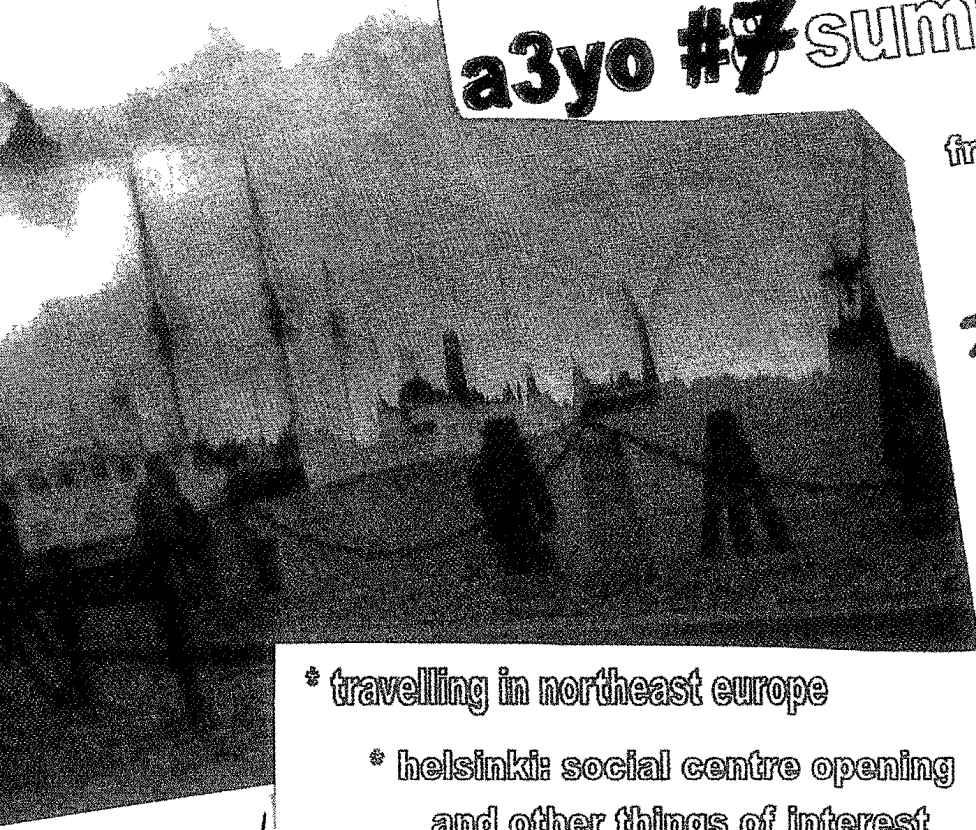


a3yo #7 summer 2011

anarchist news
from eastern europe



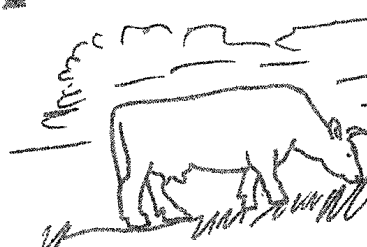
- * travelling in northeast europe
- * helsinki: social centre opening and other things of interest
- * update on khimki case in russia
 - * anarchist prisoners in belarus
 - * budapest pride declaration



Talk about it



СВОБОДУ
ДЕНИСУ
СОЛОПОВУ



⇒ Some impressions from Sweden



Frilhet åt de 14 Antiauktärära Anarkisterna som fängslats av den Chilenska Staten!

Gryningen den 14 augusti sker en rad razzior av occupp... urella centrum, anarkistiska bibliotek och... lar av Santiago och Valparaiso, på o... (Peña. Under operationen "op... (mander) satte man in full... ch polisen slo... lar, det fann... De 14:...



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ANHAMMARSV. 5 ① STORA MOSSEN

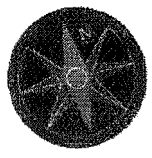
TYSKLAND

Tomma HUS är ALLAS HUS Squat the World...



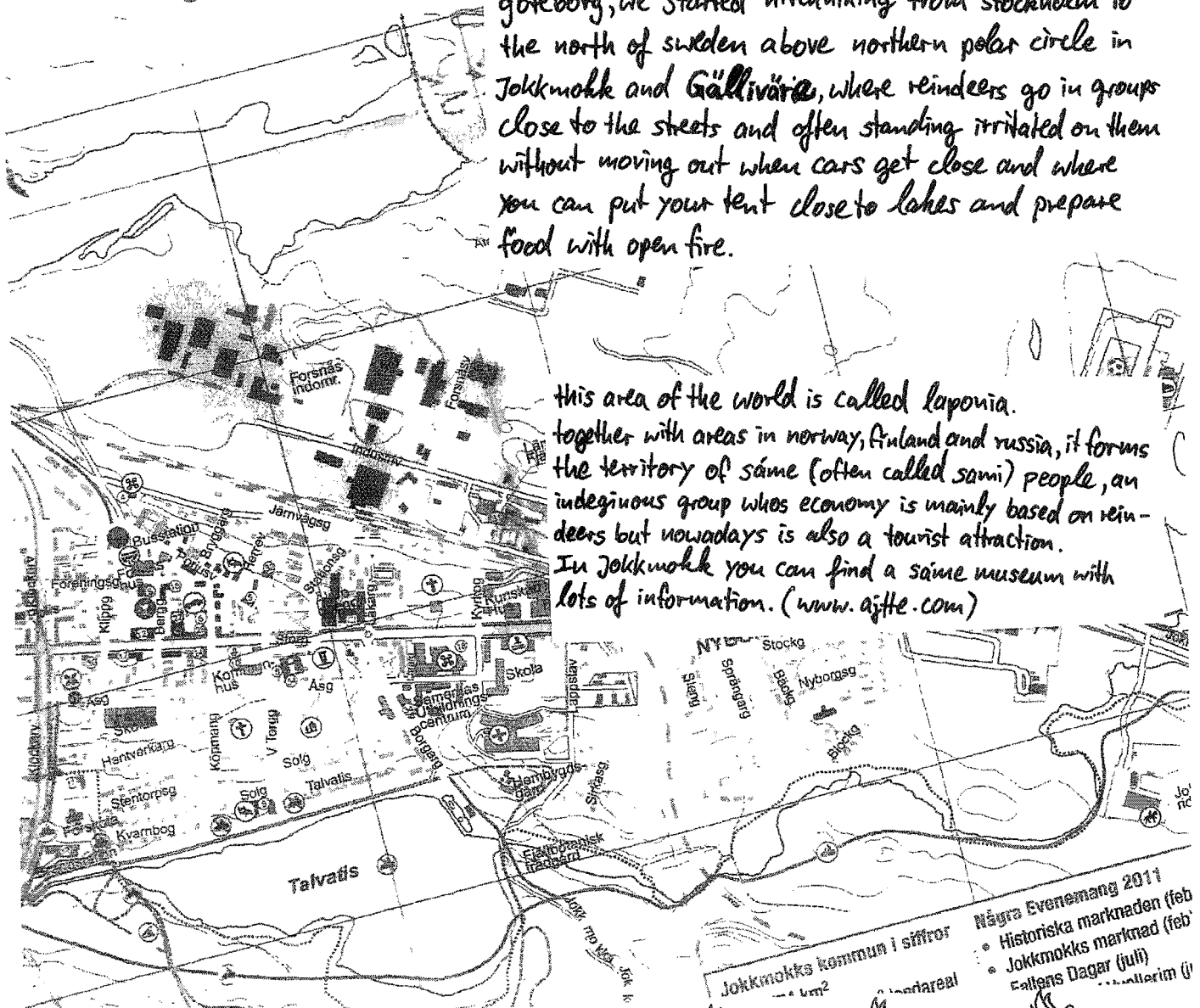
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Jokkmokk



after visiting southern sweden including malmö and göteborg, we started hitchhiking from stockholm to the north of sweden above northern polar circle in Jokkmokk and Gällivära, where reindeers go in groups close to the streets and often standing irritated on them without moving out when cars get close and where you can put your tent close to lakes and prepare food with open fire.

this area of the world is called Laponia. together with areas in norway, Finland and russia, it forms the territory of some (often called sami) people, an indigenous group whos economy is mainly based on reindeers but nowadays is also a tourist attraction. In Jokkmokk you can find a same museum with lots of information. (www.ajtte.com)



Jokkmokks kommun i siffror
 • Historiska marknaden (feb)
 • Jokkmokks marknad (feb)
 • Saltens Dagar (juli)



Sometimes it's difficult, even impossible, to talk about negative sexual experiences. About the times when our boundaries were violated, but we didn't say anything. About times when we violated others without realizing it. About times when we violated ourselves. Initiating an honest conversation about sex and consent is scary. Reactions can be cold or even hostile towards those who try. Because of this, many people hold their tongue and put a lid on their thoughts – but that doesn't make the thoughts go away.



In connection to a conversation regarding the media coverage of the Assange case, Swedish journalist Johanna Koljonen started to tweet, openly and intimately, about her own experiences of drawing lines and negotiating gray areas in sexual situations. Hundreds followed Koljonen's example on Twitter under the hashtag #prataomdet ("#talkaboutit"). As a result of this, several Swedish magazines, newspapers and other media outlets are publishing pieces on the subject. In a matter of days international media, such as The Guardian, Die Welt, BBC World Service, Norway's Dagbladet, Finland's Helsingin Sanomat, and others have followed. We need a language for sex that isn't stifled by shame, we need to think about our boundaries as well as others'. Something is going to change. We are going to dare to #talkaboutit.

Are you a media representative who wants to get in touch? Contact us on:
press@prataomdet.se

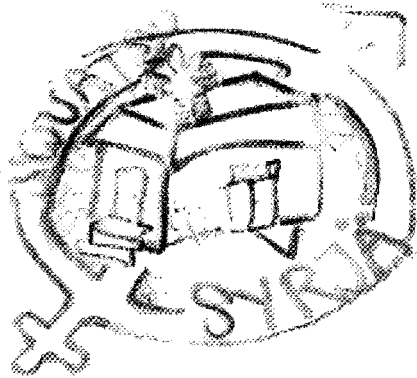
Do you want to tell your story, or contribute to the conversation in some other way? Awesome! Unfortunately, we are so overwhelmed with responses right now that we can't promise to publish stories – but what we *can* do is put up links to other blogs. Write your story as a blog post, send a link to talkaboutit@prataomdet.se, and we will make it happen. If you're a novice to blogging, here's a how-to to get you started.

<http://prataomdet.se/in-english/>

helsinki: social centre opening and other things of interest

As we were travelling around the baltic sea through scandinavia, we were not only hosted in a beautiful new opened small living-squat in kauniainen close to helsinki, but also participated in the opening of a public squat close to central helsinki.

SQUAT SYRJÄN AVAJAISET



The squat syrjä was started in march 2011, but had its public opening just when we were there at the 4th of august with a photo exhibition about the quarter exarchia in athens, greece, made by one photo artist from finland. Syrjä is located close to a garden area and was abandoned for years before the activists reclaimed it this spring. It was a lot of garbage to take out and construction work for weeks to make it the nice and comfortable place it is now. The wooden house consists of some living rooms and one space dedicated to the neighbourhood and interested public for smaller activities like meetings, library, exhibitions, ...

The situation since march went quite nice, as neighbours know about the new users. People reacted very positive and supportive to the fact, that the house was rescued from rotting down and is now meaningful used again. The house is owned by the city, but until now there wasn't any harassment from the city or the police, so the situation is calm and the squatters expect to keep the place for longer. Anyhow the squatters wrote a statement in the very beginning that could be released in case of eviction to make sure, that the political message behind the action was recognized in public. But they told us that they also released in the very beginning already a statement for the media to explain about their ideas and why they started this initiative. So they expect to keep this place for longer.



In finland, there is only the social centre satama in helsinki and now the much smaller place syrjä. Other initiatives in cities like turku were closed and squats from the 80ies were legalised in a founded organisation, which is now working together with the city. This formal organisation gets offers by the city to rent empty buildings and renovate them, but to apply for a place to live there is hard and the activists from syrjä decided to do it themselves instead of working with such organisation. The social centre satama is more in the centre of the city and used for bigger activities. Unfortunately there had been some conflicts with the city recently. For 2.5 years the centre was legal, but now the city puts pressure, the official reason is the supply of electricity to an unwanted roma camp that is situated next to the centre.

(see: <http://actforfreedomnow.wordpress.com/2011/04/10/call-for-solidarity-social-center-satama-under-threat-of-eviction-helsinki-finland/>)

and mainstream media at:

http://yle.fi/uutiset/news/2011/06/helsinki_breaks_up_roma_camps_2662983.html)

So since the beginning of this year, satama is without electricity but keeps on existing as well as the roma camp. More recent news in the mainstream media about the anti-roma politics in finland and racist campaigning of the state against people especially from bulgaria and romania you can find here: <http://english.ruvr.ru/2010/11/28/35804055.html>

and

<http://www.hs.fi/english/article/Roma+camp+at+Satama+social+centre+to+stay+for+now/1135266924122>

and

<http://www.helsinkitimes.fi/htimes/domestic-news/general/10909-roma-people-turned-away-from-finland-faster-paper-.html>

We also met people who are working on anti-nuclear issues at the moment; At the 20th of august, a longer planned and regular organised antinuclear protest will take place:

"Crowd of anti-nuclear citizens will gather this year on 20th of August on front of Olkiluoto nuclear power station to demonstrate for safer and more sustainable future. Few big companies share the profits made of nuclear power, but the consequences of the radioactive pollution are burdened on ordinary people all around the globe. When the decision-makers do not respect the good of people, people must take action. Join us!"

(see: <http://olkiluotoblockade2011.wordpress.com/english/>)

We also visited the infoshop "[mustan kanin kolo](http://mustankaninkolo.blogspot.com/)" (hole of the black rabbit) in the centre of helsinki, where you can find lots of paper, old and new, political and very non-political and some of the local anarchist and left newspapers and zines. (<http://mustankaninkolo.blogspot.com/>)



MUSTAN KANIN KOLO

Infoshop ja antikvaarinen kirjakauppa

Some anarchist / left news from finland, you can find at the newsportal <http://takku.net>

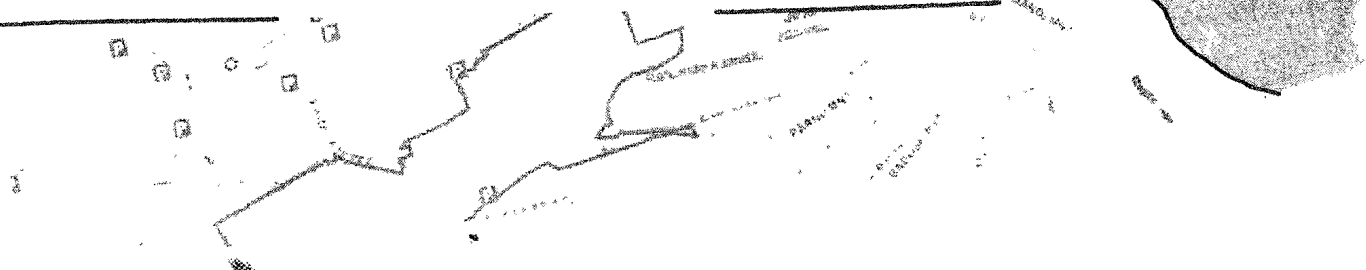


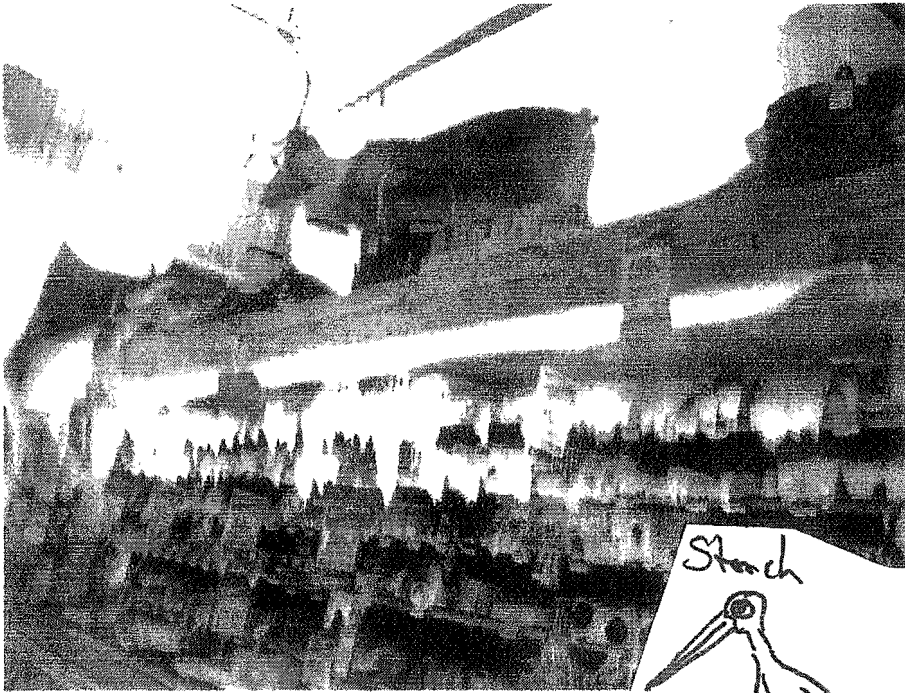
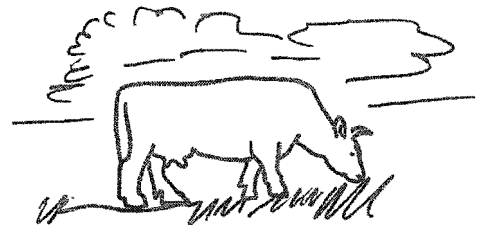
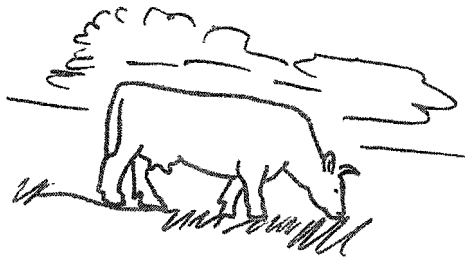
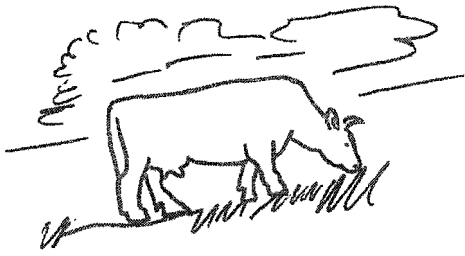


travelling in the northeast of europe

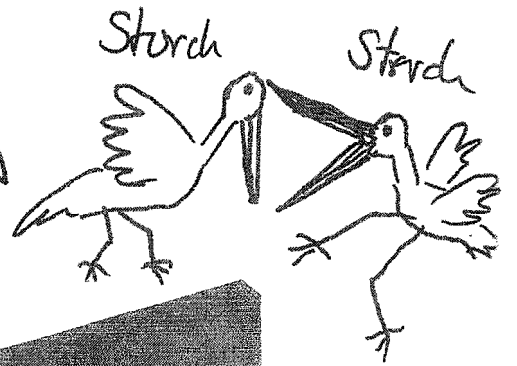
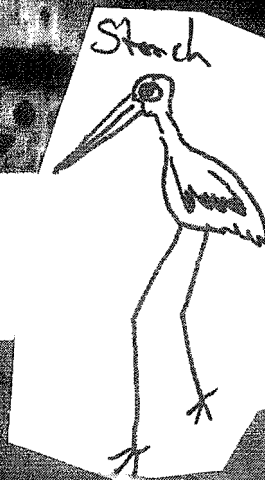
As we left helsinki after some nice squat opening cafe session, we went to estonias capital tallinn and continued hitchhiking to riga in latvia. People from the initiative punamust.org (black red) in tallinn welcomed us in their new social centre room in a huge old factory building, which they started this year. There is a corner with zines and other infoshop-like material existing and space for events and guests. The punamust initiative celebrated in 2011 five year anniversary.

In general we did not do many political activities travelling in the baltic countries. In Riga and later in Vilnius, we were rather sightseeing the cities and did not found local initiatives to write about here. Hitchhiking is quite good possible as there are nearly no highways that would make you to keep out of the street but rather everywhere good places to stand and stop.



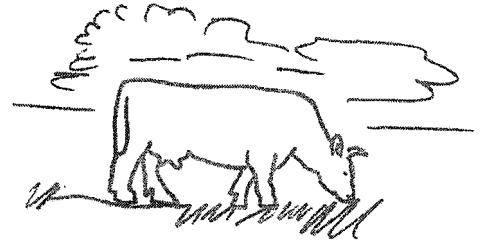
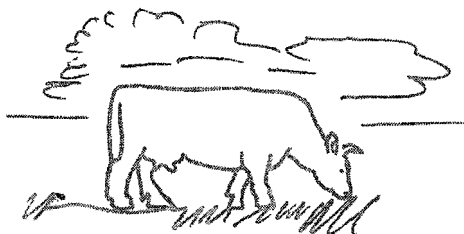
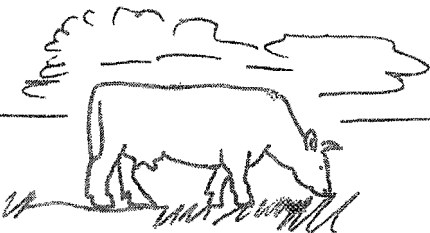
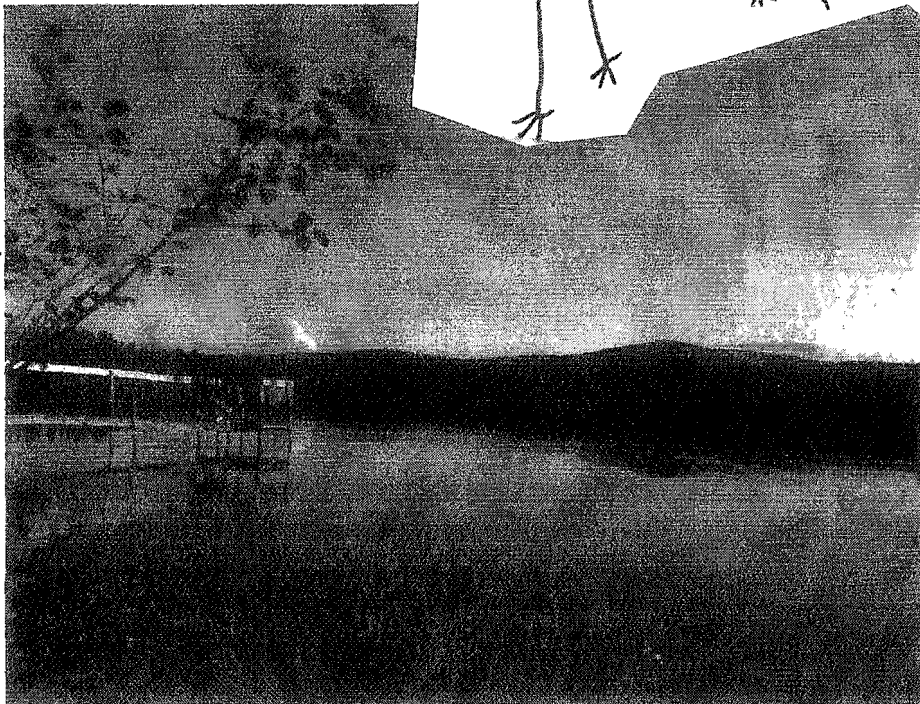


in a supermarket
in laponia



there are many
of these birds
in baltic region

one of
the lakes,
where we put
our tent
and the sun
never left us.

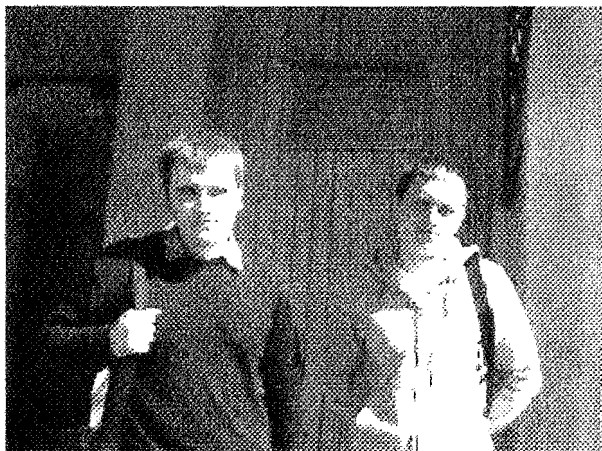




Updates on Khimki Case

In the end of June, the "Khimki hostage" trials against Alexei and Maxim ended in a quite positive direction in Moscow region and finally after 5 months of detention, Denis was delivered to Netherlands in the end of July. In the same time, a protest camp against the destruction of the Khimki woods takes place this summer.

One "Khimki hostage" acquitted, another one got 2 years suspended sentence



24th of June, judge of the Khimki city court of Moscow region of Russia, Neonila Zepalova, sentenced "Khimki hostages", anti-fascist activists Alexei Gaskarov and Maxim Solopov, who were accused of organisation of a radical demonstration against construction of the Moscow-St. Petersburg toll highway, which took place in Moscow Suburb of Khimki 28th of July.

Alexei Gaskarov, who came to action 28th of July 2010 as a correspondent of the Institute of Common Actions, was acquitted and cleared of all charges. Another defendant, anti-fascist

Maxim Solopov, was sentenced for "hooliganism" (statute 213, paragraph 2 of Russian criminal codex) for two years suspended sentence, with a probation period of two years.

Judge declared, that Solopov was shooting to air from a traumatic pistol, and threw city administration with objects. In her conclusion, judge referred to testimony of witnesses Krivoshanova and Khramova. Krivoshanova rejected the testimony she provided during the investigation, and also filled a formal complaint at the prosecutor's office due to psychological pressure that was applied against her during the interrogations. But besides this, judge considered her previous testimony eligible, as prosecutor's office decided not to open a criminal case against investigators.

As for the witnesses of the prosecution, Khramov and his friend Pitel, they are not inhabitants of the Khimki, but from Mytishchi region of Moscow. Allegedly they came to Khimki to meet some girls, whom they could not describe during the court session. And they, as well as witness of the prosecution Parshin, have a criminal record, and cooperating with police is in their own interests. Khramov and Pitel claimed, that they could remember very well the faces of the accused (although Pitel give confusing testimony, as he was unable to remember which of the accused took off a mask next to him), but neither of them could remember how the defendants were dressed.

Testimony of Pitel and Khramov, given during the preliminary investigation, was identical and apparently copied from a common source. During court hearing, Khramov said that it was around 30 or 40 persons participating to action of 28th of July, whereas Pitel was talking about several hundred. Pitel and Khramov claimed that they followed events around "Table of honour" not far from the city administration, but in photographs and video footage where this spot is included, Pitel and Khramov are not present.

Conclusion of the court is also referring to certain video footage from the action, where one may see a person, which is allegedly dressed as Maxim Solopov. As Maxim Solopov argued during the process, this footage never went through the required process of recognition of the persons present in the footage.

Judge considered unsubstantiated claim of the prosecution, that there was an organised group, which organised the action at the city administration.

Maxim Solopov wants to appeal against his sentence, and Alexey Gaskarov will be pressing for rehabilitation, and a monetary compensation for the three months he spent in remand prison.

2th of March of 2011, another Russian anti-fascist Denis Solopov, brother of Maxim Solopov, was arrested in Kiev, and is currently remanded there.

4th of April, in a closed hearing in local court of Shevchenko region of Kiev, Denis Solopov was detained during the hearing on extradition. This means, that Denis will be imprisoned while prosecutor general of Ukraine is making a decision on his extradition. According to lawyer of Solopov, judge did not took into consideration the fact, that already before his arrest, Denis was given a status of mandatory refugee by Kiev presentation of UNCHR, and also that he has contested the decision of migration service of Kiev not to give him a refugee status in Ukraine. 31st of May Shevchenkivsky court prolonged arrest of Denis for two more months. 22nd of Juny in Moscow, in memorial center of Andrei Sakharov, an exhibition of artwork of Denis Solopov was opened.

Additional information:

Campaign to Free Khimki Hostages
+7-915-053-59-12

<http://khimkibattle.org/>

Netherlands Grants Asylum to Khimki Suspect

(source: <http://www.themoscowtimes.com/mobile/article/441298.html>)

29 July 2011 The Moscow Times

An activist wanted in Russia over an attack on Khimki City Hall by anti-fascist and anarchist groups has been granted refugee asylum in the Netherlands.

Denis Solopov, a member of the Antifa anti-fascist group, flew to the Netherlands on Thursday, he told the organization Anti-Fascist Action of Ukraine.

Russian authorities placed Solopov on an international wanted list following the Khimki attack last July. He was detained in March in Kiev near the office of the Ukrainian migration service when he came to request asylum, Novaya Gazeta reported last month.

Solopov spent five months in a Ukrainian pretrial detention prison, but was released after receiving asylum in a "third, safe country," a regional spokesman for the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, Maxim Butkevich, told Interfax. The asylum request was granted after the UN watchdog gave Solopov refugee status, Butkevich added.

Russian officials, who sought Solopov's extradition, have not commented on the development. A mob attacked the City Hall building last July to protest an \$8 billion highway through Khimki's forest.

Only two people have gone on trial over the attack, including Solopov's brother Maxim, who received a two-year suspended sentence in June, while the other defendant was acquitted.

Ecological Camp "Khimki-2011" **28th of July in 2011 Moscow Region**

(source: <http://news.infoshop.org/article.php?story=20110623185556866>)

Ecological and human rights activists and social organisations are welcome to the camp. The camp program will include protests against the destruction of forests in the Moscow region, workshops and trainings.

The Khimki forest became a symbol of the struggle between Russian civil society and the corrupt state a long time ago. Right now, forests in the Solnechnogorsk and Klin regions are also threatened, as the planned expressway is about to cross through them as well. But this is still not enough for the authorities, they also plan to build one more highway around Moscow, a Central Circular Highway (CKAD). The ecological protest camp to protect the forests of the Moscow region is organised by the Moscow group of Autonomous Action, members of the radical ecological movement "Rainbow Keepers," and other ecologists, anarchists and anti-fascists. All decisions, which are not merely of a technical nature, will be made at a general assembly in the camp.

Camp will begin on the 27th of July. The exact place of the camp will only be announced on the opening day, as it is not currently known where logging will take place at end of the July. We will go where the loggers will go in order to cause the maximum amount of disturbance to developers. Camp will continue until 6th of August.

You can contact the organisers of the camp, and send a filled-in participants' form to the address spzialtri@autoproduzioni.net. You will find the form below. If you plan to participate you must answer by the 25th of July 2011. The camp is alcohol and drug free. Unregistered arms and any other illegal artefacts are also not allowed in the camp. Participants should have necessary camping equipment (sleeping bag, matress and cutlery). In case you do not have your own tent, it is important to let us know beforehand so that we can find you a place in other tents.

Discrimination on the basis of nationality or race is not allowed in the camp, and people with xenophobic or nationalistic ideas, moreover members of nationalist organisations, are not allowed to join the camp.

The camp is organised with donations from its participants and supporters. It is possible, that there will be a fee for participants in order to finance collective purchase of food and equipment foractions.

Khimki One Year Later: July 28, 2010 – July 28, 2011

(source: <http://chtodelat.wordpress.com/2011/08/01/khimki-one-year-later/>)

July 28 marked a year to the day since the famous demonstration in Khimki during which 300-400 young anarchists and antifascists from Moscow and the Moscow Region marched from the train station to the Khimki town hall (to the applause of local residents), where they set off smoke grenades, pelted the building with stones, and spray-painted several slogans on its walls.

It was a protest not only against the blatant clear-cutting of the free Khimki Forest to make way for a Moscow-Petersburg paid highway of dubious worth, but also against the methods the woodcutters employed to shield their actions from public protest. Environmentalists who tried to get in the way of the construction equipment were dispersed not only by police but also by masked soccer hooligans. When their masks slipped off, the protesters recognized several of them as ultra-rightists.

The demonstration was spontaneous: it was held instead of a concert by two Moscow hardcore groups. During the demonstration, Pyotr Silayev, the singer for one of these groups, Proverochnaya Lineika, encouraged the demonstrators with chants shouted into a megaphone. The megaphone is one of Silayev's traditional "musical instruments"; you can find old videos on the Web where it is clear that he is shouting his fight songs into a megaphone: "It's time to take the consequences for your culture! It's time to take the consequences!"

Pyotr has been taking the consequences ever since: after managing to flee the country the day after the demonstration, he has spent time as a homeless vagrant in Western Europe, a squatter occupying abandoned dwellings, and a prisoner in a Polish camp for illegal immigrants. He is now applying for political asylum in a country neighboring Russia.

Another of the "defendants," Muscovite Denis Solopov, an antifascist activist, artist (the first exhibitions of his paintings took place recently in Kyiv and Moscow), and a jeweler by training, was held in Lukyanovsky Prison, Kyiv's notorious pre-trial detention facility, from March 2 to July 13 of this year. During this time he managed to catch pneumonia and spent Victory Day, May 9, in solitary confinement. Denis was meanly arrested outside the offices of the Kyiv Migration Service, which had rejected his asylum request. The fact that at the time he had already been recognized as UN mandate refugee and that this status had been confirmed by the Kyiv office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, did not stop the Ukrainian jailers: they had in hand a request to extradite Denis to the Russian Federation. However, all the protests actions organized by comrades in Kyiv, Moscow, Nizhny Novgorod and other cities were not in vain: on July 28, 2011, Denis Solopov left Ukraine and went further into exile, traveling to a third country [the Netherlands] which had agreed to admit him as a political refugee.

Two more participants in the Khimki demonstration heard the Khimki city court's verdict in late June. Alexei Gaskarov, a correspondent for the web site www.ikd.ru (the Institute for Collective Action has specialized in coverage and analysis of social protests in Russia for nearly seven years, and Alexei has worked for them most of that time), was acquitted, while Maxim Solopov, a student at the Russian State University for the Humanities, was given a two years of probation. It was a surprising decision, considering that one and the same witnesses gave contradictory testimony against

both of them, and that the defense had challenged claims that these witnesses had actually been in Khimki during the demonstration.

This largely “vegetarian” sentence was preceded by the stint Alexei and Maxim spent in the Mozhaisk Pre-Trial Detention Facility during the first phase of the preliminary investigation (from late July to mid-October 2010), as well as a vigorous public campaign for their release. Thus, during the first international action days on their behalf (September 17-20, 2010), thirty-six protest actions were held in thirty-two cities in twelve countries in Eastern and Western Europe, as well as in North America. Protests also took place in Russia, Siberia, and Ukraine, of course. The Campaign for the Release of the Khimki Hostages managed in a short time to mobilize not only people in Moscow, Petersburg, and Kyiv in support of the young Russian activists, but also people in Krakow, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Paris, London, and Berlin. In Athens and New York, protests for the release of Alexei and Maxim took place on two occasions in late September.

Political refugees from Moscow who (unlike Denis Solopov and Pyotr Silayev) have not made official asylum requests, continue to take the consequences for the Khimki demonstration, as well as for their protest culture, including the stones, smoke grenades, and spray-paint cans. They have dispersed to various cities and countries. They have not seen friends and relatives for a year now, and they are still afraid to return home. They were forced to flee Moscow a campaign of mass intimidation unprecedented in recent Russian history. The campaign has focused on the youth subculture scene to which many of them belonged – the antifascist punk/hardcore community. Arrests, searches, interrogations, and beatings took place throughout most of August 2010 not only in Moscow and the Moscow Region, but also in other regional capitals, including Nizhny Novgorod and Kostroma. In Zhukovsky, a town in the Moscow Region, seventy people were arrested before a concert, while in Kostroma more than 260 people were arrested in similar circumstances. The police officers who interrogated antifascist Alexander Pakhotin promised to cut off his ear, and it took him several weeks to recover from the beating he suffered at their hands. But they haven't left him alone even now, a year later. In early July of this year he suddenly got a phone call inviting him to report to Petrovka, 38 [Moscow police HQ], for an informal discussion. Alexander reasonably replied to the caller that he preferred to talk with police investigators only after receiving an official summons. For Moscow police investigators, however, an official summons is, apparently, something incredibly difficult. It's probably easier for them to hunt down and beat up obstinate witnesses – which is exactly what happened to Alexander Pakhotin.

Further evidence of the secret police's abiding interest in the people who took part in last year's Khimki demonstration is the canard that circulated in the Russian media in late June: Pyotr Silayev had allegedly been arrested in Brussels by Interpol at the request of Russian law enforcement authorities. Antifascists quickly refuted this lie: at the time, Pyotr was fishing, and he was not in Brussels. Apparently, the authorities were trying their best to patch up their reputation after losing the casing against Gaskarov and Solopov in the Khimki court.

And all this time the saga of the Khimki Forest per se has continued. There was last year's big demonstration on Pushkin Square [in Moscow] with headliners music critic Artemy Troitsky, rock musician Yuri Shevchuk, and Maria Lyubicheva, lead singer for the popular group Barto. Then was there the temporary halt to the logging of the forest. This was followed by a vicious musical parody of

the activists by a musician [Sergei Shnurov] who had been previously seemed like a member of the “alternative scene,” but now turned out to be singing almost with the voice of the Ministry of Truth. There was wintertime tree-hugging and springtime subbotniks. And finally, there was Russian president’s meeting with public figures and his announcement that the highway would go through the forest after all. Subsequently, we’ve witnessed the Anti-Seliger forum, to which two of every species of oppositional beast came (where were all of them during the constant demos and clashes in Khimki?), and their using the misfortune of the Khimkians to grandstand in the run-up to the 2011-2012 election season. Finally, there is the tent camp set up by the Rainbow Keepers and other eco-anarchists, which opened on July 27, 2011, the eve of the first anniversary of the famous demonstration.

What has this past year shown us? That in our country, any project, even one that is obviously directed against society, will be forced through all the same if big money and the authorities back it. That there is still no control over criminalized local authorities: not only have none of the officials mixed up in dubious affairs been put on trial, but none have even been fired. That the power of social solidarity still counts for something: if it cannot stop harmful projects, it can at least defend activists who have fallen captive to the penal system and get people out of jail. That radical political action (of which last year’s demonstration was an instance) is quite effective at drawing attention to acute problems, but that it must be effectively deployed and backed up with infrastructure, however informal; otherwise, the emotional, political, and physical toll on the movement will be too high and may jeopardize its very existence. This, perhaps, is the most important lesson for the social movement, but it bears repeating. As you know, in our country, even if you have brains and talent, it takes a huge effort to roast your enemy over the fire. For if you relax for just a second, lo and behold, he’s already roasting you over the fire. But there is hope, and the future still hasn’t been written.

—Vlad Tupikin

July 27-31, 2011

New Addresses of Belarusian anarchist prisoners

Dedok Nikolai Aleksandrovich / Dziadok Mikalai Aliaksandravich*

IK-15, 213105, Mogilev, p/o Veino, Slavgorodskoe shosse, 5 km. KARANTIN BELARUS

Frantskevich Aleksandr Vladimirovich / Frantskevich Aliaksandr Uladzimiravich*

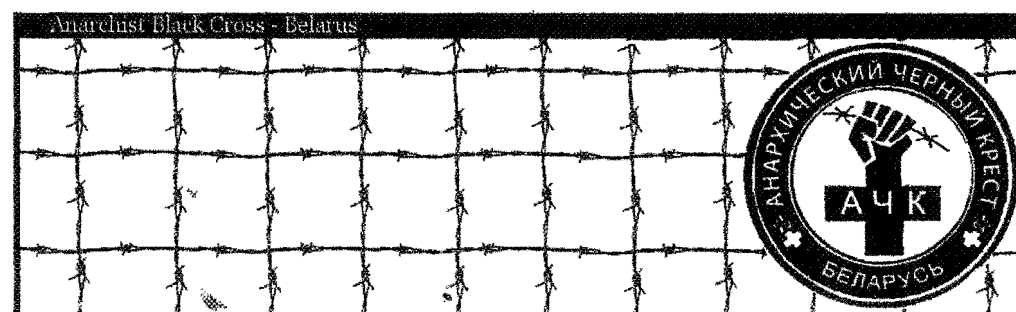
IK-22 “Volchi nory”, 225295 , Brestskaya obl., Ivatsevichski r-n, st.Domanovo KARANTIN BELARUS

Olinevich Igor Vladimirovich / Alinevich Ihar Uladzimiravich*

IK-10, 211440, Vitebskaya obl., Novopolotsk, ul. Tekhnicheskaya, 8 KARANTIN BELARUS

Vaskovich Evgeni Sergeevich / Vas’kovich Jauhen Siarheevich (KGB attack)*

IK-15, 213105, Mogilev, p/o Veino, Slavgorodskoe shosse, 5 km. KARANTIN BELARUS



<http://www.autistici.org/abc-belarus/?lang=en>

Belarusian anarchists sentenced – up to 8 years of hard regime, evidence lacking

(source: <https://avtonom.org/en/node/15830>)

On the 27th of May, judge Zhanna Khvoynitskaya sentenced the Belarusian anarchists Ihar Alinevich, Mikalaj Dziadok, Aliaksandar Frantskievich, Maxim Vetkin and Yeveni Sliwonchik. The young men were accused of a number of political actions, amongst which was the attack against the Russian embassy in Minsk in August of 2010.

Ihar Alinevich was accused of attacks against the Russian Embassy and Belarusbank ("Property destruction with intent", statute 218 paragraph 3 of the Belarusian Criminal Codex), an attack against the remand prison of Minsk (also statute 218, paragraph 2), an attack against a Casino and an illegal demonstration at the military headquarters ("Aggravated hooliganism", statute 339 paragraph 2 of Belarusian criminal codex). The prosecutor asked for a 9 year sentence in hard regime, eventually he received 8 years of hard regime (1).

Mikalaj Dziadok was sentenced for actions against a Casino, the military headquarters and a yellow(2), state-controlled trade union, all considered "aggravated hooliganism". The prosecutor demanded a 6 year sentence of hard regime, he received 4.5 years of hard regime.

Aliaksandr Frantskievich was sentenced for actions against state-controlled trade union, military headquarters and a police station at Soligorsk, all considered "aggravated hooliganism", and also against defacing website of city of Novopolotsk ("Electronic sabotage", "Illegal access to electronic information", "Development, using or spreading malware" (statute 349 paragraph 2, statute 351 paragraph 2, statute 354 of Belarusian criminal codex). Prosecutor demanded a 5 year sentence, eventually he received 3 years of hard regime. Screenshots of the action are available here: <http://belarus.indymedia.org/20141>

Maxim Vetkin was sentenced for the actions taken at the BelarusBank and the Russian Embassy in Minsk. He has been cooperating with the investigation and giving testimony against the others. He was given a 4 year sentence in a low-security prison according to the prosecutor's demands. He has been temporarily released.

Yevgeni Sliwonchik was sentenced to 1.5 years in open regime prison for the attack in Soligorsk. He has also cooperating with the investigation and giving testimony against the other accused.

The accused have to compensate 100 million Belarusian rubles (around 20 000 dollars) in criminal damages to the respective institutions. Alinevich, Dziadok and Frantskievich have been denying their involvement, with the exception of the action at the military headquarters. They are considering appealing their sentences, but the appeal court may hand out even more severe sentences. The Strasbourg court is not an option for the Belarusians, as Belarus is excluded from the Council of Europe.

Valentina Alinevich, mother of Ihar, said "Yesterday someone else's children were arrested, and we thought it was not our problem. Today they arrest our children. Tomorrow they will arrest someone else's children. People, be aware! Do not let it happen!". She also noted the role of Russian Federation in the case of Ihar: "Russia accepted the kidnapping of a person on its territory. It is an outrageous violation of human rights, which took place in compliance with the Russian authorities." Keep in mind, that on the 28th of November Ihar Alinevich was kidnapped from Moscow by agents of an unconfirmed special service, and illegally transferred across state borders to the remand prison of the Belarusian KGB in Minsk.

Aliaksandr Dziadok, the father of Mikalaj and an experienced lawyer, who has also worked as a judge, made the following statement to the press: "There were plenty of violations during the court process. The prosecution's case was not proven. The sentence is unjust and illegal. An objective, law-abiding court would have dropped all charges against the accused". Aliaksandr Dziadok made a comparison between the case against the anarchists, and the case brought against those arrested after the 19th of December (court cases against the latter, who protested against the falsification of the general elections, which have attracted sizeable international attention).

Anarchist Black Cross of Belarus considers the sentences politically motivated, and the charges unproven. Besides this, all of the actions for which the accused were sentenced, may be considered non-violent. No living being was hurt as a consequence of the actions. Most of the attacks were merely symbolical, and material damage was insignificant.

Reports from each day of the court are available on Belarussian Indymedia and at <http://www.avtonom.org/en/freebelarus>. "Defying the law", a documentary on the investigation and the court cases against the Belarusian anarchists is available here: <http://rutube.ru/tracks/4469719.html> A version with English subtitles will be available in few days.

1. hard regime means less allowances in terms of visits, mails, and packages and other "privileges"
2. yellow unions reject class struggle, oppose strikes and favor the collaboration between capital and labor

Anarchist Black Cross Belarus

Addition from ABC Moscow:

On the 18th of May, another "Anarchist case" ended in Belarus – Yawgen Vaskovich, Pavel Syramalotaw and Artsyom Prakapayenka were each given 7 year sentences for a direct action against the KGB building in the city of Bobruysk. A problem with this case has been that although media perceived the three as anarchists, none of them had any connections to the existing anarchist movement and thus attempts to contact someone close to them and provide them with support prior to the court dates failed. Hopefully, support may be provided during their lengthy prison sentences.

anti-atom Widerstand in Belarus

Am 25. April fand eine größere Anti-Atom Demonstration zum 25. Jahrestag der Tschernobyl Katastrophe statt, hierzu hatten wir einen Flyer mit Teilen eines Interviews zur Situation in Belarus verteilt: "In der ehemaligen Sowjetrepublik Belarus / Weißrussland wird zur Zeit an einem ersten Atomkraftwerk im Nordwesten des Landes gearbeitet. Beschlossen wurde der Bau durch den Despoten Lukaschenko bereits vor einigen Jahren. Seit dem März 2011, wenige Tage nach Fukushima feierlich verabschiedet, steht auch der offizielle Beschluss zur Finanzierung des auf Export ausgelegten Dinosaurierprojektes, maßgeblich durch die Russische Regierung realisiert. (vgl. <http://www.russland.ru/mainmore.php?tpl=Tschernobyl&iditem=79>)

Von der Tschernobyl Katastrophe vor 25 Jahren war das Land am stärksten betroffen, die zahlreichen gesundheitlichen und wirtschaftlichen Schäden für die Menschen der Region nahe der Ukrainischen Grenze werden noch Generationen begleiten. Der öffentliche Widerstand ist dennoch gering, obwohl kaum jemand den Lügen der Herrschenden glaubt. Doch Organisation ist in Belarus eine gefährliche Angelegenheit, wie die vielen politischen Gefangenen und die Morde an Journalist*innen zeigen (vgl. <http://www.amnesty.de/laenderbericht/belarus>).

Zwei Links zu belarussischen Anti-Atom Initiativen: <http://belarusantiatom.info/> und <http://mirnyatom.net/>

Im Zuge einer Infotour belarussischer anarchistischer Aktivist*innen zu den jüngsten Repressionen im Zusammenhang mit den Wahlen im Dezember 2010 haben wir im März 2011 ein Interview geführt, in dem

auch der Neubau des AKW Thema war. Im Folgenden nun ein Ausschnitt aus dem Interview mit A und B:

I: Ok, unsere nächste Frage richtet sich auf ein besonders aktuelles Thema, nämlich der Plan Lukaschenkos, ein erstes Atomkraftwerk im von der Tschernobyl Katastrophe so stark geprägten Land zu bauen. Unsere Frage ist, inwieweit eine Art von sozialer Bewegung gegen dieses Atomkraftwerk existiert, vor allem vor dem Hintergrund der Ereignisse in Japan und der Geschichte mit Tschernobyl, was sagt ihr hierzu?

A: Es ist schon schwierig, darüber zu reden, da wir seit der Katastrophe in Japan nicht mehr im Land waren, daher können wir nicht genau sagen, wie es gerade jetzt ist, aber die gesamte Propaganda-Maschinerie des Landes arbeitet intensiv daran, Menschen glauben zu machen, dass das Atomkraftwerk in Belarus das sicherste und beste der Welt sein wird, bla bla bla. Die Menschen nehmen dies durchaus auch für bare Münze und denken, vielleicht ist es tatsächlich so und auch die Menschen in der Regierung glauben ernsthaft es sei eine gute Idee, um beispielsweise auch ökonomisch unabhängiger zu sein. Tatsächlich ist es ziemlich still um diese Frage in der Gesellschaft, es gibt nur eine sehr kleine Bewegung gegen den Bau des Atomkraftwerks.

B: Ich denke, dass das Thema Tschernobyl und Umweltpolitik generell in Belarus mit den Jahren an Einfluss verloren haben. Es ist viele Jahre her, die Menschen trauern zwar



immer noch um die Opfer, aber sie bringen es nicht in Zusammenhang mit dem neuen Kraftwerk. Ich denke die Menschen sehen das Problem nicht, sie denken, das neue Kraftwerk wird gut und sicher.

I: Wie kann denn die internationale Solidarität mit anarchistischen Gruppen in Belarus aussehen. Soweit wir informiert sind, beginnt der Bau doch bald, oder?

B: Im September.

I: Ok, im September, und wie denkt ihr, was kann getan werden, um diesen Konflikt und einen generellen gesellschaftlichen Wandel zu unterstützen?

B: Die Situation ist schwierig, das Problem groß und wir wissen nicht genau, was wirklich machbar ist. Bis zum Bau ist nicht mehr viel Zeit, wir versuchen aber trotzdem, Öffentlichkeit zu schaffen. Es gibt natürlich die Möglichkeit den Bau zu behindern oder anzugreifen, dann ist aber mit heftigen Repressionen zu rechnen und viele haben Angst, überhaupt aktiv zu werden.

A: Alle umliegenden Länder außer Russland, das es mit finanziert und baut, haben das Vorhaben für gefährlich erklärt und sa-

gen, sie sind gegen dieses Kraftwerk. Doch Lukaschenko sagt, es wird gebaut. Dies ist eben eine weitere verrückte Idee in seinem Kopf. Es ist wichtig international Druck auszuüben, nicht nur von Regierungen, sondern von der Gesamtgesellschaft, beispielsweise in Polen oder Deutschland oder wo immer ihr euch befindet. Auch auf die internationale Atombehörde kann Druck ausgeübt werden, da sie die Idee der Atomkraft in allen möglichen Ländern verbreiten. Sie sagen, es sei eine gute Idee, solche ein Kraftwerk in Belarus zu haben und so weiter. Und es ist auch wichtig, Informationen über das was passiert, möglichst weit zu verbreiten.

B: Vielleicht versuchen wir den Menschen auch klar zu machen, dass wir bereits genügend Schulden in Belarus haben und diese durch das Kraftwerk noch steigen werden. Das wird sicher interessant sein, zu hören, denn bezahlen werden wir.

I: Eine Frage zu den Krediten. Sind sie aus anderen Ländern und aus welchen genau?

A: So weit ich weiß sind es etwa 9 Millionen Dollar aus der Russischen Föderation, es geht also um eine ganze Menge Geld für das Land.

B: Einige Menschen wollen nichts gegen das Kraftwerk tun, da sie hoffen, einen Job zu bekommen.

A: Wir hatten Diskussionen mit lokalen Anwohner*innen, die hoffen neue Jobs zu bekommen. Hauptsächlich werden diese aber an russische Expert*innen gehen, die hierfür eine spezielle Ausbildung haben.

B: Nur etwa 30% der Jobs werden an Arbeiter*innen aus der Region vergeben.

I: Vielleicht ist es noch interessant zu erfahren, dass gerade Ende 2010 Wahlen waren, in denen Lukaschenko wieder einmal gewonnen hat. Es gab einigen Protest und unsere Frage ist, wie sich die Gesellschaft

danach entwickelt hat, was denkt ihr, was einfache Menschen im Land über die Situation und den Staat und die Zukunft denken?

B: Ich denke, dass vermutlich fast alle in Belarus wissen, dass es keine Wahl gab aber sie wollen nichts tun, sie sitzen nur da, weil sie Angst vor den Konsequenzen haben. Das ist denke ich einer der Gründe, weshalb die Menschen nicht protestieren.

A: Also ich sehe schon eine Radikalisierung der Gesellschaft, die Menschen sind müde von all dem Mist rund um Lukaschenko. Die Menschen reden über Protest und einige sagen auch, es könnte eine Art ägyptischer Revolution in Belarus geben und das kommt nicht von Anarchist*innen oder anderen Aktivist*innen, sondern von einfachen Menschen. Und das passiert auch vor dem Hintergrund, dass alles teurer wird, die Wohnungen, das Essen und das Durchschnittseinkommen stagniert und die Regierung macht offensichtlich falsche Versprechungen. Nach den Wahlen gab es mehr Bewegung, die aber inzwischen wieder abgeflaut ist.

I: Vielleicht noch abschließend zur Antire-

pressionsarbeit, wie kann internationale Solidarität aussehen, was kann getan werden?

A: Am wichtigsten ist es, Informationen zu verbreiten, aber es ist auch möglich nach Belarus zu kommen und die Menschen hier kennenzulernen, denn viele der aktiven Leute hier fühlen sich isoliert und es ist toll, andere Anarchist*innen oder soziale Aktivist*innen kennenzulernen.

B: Ich denke, viele Menschen wissen so gut wie nichts über Belarus und es ist gut Menschen über die Lage aufzuklären und darüber zu schreiben.

I: Danke für das Interview.

Das Interview wird noch einmal vollständig in der „entfesselt“, dem Zeitungsprojekt von Anarchist Black Cross Orkan und Berlin veröffentlicht werden (<http://www.abc-berlin.net/entfesselt>).

Material + Neuigkeiten zu Anarchismus in Osteuropa: www.a3yo.noblogs.org



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BUDAPEST PRIDE'S DECLARATION OF SOLIDARITY WITH OUR RUSSIAN FRIENDS



Source: <http://www.fightforchange.org/tag/gay-pride/>

30 May 2011

We, organizers of the 16th Budapest Pride are shocked to see news of yesterday's violent attacks against the march for equal rights and visibility of the Russian lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) community in Moscow. It is distressing to witness such attacks against a peaceful procession in the name of religion.

We believe it is unacceptable that Russian police forces took activists fighting for freedom and human rights into custody, instead of the violent counter-demonstrators. We are outraged that despite the final decision against it by the Strasbourg European Court of Human Rights in April, Russia - yet again - has banned the Pride March from taking place this year.

We wholeheartedly support our Russian friends - Russian LGBT people and their allies. Their courage inspires us. We are with you!

The rainbow flag is a symbol: a symbol of diversity and acceptance. Its message is universal, as is the right for freedom and human rights.

Despite being illegally banned in January by the Budapest Police Department, the Hungarian Gay Pride March will take place on Saturday, the 18th of June. Thanks to the decision of the Hungarian Court of Justice to invalidate this decision, we will be able to march up to the street in front of Parliament, thus protesting against the new Hungarian constitution's discrimination against LGBT people. These national developments make clear that we can never give up the fight; we must continue to strive for our freedom.

Our fellow Russians, you have shown that you will do whatever is necessary to promote your rights, even if it puts your own lives in danger. You have our utmost respect. You give us strength and inspiration, and we are proud of you. Let's fight together for equal rights! It's our turn now!

Your brothers and sisters in Pride,
The organizers of the 16th Budapest Pride

ВОТ С ХЕПЭНИНГ
WHAT'S HAPPENING

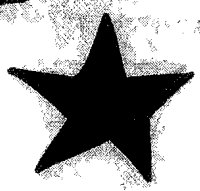
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Food, land, seed, water and indigenous knowledge are too important to be commodified or centralised in the well-known capitalist way. We resist the logic of making profit of our ways of life. We are working on and already practicing a consensual way of peasant life and alternative ways of living and farming together. Therefore we Reclaim the Fields! (
<http://www.reclaimthefields.org/node/329>)

Zrenjanin antifascist festival
SEPTEMBER 30 - OCTOBER 1 2011. CULTURAL CENTER OF ZRENJANIN, SERBIA
(ZAF.ANARHIJA.ORG)

Festival of Selforganization 21.08. - 07.09.2011.
Developing self-organization strategies and overcoming all forms of authority
With the Festival of Selforganisation, which will take place at the end of August in Novi Sad, Serbia, we want to promote and develop strategies of self-organization as a way of dealing with issues such as discrimination, sexism, ageism, racism, homophobia, consumerism and exploitation. (<http://www.organizujise.org/en/about.html>)

ФРН ЭЭ ПРИЗНАРС

ФЕСТИВАЛЪ



No Borders Bulgaria Initiative
БЪЛГАРИЯ
no borders camp 25th - 29th august

www.noborderbulgaria.org