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years, 10 - to imprisonment for a term of 20 to 25 years, 8 - to life imprisonment, 1 - to compulsory treatment. Education measures were applied to two people. The punishments of 15 criminals were abolished due to the statute of limitations. The verdicts against two of the convicted are unknown. Three people were acquitted. One defendant's case was

dismissed because of his insanity at the time of the offense. Another case was dismissed due to reconciliation between the parties. During the same period in 2010 were convicted 574 people (of which a considerable part, 170 people after the riots at the Manege Square), in 2009 - 321 people were convicted.

Among the most notorious cases in 2011 we may note: the conviction of the group of skinheads "Lincoln 88" from St. Petersburg (May 2011), the sentence handed out to the murderers of the lawyer S. Markelov and the journalist A. Baburova (May), conviction of the "Group of Vojvodina-Borovikov" (first skinhead band revealed) (June), the conviction of members of the group NSO-North (July).

A total of 14 people were convicted in December: one was sentenced to administrative arrest, 2 - to fines, 7 - to suspended prison sentences, 1 - to imprisonment for a term of 1 to 5 years and 3 - to imprisonment for a term of 15 to 20 years.

The federal list of extremist materials rose to 1057 points during a year. In 2011, they banned the activities of main organizations that united nationalists: Movement Against Illegal Immigration, Slavic Union, and RONS. However, since the law does not impose any restrictions on political activity of former members of such organizations, they immediately teamed up under another name/ethno-political association the "Russians".

According to Roskomnadzor, there were issued 18 warnings for media use of xenophobic rhetoric. The last was given to the newspaper "Svoimi Imenami" (Under our own names) (the subsequent incarnation of the newspaper "Duel").

We must admit that mainly these kinds of activities of the authorities have led to a real reduction of hate crimes in 2011.

We have to pay attention to the ongoing trend of issuing suspended sentences for crimes motivated by xenophobia. Such punishment (as opposed to imprisonment or a fine) does not inspire thoughts about the inevitability of punishment for the crime, but merely makes them a martyr in their own eyes and the eyes of friends; it encourages them to "continue the fight".

In addition, the group of "ideologists" who spread provocative texts mainly through the Internet and engaged in "brainwashing" of the middle class and young people to recruit supporters, have stayed outside the reach of law enforcement agencies for a long time. However, it seems that this trend will change. The Head of the Department for Supervision over implementation of laws on federal security, interethnic relations, combating extremism and terrorism, the Prosecutor General

of Russia Yuriy Alexeyev said in an interview with ITAR-TASS news agency, published on November 3, that acts of violence, motivated by ethnic hatred, are preceded by a kind of ideological "pumping".

"Such propaganda is dangerous because the extremist movement involves new and fresh forces, primarily from among the minors and youth, as these categories are the most vulnerable, amenable to a variety of provocative ideas. Investigation of violent extremist crimes shows that the vast majority of ideologues are people "over 30" who are not punished, but continue to defile the minds of the younger generation. Today, therefore, law enforcement agencies aim at strengthening the preventive component in their work, at identifying not only the extremist materials, but the ideologues and instigators behind their spreading," he said [82]. The next day, on November 4, they announced the institution of a criminal case under Article 282 against one of these ideologues, K. Krylov.

There have been recorded cases of clear connivance between nationalists, some authorities and security services. On December 2, it was reported that security forces and investigating authorities in the Moscow Region had been slow to prosecute a school teacher, who was caught advocating racism. The teacher, who at the same time guided a branch of the prohibited "Church of Old Believers" in Elektrostal, was promoting racism among children, some of his students had already entered into banned extremist organizations. The neo-Nazi, who had been openly acting for more than three years, was detected on the Internet by "fighters against pedophiles". At the same time, the pupils' parents were afraid to go to the police, fearing the persecution of their children [83].

Virtually, authorities did not respond to the manifestation of xenophobia during the election campaign. Thus, the CEC displayed interest in the Liberal Democratic Party pamphlets only on November 16. In this case, the reason for the recommendation to "refrain" from propagation of "xenophobia and nationalism", during the campaign, was the report entitled "The new nationalist policy of Russia" [84] rather than earlier leaflets.

The only candidate, withdrawn from the election because of xenophobia, was P. Grudin in [85].

Attempts to counteract the memorial, commemorating Nazi collaborators and the museums in the village of Yelanskaya and in Podolsk also failed. The attempt of the State Duma to adopt an appropriate decision on the "Suppression of the promotion of fascism in the Russian Federation", launched in November 2010, was

not successful, despite the fact that the project was introduced by representatives of all four parliamentary factions.

Thus, the main trend of the year was a reduction of hate crimes as a result of effective law enforcement, on the one hand, and the growing popularity of nationalist views in society, on the other. There are several reasons for this. We should not disregard the flaws in the ideology, especially the formation of the Russian political nation, as well as the poor job of the government with regard to national policy, including education and religious upbringing. But the essence lies elsewhere: the rise of nationalism comes amid the worsening of the social and economic contradictions in society, caused by the financial crisis and economic recession, and the attempts, undertaken by various political forces to play the nationalist card before and during the election campaigns of 2011-2012.

[1] Report of the Moscow Bureau for Human Rights, "Manifestations of xenophobia and nationalism in Russia: January-December 2011 "

[2] <http://www.yerkramas.org/2011/12/06/v-rostove-na-donu-soversheno-napadenie-na-20-letnego-armyanina/>

[3] <http://www.gay.ru/news/rainbow/2011/12/13-22394.htm>

[4] <http://www.rosbalt.ru/piter/2011/12/13/924048.html>

[5] <http://vkontakte.ru/event32536286>

[6] <http://8tv.ru/?id=12&hotnews=7748>

[7] <http://www.jw-russia.org/news/news.htm#20111208>

[8] <http://www.ridus.ru/news/12351/>

[9] <http://www.mvd-udm.ru/news/news2.php?id=3895>

[10] http://www.aen.ru/index.php?page=brief&article_id=62740

[11] <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/364469.html>

[12] These data are at variance with the data of the Prosecutor General's Office, which only in the first half of 2011 recorded 346 crimes of an extremist nature. This is because the prosecutors refer to this category not only crimes related to personal injury, but several others, such as distribution of extremist literature, etc. (Editor's Note.)

[13] <http://www.dpni.org/articles/video/27726/>

[14] <http://vkontakte.ru/event32536286>

[15] <http://www.interfax.ru/society/news.asp?id=221354>

[16] <http://www.nr2.ru/moskow/362767.html>

[17] <http://ns-dima-schultz.livejournal.com/61713.html>

[18] <http://www.rosbalt.ru/piter/2011/12/11/923185.html>, http://piter.tv/event/Nesankcionirovanoe_shestv/

[19] <http://www.interfax-russia.ru/South/news.asp?id=279930&sec=1671>

[20] <http://tor85.livejournal.com/2008863.html#comments>

[21] <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/politics/49277.html>

[22] <http://lenta.ru/articles/2011/11/04/navalny/>

[23] <http://www.lifenews.ru/news/77529>

[24] <http://ymalbats.livejournal.com/150170.html#comments>

- [25] <http://tor85.livejournal.com/2035246.html>
- [26] <http://krylov.livejournal.com/2383640.html>, <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1413763.html>
- [27] <http://oboguev.livejournal.com/2521786.html>
- [28] <http://www.openspace.ru/society/projects/204/details/33078/?expand=yes#expand>
- [29] <http://interfax.ru/news.asp?id=223612>
- [30] <http://pavell.livejournal.com/2332058.html>, <http://lenta.ru/chronicles/protest1>
- [31] <http://evgen-valyaev.livejournal.com/34710.html>,
http://www.gazeta.ru/140/miting_24_dekabrya_moscow.shtml
- [32] <http://ru-protest.livejournal.com/1356622.html>
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- [34] <http://krylov.livejournal.com/2383640.html>, <http://nataly-hill.livejournal.com/1413763.html>
- [35] <http://tor85.livejournal.com/2037449.html#comments>
- [36] <http://zybrrr.livejournal.com/14927.html>
- [37] <http://kondratenk.livejournal.com/56838.html>, <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/news/52991.html>
- [38] <http://komikz.ru/news/society/?id=4932>, <http://vkontakte.ru/event32832270>
- [39] http://vkontakte.ru/club32883233#/topic-32883233_25920777
- [40] http://vkontakte.ru/event32840605#/album-32840605_148106694,
<http://www.interfax.ru/society/txt.asp?id=223561>, <http://www.novayagazeta.ru/news/52976.html>
- [41] <http://tor85.livejournal.com/2002306.html>
- [42] <http://www.lifenews.ru/news/77529>
- [43] http://www.ng.ru/politics/2011-09-14/3_ldpr.html,
http://www.vedomosti.ru/newspaper/article/267332/za_russkih,<http://www.ria.ru/politics/20110913/436537581.html>
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<http://dpni.org/articles/novostnaya/27162/>, <http://www.baltinfo.ru/2011/11/04/V-Peterburge-proshel-miting-pod-lozungom-Rossiya-i-dlya-russkikh-tozhe-239239>
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http://www.ldpr.ru/uploads/Russian_harder_look.10.14.2011183607450ed.pdf
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- [53] http://CPRF.ru/rus_soc/98113.html
- [54] http://CPRF.ru/rus_soc/98113.html
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- [57] <http://CPRF.ru/rusk/97396.html>

- [58] <http://CPRF.ru/rusk/97436.html>
- [59] http://CPRF.ru/rus_soc/97350.html.
- [60] http://CPRF.ru/rus_soc/98137.html
- [61] <http://rusrep.ru/article/2011/10/31/palnikolaich>
- [62] http://www.opengaz.ru/issues/43-483/agitation_na_kolesah.html
- [63] <http://Sergey-igumenov.livejournal.com/14313.html>, <http://Sergey-igumenov.livejournal.com/15365.html>
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Monitoring of the social bases and manifestations of radical nationalism and neo-Nazi sentiments in Ukraine

Recently, Ukraine has displayed a very dangerous trend, the popularity of neo-Nazi movements is increasing and the central among these is the All-Ukrainian Union Svoboda¹, headed by O. Tyahnibok² that is supported by various extremist organizations. The most openly radical groups in Ukraine can be considered such organizations as Patriot³, Trizub⁴ (Trident), etc.

Experts say that the main challenges of the year 2011 in Ukraine are the reducing civil liberties, the situation with Yulia Tymoshenko's case, the insignificance of the European integration process, the deterioration of relations with Russia, the decline in living standards. All these factors are increasing the popularity of neo-Nazi organizations in Ukraine.

Opinion polls point out the deteriorating welfare of the citizens. Thus, two-thirds of Ukrainians (66.3%) believe that during 2011 the situation in the country, as a whole, has changed for the worse, only 6.1% point to the improvement of the situation, another 22.1% believe that it has not changed. In January-February 2011, while evaluating the changes in the country by the results of 2010, only 52.8% of respondents⁵ had mentioned the decline.

The process and the verdict against Y. Tymoshenko brought political dividends to Svoboda, removing the opposition leader from the orange field at the national level has opened the way for O. Tyahnibok to fill this vacuum.

Modern followers of the fascist ideology have chosen the tactics of provoking conflicts, radical actions and unrest to draw attention to their political forces and obtaining dubious popularity before elections. If previously such action had been occasional extremist tricks, now they have become well-organized large-scale events. This is the result of a systematic and continuous growth in the influence of neo-fascist organizations in western Ukraine, whose influence today is applicable not only to the central Ukraine, but to the east of the country as well.

It should be noted that there are some differences in the way Svoboda members implement their ideas, depending on the region. In western Ukraine and in areas under its control: Lvov, Ternopol, Ivano-Frankovsk their actions are systematic, it

¹ <http://www.svoboda.org.ua/>

² <http://www.tyahnibok.info/>

³ <http://patriotukr.org.ua>

⁴ <http://banderivets.org.ua/>

⁵ <http://www.voanews.com/russian/news/ukraine/Ukraine-2011-Yearender-2011-12-29-136382123.html>

is the official policy of the region. These actions are often financed by regional and municipal budgets, supported by official decisions at the level of region or city. Here the realization of their ideas is in full swing.

For example, according to the website antifashist.com, on December 22, the deputies of the Lvov Regional Council adopted the concept of development of public transportation in the Lvov Region for 2011-2015. In accordance with the new concept, it is forbidden to play music in public transport. The Concept was adopted at the initiative of one of the leaders of the Svoboda Party Irina Farion, who explained that "Russian songs, played in the vehicles, had long irritated her."⁶ In February 2010, Irina Farion hit the headlines, when a video was posted, in which she spoke in a daycare, encouraging children not to use Russian diminutives for their names. "Never be Alyonka. If you become Alyona, you need to pack your bags and leave for Muscovy," said Ms. Farion to a child, who identified herself as Alyonka.⁷

Today, neo-Nazis are spreading their activities to the center and south of the country. In central and southern Ukraine these are Kiev, Zaporozhe, Odessa and Cherkassy, Uman (action "Uman without Jews"), etc. Without such a resource as the regional and city councils AUU Svoboda takes advantage of any occasion to carry out their actions.

On December 26 in Olevsk, Zhitomir Region streets with "Soviet" names were renamed. At the 2nd plenary meeting of the 12th session of the Olevsk City Council it was decided to rename the streets with Soviet names.⁸ "From now on, in Olevsk there will be no streets and alleys with the name of Pavel Postyshev, Stanislav Kosior, Grigory Petrovsky, Mikhail Kalinin, and Gregory Kotovsky. Instead, after the renaming there appeared new Ukrainian street names: Elena Teligi, Oleg Olzhych, Getman Vigovsky, Alexey Opanasyuk, Heroes of Kruty, the 20th Anniversary of Independence of Ukraine, Yuriy Tyutyunnik," noted the City Council.

As Tamara Zaruba, the city council secretary, told the newspaper "Day", the issue of changing names has been raised in the previous fifth convocation. Then it was discussed due to the fact that in the city there were streets, which wore the names of the founders of the "1932-1933 Famine in Ukraine" Postyshev and Kosior, but the decision had not been taken, despite the requirements of the "progressive part of the townspeople". With the current parliamentary term in office, the question

⁶ <http://antifashist.com/last-news/3827-2011-12-22-12-46-20.html>

⁷ <http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VRaL3JfwtN0>

⁸ <http://antifashist.com/last-news/3947-2011-12-25-22-08-57.html>

arose once again; over two hundred signatures were gathered in favor of this requirement and public hearings were held. However, we managed to adopt the above mentioned decision and to complete the work only on the third attempt.

"Full activity was displayed by the deputies of the AUU Svoboda, said Zaruba, there are four of them on the City Council, but the main thing is that we managed to consolidate the position of the majority."⁹

In eastern Ukraine, their actions are mostly informative. Oleh Tyahnibok, leader of the Svoboda Party said in a nationwide television broadcast that they go to Donetsk in order to gain as many votes there as they had gained in Lvov.

In Donetsk, Gorlovka, Yenakiyev (hometown of the President of Ukraine), Svoboda representatives put up their tents and handed out their own newspapers, pamphlets and leaflets containing neo-Nazi propaganda.

Arthur Shevtsov is the head of Donetsk regional branch of the AUU Svoboda Arthur Shevtsov said that the members of the city's organization are mostly students. Arthur respects Hitler and believes that his ideas, in his time, had great impact on the economic and political life of Germany. In addition, the young leader of the Donetsk organization "Svoboda" supports Hitler's idea to prevent miscegenation. "As for the other races, we are opposed to their arrival in Ukraine," said Arthur. In his opinion, if a Negro comes to Ukraine, he will not become native here.¹⁰

On December 24, at the Congress of AUU Svoboda at the initiative of the party chairman Oleh Tyahnybok, Arthur Shevtsov was dismissed from the post of the chairman of the Donetsk city organization. He was reprimanded and prohibited to occupy senior positions in the party. At the end of the congress Tyahnibok read an excerpt from Shvetsov's interview, Shevtsov was asked, "What is your attitude towards Hitler's ideas? Many people think you are their followers." He replied, "Everyone has their own attitude towards Hitler. The party has no common position on this issue. As for similarities, in different countries nationalism has both similarities and differences. Therefore, it is impossible to deny that Ukrainian nationalists have certain similarities with the German National Socialists. You cannot ignore the experiences of the others, if it can be helpful to the cause."

"How can you talk such nonsense?" the chairman of the party revolted. "There is the party's position: Hitler and Stalin are the same thing. The difference between

⁹ <http://www.day.kiev.ua/221402>

¹⁰ <http://antifashist.com/last-news/3837--qq--.html>

National Socialism and the Social-Nationalism is enormous! At least because one is socialism, and the other nationalism! The foregoing shows either a deliberate provocation or complete misunderstanding of the party's ideology by the man."¹¹

Such a decision taken by Tyahnybok looks a little strange, but lately, we can note a general trend of the party leaders to lower the degree of their radicalism and aggression. They deliberately focus attention on the fact that ideologically they are not national socialists, but social nationalists. Of course, socialists and nationalists are different things, but in their case this is "2 +2". Perhaps, the interview with Yuriy Romanenko (Director of the Center for Policy Analysis, Stratagem) will bring some clarity. Referring to the radicalism of AUU Svoboda he said, "Off-stage at the Verkhovna Rada, they say that Tyahnybok's radicalism is directly proportional to the contributions of Andrey Klyuev to the party fund."¹²

On December 23 in Lugansk, the public initiative "Rights of the Right" in collaboration with their twins from the NGO "Poklik natsii", with the assistance of the Czech consulate in Lvov, presented in Lugansk the Czech documentary film "Bandera people". The main objective of the film's presentation was, in their opinion, "to make known the historical truth about the events of the Second Liberation Struggle", and in fact, to promote Bandera in Lugansk. For this purpose, about 200 free copies of the film were handed out to educational institutions of the Lugansk Region. And the co-chair of "Rights of the Right" Dmitry Snegirev expressed his gratitude to the leadership of "Prosviti" for their help in organizing the event.¹³

Despite the differences in their activities in various regions of Ukraine, the main achievement of the neo-Nazis and radical activists at the end of 2011 was their ability to efficiently carry out activities of different formats in any region of Ukraine.

Special attention should be paid to such a direction of the nationalists, as the marches and demonstrations during the visits of official delegations in the regions and in the capital, including foreign ones.

Supporting the image of "the only defenders of the fatherland and true patriots of Ukraine", representatives of the party are strongly opposed to the so-called anti-Ukrainian centers of world politics as Washington, Brussels, and Moscow. The latter enjoys a special status among them - the enemy of Ukrainians. Therefore, visits of international delegations to Ukraine often meet unjustified criticism. On

¹¹ <http://glavred.info/archive/2011/12/25/152048-7.html>

¹² <http://news.strela.zp.ua/intervyu/yuriy-romanenko-ahmetov-ne-hochet-popadat-v-rasstrelnyy-spisok.html>

¹³ <http://glavred.info/archive/2011/12/27/120220-2.html>

December 2, Valentina Matvienko, head of the Federal Assembly of Russia, visited Ukraine. In Zhitomir she was accompanied by protests, particularly those organized by the nationalists from Svoboda. Matvienko said that the attempt to "drive a wedge between the Ukrainian and Russian people" is doomed to failure.¹⁴

The so-called "War of Monuments" has become quite an acute national problem in Ukraine.

We should recall that on May 5, 2010, the CPU erected a monument to Stalin in Zaporozhe, but on December 31, it was blown up. On November 7, 2011 near the office of the Communist Party they again placed a bust of Stalin. On December 7, in response to these actions, they promoted Hitler in Zaporozhe, at the initiative of the newspaper "Saturday Plus" (editor in chief Bogdan Vasilenko).

Journalists in Zaporozhe pooled their money to advertise... Hitler. According to them, the inhabitants of Zaporozhe are calling to the editor, almost en masse, expressing full satisfaction with the installation of the advertisement. "People, who call, with understanding, I would say, even with a sense of satisfaction, perceive this advertisement. Many of them really do not like this statue, but they cannot do anything. Neither can our local authorities and law enforcement agencies."¹⁵

On December 19 in Ivano-Frankovsk, members of the nationalist organization "Trizub" placed leaflets on poles with the inscription "I also destroyed the Ukrainians. Erect a monument to me as well" with the images of Adolf Hitler and Joseph Stalin.

Vasiliy Abramov, one of the organizers of this campaign, commented on the content of the posters, "We conducted a campaign to destroy the monument to Stalin (last December we cut off the head of Stalin's monument), but we see that the government does not respond to such methods, so now we have begun to put Hitler on the same footing as Stalin. After all, Europe has equalized the totalitarian regimes. By this action we want to make the conscious Ukrainians see how authorities treat us. "The promoter of the action says that Trizub¹⁶ has always cooperated with all the nationalist organizations, and namely, this action is all-Ukrainian, it takes place throughout the territory of Ukraine, and "soon these posters will hang in other cities as well."

In Ternopol they are going to erect a monument to Joseph Stalin and Adolf Hitler, entitled the "The Executioners of the Ukrainian People". This was reported on

¹⁴ <http://antifashist.com/last-news/3617-2011-12-02-17-52-10.html>

¹⁵ <http://antifashist.com/last-news/3717-2011-12-07-08-43-51.html>

¹⁶ <http://banderivets.org.ua/>

December 20 by Gazeta.ua with reference to Stepan Barna, deputy of the Ternopil Regional Council. They have already proposed to the Ternopol community to discuss the installation of the monument. According to Barna, there should be a bronze plaque on the monument with the text of the Friendship Treaty of September 28, 1938, signed by Stalin and Hitler.” According to him, in the case of approval of the project, the opening of the monument is scheduled for May 8, the European Day of victory over fascism. “We plan to establish the composition near the memorial to the victims of political repression, which is in the central part of the city," said Barna.¹⁷

The nationalists’ statements that Stalin is glorified are unfounded. They replace the concepts and treat as glorification any act, aimed at elucidation of the historical truth about the Second World War, any reminder of the Great Victory, or any mention of the Red Army that fought against the Nazis. The leaders of the nationalist organizations firmly believe that May 9 is not a day of victory, but a day of mourning! In Ukraine, there are different points of view referring to the activities of Stalin. No one supports or justifies his criminal acts during the period of his totalitarian rule, but this does not concern the great feat of victory, performed by millions of people. Nationalists are cynical in their struggle against Stalin because they throw doubts upon the Great Victory, deny the Holocaust, and justify Nazi collaborators. In their view, the war against Stalin in a Nazi uniform is a good deed perpetrated for the sake of an independent Ukraine. Thus, they glorify the collaborators.

To understand the nationalists’ capabilities and scope in the construction of monuments to Nazi collaborators, it is enough to cite one recent example, which costs more than \$1.1 million.

On December 6, the Lvov Regional Council allocated 800,000 UAH to complete the construction of a 30-meter high triumphal arch behind the monument to the leader of the Ukrainian nationalists Stepan Bandera in Lvov. A total of 61 deputies voted for the project. All in all, there are 116 deputies in the regional council. It was expected that the construction of the triumphal arch would be completed by the New Year, so that they could open the complex on January 1, 2012, on Bandera’s birthday and in the year of the EURO 2012. Lvov Regional Council allocated the next tranche of 2.4 million UAH on May 20 this year for the completion of the monument to Nazi collaborators. We should note that the cost of construction of this "gold weight" amounted to nearly 9 million UAH.¹⁸

¹⁷ <http://glavred.info/archive/2011/12/20/185102-13.html>

¹⁸ <http://antifashist.com/last-news/3707-q-q-qq.html>

In general, they favor the unification of Ukraine under their banner and ideology. In their opinion "heroes" like S. Bandera, R. Shukhevych can unite the country.

They call to perform this task by overthrowing the government through revolution. On December 1, in his blog on the "Ukrainian Pravda", Oleh Tyahnibok reported that the third Ukrainian revolution was brewing. "It is an exam that we should complete as well as we did on December 1, 1991. It will unite the whole nation in the struggle for social and national justice. And no doubt, it will be victorious only when the revolutionary broom will sweep off all the anti-Ukrainian government officials from their offices, break the system of the occupation administration and make national order in the state," says the representative of Svoboda in his report.¹⁹ On December 28, O. Tyahnibok said that in 2012 he expects to "remove the anti-Ukrainian regime of Yanukovych with the help of opposition forces, which will obtain victory in the elections, in case of massive fraud on the part of the current regime, through methods of direct democracy."²⁰

Election 2012 and the Nationalists

We should recall that the pro-presidential parliamentary majority with the support of the Constitutional Court abolished the holding of regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine. Regular elections to the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine had to be held in 2011, not 2012.

Today, representatives of Svoboda lead three regional councils - Ivano-Frankovsk, Ternopil, and Lvov. The total number of deputies from this party, elected in the recent elections to local authorities and legislative assemblies in Ukraine, reached 2,500.

In September 2011, according to the survey, conducted by TNS, the neo-Nazis (Svoboda Party) did not enter into Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, gaining only 1.6% the when the minimum is 5%, while in October Svoboda united with the opposition forces of Ukraine.²¹ If parliamentary elections were held today, the party Svoboda would have gained 3.6%, exactly as much as the party of the Deputy Prime Minister of Ukraine Sergey Tigipko, Strong Ukraine²², who took the third place in the presidential election in 2010.

It should be noted, the range of neo-Nazi activities is quite broad, and covers the entire Ukraine. They conceal their neo-Nazi nature under various areas, such as

¹⁹ <http://glavred.info/archive/2011/12/01/135203-13.html>

²⁰ <http://glavred.info/archive/2011/12/28/192203-14.html>

²¹ <http://uainfo.censor.net.ua/news/5683-neonacisty-i-kommunisty-ne-prohodyat-v-novuyu-verhovnyu-radu.html>

²² <http://www.unian.net/rus/news/news-476965.html>

combating corruption, environmental pollution, the solution of transport problems. PR-actions and activities of Svoboda are held on various occasions in order to improve their own rating and consolidate the status of the only "defenders" of various strata of the Ukrainian people. Their training and information activities are much better than those of the other parties. They are more mobilized, and their actions are more coordinated.

On December 13, the leader of the party UDAR (BLOW), Vitaliy Klitschko made it clear that his political activities will not support or defend the OUN-UPA soldiers. This was said by the politician in an interview with the Russian First Channel. "Most people say that the UPA fought against fascism and fought with the Red Army, fought, defending the interests of Ukraine... However, if a man put on an SS uniform... He painted himself in those colors, which he chose. I, personally, have a negative attitude to those people who supported fascism. I do not support these people, I do not stand up for them, I never did it, and do not intend to," said Klitschko. However, he said that Ukrainians now have to unite around the current values and think about the future, rather than delve into the past." Only History will give an objective assessment of these actions," said Klitschko.²³

Actions and Inactions of the Authorities. Historical Dates

On December 8, they passed the resolution of the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine "On Celebrating the 110th Anniversary of Nikolay Fedorovich Vatutin, Hero of the Soviet Union". The proposal was made by the representatives of the Communist Party faction. A total of 259 deputies of the 298 registered in the session hall voted for this decision. The resolution proposed "celebrating at the state level". The government recommended within a two-week period from the date of adoption of this resolution, to create a committee, responsible for the celebration of this date.²⁴

On December 27, in order to inform the public about the exploits of the veterans, V.F. Yanukovych signed the Law of Ukraine, providing for free broadcast not only of documentaries, but also of feature films that perpetuate the victory in World War II.

Anti-fascist actions

On December 16, in Kiev the re-print of the "Bitter Truth" of Viktor Polishchuk was presented. Vadim Kolesnichenko, people's deputy from the Party of Regions, co-chair of the International Anti-Fascist Front talks about the need to form an

²³ <http://antifashist.com/last-news/3977-2011-12-26-11-00-10.html>

²⁴ <http://www.unian.net/rus/news/news-473021.html>

opinion about the OUN-UPA on the basis of historical documents. A study, on the basis of thousands of virtually unknown documents in Ukraine, analyzes the circumstances and activities of the OUN and UPA, the problems of collaboration and crimes against humanity.

Neo-Nazi actions

On December 28, the subdivision of Svoboda from Odessa applied for a mass rally for the first day of the year. Formally, the action should be devoted to combating corruption. The torch march through the city center was planned under the name "Stop Corruption!"

The nationalists had planned to begin the procession at the main building of the ONU, the Mechnikov Building, and pass through the central streets of the city and finish the campaign with a rally near the monument to Ivan Franko. It should be noted that on January 1, Ukrainian nationalists traditionally celebrate the birthday of Stepan Bandera. This is not the first time when neo-Nazis from the AUU Svoboda disguise their intentions in this way. This is intended not to have the event, organized by neo-Nazis, blocked by using simple but proven effective methods. Several socio-political organizations from Odessa have filed requests for public events at the same time and place. In particular, such an application was filed by the Rodina Party.²⁶ On December 29, the Odessa District Administrative Court of the Odessa Region intervened to prohibit mass rallies and demonstrations in the city center on January 1.²⁷

On December 30, it became known that in Lvov, Bandera's birthday and the date of SS Galicia creation would be advertised on billboards, financed from the government budget. This decision was made by the Executive Committee of the Lvov City Council on December 30. In particular, it was decided that the cost of city hall for social advertising in 2012 will amount to 1.1 million UAH. A total of 130 advertising campaigns will be carried out with this money.

One of the first campaigns will be held in January, the advertising of the 103rd anniversary of the OUN leader Stepan Bandera. Later, billboards will appear on the occasion of the death of the Chief of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army, Roman Shukhevych, the anniversary of the SS Galicia division, as well as the UPA. We should recall that the Lvov Regional Council encourages cities to celebrate Bandera's birthday on January 1.²⁸

Inaction of the authorities

On December 23, the General Prosecutor's Office and Security Service refused to initiate criminal proceedings against Yuriy Boldyrev, deputy of the Party of Regions. In November, during his speech at an embassy soiree of the Russian Ambassador to Ukraine, dedicated to the 65th anniversary of the Nuremberg trials in Kiev, he expressed confidence that Ukraine cannot be in the current composition, and should be deprived of Galicia." ...I believe Ukraine will become a stable country when it gets rid of either the west, or the east. I support the idea that it would be deprived of Galicia. If you removed Galicia from my country and leave the real Ukraine with the Donbas and the Crimea, this would be like the first Russia. And then would follow the Russian Federation," said the "Regional" member.

At the end of his speech Yuriy Boldyrev, called Galicia "an excrescence on the body of Ukraine."²⁹ Andrey Paruby, Deputy Chairman of the Political Council of Our Ukraine, deputy, noted that three weeks ago he had filed an application for a criminal investigation into the separatist remarks of the deputy from the Party of Regions Yuriy Boldyrev, which fall under Article 110 of the Criminal Code and provide for the restriction of liberty for a term of between three to five years.

After such a statement, made at the embassy party of the Russian Federation one may get a mistaken impression that the Russian Embassy in Ukraine supports the idea of a split on a territorial basis. The deputy gave rise to anti-Russian rhetoric not only from the standpoint of the nationalists, but on behalf of the majority of citizens of Ukraine. Such statements have a negative impact on Ukrainian-Russian relations.

In this connection, we cite the example of the constructive position of the representative office of the Russian Federation with respect to language policy in Ukraine. It should be noted that this topic is very sharp throughout Ukraine. The European Charter on minority languages, ratified by the Verkhovna Rada of Ukraine, is almost neglected. Vladimir Andreev, Consul General of the Russian Federation in Simferopol said on the NTS television channel that the language situation in the Crimea is "unnatural and distorted".

In particular, he said, "The situation with the status of the Russian language in the Crimea is unnatural, it does not meet the rights and interests of the vast numbers of people, it is somehow artificially distorted, despite the fact that other people came to power. The area where perhaps 99 percent of the population speak, think and dream in Russian, for some reason, has some limitations in everyday use." And, as

²⁹ <http://www.unian.net/rus/news/news-476254.html>

Andreyev added, "The strengthening of the Russian language in no way infringes the status and rights of the Ukrainian language, but on the contrary, these are two complementary objectives."³⁰

On December 28, Sosnivsky Police Department of Cherkassy refused to bring criminal charges of abuse of the State Flag of Ukraine that occurred near Cherkassy City Hall. On October 11, the State Flag of Ukraine, which is hanging on a flagpole in front of Cherkassy City Council, was painted with Nazi swastikas. Law enforcement agencies were immediately informed about this fact of abuse of the State Flag. This shameful event was recorded by video surveillance cameras at the City Hall.

According to N. Kudryavtsev (executive officer of Cherkassy City Council), all the materials, together with the application of the Mayor of Cherkasy, were sent to Cherkasy Regional Prosecutor's Office and the SBU. But the Mayor's Office saw no effective response from law enforcement agencies of Cherkassy. Two months after the offense, the Mayor's Office was told they could not initiate the criminal proceedings in the absence of evidence of a crime. Referring to the desecration of the national flag, the decision to dismiss the criminal case stated that "...there was a piece of cloth with the image of a 'swastika'. In this case, public order had not been grossly violated."

Cherkassy City Council is preparing an appeal of this decision and will require law enforcement officers to conduct a careful and second check of violations, Kudryavtsev said.³¹

According to some observers, the tolerant attitude of the authorities in Ukraine to the activation of neo-fascists, primarily from the Svoboda Party, is an attempt to weaken the influence of the "Orange" people in Yulia Tymoshenko's Bloc, who are supported by the West. According to them, in this way, President Yanukovich strives to give the voters and the West a choice of voting either for the fascists or the Party of Regions.

³⁰ <http://www.unian.net/rus/news/news-472314.html>

³¹ <http://www.unian.net/rus/news/news-476913.html>

Problems of neo-Nazism, extremism, xenophobia and fascism in Finland

Political parties engaged in fascist, neo-Nazi or nationalist extremist activities

Before its withdrawal from the war in September 1944, dozens of neo-Nazi and extreme right-wing organizations operated in Finland. The chief among them was the Academic Society Karelia (Akateeminen Karjala-Seura, Finnish abbreviation AKS), which united the Finnish intelligentsia in order to create the "Greater Finland" with the help of Nazi Germany. Extremist parties in Finland are characterized by the following features: anti-Russian sentiments and European right-wing extremism.

The party of True Finns (Perussuomalaiset)¹ was successful in the elections to the Seim in April 2011, having received 39 seats out of 200 (in 2007 it had only 5 seats), which was an outstanding event in the political life of Finland. Many activists of the party support the idea of a racially pure Finland and are bitterly opposed to multiculturalism, and less explicitly, but nevertheless, dispute the right of Russians to buy land in Finland. The activities and the existence of the True Finns Party can be qualified as the violation of the Treaty of Paris dated on 1947.²

The National Socialist Party of Finland (Suomen Kansallissosialistinen Puolue). An attempt to register this party took place in May 2011, but it failed. Significantly, the head of the legal department of the Foreign Ministry of Finland Päivi Kaukoranta stated that "we did not find anything that pointed to a fascist nature". However, all sites of the party were eliminated, public activities are not conducted.

The Party Change 2011 (Muutos 2011³) and the movement Homma⁴. These movements are likely to be the supporting groups of the neo-Nazi wing of the True Finns, especially Jussi Halla-aho, the leading Finnish fascist. The movement Homma is active on the Internet as a network of Finnish neo-Nazis and nationalist extremists.

¹ <http://www.perussuomalaiset.fi/>

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http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%98%D1%81%D1%82%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%BD%D1%8B%D0%B5_%D1%84%D0%B8%D0%BD%D0%BD%D1%8B

³ <http://www.muutos2011.fi/>

⁴ ¹ <http://www.hommaforum.org/>

The Social-Democratic Party of Finland (Suomen sosialidemokraattinen puolue, SDP⁵). Before the autumn of 1944, the Party was the only social democratic party in Europe, which had actively cooperated with Hitler.

The leading figure of the party is Vaino Tanner (Väinö Tanner), who was sentenced to imprisonment in the Finnish trial of war criminals in 1946, was the main enemy of the Soviet Union in Finland. By the end of the 1990s, the right wing of the party initiated the process of rehabilitation of Tanner, they were supported by the former deputy of the Finnish Diet and the MEP, well-known far-right extremist Lasse Lehtinen (Lasse Lehtinen)⁶, who holds the same views as the Estonian President Ilves.⁷

The National Coalition Party (Kansallinen Kokoomus⁸). Within this right-wing party (the largest party in Finland) there are a lot of different directions and trends. Recently, the right wing has become very active. They are opposed to the purchase of Finnish land by Russian citizens. The main proponent of these requirements is the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the Finnish Diet from the Coalition Party Pertti Salolainen.⁹ Salolainen considers that the Finns should have the right to buy land on the "lost territories" of the Karelian Isthmus and demands the European Union to exert pressure upon Russia, up to the refusal of a visa-free regime between Russia and the EU.

Fascist, neo-Nazi or nationalist extremist public organizations in Finland

The Finnish Union (Suomalaisuuden Liitto).¹⁰ Finnish nationalist organization (founded in 1906), which long ago united the Nazi and nationalist-socialist elements. Its Chairman is Sampo Terho¹¹, activist of True Finns and a member of the European Parliament, research fellow of the Military Academy of Finland. Jussi Niinistö¹², member of the board, MP of the True Finns faction, chairman of

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<http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/%D0%A2%D0%B0%D0%BD%D0%BD%D0%B5%D1%80.%D0%92%D1%8F%D0%B9%D0%BD%D1%91>

⁶ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lasse_Lehtinen

⁷ <http://www.mnemosyne.ee/komisjon/lang/en-us>

⁸ <http://www.kokoomus.fi/>

⁹ <http://www.perttisalolainen.fi/>

¹⁰ <http://www.suomalaisuudenliitto.fi/>

¹¹ <http://www.sampoterho.net/>

¹² <http://jussiniinisto.fi/>

the defense committee. The Finnish Union, as well as many other extremist organizations in Finland, operates secretly, without public provocations.

The Finnish Power (Suomen Sisu¹³) is a secret neo-Nazi armed organization. It used to be the youth organization the Union of Finland, the abbreviation "SS" (Suomen Sisu). The members of this organization carry arms and worship a symbol, resembling the swastika.¹⁴ They proclaim the idea of capturing Karelia and Pechenga. There are at least five members of this extreme fascist organization in the Finnish Parliament, although information about their membership is secret. Due to the extremely negative reaction in the Finnish press, the organization has ceased its public activities, although it operates on the Internet.

National Movement Opposition (Kansallinen Vastarintaliike¹⁵). This is a vivid Nazi and National Socialist organization, which organizes rallies, conferences and public PR-actions in Finland. It actively maintains contacts with foreign associates in Europe and the USA. One of its organizers is the Finnish neo-Nazi Henrik Holappa, who was deported from the United States. Inside the organization there is a secret Cleansing Patriotic Brigade (Isänmaallinen Puhdistusprikaati, IPP), which plans ethnic cleansing against the "Marxists" and "left" supporters. It published on the Internet plans of mass execution of political opponents, such as "Operation Withdrawal" (Operaatio Ulos) - a plan to destroy the political elite of Finland.

Lotta Svärd.¹⁶ A militant women's organization (their emblem has a swastika¹⁷), dissolved in 1944. It continued its activity under the guise of the "Women's Endowment Fund (Naisten Huoltosäätiö), in 2004 it was renamed into Lotta Svärd Fund (Lotta Svärd Säätiö). It engages in covert fascist propaganda and tries to show its official symbol, the swastika, wherever possible. According to some reports, the Fund owns an impressive block of shares in "Nokia".

The Society Tuglas (Tuglas-Seura¹⁸), is a society that supports Estonian nationalists.

¹³ http://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Suomen_Sisu

¹⁴ http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/fi/2/21/SuomenSisu_logo2.gif

¹⁵ <http://www.patriootti.com/>

¹⁶ http://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Lotta_Sv%C3%A4rd

¹⁷ http://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tiedosto:Lotta_Svard_logo.svg

¹⁸ <http://www.tuglas.fi/>

The fraternal assistance (Veljesapu¹⁹) is an organization of the Finnish Waffen SS veterans. In the early 2000s, in the military cemetery in Helsinki, the Finnish SS veterans spoke of Hitler as the savior of Europe. They publish the newspaper Achtung, which is difficult to purchase, as well as sponsoring books about the Finnish SS. Currently holds only private events.

Military Historical Society of Finland (Suomen Sotahistoriallinen Seura²⁰). This is a private club, which supports the alliance of Finland with the Nazis, as well as anti-Russian propaganda in the Finnish historiography, falsifying the military history of Finland. The swastika symbol often appears on the website and in the publications of this society. It organizes events, meetings and seminars.

The Finnish-Swedish Society (Finlandssvensk samling²¹). This is an organization of Finnish Swedes with extremely nationalist (including anti-Finnish) views.

ProKarelia (ProKarelia).²² This is the leading revanchist organization, whose activities started in the early 2000s. The name "ProKarelia" is due to the historic slogan of the Finnish nationalists of the 1920s, who demanded the unification of Eastern Karelia and Petrograd to the "Greater Finland". In the early 1990s, veterans of the banned fascist organization Academic Society of Karelia (Akateeminen Karjala-Seura, Finnish acronym AKS) continued their activities through the ProKarelia organization, in order to create ethnically and religiously pure "Greater Finland". The new ProKarelia tries to attract the elite of Finland to fight against Russia, and even prepared a plan of ethnic cleansing in the North-Western regions of Russia after the "return" of the land.

The main sponsor of the new ProKarelia is the neo-fascist Heikki A. Reenpyaya (1922 -)²³, former member of the extremist organization AKS. During the Second World War he enrolled in special courses in Berlin and voluntarily participated together with the German Nazis in operations on the "Road of Life" on Lake Ladoga. ProKarelia appeals to Yuryev (Tartu) treaty dated in 1920, demanding from Russia a part of the Murmansk Oblast, the Republic of Karelia, Leningrad Oblast, St. Petersburg, etc. In 2010, ProKarelia moved its activities into Tallinn.

¹⁹ <http://www.veljesapu.fi/>

²⁰ <http://www.sshs.fi/etusivu>

²¹ <http://www.finlandssvensksamling.org/>

²² <http://www.prokarelia.net/ru/>

²³ http://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Heikki_A._Reenp%C3%A4%C3%A4

The Society of the Tartu Peace (Tarton Rauha ry). Previously, the movement of the Tartu Peace. It is a revanchist organization, whose activities had virtually ceased after the death of its leading ideologue, psychiatrist Martti Siirala (1922-2008)²⁴, former member of the fascist organization AKS, the author of the theory of frustration of the Finnish people in conditions of a "fragmented" Finland.

The Society Return of Territories²⁵ (Aluepalautus ry). This is a revanchist organization with only a few activists.

The Union of Karelia (Karjalan Liitto).²⁶ This organization was founded in April 1940, today it includes more than 40,000 members and hundreds of smaller organizations. The objective of the Union is "the return of Karelia", to Finland, as well as the other north-western territories of Russia, including, for example, a part of the Tver region (Tver Karelia). Its former Chairman Markku Laukkanen demanded a ban on Russian citizens' rights to buy land in Finland, as long as the "Karelian Issue" is not solved.

Kavkaz-Center (Kavkaz-Center). This is an online resource and the representation of the Islamist extremists operating in Finland since the early 2000s. Its activities include political support for terrorist activities against Russia and financing of Internet resources. It is headed by Mikael Storsjo (Mikael Storsjö), who is supported by the Minister of Development of Finland Heidi Hautala (Heidi Hautala) and the Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland Tarja Kantola.

Finnish-Russian Civic Forum (Suomalais-venäläinen kansalaisfoorumi, Finrosforum).²⁷ This was founded in 2006, by Heidi Hautala, who at that time was a deputy of the Finnish Diet, and by the representative of the Chechen separatists in Finland, Mikael Storsjo (Mikael Storsjö). Its aim is to ensure the political security of anti-Russian activities. Most of the Finnish activists of this organization are already persona non grata in Russia and CIS countries, for example, the journalists Kerkko Paananen and Ville Ropponen.

With financial support from the Finnish Foreign Ministry, the organization has funded illegal migration of the Islamist militants and their relatives to Finland, some of whom are now involved in the activities of the Internet resource. After public criticism, Heidi Hautala has officially left the Finrosforum organization, and Tarja Kantola, Assistant Minister of Foreign Affairs of Finland, became its new

²⁴ http://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Martti_Siirala

²⁵ <http://aluepalautus.net/>

²⁶ <http://www.karjalanliitto.fi/>

²⁷ <http://finrosforum.fi/>

chairman. It is believed that the support of Hautala and Kantola virtually allows the activists of this organization to have access to the information of state security agencies of Finland. Political support also contributes to the fact that the Finnish police have refused to initiate a criminal investigation into the terrorist activities of the Forum.

The right-wing extremists in Finland

Jussi Halla-aho,²⁸ deputy of the Finnish Diet from the True Finns, a member of The Finnish Power, Chairman of the Committee on Administrative Affairs of the Finnish Diet, known for his aggressive blog entries against blacks, Muslims, immigrants and homosexuals. They opened a criminal case against him for inciting ethnic hatred. He fluently speaks Slavic languages, and worked at the Embassy of Finland in Ukraine.

Timo Vihavainen²⁹, anti-Russian, right publicist, professor at the University of Helsinki. He is one of the most active supporters of Jussi Halla-aho among the university intelligentsia. He wrote books on World War II, falsifying historical facts.

Jussi Niinistö³⁰, one of the leading Finnish neo-Nazi activist of the Finnish Union, deputy of the faction True Finns, Chairman of Defense Committee of the Finnish Diet. Jussi Niinistö is a leading historian of Finnish neo-Nazism, Associate Professor of History at the Graduate School of Defense. He demands the establishment of the country's armed fascist squads, which had been prohibited by the Paris peace treaty. Already in the 1990s, Niiniste created the first fascist organization in Finland, National Cultural Front (Kansallinen Kulttuuririntama) and edited the journal of this organization, White Front (Valkoinen Rintama).

Heidi Hautala³¹, previously, member of the Finnish Diet and MEP, now she is the Minister of Development of Finland, one of the leading anti-Russian leaders in Europe, who is trying to unite all the anti-Russian politicians against Putin. She is also the founder of the Finnish-Russian Civic Forum.

Iivi Anna Masso³², an employee of the Estonian Information Special Operations. She was in close cooperation with the anti-Russian extremists in Finland, but after

²⁸ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jussi_Halla-aho

²⁹ http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timo_Vihavainen

³⁰ http://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jussi_Niinist%C3%B6

³¹ <http://ru.wikipedia.org/wiki/Хайтала, Хейди>

³² http://fi.wikipedia.org/wiki/Iivi_Anna_Masso

public criticism she moved to Estonia and became the assistant of President Ilves, she is responsible for issues of historical memory and propaganda.

Actions of vandalism

At the end of 2011, a large public outcry in Finland and in Russia was caused by pogroms in houses owned by the citizens of Russia, near the town of Imatra in the south-eastern Finland. In dozens of cases, almost all the property of Russian citizens in Finland had been destroyed, and not all the facts of the robbery were registered. Local authorities strongly opposed the pogroms. Police managed to catch the gang, which was composed of several young Finnish men and a girl, some of whom are minors. The trial of criminals will be held in 2012.

Monitoring of neo-Nazi, xenophobic and racist sentiments in Estonia

Xenophobia and radical nationalism remain a significant phenomenon in the political life of Estonia. The events of December 2011 once again proved the prevalence of this rhetoric among the political elite. A wide response was drawn by the statements of President Toomas Hendrik Ilves (*Toomas Hendrik Ilves*), who called the Russian language an "occupant" language.

In late November, the U.S. Special Envoy for monitoring and combating anti-Semitism, Hannah Rosenthal, visited Tallinn. She urged the Estonian government to prosecute the alleged Nazi criminal Mikhail Gorshkov. Rosenthal also had a meeting with the local Jewish community, whose members reported that they were invited to take part in the Nazi marches, according to *Washington Jewish Week*. During the Congressional hearings on anti-Semitism in Europe, Rosenthal made reference to the conversation with the Jews in Estonia. Of course, there was no reaction on the part of the authorities of Estonia.¹

On December 9, they launched a portal for students. It has a proud name of "Handbook of the young patriot."² This product is designed for Russian-speaking students and has no Estonian version. Officially, the portal aims at bringing together the Estonian and Russian communities, and providing information to "wake up in the local Russian patriotism in relation to Estonia". The portal is funded by the Ministry of Education and Science of Estonia.

At first glance, the idea seems good, and it looks very trustworthy: the site contains unique photo and video materials from different years, which could previously be seen only in the archives. And, as always, the stumbling block was created not by the history, but by those who wrote it. One of the subsections of the site is called "occupations", which presents a collection of materials, indicating that there was occupation on the part of Germany, and on the part of the Soviet Union.³

The portal also contains video messages to the "young patriots", made by Mart Laar, Defense Minister, Jaak Aaviksoo, Minister of Education and Science, as well as by David Vseviov, historian, professor of Estonian Academy of Arts. Considering the early and subsequent statements, made by these persons (Laar,

¹ Down but not out - Anti-Semitism still evident in Europe/Washington Jewish Week. December 7, 2011

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<http://www.patriot.ee/>³www.patriot.ee/?portfolio=%D0%9E%D0%BA%D0%BA%D1%83%D0%BF%D0%B0%D1%86%D0%B8%D0%B8

³ <http://www.derbund.ch/ausland/europa/Es-ist-nicht-nachhaltig-wenn--mit-Betrgen-fortgefahren-wird/story/25059592>

Vsev), we can understand the purpose of this portal. It must be remembered that during the transfer of the Monument to the Liberator Soldier in Tallinn (known as the Bronze Soldier), Jaak Aaviksoo was minister of defense: his agency guided the excavations at Tonismagi (*Tõnismdgi*) and the relocation of the monument.

On December 10, the Swiss edition *Der Bund* published an interview with the Estonian President Toomas Hendrik Ilves, where he called the Russian an "occupant" language and the Bronze Soldier, which had been moved in 2007, a monument to the invaders.³ Such statements and speculations on the word "occupation" are not alien to the President of Estonia. In May 2011, Ilves said that "the horrors of the Soviet occupation" hardened and prepared Estonians to reduce social spending during the economic crisis.⁴ In April 2008, Ilves mentioned that the widespread Internet access in the country was possible due to the fact that "we had nothing to do with the legacy, the occupation regime structures left to us. In Estonia, there were no phenomena, peculiar to a normal country, such as banks."⁵ In November 2011, the Estonian President said that during the "Soviet occupation" in the country there was no service sector, including restaurants.⁶

On Monday, December 12, the web page of the campaign Diversity Enriches (*Erinevus rikastab*) published the "discrimination compass", which can check whether the person is subject to discrimination, and tells whom to contact in case of discrimination.⁷ The news is good, but the most interesting thing is that this wonderful compass works only in Estonian. It is not hard to guess that when the term of the project expires, they will report that the compass shows that all is in order.

On December 13, the leadership of the Human Rights Movement *Estonia without Nazism* expressed confidence that the statement of the President of Estonia Toomas Hendrik Ilves, in which he called Russian the language of the invaders, should be regarded as an affront to Russians living in Estonia. This is stated in the Statement of the Anti-Fascist Association, which had been handed over to the Baltic portal on Tuesday, December 13, 2011. The document, signed by the head of the movement Estonia without Nazism (Nazi Vaba Eesti) Andrey Zarenkov says:

³ <http://www.derbund.ch/ausland/europa/Es-ist-nicht-nachhaltig-wenn--mit-Betrgen-fortgefahren-wird/story/25059592>

⁴ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/ilves-posle-sovetskoj-okkupacii-sokrascheniya-kazhutsya-priemlemymi.d?id=45209209>

⁵ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/ilves-okkupaciya-pomogla-e-gosudarstvu.d?id=18686747>

⁶ <http://www.dzd.ee/624852/ilves-v-sovetskoe-vremja-v-jestonii-ne-bylo-dazhe-restoranov/>

⁷ <http://www.erinevusrikastab.ee/kompass/>

"The statement about the Russians and the Russian language, made by the President of Estonia Toomas Hendrik Ilves, is offensive to Russian citizens of Estonia and will contribute to further confrontation on the national and ethnic origin grounds."

Unfortunately, according to A. Zarenkov, the President continues to think in some dense patterns of the "Cold War", which is long over, and he still does not know this. Frightening Europeans with the "bloodthirsty" Russians, who dream of occupying everyone and sending them to their Siberia, is the level of thinking that speaks for itself.

However, we believe that the European partners of Estonia will once again giggle in Brussels corridors at these statements and will continue to ignore the course of Russophobia and discrimination, which today characterizes the internal politics of the Republic of Estonia."⁸

On December 14, the House of Representatives of National Minorities in Estonia issued a sharp criticism of the remarks, made by the President of Estonia Toomas Hendrik Ilves, and wrote an open letter to the Office of the President.

The letter said:

"National minorities in Estonia are not responsible for those acts which were committed in the so-called 'occupation years'". Languages are called national because they reflect the identity and the spiritual world of the peoples. Insulting the language, you have insulted all the native speakers of this language. The Russian language is not guilty of repressions, committed by the leaders of the Bolsheviks, just as the German language is not guilty of the atrocities of the Nazis."

"Any attempts to justify the unequal treatment of national minorities in Estonia, referring to the occupation past, are irrelevant. In civilized countries they are regarded as manifestations of racism and xenophobia."

They also expressed wishes to hear the President's apology; otherwise the Chamber is ready to sue.⁹

The President gave no response, just a short note came from the Office of the President. "In the interview with the Swiss newspaper *Der Bund*, President Ilves, among other themes, explained the significance of the Russian language in the policy of the occupation authorities in Estonia, he did it using a past tense and did

⁸ <http://baltija.eu/news/read/21712>

⁹ <http://www.dzd.ee/668988/otkrytoe-pismo-k-prezidentu-jestonskoj-respubliki-gospodinu-toomasu-hendriku-ilvesu/>

not speak about any of the native languages of the national minorities, currently living in Estonia," said the press secretary of President Toomas Silde (*Toomas Sildam*).

On December 15, the head of the movement *Estonia without Nazism* Andrey Zarenkov was not greatly surprised to find out that the Security Police of Estonia (*Kaitsepolitseiamet*, KaPo) prevented the sale of souvenir figurines of the Bronze Soldier within the country. According to him, such activities of KaPo once again point out the fear, in which civil society of this small Baltic state lives.

According to Zarenkov, the fight of KaPo against any mention of the Bronze Soldier is a precautionary measure, as protests against anti-social policy of the government are gaining strength.

On December 15, it became known that the NGO *Estonian War Memorial* plans to make a documentary in 2012 about the 36th Police Battalion (Schutzmannschaft Front Bataillon 36 Arensburg), created by the Nazis in November 1941 in Haapsalu (Western Estonia). It included ethnic Estonians. They took part in the extermination of Jews in Belarus in 1942 and in the Battle of Stalingrad in 1942-1943. This was reported to IA REGNUM by NGO *Estonian War Memorial*, noting that the film will be financed at the expense of the former chairman of the TV Udmurtia, Konstantin Krapchin, and the shooting of the film is timed with the 70th anniversary of the Battle of Stalingrad.

It is noted that the battalion participated in the Battle of Stalingrad from November 22, 1942 to January 6, 1943. 42 soldiers were awarded Hitler's Iron Cross of class 2 for participation in the fighting. NGO *Estonian War Memorial* is planning to attract such experts as the former Minister for Regional Development of Estonia, Estonian Minister of Defense Vallo Raymo, Chairman of the Union of Right-Wing Parties *Motherland - Republic* and the former prime minister of Estonia, historian Mart Laara, as well as the State Museum and panorama *Stalingrad Battle* (Volgograd) and the *Fund of Simon Wiesenthal*.¹⁰

On December 27, the portal *Delfi* published the commentary of the Adviser to the Estonian Minister of Defense Rauno Veri, in which he states that the Ministry of Defense, led by Mart Laara, plans in spring to promote a bill in the Riigikogu, according to which, those who had fought against the Soviet Union would be

¹⁰ <http://www.regnum.ru/news/1480511.html>

recognized as fighters for Estonia's freedom. This applies not only to soldiers who fought in the ranks of the 20th SS Division, but to all the other soldiers.¹¹

"Let us support the recognition of those who fought for the independence of Estonia, by the decision of the Riigikogu." That is the name of the treaty, which must be fulfilled by the coalition, which means that the law will most likely be adopted. Various decisions and explanatory notes of the Riigikogu may, however, give some more information about the meaning of this short phrase. The explanation states that those who fought against the Soviet Union, de facto fought for the independence of Estonia, so they "should be regarded as fighters for Estonia's freedom".

The first person that responded to the statement of the Ministry of Defense was Igor Gryazin, member of the Reform Party, who stated that among the liberators of Estonia there were also people from the Soviet Union.¹² However, he compared those liberators to the forest brothers.

Mati Raidma, Gryazin's companion, called to recognize all of those who fought for the freedom of Estonia, including the dissidents.¹³

It should be recalled that the transfer of the Bronze Soldier in Estonia is strongly associated with the Reform Party (*Eesti Reformierakond*).

December 28. The historian Jaak Valga considers that, taking into account the merits of the Estonians, who fought against the Soviet Army during World War II, it will be quite opportune to award these soldiers the title of "freedom fighters". "As a historian, I think that given their merits and harassment against them during the occupation, their recognition at the present time would not be excessive," said Mr. Valga in an interview with the radio Kuku.

According to him, ordinary Estonians back then were not familiar with the Nazi ideology and did not know about the Holocaust, the genocide of the Jews, but they knew about the crimes of the opposing party.¹⁴

¹¹ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/laar-nameren-oficialno-priznat-voevavshih-v-nemeckih-mundirah-soldat-borcami-za-svobodu.d?id=63693060>

¹² <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/gryazin-ya-nastaivayu-na-tom-cto-byli-osvoboditeli-i-v-sovetskoj-armii.d?id=63697118>

¹³ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/mati-rajdma-priznanie-sleduet-vyrazit-vsem-borcami-za-svobodu-estonii.d?id=63697468>

¹⁴ <http://rus.delfi.ee/daily/estonia/istorik-obychnyj-estonec-ne-byl-znakom-s-nacistskoj-ideologiej-i-ne-znal-o-holokoste.d?id=63702940>

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