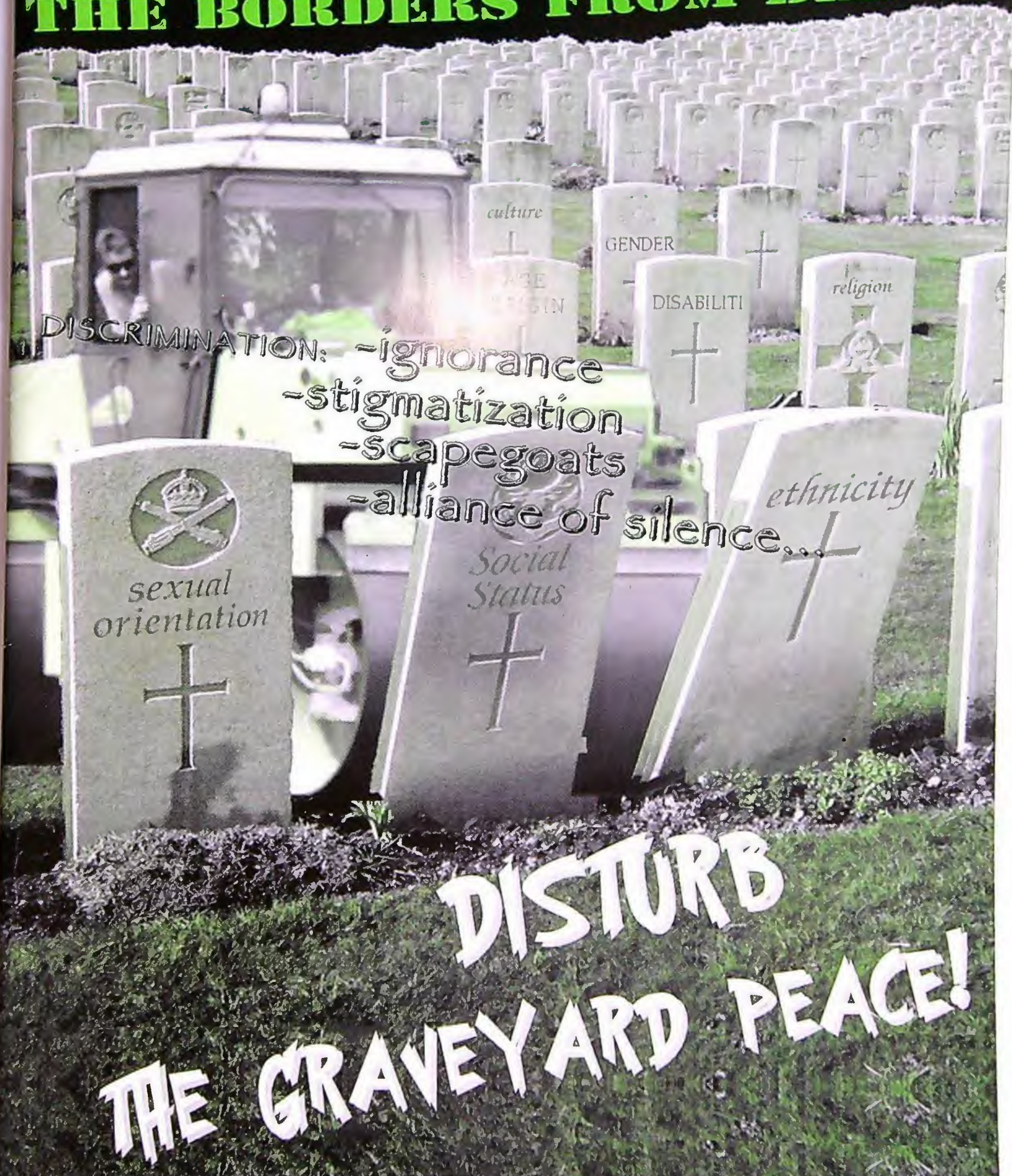


ISSUE # 25 Bi-Monthly Magazine JULY 2006

ABOLISHING THE BORDERS FROM BELOW



DISCRIMINATION: -ignorance
-stigmatization
-scapegoats
-alliance of silence...
ethnicity

DISTURB
THE GRAVEYARD PEACE!

Anarchist Journal from Eastern Europe

There is a justifiable need to abolish the borders between nations, societies, cultures and whatever else separates and defines us. In order that this process does not lead to the formation of new borders or other types of segregation, like those established by elitist institutions such as the EU, NATO or UN, it has to be done from below, by the people. There is an enduring need to immediately abolish all states, governments and authoritarian institutions so that communities based on common values such as freedom, respect, cooperation and solidarity can be formed. These communities in turn can lead to the transformation of the world order into one based on the above mentioned values. In order to push that process forward with support for the development of the anarchist movement over the borders we have created ...

"ABOLISHING THE BORDERS FROM BELOW" AN ANARCHIST JOURNAL FROM EASTERN EUROPE

There are many reasons why it is necessary to put out this type of publication on a regular basis. There are a large number of anarchist groups in EE which could operate much more effectively with a continual exchange of ideas, tactics, experiences and materials with similarly minded groups from all over Europe and the World. It is clear that many western activists are also interested in the ideas and actions of the "eastern anarchists". We believe it to be necessary to tighten the cooperation between east and west in resisting Fortress Europe, the globalization of the world economy, and above all capitalism and its effects on our life. A mutual exchange of inspirations, motivations, and cooperation from anarchist communities all over Europe is needed on a day to day basis not only in times of international protests like the ones in Prague, Gothenburg and Genoa. The intent of this paper is to set up a better network of communication between groups and individuals from different parts of this continent. It is also a platform for regular presentation and exchange for various anarchist groups from EE itself, as well as helping to strengthen contacts between them and will hopefully lead to mutual inspiration. It also gives an opportunity for effectively organizing common campaigns and struggles. The process of creating an editorial team for AbolishingBB was a great step toward this so we appeal to everyone to make the most of the information here as effectively as possible. Finally this paper can be seen also as a mirror of our movement so every positive development in EE is coming back to us in form of motivation for further work on this magazine ...



AN ANARCHIST JOURNAL

"AbolishingBB" is a bi-monthly magazine with information on different political and cultural processes and activities in Eastern Europe seen, commented on and analysed from an anarchist perspective.

EDITORIAL TEAM & ABB COLLECTIVE

ABB is an international collective of migrant anarchist activists living in Berlin. The collective was formed in Autumn 2001 by a group of east-european migrant activists and was later joined by other migrant activists from other parts of the world. As well as this publication the collective also organizes a radio-show, a libertarian library, various solidarity actions, informative meetings and cultural events. We also cooperate with other anarchist groups, projects and campaigns (mostly in EE but not only) and support local and global struggles against all kinds of oppression and for a free-society.

CORRESPONDENTS

Our work would not be possible without the great contributions of our correspondents from around EE. The work is based on a relatively stable network of

correspondents from different regions of EE which cover the most current, important and interesting issues. All people involved in AbolishingBB work on a non-profit basis.

EXECUTORS

Publishing, editing, text treatment, translation, photos & graphics treatment, layout, cover concept, english-proof, distribution to the local distributors, website design ... all done by ABB Collective, Print: DreiGroschenDruck & ABB

COOPERATION

If you operate in Eastern Europe you can send to us info about protests, manifestations and other actions going on in your region ... you can present activities of groups, collectives and projects working in your neighbourhood ... you can inform us about up-coming political and cultural events ... you can present statements of your group on local or global issues, you can express your ideas, opinions or criticism ... everything from anarchist perspective. You can join our redaction collective as a correspondent sending regular reports covering different forms of activities in your region.

If you operate in other parts of the world you can help with distribution. You can spread information about this publication or just make the most of the information here as effectively as possible.

DEADLINES

Deadline for next issue: 15-08-06

FREE COPIES / PRINT RUN

Free copies go to prisoners, all info-shops and libertarian libraries in Eastern Europe (who get in touch with us) as well as to our correspondents. At the moment we print by ourselves 1500 copies of each issue, and there are some local groups which make more copies by themselves after our agreement on that.

FINANCES

Unfortunately until now we were not able to cover our costs only through selling the newspaper so we would appreciate, if possible, benefits from outside

BAD ENGLISH REPUTATION

As you probably noticed *THE ENGLISH* which is used in this newspaper is very far from its gramatical and stylistic ideals. It is mostly because this is *ENGLISH* in which most of our correspondents, big part of our readers and most of us (as the editors) are communicating. So obviously we choose to use *ENGLISH* which is understandable for ourselves. Secondly, we decided to be rather "*BAD ENGLISH REPUTATION*" newspaper as to rise a level of language and this way eliminate probably 30-60% of our regular readers, especially in south and eastern Europe.

ABOLISHINGBB ONLINE

www.abb.hardcore.lt

This website is from one side a source of information about our collective but basically - an archive of texts which appeared in our newspaper in the past. Check it out (some chapters are still under construction).

NOT 100%

We do not necessarily agree 100% with all opinions expressed in the journal, but all here we found worth printing (for various reasons) !!!



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* Labour Struggles * Unnoticed News * Announcements * ABC Reports * Communities in Struggle * ALF-News

A LITTLE TOO LATE, !!! BUTRULWIH NOISY DETAILS!....

In this 25th issue of ABB on racism – nationalism, xenophobia, discrimination and racism - in Eastern Europe, we try to focus on the growth of racism and discrimination based on colour of skin, gender, language, religion, political or other opinion, social origins, class, caste, ethnicity, birth, 'disability' or other ground as well as crossroads of the different forms and a persistent climate of intolerance in the regions.

Inductions into 'identities' of class, gender, ethnicity, sexuality, or culture often emerged out of specific struggles against different forms and instances of oppression: from struggles against racism, fascism and nationalism, to struggles against patriarchy and male violence and to queer struggles against sexual repression and the gender binary.

This topic is quite central to discussions and analyses in libertarian and anarchist structures, but sometimes there is still a narrow 'ethnicity-gender-class-first' position. But there are relations of nationalism, racism and discrimination which are organized in and through each other, building a many layered blanket of oppression. In many instances racism intersects with discrimination based on ethnicity, religion, language, culture, class, caste, sexual orientation, migrant or refugee status, or disability. Yet until today a lot of different forms of oppression are left out in actions and writings.

One of our aims with this main issue was to create a space for dialogue across difference that does not give in to fragmentation. To come up at the end with analysis and strategies that are both context specific, and which have broad appeal. The contributions can be shortly described as follows:

An example is given to bridge the gap of division, paying attention to the devastation in the homeless community in Romania as well as an example of cooperation.

The role of nationalism in setting, spreading and normalising the attitudes of racism and discrimination is developed on the example of Poland in a first part. The situation of the Vietnamese Community in Poland is explained in an interview with a Vietnamese woman.

The discrimination and disadvantage of the geographically diverse transnational Roma community is shown on the example of stereotypes about Roma in Romanian media.

Double, triple or multiple discrimination is shown on the example of ethnicity and gender regarding Roma women and forced sterilisation as well as violence against women during war and conflict.

Also the issue of discrimination on the grounds of 'disability' is raised on the example of cage and net beds.

Discrimination against lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender (LGBT) communities continues in most parts of the world. The climate of intolerance against LGBT communities is characterised by the banning of public events, openly homophobic language used by politicians / media ..., and homophobic hatred as well as murder by some right-wing groupings. The reports on the Gay Marches in Russia and Romania as well as the Equality Parade in Poland point this up. Closely related to the main issue, you will find the struggles of anti-fascist groups and updates on fascist structures in countries such as Ukraine in the section Anti-Fascist-News.

Unfortunately there wasn't a big response to this main issue of ABB, which leaves a lot of questions unanswered.

Are there anarchist approaches to the concept of culture / multiculturalism / cultural protection / closure up of minority groups and the concept of integration of minorities into the dominant culture of societies? What are the problems or obstacles for anarchists to approach oppressed minorities in the different regions and how to overcome these difficulties? Why is there a silence of anarchists towards the discrimination of specific groups and sometimes a dismissal as being less-important? Are there problems of negative stereotypes and prejudices within the local anarchist movement? We hope that this is just the starting point to discuss, analyse, contribute and report regarding the main issue, questions that are still open and patterns of discrimination that are too often ignored or dismissed.

This issue includes of course much more important reports from Eastern Europe. Among other things you will find information on the ongoing workers struggle, the upcoming G8-summit in St. Petersburg, May Day in different regions, and on interesting upcoming events, such as the DIY Open Air Jam Darom in Lithuania.

Beside the description of the new issue contents, we would like to spend, like we always do, a couple of sentences telling what's going on within our editorial team/collective. Basically, we had a couple of hard discussions among us in the last months, raging on different issues, but where the two main topics were our internal power structures and what is gonna be happening with us in the next future, since for a while we looked at ourselves so demotivated from the discussions that we were even not sure anymore if the project would keep on running.

About the first thing, we are not new in analysing our power structures and relations inside our collective, having confronted ourselves already at least one and half year ago seriously with this issue, being in that time another big crisis inside abb. We do think that is not something you can easily eliminate, being this power thing a relation rather than something fixed and stable, therefore quite dodgy sometimes, it is a thing on which you need always to reflect on and try to change it day by day, making self critic, learning to listening to everyone's critic within discussions, trying to apply the rotation system in order to avoid that people find themselves fixed in some roles for too long, whether if they want or not, and, therefore, finding themselves in a power position (or not), re-establishing the respect among the people, a respect that sometimes, during hard times of discussions, might get lost on the way...

On the end, we managed to sort our shit out, which doesn't mean that we are out of our tunnel, but that we are working hard among ourselves to try to fight those behaviours inside abb and inside ourselves as well. A lot of new people joined the collective within the last months, some old faces keep still on going forward, some others we lost them on the way, it is the normal process through most of collective and projects are always going through, when they do not die at their first internal crisis.

For sure, what definitely gave us a lot of positive energy in the difficult moments, has been the good feedback that this little project is encountering around, which make us recognizing how many people love this project going on, although being us playing a smaller role within it, since is actually the anarchists all over eastern europe (but not only!) who with their fights let this journal living wild and further on: without them, this thing you hold in the hands would be not possible.

On the very last, beside saying big thanks to every groups/individual who organised benefits for us or pay back his/her debts, and warmly saluting the birth of Incendio (www.anti-politics.net/incendio/), an abb inspired project for the latin america area



(good luck companer@s!), we would like once again people around to contribute to the existence of this project: we would really appreciate when more people would like to write reports from their regions or on the "main" topic presented in the different issues.

Concerning this, we are aware that at the moment just the regular correspondents have access to this, since they get emailed with our questions and proposals on that, but it is up to people, if they want to contribute, to drop us a mail to the address and therefore getting informed about which is gonna be the main topic of the upcoming issue.

So hopefully this invitation will reach a lot of people, because we would love to let the network growing and growing... and, like always, kick it 'till it breaks!

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ISSUE#23 - February 2006: editorial/MAIN TOPIC: "Dismantling the Patriarchy"; Emancipation vs. Assimilation from Macedonia, Human Trafficking for Sexual Exploitation, Fighting back the chains of Patriarchy from Poland, Interview on problems lesbian-couples are facing living in Czech society, Gay Power from Poland, Influence of Patriarchy in Poland, Radio Maryja from Poland, Thoughts on Moscow Pride, Gay Pride Estonia - Interview, Sexism is not a Problem of Women from Slovenia, Gender in Czech Anarchist Movement, Fighting Back Patriarchy in Croatia, Bloody Mary from Czech; Anti-fascist news; Communities in struggle, ABC-reports; labour struggles and more

ISSUE#24 - April 2006: editorial/MAIN TOPIC: "Prison Society, Crime & Punishment"; Freedom for Joro in Bulgaria, Prison System - Racism and Gender Oppression all in Action against Roma Communities in Hungary, Shoot the Sheriff - and don't forget the Deputy, Interview with ABC-Bialystok Poland, Prisons in the East - Prisons in the West...created by the Rich - adopted by the Poor in Serbia, Prisons for Everyone in Poland, Styrofoam Crime or Solidarity on both Sides of the Wall in Poland, Criminals or Barbarians on the example of Biedaszyby a crisis region in Poland; G8 SUMMIT IN ST.PETERSBURG: Activists Media against G8 Summit, Resistance against G8 in Russia - is there any Reason for Optimism?, Neoliberal Globalization and Reform of Education in Russia, Interview with Activists from Moscow; Anti-fascist news; Communities in struggle, ABC-reports; labour struggles and more

Plus most other back issues from November 2001.

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with filling that
network up ...
LET US KNOW



ON CROSSROADS OF DISCRIMINATION

ON THE STREETS AGAINST
HOMOPHOBIA!

-REPORTS FROM THE PARADES

Here in this chapter you will find some reports concerning the last demonstrations organised in Eastern Europe from lesbian, gay and transgender communities in order to make public, once again, the daily oppression against which they have to fight everyday against.

The situation of those communities is, in the most of the eastern European regions, but as well as in the rest of the world (don't forget it!), more than outrageous. People who choose to choose another sexual behaviour which is not the mainstream one, become objects of the hatred and discrimination of religious, fascists and narrow-minded bigots thugs around. We can testify in everyday life how lesbian, gay and transgender people, together with everyone who choose, on different level, to break through the boundaries that this society impose to us, has to always live in fear if they try to expose their feelings and preference into the public sphere instead of being hidden in their apartments.

We would like just to remind people about events like the Serbian gay pride of few years ago, were fascist and religious fanatics where beating to blood the participants of the march. During most of those marches, who were mainly organised from gay/lesbian/transgender organizations and individuals, but which had not apparently any anarchist focus or radical instance beside the end of the intolerance towards them, anarchists always showed up in order to support the people from the attacks and to try to link the both struggles, showing in this sense that the oppression of gay/lesbian/transgender people is part of a wider process name capitalism.

This time, we report here the events of 3 different marches which took place in the last 2 months: at first, the march of the 10 of June in Warsaw, Poland, where several thousand people marched through the city and faced again fascists and fanatics who tried to make trouble like the year before: in order to support the people there, also antifascists and gay/lesbian activists made their way from other international regions to Poland. We have two reports from similar marches in Moscow, Russia, and Bucarest, Romania, who also got attacked from those thugs, extremely violently, especially in the case of the Moscow one. Sadly, the first report from Moscow is quite short, although we would have loved to get something longer (which is again an invitation to people for writing to us!), and the second is not even coming from some anarchist source but it had been found from us on the web, being some thoughts put together

from some participant involved within some English gay organisation. Also the report from Bucarest is the result of our research on the web, and not an analyse of some anarchist.

We wrote already a lot of time why do we publish, from time to time, things not coming out of an anarchist background, like in this case, mainly because we repute the information inside quite important and worth to be read, especially when we do not have any information about such important events coming to us in form of reports; so, keep in mind from which source they are coming from: like always, don't just eat all the propaganda! Your Abb's

MOSCOW GAY PRIDE '06

The parade in Moscow scheduled for Saturday, May 27 had been banned by the authorities. The gay and lesbian activists decided to march anyway and to go to Alexandrovski Sad, beside the Kremlin, to the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, a monument which represents Russia's struggle against fascism.

Photos and link to a video can be found here: http://cia.bzzz.net/english_news



Over 120 arrested

The reaction to the parade was exaggerated with religious leaders and fascists threatening the marchers. Despite the threat of violence, people decided to resist only they encountered problems from the very beginning. Militia, riot police and neo-nazis were blocking the exits of metros and either beating or chasing people. (See photo and video.) The activists were very stubborn and kept coming back and trying to gather. Besides the gay and lesbians, about 200 political activists, including many anarchists, came to support and try to fight back the fascists. As a result, over 120 people were arrested. We believe most have already been released and will be charged with disturbing the peace or illegal gathering which are misdemeanours which carry a fine.



The Mayor of Moscow said gay Pride would never happen while he was alive. He mobilised a quarter of the Moscow police, over 1,000 officers, to prevent the gay parade. Despite all his efforts, lesbian and gay Russians and their international supporters gathered by the Kremlin in Manezhnaya Square. We were immediately set-upon by about 100 fascist thugs and religious fanatics who began pushing, punching and kicking us. They snatched flowers out of our hands and abused us with chants of "No sodomy in Moscow" and "Put the pederasts on the iron" and "Russia is not Sodom". We were pushed and carried like corks on a sea of fascist pushing and shoving. Russian gay leader Nikolai Alekseev was arrested and put in a police van. The rest of us were forced out of Manezhnaya Square by lines of militia and police. Some individual protestors were surrounded, abused and attacked by gangs of fascists. Most of us re-assembled on the edge of Manezhnaya Square. Groups of roaming neo-Nazis stormed around the square looks for gays and lesbians to attack. We had to look inconspicuous to avoid being beaten. Then, some of the fascists threw tear gas canisters and formed a line with the police to block our exit from Manezhnaya Square. A group of about 15 of us assembled and left by a different exit. We then made our way through the backstreets to the Yuri Dolgoruky monument where Moscow Gay Pride was due to reassemble and cross the road to city hall, where we were going to stage our protest for gay rights and against the the Mayor's ban. At the monument we met up with another 20 LGBT protestors. They had been attacked by fascists, but by the time we arrived the helmeted riot police had pushed them back into the Tverskaya Street. Soon after reassembling at the monument, another line of riot police came and drove us out of the square, straight into an oncoming posse of fascists. Fortunately, we were all in ones and twos, and they didn't recognised us. Most of us got split up, but 15 of us managed to reassemble at the nearby Bar Gogol. This first

ON CROSSROADS OF DISCRIMINATION

ON CROSSROADS OF DISCRIMINATION

Moscow Pride took place, but not as we had planned it - thanks to the combined opposition of Mayor Yuri Luzhkov and the neo-Nazis.

The Mayor's homophobia created the atmosphere which gave a green light to the fascists to attack the Moscow Pride participants. The anti-gay violence and intimidation we experienced shows precisely why Moscow Pride is necessary. The repression of a handful of lesbian and gay protestors signifies the fear and weakness of the Russian state. We had a moral and political victory, forcing the Moscow authorities to unleash forces of repression comparable with the bad old days of the Soviet era.

GAY FEST 2006 ROMANIA

During the parade because of the "Gayfest2006" in the Romanian city of Bucarest, on the 10th of June, it came to happen some scuffles between the cops and some aggressive homophobes who came in order to disrupt the march.

One local television, the Realitatea tv, reports that the around 350 police in force should have protected the demonstrators, and arrested around 50 homophobes who tried to attack the march.

Thousand of homophobes thugs tried to attack the demo violently, managed to break through police lines and beat some of the participants of the demo; the cops used than tergas in order to take back control. The march itself had sadly to be stopped before its conclusion. The expectations of the organisers of the parade, people coming from different gay, lesbian and transgender organisations, were actually the double of the number of people who showed up. Noua Dreapta, an orthodox and fascist organisation organised a counter event on the same day, where several hundreds of fascists gathered in order to show their hate towards gay and lesbians, shouting slogan as "You are the shame of the Romanian nation". Also the christian orthodox church condemned the event as a "threat to the institution of the family and for the young generation". This was the second march that gay and lesbians organised in Bucarest, the first took place a year ago.



'PARADA RÓWNOSCI' (EQUALITY PARADE) IN WARSAW

On Saturday, the Equality Parade took place in Warsaw. About 5000+ people came, including some guests from other countries who came to show solidarity with the protest.



In general, the parade was only moderately lively and there was a somewhat tense atmosphere in the parade. Of course fascists, mostly from NOP and ONR came to throw things at the parade. At the beginning they were met and outnumbered by members of the pink and black bloc who confronted them with anti-fascist chanting etc.. The appearance of the bloc and the radical confrontation (not physical but with words - right away they were told to fuck off), was greeted with great applause from the others in the parade - only the "organizers" of the parade, many of them left-wing politicians, did not really want this bloc there and had even threatened to call the police. Protest leaflets complaining about politicians and the "rainbow elite" were handed out encouraging people to form more horizontal affinity groups, etc..

During the march, there were a few incidents with the fascists who threw some things and, in general were just harassing people. There were at least 150 of them, plus some hooligans. In general they were fairly afraid of aggressive confrontation, and only went into action when the bloc was rather far away.

Unfortunately, at the end of the march, first the "organizers" of the parade were trying to demand that people take off masks and then police started arresting people. People tried to explain that since fascists were taking pictures of them, they did not want to end up on Redwatch and didn't want to take off masks. We don't know if the "organizers" were at all involved in

calling the police but we are trying to get reliable information about this.

Some people were arrested. The members

of the Anarchist Federation from Bialystok and Lodz were released fairly quickly but two foreigners were not. (One is still in detention. See later.)

Near the police station, unfortunately the anarchists met a busload of fascists. Despite the fact that they outnumbered us nearly three to one, they were a little cautious. Three of them jumped out of the bus and wanted to attack but it was something like macho bullshit and we told them to fuck off and one guy mooned them, and their friends called them to run away. But it turned out they were also going to the police station, so we met them again. So then they went to the other side of the street and decided to send a young nazi girl in to the station. When one anarchist started to take photographs of her, she decided to tell the police that he was threatening to kill her (not true) and she decided to give false testimony to the police which resulted in his arrested and confiscation of the camera. Some ridiculous stuff followed because the head of the nazis was publishing crazy stories about this on IMC (which does not hide posts written by nazis) but we published some pictures and biography. It turns out that the leader of the nazis had run for office from League of Polish Families in 2002 but received only 28 votes -



right in last place. After this failure, he decided to become a little fuhrer. After publishing this info, the nazis got mad and started to threaten people, attack a meeting in Lodz, etc., (death threats by nazis are also not hidden on IMC.) so the nazis are busy on all their internet forums telling crazy stories.

^ Rene K., who came from Germany to support the parade is still in detention with rather serious charges and may not be let out soon. The Prosecutor is breaking all procedural rules, like not meeting with the lawyer and presenting charges, etc. For example, there was supposed to be a meeting today, but the Prosecutor just put it off until tomorrow. As of yet, nobody has been able to see Rene, not even a lawyer. The police even went so far to claim that he is not entitled to a phone call. Rene is being charged with beating a police officer, which probably means that he

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was beaten and pushed the police off him. This probably means that the police and judiciary are trying to harass him more.



Amazingly, today the fascistic Młodzież Wszechpolska (MW) decided to ask the Prosecutor to file charges against the bloc! They say that members of the pink and black bloc were attacking members of the onlooking public with sticks and pepper spray!!! He wants to clarify why they weren't immediately kicked out of the parade. They showed some films from the parade, but only people

shouting that the fascists' time is over. They also want the politicians who went to explain how they could stand next to terrorists. To his credit, at least Robert Biedron (from SLD and the Campaign against Homophobia) acted with decency and said that nobody from the public or the MW was hurt but it was the people from the parade who were attacked.

The leader of MW was spotted eating at a restaurant near the parade and had a small film crew taking pictures. At least one person yelled at him to stop it, and making this was what he considered "a brutal attack".

There was one small incident, but not really violent when somebody found Adam Gmurozyk, the leader of NOP calling the shots over a mobile phone. The "aggression" was not really serious as he immediately called the police. But it is possible that he complained to the MW about this.

In one last absurd moment, this time not related to anarchists but to the SLD, the

League of Polish families also want to charge her — because she paraphrased Pope John Paul at the parade. She said something like, "Let this parade help the world recover, this world" which was some paraphrase of something the Pope once said. This harmless sentence became a front page scandal and even the head of the SLD distanced themselves from this and apologized for such an outrageous thought.



THE RESTRICTED VIEW

STEREOTYPES OF RROMA IN ROMANIAN MEDIA

This report on widespread ideas about Rroma in Romania (or elsewhere) needs an additional introduction. We decided to put it into our newspaper, because we think it is worthy publishing it. Even if it is not written from an anarchist background, it fits quite well into the main topic of our ABB issue. It is also reporting on the quite less covered topic of Rroma discrimination by an Rroma himself. With an estimated number of seven to nine, sometimes even twelve million people, Rroma are the largest and most discriminated social and cultural minority in Europe. The word Rroma is actually a gathering notion which refers to a multitude of people and communities which bear some common features, while at the same time showing a great variety among themselves. The word Rroma comes from Rromani, the original language of the Rroma, and means men or people. The word has moreover other meanings: It refers to the increasing efforts of the Rromani communities to counteract a

**¿Periodistas
contra el
racismo?**



centuries-old history of discrimination and exclusion which they have been the victims of. Language is representing the social consciousness, can have an influence on change, and is an expression for the level of equality. The common forms in regard to Rroma are still shaped by discrimination. We are confronting this also by using consequential a non-discriminative language, for example the word Rroma. Unfortunately the published report is referring to discriminative phrases, for instance quotations from people, which are later criticised. To make clear that the word "Gypsy" is not for any reason acceptable and will not be promoted by this newspaper, it is always put in quotation marks. We need to stress that there are of course some issues that need to be discussed further - not wanting to downplay the significance of the construct of nation states, nations, minorities and the racism that is inherent in it - it is also necessary to stress specific cultural aspects, as for example patriarchal power relations, early arranged marriages, virginity cults..... Still kept alive among some Rroma, leading as a result to the subordination of Rroma women. Especially Rroma women face a double discrimination, based on their ethnic origin and their gender. Finally, we invite you to read this report for the good information it contains.

AbolishingBB

"Gypsies" are not Romanians - a very widespread idea in Romania

The problem is not that the Rroma don't consider themselves Romanians, since the overwhelming majority of us do identify ourselves as Romanians. The problem is that you - that is the mass media and the greater part of the Romanian citizens who hallucinate that there exists such a thing as "pure ethnic" Romanians - consider us to be non-Romanian.

Starting from a truly false dichotomy - 'you are either "gypsy", or Hungarian, or Jew, or you are Romanian' - which is imposed upon public opinion by politicians who are paranoid or at best stupid, Romanian society has associated the word "gypsy" with a powerful social stigma through the many stereotypes it stubbornly promotes.



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In case you are convinced that you have no problems with a racism that has become commonplace in Romania, especially since you have "gypsy" friends or you grew up with "gypsies" (the kind of foolish remarks most used when trying to show a tolerant spirit; although the claim of being tolerant is the first step towards racism and xenophobia) - well then you should have no problem if some foreigners mistakenly consider you to be a "gypsy" especially if you happen to be a little untanned.

In this case 'hey "gypsy", how are you doing' shouldn't offend you or unleash a powerful defensive reaction. And neither should the epithet itself.

"Gypsies" are "gypsies" and Rroma is one of their inventions after the revolution - a Romanian journalist

This makes it sound as if we have no right to be using the word Rroma, which has always been in our own Rromanes language, but should instead be using a word which is more familiar to you and which associates us with the great majority of the crimes, thefts, rapes, and acts of violence which proliferate in Romanian mass-media.

And to top it off, instead of being happy to be called 'stinking "gypsy"' and those other similar nicknames such as 'crow', "'gypsy'-boy', 'darkie', "'gypsy" princess' which clearly pinpoint the ethnic identity of criminals and allow anyone who reads the news to identify the 'enemy', we also have the effrontery to want to be Rroma.



To be consistent you should try identifying the ethnic identity of each of the persons whom you write about, and since the Nazis excelled at doing this, you should follow their example and make a thorough research back to everyone's great-great-grandparents. In which case in all probability many of you would not be able to sign your articles as Romanians.

The idea that there is an international conspiracy to associate Romania with Rromanestan (this is what the country of the

Rroma would be called) leaps over a minor detail, namely that in this case it would be easier to believe that "Roma" (the capital of Italy) is the target of this conspiracy.

Gypsies' steal

It would be ridiculous to deny that Rroma steal. They do it, just as Romanians, Europeans, Americans, Africans, and all other people in different nations do it. The problem is that in Romania they are the most visible and this is thanks to the professionalism of those in mass-media.

I know this will be disappointing for you, but no one can prove that the Ceausescus, the Bobis, Vantu, Bivolaru, and dozens of others who have been the principal protagonists of thefts amounting to sums that are difficult to conceive of were "gypsies". It is true that the newspapers associated the phrase 'as if they were "gypsies"' with these names and that it is probable that these people (as the great majority of Romanians) could be tainted with some "gypsy" blood.

The fact remains that the biggest thieves Romania has ever had and still has today come from the elite that governs the country of which the absolute majority is non-Rroma.

The fact is that riding the mass transit system for free (and bribing conductors), bribes at the mayor's office and for every public service, the failure of taxi drivers to give you change, and the various 'borrowings' from the workplace are so well-ingrained in the functioning of Romanian society that they no longer appear to be what they really are (THEFTS) and they tend to escape the attention of the Romanian journalists. It is worth considering all these facts before speaking about "gypsy" thieves.

"Gypsies" are mentally handicapped and they don't like school - my teacher from high-school

'Do you know of any research that has proved that "gypsies" would have better results in school if they were given a more welcoming educational environment?' - journalist

The fact that they grow up in very poor families, the fact that they are isolated, the fact that the parents of 'Romanian' children move their children from classes in which there are "gypsies" or don't send them to schools where there are known to be larger "gypsy" proportions, creates a vicious circle from which Rroma children find it difficult to escape. This is the same situation faced by very poor families in isolated villages or anywhere else. The lack of a family-school

transition especially for children who speak Rromanes language at home, makes their adaptation in school extremely difficult (since they don't speak or understand Romanian at the same level as their schoolmates who come from Romanian speaking families).



And considering that the educational atmosphere teaches them that "gypsies" are violent, idiots and thieves doesn't make school a very attractive prospect either for Rroma children or for their families. Several cultural heroes promoted by the Romanian educational curriculum have been guilty of killing, torturing, deporting or racist discrimination against "gypsies."

The "gypsies" live off other people's backs

During a period of 500 years, while the Rroma were slaves belonging, in the greatest proportion, to the Romanian Orthodox Church (an institution in which Romanians have a lot of trust and which has never raised the issue of public apology or recompense), their masters lived off their backs. When they arrived on the actual territory of Romania the Rroma were enslaved for the simple motive that their skills were vital to the economies of villages.

Undoubtedly there are also Rroma who trick and live off the backs of others.

I've never heard of billionaires who go to pick up their social welfare checks. Usually these waste their time much more efficiently by obtaining tax reductions or grace periods on loans for huge sums, which you end up paying for in taxes.

Cotroceni Palace was implicated in a scandal about cigarette trafficking at the end of the 1990s, there are now scandals of corruption totaling billions of dollars surrounding the parliament and the government. Those who are in the parliament, the senate and the executive government are the ones who rob you and are the ones who profit the most living off your backs. And unfortunately it is not the "gypsies" who voted for them or promoted them in the mass-media.

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"Gypsies" are antisocial and destroy their dwellings - mayor of Piatra Neamt

I am sure that many of you are familiar with houses and apartments where Rroma are living without thinking for a moment that those who live there are "gypsies". For no other reason than the fact that they look just as normal as any other house or apartment in Romania.

If you never went inside, I invite you to pay us a visit. Dirty, disorganized, irresponsible people and barons with dubious tastes exist everywhere just as they also exist among the Rroma, but this does not mean that it is a genetic trait or a matter of ingrained tradition. Poverty, lack of education and opportunity are the main reasons for the disaster taking place in the peripheral ghettos in Romania. Not ethnic origin.

"Gypsies" have bad manners - they are all fiddlers and brawlers - one of my former bosses

In a country which has always found itself in the midst of poverty and which has always been under totalitarian regimes, during which (like during communism) lies and theft were means of survival, it is very difficult to speak of morality and ethics. If you are not convinced look around you at all the abundance of ass-kissers and self-interested flatterers in Romania.



Like all groups that are marginalized and poor, the Rroma tried to find means of surviving, and one of these has been music. A small number of them are fiddlers and in general their profession is not something to be envied. The fact that they spend a good part of their time in bars means that they adopt the model behaviour of their surroundings.

"Gypsies" like to live in isolation and they are united among themselves, unlike us Romanians

There is a large number of Rroma who live among you. There is a good likelihood that at least some of your friends and colleagues have close relatives who are Rroma.

As one of the most discriminated and scorned groups in Romania, it is understandable that those who have managed to have a normal social life sometimes hide or deny their ethnicity, and that the others have a tendency to live among those who are like them because this protects them from the social stigma of being "gypsy". Just like the Moldavians from the Banat region stick together because of the many things they have in common and because they are discriminated by the others, so do the Rroma.

The unity of the Rroma is as much of an aberration as the unity of Romanians. There is a very large diversity among groups of Rroma who have interests that do not coincide, and as a consequence there are also conflicts among them.

There is no sense in which the Rroma constitute a unity; their belief that the 'gadji' (non-Rroma) are united against them seems to be a much more credible fact considering all the surveys which tell us that more than 80% of Romanians believe that the "gypsies" are criminals.

"Gypsies" do not want to be integrated or to work or to live in a civilized way like us Romanians - a radio broadcast

Are you sure that you are capable of accepting to work together with Rroma and to consider them equal? Are you prepared to give up your convictions that 'Romanians' are entitled to have priority to workplaces and that you should have the exclusive right to make decisions in your 'own' country. In the event that you are, then, according to surveys, you are in a very small minority.

If you offer Rroma the possibility to work and to live with you and to be equal members of Romanian society, you might have an unexpected surprise.

I am sure that you all consider it absolutely normal that Romanian citizens speak Romanian. There are several million Romanians who speak Hungarian, Romanes,

or Idis. How many of you have tried to learn a few words in their languages to try to understand them a little better?

And maybe it would be interesting to start discussing exactly which values are being promoted by Romanian society and what we



understand by 'civilization'. The Romanian Orthodox Church was one of the principal supporters of the fascist Iron Guard movement and of General Antonescu (who is guilty for the deaths of tens of thousands of Rroma and Jews). If the Orthodox Church is, as many people believe, the backbone of Romanian civilization, then it is difficult to demand that the Rroma should become 'civilized'.

The "gypsies" are damaging the image of Romania in Europe

The most recent report of the European Commission about Romania says absolutely nothing in the first 28 paragraphs about the Rroma, but instead brings to the surface the almost total corruption of the structures of Romanian society. In fact, a Europe with a post-colonial and post-Nazi past which has been responsible for the deaths of millions of people as a consequence of ultranationalist theories has a very small interest in any real improvement of the lives of a group which has no political representation and which lacks any serious economic potential to make it sufficiently interesting to the EU. The hypocrisy of Europe has been one of the major factors in the genocides that took place in Rwanda and ex-Yugoslavia. Until the moment of a crisis of large proportions, Europeans will be content to be silent. The best example of this is the fact that Slovakia, a country with a very bad record as far as the suppression of the rights of minorities are concerned, became a member of the EU on May 1 2004. Our image in Europe is damaged by the corruption, nepotism, shameful arrogance and stupidity of our 'Romanian' representatives.

THE SYSTEM IS A FAILURE!

BASED ON CROSSROADS OF DISCRIMINATION

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HOMELESSNESS IN ROMANIA -ON DISCRIMINATION, THE WORK OF NGO'S AND ANARCHIST ACTION

by Bogdan from the Subteran Collective (Iasi - Romania)

In Iasi it is very hard to organize any serious direct actions because of the bureaucracy, so one of the solutions for us as activists, or anarchists in particular, has been to get involved in some NGO's and try to be as active as possible, and even try to get in contact with some open minded people to create alternatives and basically a network in our city, and why not, to promote our values and a different point of view to the people from those NGO's.

One of our bigger problems is homelessness, but even though this is a very serious and real, the state doesn't allow anyone to help them unconditionally. There are many laws you have to respect if you want to organize something, so we got in contact with a girl who is the president of the C.I.S.P.A. IASI NGO. We find her very sincere and hard worker and even though she has a lot to do, sometimes ignoring her private life just to do something for the homeless people. C.I.S.P.A. comes from Center for Social Integration and Politics against Discrimination.

The major program in which this NGO is involved is the shelter for homeless people in the city of Iasi. The first time I met this girl I was really concerned about this problem and at the same time I was happy that the shelter existed and that such an NGO existed dedicated to exclusively to helping homeless people.

They are trying to change lives by helping the people from the shelter, starting programs on social integration, inclusion in the job market and they also have plans and a lot of projects about the shelter so they have started a fundraising campaign to further develop the old building in which the people live. Some other of the objectives are to create a volunteer-team (university or high school students) and to promote international volunteering and create a local community and social-network. But the main idea of this NGO is to monitor the situations of severe social exclusion (because this is the start of the process of becoming poor and homeless) and promoting social inclusion.

The situation of the shelter isn't very good. The main problem is that it is overpopulated and, as I said, it is an old building, which isn't large enough to house all the homeless people from Iasi. During the winter it is particularly

tragic because people can't survive outside in -20 Celsius weather and at the same time there wasn't enough space in the shelter to for everyone.

Most of the time there are about 110 people who stay at the shelter. Of them, there are about 5 families, 60% of them are teenagers coming from orphanages, and there also around 10 elderly and 21 children. Almost all of them have either no income or a very low one, and don't have decent conditions to live in the shelter. A few of them have physical and mental health problems and they are confronting strong discrimination from potential employers and society in general.

This was what we found out at the first meeting with the president of the NGO, and 3 of us decided that we should get involved. After some time we saw the real situation, there were no volunteers. The only active people running the shelter are the girl who is also the president and another 2 people who have jobs and little free time and therefore can't be very active. We asked what was happening so we found out a lot of disturbing information.

For example, it is quite shameful for the government that a city of more than 300.000 people has no homeless shelter, and, as we are used to here in Romania, some things are done just to get a photograph to send to Brussels in order to let them know that the homeless are being taken care of, and everything is ok. The mayor, therefore offered this space to the homeless and soon the NGO got involved, but they received no help from the city government. The "present" to the homeless was a building with no heating system and 2 people in charge (a guard and a doctor who play chess all day long and don't really care about the problems that the people living in the shelter are facing).

The situation got more serious as winter approached and there was no heating installation, but the good news was that the NGO was able to raise some money and buy a central heating system, and a gas connection. This was all done with money raised by the NGO with no help from the local government. But the NGO faced the same prejudices and discrimination as the poor and homeless do. The next-door neighbor of the shelter didn't allow us to connect to his gas pipe even

though we would've paid half of the pipe cost along with the monthly costs. He said that he doesn't want to warm the homeless.

This is just one of the problems, as we also, have a hard time working with the homeless. We have no money to pay a doctor specialized in psychological problems so we try to talk with everybody and to give advice. Some of them still have traumas, men from their time in prison, women with a history of family violence, and everything related. Their life is just "today" so they don't know how to and sometimes don't want to save money, don't want to get a normal life and a lot of other problems and habits that come from these physical harassments and histories. It's very hard to change things down there.

Maybe some of you believe that direct action is everything, that sometimes we don't need help from the institutions, that we could change some things by ourselves but in this case its very difficult to change something that has been going on for 10 or 20 years ago. The people in the shelter have faced fear, danger, starvation, homelessness, so they are ok now with the shelter. There was a period when he wanted to stop because we don't have the power to influence them to change their lives, and we couldn't educate them in to be responsible and to fight for their lives. Some of us were sad and disappointed with their resignation towards their situations.

The first "mission" for the volunteers was to create some kind of mechanism so that people from the shelter could integrate into a "normal life" and to get free space for the homeless who have bigger problems. We found that impossible without some special assistance. Now our future plans are to make some upgrades to the building and to improve the life of the kids from the shelter because it is easier for us, with our skills, to work with them, to try and teach them to be stronger, and to make their childhood a little more stable and happy even if they live in a shelter which is very far from being the perfect, warm and safe place of fairytales.

We still hope that one day more people will join us and we will be able to do what we want to do, to be able get some people on their own feet, even if it will be very hard for them to start from zero and to walk on this thin ice which this discriminating and failed system supports.

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ACTIVE PEOPLE ARE THE FIRST PEOPLE TO BE SENT BACK

INTERVIEW WITH PHUONG ABOUT THE VIETNAMESE COMMUNITY IN POLAND

by Laura Akai (Warsaw)

This interview deals with the perception / representation / struggle of the 'immigrant' Vietnamese group in Poland. In general there is a low familiarity with and dissimilarity of this ethnic group, a hostile attitude towards immigrants in general and towards different groups of immigrants, and a negative portrayal of the Vietnamese and their country in the Polish mass media.

The 2003 Aliens Act marks Poland's first regularization program for unauthorized immigrants. The Office of Repatriation and Foreigners estimated just the number of illegal Vietnamese in Poland in 2003 at 30,000 and the total undocumented population at around 45,000 to 50,000. In total, through this regularization program only 1,341 Vietnamese submitted an application, while only 1,001 received a legal status. But these are fundamentally authoritarian measures enacted by states in order to ensure success for manipulation and control. Controls ought to be rejected because they can never be acceptable to those not accepted by them. Opposing immigration controls and international borders means also dismantling the ongoing human suffering constructed by a system of global apartheid. Anyway all arguments in favour of 'fair' controls should be rejected, since immigration controls are needed to maintain a distinction between legal and illegal persons, immigrants, refugees, migrants. The 'logic' of racism allows the construction of a distinction between an 'us' and a 'them' as well as justifies the degradation, oppression, murder or violence against 'them'. -a.b.b.

Phuong is a Vietnamese - Polish woman whom I know who is one of the few people who envisions a stronger, self-organized Vietnamese community in Warsaw.

Akai: What is the situation with Vietnamese self-help organizations in Warsaw?

Phuong: There is a culture center, newsletter and people make contact with each other and try to help find flats and medical care. They give each other advice and support.

Akai: So are there any formal organizations which people can contact?

Phuong: Not exactly. They meet each other informally.

Akai: Don't you think that the Vietnamese people should be more visible in Polish society? Maybe part of that is organizing yourself.

Phuong: There is a political group for democracy that had a conference in 1994. I think we should be more visible in the society but most people are too afraid to do anything. There's maybe 30,000 illegal people and there are spies from the government looking for them and trying to send them back to Vietnam. Especially if they say anything about the government or speak too openly or make friends with people from Polish NGOs. The government considers these people dangerous and active people are the first people to be sent back. The embassy is not too concerned about some people who work in the stadium selling things and keep their head down.

Akai: 30,000 illegal people?

Phuong: There are maybe 50,000 Vietnamese people altogether here.

Akai: The government statistics say that only 905 Vietnamese people got permission to stay here.

Phuong: I don't know. Maybe they have citizenship or maybe almost everybody is illegal.

Akai: Do people have trouble getting permission to stay? I was in the foreigners' office the other day and saw lots of people turned down for permission to stay.

Phuong: Then you don't have to ask. But the situation is a little different for people who have a business and have a little money or for the people who came to Poland in the 70s or 80s. I think those people got citizenship.

Akai: There is a lot to ask but I think I'd like to ask about discrimination or racism. I know that you came here as a child to Poland and finished school here and are just finishing university. What is your experience?

Phuong: I have lots of Vietnamese friends so I know a little about experiences Vietnamese people can have. I think the biggest problems are for the illegal people. They are totally isolated and afraid. Sometimes they don't speak Polish, or not well enough to do much except get from place to place or sell something in the bazaar. The ones with no language skills at all usually get the worst jobs - in sweatshops or cooking in the Vietnamese restaurants. There they can work

all day and all night in a small space (maybe 3-4 meters) with no window cooking over a hot



grill and they get almost no money for it. Sometimes the police make them pay money and sometimes they have problems with neighbours who just don't like them. The illegal people usually have no possibility to use the doctor so maybe I would like to volunteer and make a clinic for them in the future. There are some other Vietnamese in the Medical Academy and we are thinking about it. Nobody studies medicine in Poland to make money. We study so hard for so many years, we have to do practice and then there is no good work - so little money. We do it because we want to help people. I want to help those Vietnamese because they are so poor...

Akai: Do people like you who spent most of your life in Poland encounter discrimination? I know you are starting work in a pediatric hospital; do people accept you fully?

Phuong: No, I don't think fully but I think I'm a lucky one. People are very kind to me because of my personality and because I speak Polish very well. If you speak Polish like a native language, you have fewer problems. In school and in work,

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people can be rude to you if you don't speak Polish well; they can even make comments, not very nice. Some Vietnamese try harder so they can be accepted into the society but some people get angry because they can't learn Polish and know they won't be so accepted. The people who can't learn Polish well have trouble making Polish friends; even if you know Polish, not everyone is friendly if you are different. The people where we live say bad things about my parents. They understand it and now they even decided they don't want Polish friends.

Akai: Are there special Polish lessons for foreigners?

Phuong: In the elementary schools, no. In universities, foreign students can study Polish.

Akai: So how to children integrate into Polish schools?

Phuong: They don't go to the school until they speak well enough to do the course work, if they have a resident permit. If the parents can afford it, they send the children to a private school and get a Polish teacher. I learned mostly by myself.

Akai: How did you do that?

Phuong: I was looking at the TV and saying the Polish words and trying to read. We had a Vietnamese friend who taught me and another girl some words. Then I went to the school after two years with no school. I lost two years, that's why I'm older than the others I studied with. I didn't understand everything and the teacher didn't care and I got bad marks in Polish but I was writing down what she was saying and writing down what the children were saying and I had a tape recorder and I recorded classes under the table and I studied very hard. But I was quiet almost the whole time in school and the teacher never asked me questions. I became very shy and alone. Like I was there but not there. The other students were very polite to me but didn't invite me for games or parties.

Akai: I think maybe a lot of people had similar experiences. So do you consider that to be discrimination or there was no discrimination?

Phuong: I don't know if they discriminated just because they did not give me the extra help I need. Maybe it is a type of discrimination. But I know that for Vietnamese it is harder to pass tests, harder to get to the university, harder to get a normal job, harder to get an apartment. Everything is

harder. They notice you all the time. Even the children who live in Poland all their life - it's like "look at that Vietnamese kid" and they are surprised if he speaks Polish or is a normal intelligent person. And they don't know the difference between Chinese and Vietnamese people.

Akai: OK, maybe one last question. Last time I talked to you, you started to sound like an anarchist. (Laughs) Even though you are a Catholic - but one of those real ones, anti-Giertych. (Laughs) Do you think that the younger generation of Vietnamese who feel more comfortable here in Poland and who are not afraid of being deported can organize anything political or some community grassroots organizations? I think you and your friends will do it with the clinic, but there needs to be a wider movement to become accepted in the society.



Phuong: If I want to be accepted, it's better to stay Catholic than become an anarchist. (Laughs) Now I'm changing my views but I believe that Catholicism is about love, not hate, even though the Radio Maria is about hate and there are lots of priests who are awful. I think only now I am beginning to think in a political way. Before I just cared about helping people but now I am more scared because somebody beat the rabbi and yelled "Poland for Polish"! There were some beatings before of Vietnamese people but I didn't connect it to any political ideas, I just thought it's the racists. Now I think the racism is connected to a political idea about Poland and Poland nationality and nation...

Akai: Polish nationalism.

Phuong: Yes, nationalism. I think it's growing. Maybe we need to have some movement to change it and we need more contact with the society so they can meet us and see that we are good people and they can stop the stereotypes.

Akai: What stereotypes?

Phuong: That we kill cats and feed them to people in bars and we're stupid and dirty. Even it's not the problem with the stereotypes, it's that we are outside the main society. There are no Vietnamese people on TV, writing in the newspapers or magazines or in the government...

Akai: There was one magazine with an Vietnamese editor...

Phuong: But it closed after one or two numbers...

Akai: There's one guy from Bangladesh in the Sejm...

Phuong: Really? I didn't hear. So maybe it's starting to change. I hope it will.

Akai: But it's better to have a strong grassroots movement than people in the government.

Phuong: It's an anarchist point of view but it also is good to have the person in the government so that they see that foreigners are normal citizens with the same rights like everybody else. I don't think there should be a government of only Polish Catholic men.

Akai: OK

Phuong: You saw the Vietnamese democracy movement, but they are only worried about politics in Vietnam. We have to think that there are thousands of young Vietnamese who will never live in Vietnam and have to have a normal life here, with equal rights, equal chances, without the hate of society and ability to legalize their stay so they are not illegal. So there needs to be a change in the government policies too.

Akai: If there is mass support from people, it can happen.

Phuong: First we need to make the integration better so people accept us and we are not anonymous foreign people with faces all the same for people and funny names for them. I hope that the Polish people will take steps themselves to help us feel welcome, make friends, learn Polish and just stop making us afraid.



ON CROSSROADS OF DISCRIMINATION

ON CROSSROADS OF DISCRIMINATION

THE FACES OF POLISH NATIONALISM

by Laura Akai (Warsaw - Poland)
-(PART ONE)-

Polish nationalism can be broken into many categories but perhaps the main categories can be 'hard' and 'soft'. Hard nationalists are hate-mongers, most often highly anti-semitic and usually their ideology is accompanied by authoritarianism and violence. They harbour a fascist vision of Poland. Soft nationalists come in various shades and often consider themselves 'patriots', some sort of 'eurosceptics' or 'ethnopluralists'. While they may not be the ones beating people in the street, they provide the intellectual justifications for the hard nationalists. The hard nationalist groups are often founded by and led by people such as historians who have some intellectual credentials and move around in the same circles as many of the softer nationalists.

Some Nationalist Groups and their Ideas

A. The Xtreme

National Rebirth of Poland - NOP. Linked to the NDP in Germany and the International Third Position and especially Forza Nuova. Is famous for fighting homosexuals and Holocaust denial. (It's leader Adam Gmurczyk was maybe the only person indicted for holocaust denial in Poland.) Openly sells its nationalistic, anti-semitic, Holocaust denying publication, *Szczerbiec* in newstands throughout Poland.

The National Radical Camp (ONR). It existed in the 30s and follows the ideology of the leader (Adam Doboszynski) from that time who carried out pogroms. They held a rally in Myslenice to commemorate the pogrom held there and want to put a plague to the pogrom leader up there this year.

Blood and Honor and Combat 18. Exactly like everywhere else.

The White Eagles. Racist skinheads. Attacked some anarchists and leftists in Gdansk. Mostly skinhead violence in the music scene but actively promoting racism and anti-semitism.

The Real Politics Party is a breakoff from the Union of Real Politics, a 'libertarian capitalist' but authoritarian and anti-semitic party. They publish the extreme nationalist magazine *Stanczyk* and have made street actions with NOP.

B. X-treme (but not necessarily violent) Nationalists

Radio Maria and TV Trwam. A Catholic radio which sometimes broadcasts anti-semitic talks and a related TV station - these are among the leading media used to transmit the nationalist message, as nationalists find ultra-conservative Catholics to be their most receptive audience.

Phalanx magazine. Promotes Catholicism and traditional values. Claims not to be racist but sees everything and everybody as a threat to Polish sovereignty and cultural traditions.

Polish National Community, PWN, is a nationalist and the most extreme anti-semitic group led by Boleslaw Tejkowski who once led an anti-semitic rally in Auschwitz. Tejkowski's writings have little intellectual authority among nationalists because they are too wildly and violently anti-semitic. It is not very active but people from PWN turn up

everywhere, for example they were invited guests to the New Left Party conference and had some influence in setting this up. They also made contact with ecologists years ago and helped set up a far-right ecological association.

There also exists many small groups of nationalist minded people, web forums etc.

C. Political Parties

League of Polish Families and All-Polish Youth (MW). MW existed between the war and promoted extreme nationalism and a Jewish economic boycott which created the background for pogroms in the 30s. The leader of the League is the grandson of the main anti-semitic nationalist of the time and they idealize the anti-semitic and national/authoritarian ideas of Roman Dmowski. MW used to be made up of many skinheads but they are trying to wear suits and change their public image. Still, the message is the same.

The League tries, where possible, to block any recognition of Jews in Polish culture; for example they blocked the naming of a street after Isaac Bashevis Singer and a school after Janusz Korczak.

Law and Justice. This party contains a number of people who were active in nationalist organizations. Michał Kaminski, formerly of a nationalist/Catholic bloc in parliament called for Poland for Poles some years ago.

In Samoobrona, although nationalism is not an issue in the forefront, there are at least two former skinheads and one of them is a fascist in touch with Russian and other Slavic nationalists.



PART TWO including the influence of the National Idea in other areas: the national idea in education, the anti-globalist movement (Obywatel and Attac), the trade union movement (from AWS to Sierpien 80 and the Polish Party of Labour), the ecological movement, ethnopluralism, the anarchist movement will come in the next issue of ABB.

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MULTIPLE DISCRIMINATION

ON THE EXAMPLES OF GENDER/ETHNICITY/ CULTURE AND 'DISABILITY'

by Alex (AbolishingBB)

I will try to give an equal weight in this issue of ABB, to some forms of discrimination and oppression that are often left out of the analysis. Unfortunately this is just raising some questions on the two issues and of course will leave also other often ignored forms of discrimination untouched for now. Personally I think, even if people are engaged in actions around particular issues (such as the fight against sexism/gender discrimination, against the discrimination of lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender communities, against racism and fascism ...) those issues need to be built into larger awareness and linked to the other aspects of discrimination.

DISCRIMINATION BASED UPON GENDER AND ETHNICITY

The collapse of communism and the transition to a market economy has brought particular hardship to Rromani communities. Rroma, long-term targets of discrimination in many countries of Central and Eastern Europe, suffer from high rates of unemployment and poverty as well as increasing hostility and violence from the majority population. The situation of the minority Rroma population in Eastern Europe is among the worst in all of Europe. They face discrimination in accessing health care, housing, education, the criminal justice system, and social assistance.

EXTERNAL CONSTRAINTS

Rromani women are further marginalized through the double burden of both gender and race discrimination. Just one example are the reproductive rights violations Rromani women suffer, including coerced and forced sterilization and other severe forms of discrimination in accessing reproductive health care and the sexual violence in conflicts.

'I was in terrible pain, but I was not given any pills, any injection. Later on, doctors came and brought me to the operating room (for a C-section) and there they gave me anesthesia. When I was falling asleep, a nurse came and took my hand in hers and with it she signed something. I do not know what it was. I could not check because I cannot read, I only know how to sign my name. When I was released from the hospital, I was only told that I would not have any more children I was so healthy before, but now I have pain all the time. Lots of infections'
Agáta, 28, from Svinia / Slovakia

'Together with me there were other

pregnant Romani women in the room at the maternity. They were treated like pigs, waiting to have their bellies cut. One of them gave birth on the floor of the room, because nobody came to help her. When the doctor saw it, he said, 'you are a pig, so you should give birth like a pig.'
Woman from Jasov / Slovakia

Multiple discrimination or the brutal intersections of gender violence and ethnicity can also be illustrated by the destiny of thousands of women and girls from minority groups subjected to sexual violence, rape, enforced pregnancy and sexual exploitation during conflicts. Sexual violence against women is aimed as a weapon in national and ethnic conflicts. Women and girls of each age are brutally maltreated, seriously injured or mutilated as part of the war-strategy. Mass rapes and sexual torture was promoted in Burundi, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Uganda, Haiti, Guatemala, Peru, Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Myanmar, Kashmir, East-Timor and Chechenia. During the Balkan-conflict at least 20.000 women got raped. Women aged 12 to 60 where raped, penetrated with bottles and rifles, tortured and held in guarded building, where they where gang-raped every evening. In Rwanda estimates speak of 250.000 to 500.000 mass rapes during the genocide in 1994.

'I was at home with my eight-year-old son when drunken soldiers came in early February 2002. Three of them took me into a separate room while others looted the house. They tore my dress. They asked me where the men were, they asked me how long I had been without a husband. The soldiers then told me to undress, and when I fought them off they beat me with the butts of their rifles, and raped me. I don't know how many of them raped me. I lost consciousness, when it was happening. When I came to, they were pouring water on me ... then they left.'
Aset Asimova, 43, Chechenia

In many instances of discrimination against women it intersects with racism as well as negative perceptions of ethnicity, religion, language, culture, class, caste, sexual orientation, migrant or refugee status, or disability. This kind of intersectionality occurs when a woman from a minority group (class, caste, ethnicity, disability, age, religion, migrant, youth, displaced, refugees, asylum

seekers, health status, etc.) has to deal not only with one form of oppression, but with all the forms which link together to make a double, a triple, a multiple, a many layered blanket of oppression which impacts on her life. Ethnicity, gender, or class, are often seen as separate spheres of experience which determine social, economic and political



dynamics of oppression. But if we just look at racism as a simple issue of dominance of one group over another, on the grounds of ethnic and cultural superiority, then we ignore the complex dynamics of racism.

INTERNAL CONSTRAINTS

Gender-based violence evolves in part from women's subordinate status in society. Many in the anarchist spectrum actively attack the beliefs, norms, and social institutions that legitimize and therefore perpetuate violence against women. But there is a blankness of anarchist theory and / or action, when it comes to ethnic minority women who suffer at the hands of their partners / families / communities / cultures.

Of course, for example Rroma women suffer at the hands of the state, but they also suffer at the hands of their partners. In parts of the Rromani communities there are also still cultural institutions, beliefs, and practices that undermine women's autonomy and contribute to gender-based violence. Patriarchal community structures, early marriages and the central role of Rromani women in the care of children, maintaining the household and upholding traditional cultural norms are dominant characteristics in the life of many Rromani women. A family's honour is often linked to the sexual 'purity' of the women until marriage. To secure the virginity, girls are taken from school as soon as they have their first menstruation and are sometimes even married as early as twelve years old. It's important to recognize, that appeals to culture are often an excuse to justify practices

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oppressive to women. We always need to ask some questions and stress important points: Who are the ones that represent themselves as representatives of the cultural identity of a community? Who has legitimised them in their role as spokesperson? To which extent has the involved group, like Roma women, influences on the development of culture? Which social or economic position has the person that demands cultural integrity?



DISCRIMINATION BASED UPON
'DISABILITY'

In many parts of Europe in the late 1700s, the treatment of individuals with mental 'disability' consisted of locking them away in large asylums and keeping them in chains. Of course psychiatry has changed through the centuries, but in many parts of the world, abuses in the name of treatment continue to endure. In central Europe, real cage beds with metal bars as well as net beds are still in use. Net beds for example, measure 2.08 m x 0.93 m, and are covered with a strong net, fixed on a tubular metal structure 1.26 m in height, an articulated opening with a padlock. The purpose and effect is exactly the same whether the construction is of metal bars or netting: to keep a human being in a cage. Just to give you an example on the use of cage beds in psychiatric hospitals in the Czech Republic - In the Jihlava Psychiatric Hospital, 60 out of 600, or 10% of the total bed capacity are cage beds. In Kosmonosy Hospital 430 people were placed into cage beds in 2003. People are placed in these cage beds for hours, days, weeks, or sometimes months or years. Social care homes, psychiatry's and hospitals say that cage beds are mainly used for people who show 'difficult' behavior and are often aggressive or violent.

This statement made by a former hospital patient in the Slovakia on the 30th of April 2003 shows something different:

"It was about one week after I had my baby. I was in the hospital. I received sleeping pills. I don't know how long I slept. When I woke up I went to the lobby. I met a nurse there but I was confused and unable to tell her what I wanted. After that the nurse asked another nurse and an orderly to come over. They wanted to give me more sleeping pills

but I refused. They wanted to give me an injection, which I also rejected. I jumped on the floor. After that, they gave me an injection and put me in a cage bed. When I woke up, I had to go to the bathroom. They wouldn't allow me to go. I shouted for about 30 minutes. After that I had to do it in the cage bed like an animal. After that I had to stay in the cage bed and they didn't change the bedding or the mat even though it was dirty. They didn't want to let me out and also refused to clean the mattress. They saw me but they didn't come. They didn't talk to me."

This kind of intervention - seclusion and restraint -, which is marked by force, coercion, and violence has been accepted for decades as legitimate in 'behavioral health settings' and derives from the incorrect belief that 'We must control the patients.' There is a big need that we continually expand our understanding of this kind of discrimination and oppression as well as where struggle is needed.

Yet until today a lot of different forms of oppression are left out in actions and writings. If you look at statements from various groups, you will often find: We are in opposition to racism, sexism, homophobia and all other forms of oppression and discrimination. What are 'all other forms of oppression and discrimination'? When the anarchist movement leaves it out of its analysis, or includes it in a cursory manner as 'other forms of discrimination' this is clearly not sufficient. It kind of leads to the suspicion, that there is no real understanding of other forms of discrimination. It is time to reflect all forms of discrimination based upon gender, ethnicity, religion, language, culture, class, caste, sexual orientation, migrant or refugee status, 'disability' ... as well as their social, economic and political dynamics and the institutions that create and feed them. A first step could be the inclusion by reporting, covering or identifying all forms in our platforms, programs, publications, web sites or zines.



ON CROSSROADS OF DISCRIMINATION

FUCK MAYDAY?-ARE THERE BETTER WAYS TO EXPRESS ONES DISCONTENT?

-REPORTS AND COMMENTS FROM DIFFERENT PLACES

1 May is traditionally celebrated around the world as a day that marks working people's struggle for their rights. The powers that be have long been trying to impose this date as a mediocre holiday, a day to get loaded, some sort of abstract "day of spring and work." We, on the other hand, remember the real meaning of this holiday, and what price working people have paid for today's gains.



MAY DAY REPORTS FROM BELARUS

-CITY OF MINSK-

This year's Pervomai was a protest day even for our local bourgeois opposition. A rally was allowed for Bangalor square. Nonetheless, the opposition and other protesters gathered at 11am at Akademiya Naook (Academy of Sciences street/avenue/sq) so that they can later march on to Bangalor square. A full march didn't work out but still around 1000 people gathered at Bangalor square by 12 noon, which is quite small for this type of occasion. One eye-catching aspect of this gathering was the large number of scum wearing tracksuits, who were either KGB-shniks or hired "sportsmen" provocateurs.

The rally itself was dedicated to the struggle against the condescending contract system, imposed by the authorities, practically a "factory serf system." The anarchists stood at a bit of a distance from "the Opposition," holding their own banners that said: "Net Polizcoiskomoo Gosoodarstvoo" (No Police State!), "Segodnya Kontrakt - Zavtra v Lagerya" (Today it's the contract, tomorrow - the camps), "Diya Rabochego Kontrakt - Doroga v boorgooazniy ad" (For a worker, the contract is a path to bourgeois hell). An additional banner read "Po kontrakttoo pakhat' - po zhizni ne bookhat'" (~Plowing under contract won't get us no good stuff). 3 red and black flags were raised.

During the rally, participants were questioned on the following subject: "what are you prepared to do to struggle against the contract system?" 250 flyers were handed out that contained the following text: "1 May - Day of Struggle For Our Rights!

The authorities have long been trying to convert Pervomai into some barely comprehensible holiday that sorta celebrates "Spring" and, perhaps, celebrated "Labor." Meanwhile, if one's to believe Belarussian Television, for the People that supposedly adores the sovereign president Lukashenko, the authorities are lately kind of scared to organize even official "holiday" demonstrations. They're correct to be fearful, since 1 May isn't just some tear-jerking show of "unity" between the People and the authorities that're perched on the peoples' backs. 1 May - it's a day of struggle for wage labourers and students, our day of resistance!

This day is celebrated in memory of the 5 workers-anarchists, executed in Chicago in 1896. They were convicted under falsified charges fabricated by the police. The real reasons for their executions included the formation of "unregistered" workers organizations and their participation in the struggle for the 8 hour work day.



Today, by using the introduction of the unprecedented harsh contract-based wage labour system, the Lukascistic regime is attempting to force us back to the situation of 2 centuries ago where the worker remained totally under his master's control. Belarus' nomenklatura developed our homegrown bureaucratic capitalism for its own benefit and is willingly adopting the most repressive methods of "savage" neoliberal capitalism.

Nonetheless, "isms" aren't the root of the problem. Bosses everywhere aim to force workers to blow away for the bosses' benefit until exhaustion but this isn't possible everywhere. In places where workers and students know how to defend themselves (for example in France, where the proposal of

contracts for young workers were quickly shelved after the threat of an all around general strike and millions-strong street demonstrations) state "raids" on the rights of people are curtailed by solidarity and mass protest action.

After all, those of us who work and study, who live by our labour and our mind/intellect, are the overwhelming majority. All we need to do is self-organize (internet and mobile communications are on our side!) and come out in defense of our just rights and interests. All together, all at once!! United we'll win!

No - to the compulsory placement of students!

Lets cancel the contracts, lets cancel all bosses! All power to the peoples selfmanagement!

Some comments from a participant: "As usual, the black bloc stood out quite a bit from the rest of the protesters. For the most part, people who approached us gave positive feedback to our slogans and actions. Then again one grannie, who criticised us, expressed proclaimed that she sincerely couldn't understand "what is it exactly that we don't like about a police state?" Lucky for us, we didn't encounter any others who resembled this retrograde individual. Overall the black bloc consisted of around 50 people and, as usual, stood out from the crowd carrying multi-colored banners and flags."



-GOMEL-

In this town Mayday didn't turn out so well. Around 11:30am, 30 or so people (including 10 anarchists & sympathizers), who decided to celebrate not by consuming litres of booze but through political action, gathered on Gomel square. Even at this point the assembled group was under the watchful eye of "men in civilian clothes," watching from their cars. "Armed" with slogan-bearing balloons and pamphlets people began to proceed down Sovetskaya street, leafletting along the way. When one woman decided to cross the street to hand someone a leaflet, that's when the shit really hit the fan. The

woman was first tackled onto the pavement and then forced into a vehicle. Plain clothes pigs showed up from all directions and started cuffing the rest of the demonstrators. It seems, that at this event the officers outnumbered the protesters. The

"inconspicuous" people in civilian clothes were stationed in the courtyards of nearby buildings, each of whom (for conspiracy purposes, no doubt) was issued a 0.5 bottle of Sprite to make them each individually and collectively "absolutely unnoticeable" to other people present in the courtyards. They arrested about half the protesters. As one of the cops stepped on a protester's head, after the guy was already tackled on to the asphalt, he said: "In America, you'd already have a bullet in your head for such stuff!" The heroic feat of this Belarus sheriff was successfully filmed on video and will soon be available online.

-IRKUTSK-

This year's May Day demonstration saw it's first participation of ecologists from the Baikal movement with their blue flags. Irkutsk autonomes brought a long banner that read "Oil instead of water?" (Recently, in April 2006, there were major street protests in Russia over a proposed oil pipeline route very close to Siberia's Lake Baikal, a World Heritage Site). Even though Putin ordered the Transneft (state) oil company to move their re-route their pipeline, it's a good idea to keep the pressure on.

Autonomous Action activists were joined by people from the radical labour union SKT-Shelekhov (the Shelekhov section of SKT: Sibirskaia Konfederatsiia Trooda | Siberian Confederation of Labor). We gave out copies newspapers like *Situatsiia*, *Voinaya Sibir* (~Free Siberia), *Shelekhovskiy Rabochiy* (Shelekhov Worker) and flyers in support of French students. After the rally the crowd marched down Lenin street. Autonomes chanted: "svoboda, ravenstvo, anarkho-komunizm" (freedom, equality, anarcho-communism), "vyshe vyshe cherniy flag, gosudarstvo glavnyy vrag" (~higher higher black flag, the state is the main enemy), "nashe otechestvo vsyo chelovechestvo" (our fatherland is all of humanity). May Day has been and still is the day of international workers' solidarity, a day of resistance and struggle!

Irkutsk autonomes

-MAGADAN-

The first of May in Magadan turned out remarkable because of the totally outrageous behaviour of the authorities towards us. About 15 of us gathered together to join the main demo, bringing along leaflets, *Situatsiia* papers, and our first informational bulletin. We didn't register for this rally but were assured a place in the march via a prior agreement with the KPRF (Communist Party of Russian Federation) organizers of the

event. Almost as soon as we joined the march, we were surrounded by heavyside lads from the RUBOP (special comando-type police troops - Rayonnoye Upravleniye po Bor'bes Organizovannoy Pristopnostyoo | District Unit for Combating Organized Crime) who immediately confiscated all of our printed materials. At least we got to hand out some portion of the leaflets... Fine, moving on. When the column approached "main street," the cops were apparently ordered to "jump!" "Hey, hand over your flag!" - they yelled cheerfully, as they ran towards us. While we were able to hold on to our flag after their unsuccessful attempt to take it from us, we decided to leave the march at this point. Ah, perhaps we should say "fuck May Day." There are better ways to express one's discontent...

Magadan autonomes

MAY DAY REPORTS FROM RUSSIA

-OMSK AND TOMSK-

In Tomsk, pro-Kremlin trade unions did not let the Siberian Confederation of Labour (SKT) join the demonstration, in contrary to their public promise in television. In Omsk, SKT could join demonstration without problems. After demonstration in Omsk, a number of teenagers from SKT went to "children's party" called by pro-Kremlin "United Russia" party, they unrolled red and black diagonal flag of SKT and distributed leaflets with information on history of Mayday and situation with workers' rights in Omsk and precarization. 10 of them were arrested but released after an hour.

-KALININGRAD-

10 persons from Autonomous Action Kaliningrad joined communist demonstration, distributing leaflets about struggle for rights of the workers. Nobody was arrested.

-KAZAN-

4 anarchists from Alliance of Kazan Anarchists were arrested when leafletting during the general demonstration.

-NOVOSIBIRSK-

This year "Monstration", informal demonstration of creative youth, originally called by CAT ("Contemporary Art Terrorism") in 2004, gathered 400 people. This year CAT openly refused any leading role in the demonstration, giving tradition a freedom to develop on its own. Organizers of "Monstration" had been promised by the trade unions that they will not be harassed by police, but the reality was different. 10 AM participators of monstration gathered at House of Officers - there were slogans such as "Forward towards bright future!" (With a photo of Putin with a hat of Lenin), "I'll give a chat with 200 rubles" "Seize the time!" (written in style of a known glue

advertisement), "Best people are already on sale!" and many others. Participators of "Monstration" were waiting for rest of the demonstration, with participation of Communist Party of Russian Federation, Motherland party and others, which was about to start from the circus. But when the main colon marched by Chelyukincev street towards House of Officers and turned towards Krasny Prospekt and Monstration was about to join the queue, 30 police blocked their way. It is curious that a group from the party "Patriots of Russia" could join the queue without problems, just as group from Stalinist "Vanguard of Red Youth", which was scanning radical slogans against Putin. Eventually small groups of "monstrants" managed to get through police cordons, they marched by Kamenskiy street and tried to join the main demonstration in a square, scanning "Bu-ga-ga!". Monstrators showed up next to the square during the speech of the state дума deputy Anatoli Lotkya, whose speech was impossible to hear due to the noise made from the monstrators. Eventually police formed a cordon, and did not let monstrators to square, where at this point some 2500 people were gathered. When police was approaching monstrators, they moved forward by Krasny prospekt towards



regional administration. During and after the events some 10 participators were arrested, one police officer threatened them with charges of "extremism" but eventually all were freed during the same day without charges.

-TOLYATTI-

In Tolyatti, a group of anarchists and punks joined the communist demonstration. They went to the front with their own flags and banner "Rights are not given, rights are taken". After the communist meeting, anarchists went to have their own illegal demonstration by Revolution and Dzerzhinsky streets. Nobody was arrested.

-VOLZHK-

In Volzhk, 9 anarchists joined the mayday demonstration with the banners "No to fascism!" and "banning is banned". Anarchists joined at the end of the queue, police began harassing them from the very beginning. Eventually organizers threatened to kick out anarchists, who were loudly shouting anti-fascists and class struggle slogans. Some people joined anarchists, but

eventually only 3 managed to escape arrest. All arrested were freed until 8 PM, some were given falsified misdemeanor charges of "cursing in a public place" for justification of arrests.

-ST. PETERSBURG-

This year anarchists in St. Petersburg had two actions - anarchists (many of them from St. Petersburg League of Anarchists and Association of Anarchist Movements) formed a black block in the general oppositional demonstration, distributing leaflets and papers and scanning anti-fascist slogans. Unfortunately, organizers let fascists from Movement Against Illegal Immigration (DPNI) and Eurasian Union of Youth to join queue of the demonstration - there were not enough internationalists to interfere them. Some national-patriots attacked the anarchist banner "Death to fascism", tearing it partially, but anarchist managed to sew it during the march. Another group of anarchists and skinheads, mainly from Punk Revival but also from Association of Anarchist Movements and St. Petersburg League of Anarchists, decided to organize an illegal "monstration" in spirit of Novosibirsk in South-Western Narvskaya area of the city. Some fifty people marched with satirical banners "Down with the dissidence!" and "More control!", scanning "We are not pics!", "Pioneer Sveta has a hard life, pioneer Serezha is beating her to face!", "Down with caviar bisquits!", "More work with smaller wages!" and others. Mean coppers attacked the peaceful march after few blocks, some 30 people were arrested and stuffed to 7th police station of the city. Cops had enough work for the whole day, the arrested were investigated after notorious 18th section of St. Petersburg RUBOP (Regional Administration on Fight Against Organized Crime, dealing with "youth extremism"). The arrested had a picnic in the police station, eating bread and potatoes they had with them, singing jolly songs. The party had an international character, as other guests of the police station included Roma women from Moldova and guests from Samarkand, arrested for belonging to the wrong race. Human rights activists and comrades from Association of Anarchist Movement and St. Petersburg League of Anarchists were passing humanitarian aid in form of cookies and mineral water, they also made a solidarity picket outside police station. After 6 and half hours, arrested were freed with misdemeanor charges of organizing an illegal demonstration.

-YAROSLAVL-

Anarchists from Yaroslavl Union of Anarchists considered their mayday as a failure. In previous week, the whole city center was sprayed with anarchist slogans "We destroy all the power!", "Freedom and anarchy!", "Anarchy is mother of order!", "Freedom is same for everyone!", to military

call up center of Kirov area anarchist painted "Shame on murderers of Chechnya" and nearby "Army is a school of slavery!". Many leaflets were also put up to invite people to anarchist demonstration, but eventually only 12-15 joined the anarchist block with people from Union of Anarchist, Confederation of Revolutionary Anarcho-Syndicalists and Autonomous Action. On 1 May the Vladivostok section of Autonomous Action had it's small procession. We joined a larger march which was arranged by the local authorities. Moving along, under a red and black flag, we handed out leaflets and chanted: "Svoboda, ravenstvo, anarkho-kommunizm" (Freedom, equality, anarcho communism), "Fashizm ne proidyot [They won't get away with Fascism] (someone from the crowd yelled back: "Konechno ne proidyot" [Of course they won't!])", "Doloi polizeiskoye gosoodarstvo" (Abolish the police state), "Anti-Fa". The police, which surrounded the march, didn't react to our presence in any visible way. Later on we left the other demonstrators and moved on to the Lenin monument, which was the scene of Opposition parties protesting against the Communal Housing Reforms (Zhilishchno Kommunalnoyoo Reformoo). People, mostly older than us, surrounded our group at the monument and gobbled up all of our remaining leaflets (throughout the march people came up to us and asked for leaflets/pamphlets without us having to do much). An elderly man approached us to enquire if we were "edinorošy" (United Russia party members/supporters). Once he heard a negative answer, he commended us and moved on. One granny mistook us for fascists because of our appearance (everyone's faces were covered with bandanas). We explained that we're anti-fascists. The most frequently asked question was "which party are you from and why are all of your faces covered up?" Most people welcomed our presence and were quite happy to see that even young people are concerned with social problems. Shortly after we distributed all of our leaflets and answered people's questions, we left the event to prepare for the next action.

-VLADIVOSTOK-

Throughout the events the cops approached us once, curious about who we were, why we looked the way we do and asked us not to cause any disturbances. The event was a success. One shortcoming was the inadequate number of leaflets we had on us.

Autonomous Action Primorye (ADPv)

-MOSCOW-

Late at night on 30 April - 1 May, a piece of graffiti that said "Time to answer for your culture!", signed antijob.tk, appeared on the wall of the central office of the FNPR (Federatsiya Nezavisimyykh Profsoyuzov Rossii | Independent Trade Union Federation of Russia), Leninskiy Prospekt # 42. Every year on May Day, the workers' movement

holiday, the Independent Trade Union Federation of Russia forces people who dependent on that organization to participate in a showcase ritual for it's bourgeois masters. For the entire rest of the year the FNPR spends it time not on the defense of workers, but on the handing out of all-inclusive action packages and the pacification and selling-out of the organization's few honest rank'n'file activists. We think that these activities haven't the slightest thing to do with the workers' movement. Furthermore, we believe that everyone should answer for their words, actions and self identification.

-antijob.tk

More than 200 people joined us to celebrate May Day in Moscow, despite the fact that the



info about the event was sent out only a day in advance. The festivities took the form of a outdoor rally/concert. Performers included groups directly involved in the movement, representing various music styles from hardcore to hip hop. Food Not Bombs gave out food. At the last minute we even pulled together a large-screen showing of various anarchist video projects. Some Swedish comrades joined us at the celebration. Closer to nightfall, cops, with machine guns, arrived to "disperse the skinheads" but by then the last band was nearly finished with their set and their arrival didn't affect our general good mood.

-YEKATERINBURG-

On May 1st the Yekaterinburg and Tyumen sections of Avtonomnoye Deistviye (Autonomous Action) held a May Day picket in Yekaterinburg. All in all about 10 activists showed up. We assembled in front of the main Post Office around 1pm holding signs that read: "Death to the State, Freedom to the Workers" and "Anarchy, hear and now." People brought lots of flags. We handed out flyers and pamphlets with a history of May Day, various syndicalist and anarchist texts, and spent some time shouting chants & slogans. Folks on the street, apparently intrigued by the flags and unusual banners, often came up to us and expressed curiosity about our views. Several conversations and even acquaintances took place. Positive moments included workers telling us stuff like: "You guys got it right. If only there were more of you." On a more sour note, some grumpy old lady went into hysterics while calling us imbeciles and eventually began to scream "You should all be arrested, your website should be shut down and, besides,

your all a bunch of non-Russian drug addicts." A particular highlight was a discussion we had with one retired guy on the subject of free v. compulsory labour following the creation of a free society. Sympathetic young punk rockers came up to us to show their support. The cops were for the most part peaceful. Then again, in the end, one of them (the prick), banned flyering at the event -- i.e., "your rally permit says nothing about the handing out of flyers." When the permitted picket time was up, the activists turned to the cops and shouted "We'll Be Back!" and dispersed in an organized fashion. The action resulted in a bond between the Yekaterinburg and Tyumen AD. We're quite happy to have encountered passers-by that showed interest in our banners & slogans. We got the feeling that they took a few ideas with them when they left.

AD-Tyumen, AD-Yekaterinburg

-ROSTOV-NA-DONU-

The Rostov Federation of Anarcho-Communists, Oborona and our friends from the Green Alternative and other anarchists organized a rally and demonstration to celebrate the springtime holiday of May Day. Around 20 people joined us under our flags and banners. The event took place on Teatralnaya square, the town's traditional place for such events. Our props included a diagonal red and black flag, banners and picket signs that read "We're Not Your Slaves, Your Slaves We're Not" (a line from a famous Russian poem; rhymes in Russian) and "Viva La France." We distributed propaganda materials and magazines and newspapers like Avtonom, Protest, Chernaya Zvezda (Black Star), Pryamoye Deistviye (Direct Action). Nearby another group of partysers included the Red/Brown types (Brown represents Nationalists in Russian politics) from KPRF (Communist Party of Russian Federation), VKPB (Vsesoyuznaya Kommunisticheskaya Partiya Bolshevikov | All-Soviet Bolshevik Communist Party), RKRK (Rossiyskaya Komunisticheskaya Rabochaya Partiya | Russian Communist Workers Party). The stage was seized by a bunched-up crowd of "peoples' leaders" who spent the time pontificating about their problems. Among the youth we also had some out-of-towner NazcBols (National Bolshevik Party activists) who numbered less than our group. The rally ended in a march from the square down Pushkinskaya till Gorky Park. During the march we carried a 4-meter-long banner that read: "Ban the Illegitimate Authority of Bureaucrats and Cops!" Chants and slogans shouted by our contingent during the march included "Revoluzciya," "Net Fascizmu," "Anarkhiya - Mat' Poryadka," "Net Polizceiskomoo Gosoodarstvoo." The event concluded with a loud and awesome party at the botanial gardens.

-NIZHNI NOVGOROD-

On 1 May, 2006 Nizhniy Novgorod's avtonomy (Autonomous Action activists) attended a rally organized by RKRK (Russian Communist Workers' Party) and KPRF (Communist Party of Russian Federation). We came without any symbolic stuff and sold the newspaper Situazciya. Part of the communist group assembled as always on Mininskaya square and later marched to Lenin square, where the rally took place. The city authorities behaved in accordance with their usual principle -- "there's no such thing as too many cops." They were placed all over the city center and outnumbered the demonstrators three to one. The sort of attention awarded to young people in groups of 3 or more was unprecedented. Overall, our impression is that what city residents got to know as the traditional May Day celebration of 1998-2003 is no longer with us. It's worth mentioning, that the general consensus among the various youth opposition organizations is that "May Day" and "November 7th" is lame or "palevo" (~trash). In other words, they're political events that bring little serious benefit and instead serve as a "flashy display" for the authorities. By curtailing genuine public political expression, power provokes the development of totally different forms of protest...

Nizhegorodskiye avtonomy
(AD activists of Nizhniy Novgorod)

MAY DAY REPORTS FROM TURKEY

-ISTANBUL-

Anarchist Communist Initiative
Thirty thousand workers and students participated in the May Day demonstrations in Kadikoy/Istanbul. Its size was smaller compared to the previous years, mainly because 1st May was Monday. Social Democratic DISK was the biggest trade union on the field. The demonstration was generally peaceful except the conflict between Kurdish DTP and HOC. About 60 people from Anarchist Communist Initiative walked behind the banner "No War Between Nations, No Peace Between Classes". We distributed the Turkish translation of Michael Schmidt's "Five Waves" and a leaflet with a text on the current events on one side and a summary of anarchist communist ideas on the other. Our main slogans were:
"Capitalism Is Occupation, States Are Occupiers - Class War Against Occupation",
"Down With The Bourgeois Democracy",
"Down With MGK (National Security Council), MIT (National Intelligence Agency), JITEM (Secret Counter-guerilla Intelligence Agency)"
"Freedom To The Kurds"
"More Revolts, More Resistance!"(in Kurdish)

Anarchist Block & Black Block
Anarchist Block was in Kadiköy in Mayday with the banners of "Every boss is thief - Every state is terrorist Every politician is seperatist."
Anarchists were in the square with their destructive enthusiasm. About 60 anarchists have said we are here against the global capitalism to destroy it, not to be the gear of the machine. Anarchists marching with the slogans of State makes massacre if it makes, Land commune freedom, revolt revolution anarchy also painted the whole marching ground to black with their paints. It was nice to have graffiti on the ads of killer companies' billboards especially on the MC Donald's ad-slogan "Don't be late for the work" except this many billboards belonging to the government took its share from this graffiti action. Later on, in the demo that was turned into a real action, also with the participation of Black block and Lambda Istanbul, Anarchist block marched up to the police searching point. In the searching point, under the baffled looks of the police and organizers of the action, by waiting in there and shouting slogans without entering the square, we have left away. Later, we have carried on our action in Bahariye Kadiköy, Kadiköy Karaköy streamer and on Istiklal Street by silently opening their banners and flags.

-Anarchist



-ANKARA-

This year Mayday demo in Ankara was held in Tandogan square. As usual, political parties, unions, various groups and also anarchists were in the square. Our group including anarchists from Ankara Anarchy Initiative has gathered nearby Maltepe Bridge where some leftist groups DISK and KESK (unions) have met. While our block was entering the square, it had already passed 13:00. Our group which was equipped with a circled A banner, black & black-red flags and a megaphone was consisting of younger people in general. During the march which went in an enthusiastic manner for our side, many anti-tayyip (current Turkish PM), anti-nuclear, anarchist and anti-militarist slogans were

REPORT FROM PROTESTFEST BRNO 06

-Written and translated BY PROTESTFEST TEAM-

shouted. Despite the reproofs of older anarchists, from time to time in some moments people have run with the screams of revolt. Just coming from the press, hundreds of leaflets about the Militourism Festival, 3rd of which will be held in Ankara on 13rd-14th of May, were distributed during the demo. After entering the demo square, anarchists put their banner down on the floor and finished the action by chatting with friends and acquaintances sitting on the sidewalk. Tacanka group, consisting of 15-20 people carrying black-red flags has also attended to the demo.

-IZMIT-

Meeting with their comrades coming from Istanbul at the train station, anarchists went to the square where the march were to begin. Anarchist cortege attending to the march with the banner of "Equality Liberty Anarchy" with about 40 people have shouted the following slogans before entering the demo square: "love, revolution, anarchy", "class war against the war", "seattle, paris, genova, thessaloniki, istanbul, izmit, everywhere revolt, everywhere anarchy", "every state is murderer", "killer state, we will destroy it", "biji azadi, biji anarsi", ["long live liberty, long live anarchy"-in kurdish], "biji bratiya gelan", ["long live mayday"-in kurdish], "police stations, borders, barracks, schools, state, state, state will be destroyed", "bedrettin, kawa, borkluce, revolt, revolt, revolt", "no party, no leader, give a shoulder to anarchy", "one solution revolution one solution anarchy", "it'll only be freaks that'll burn the world" "may, may, mayday, haymarket, our honour", "shame on the one who serves to the servant". During the march, with the stickers of "let's disturb this game", "no passaran to the nuclear", "nuclear is dump", "another life is possible: autonomy" the whole marching area have been beautified. As the most enthusiastic group of the demo in which about 2000 people have attended, anarchists have been received well by Izmit people. The actions have finished with the slogan of "let's burn the flags, let's destroy the states" by burning the flags. -sivas



From 22nd to 27th of May, third annual ProtestFest took place in Brno, Czech rep. ProtestFest is trying to overcome imaginary boundaries between movements, organizations, groups and individuals engaged in so-called protest movement, and activities of alternative culture.

People who organize ProtestFest are both human/animal rights and environmental activists and artists or supporters of different kinds of alternative culture. Festival is financed from the resources of organisers, beneficiary actions, individual gifts and independent foundations, which support alternative activities. Money from organizations and foundations, funded by



states, multinationals or European Union, are definitely not accepted.

The basic idea of festival is to return life to public spaces - streets, parks and squares and give to people the space for open discussion about problems, which they consider as crucial problems of society. The focus is given on using existing spaces and creating new spaces - symbolic or real, which would support free exchange of opinions.

ProtestFest already took place twice before - ProtestFest 2004 was focused on questions of public spaces and their availability for peoples meeting.

ProtestFest 2005 was generally centered on broader context of war, militarism and arms trade. Concretely it was reaction on coinciding arms fair IDET.

ProtestFest 2006 coincided with celebration Brno, city in the center of Europe. Monstrous celebrations organized by city are one of the

opportunities to prescribe general happiness from EU membership to its citizens. ProtestFest 2006 should have represented an alternative to political proclamations and organized happy insight into bright future of European identity. It should have highlighted that massively propagated Europeanism still doesn't solve the borders closed for immigrants, the exploitation of natural resources, the existence of 100 000 homeless people. It doesn't solve that people are driven out of streets by cars, that last pieces of nature in our cities are destroyed because of new hypermarkets, roads or parking lots.

ProtestFest 2006 should have pointed out interconnection of social phenomenons and relations, growing consumption a commercialization on the one hand and poverty and despair on another. This is happening with the background of theatre with politicians in the title roles.

Brightly illuminated stage and idiotic scenario with "honest" proclamations about "way to democracy and freedom", "stabilization of society" and suchlike crap just cover omnipresent corruption, abuse of authority, xenophobic laws or legalization of police brutality. ProtestFest 2006 was supposed to be an alternative to coinciding official celebrations, that's why its subtitle was "Štáil (slang word for Brno), the city in the middle of universe".

So much for the preliminary release.

Situation became more interesting when we found out, that this year's ProtestFest is going to happen just one week before parliamentary election's date. This gave our topic

"better place on sun", as the political theatres usually escalate into crazy tragicomedy as the elections come closer - but as we realised soon, not only in the positive way.

First serious problem occurred when Moravske square, traditional place for "culminative" streetfest, was rejected by city hall because of being taken by meeting of unspecified political party. As there were other and other places rejected, we've caught a suspicion which was soon confirmed - the city, afraid of "problems" in the centre before elections, booked all the usable public spaces for own purposes. In other words, decided not to give us a chance to gather there. Fortunately the court decided (or made favourable mistake?) that this is probably too strong cup of coffee and allowed us to do it. Anyway, it took some time so Moravske square was taken by Green party anyway and we had to choose different place.

But in order. For the first day, first part of

REPORT FROM PROTESTFEST BRNO 06

-Written and translated BY PROTESTFEST TEAM-

mini film-fest was on plan. First projected was well-known YesMen, movie about group of people that decided to do the activism in kind of more funny way - and managed to close the WTO after all. Second was McLibel, document about famous and victorious court trial of two activists against McDonald's. As it has never been, as far as we know, projected here, we had to come with freshly translated subtitles. This was, from various reasons, not successfully completed - and we were pretty sure that too many people won't be able to understand original version - so we've decided to test new way: simultaneous dubbing. The text was translated on the run and read loudly. Luckily, it wasn't as bad as it could be, and the visitors that came in pleasant number could go home satisfied.

On the second day, there was a HC/punk concert of two local bands and the "star" from Finland, the Endstand. The concert was organised by supporting group of HC guys, not directly ProtestFest team, but benefit out of action helped us in organisational costs for other actions. In similar way should process the next day's concert of Sonic Boom 6 band from UK, but few days before, they've cancelled the tour because of their drummer's wounds. Nevermind, we've at least had more time for the second part of film fest, projection of movie 4th World War and a presentation about Social Forum in Greece.

On thursday, a Food Not Bombs party came up. It was open action for everyone, but with impact on inviting of homeless people on regular FNBs before. Although there was lots of free food, movie projection and a smaller party, the attendance was not so good as expected - in pre-elections time there are always lots of politicians that are trying to buy people with free beer & baked pig for example, so FNB went forgotten a big... anyway, there were still enough people present to eat all the yummys and make good atmosphere for movie and party. This evening we also received info, that our rental for multimedial presentation about (anti)G8 was cancelled.

This was kind of surprise, because the place where presentation had to happen, Faculty of Social Studies, was always a very liberate place - also many anarchist presentations took place there without any problems; many of organizers are studying there. That's the reason, when they've called us not whole day before and gave to know us various stupid occasions, why is our presentation cancelled. After long talks, they've dropped out that magic formula "if you wanted to do it on another time - no problem, but we don't wanna have problems before elections" ... also after we've found one of school's tutors

that'd "took responsibility for us", nothing helped. So we had to find new place and try to inform as many people as possible about the change. After all, around 30 people came to watch the presentation of guy from Dissent!G8 group from Germany. They are preparing protests against next year's summit of G8 in Germany, so the main task was to make people to attend protests - but we've got also many info about the history and principles of G8 and of course about this year's summit in Russia, that's gonna take place in summer. More about presentation and possibilities of making it in your city you can find on pages <http://gipfelsoli.org/>. After the presentation, part of people moved to another ProtestFest's action - the Protest Circus, a drum'n'bass/ragga/jungle party. But mainly organisers had to go home soon, because there was hard day here to come. Most expected factor on Saturday was the weather, because making the streetFest in the rain wouldn't be so much fun. It was rainy



three weekends before and the forecasts didn't promise anything good also on upcoming days. But miracles happen, so early in the morning it stopped raining and until noon, when the action started slowly, it was almost as sunny and dry as we wished it to be. As we were only on provisional place, we've omitted most live bands here for the evening's afterparty. Anyway, people that came - or was just coming around - could enjoy music from soundsystems of various genres, vegan food and cold non-alcoholic drinks (some punks were upset and few journalists didn't even notice and have written reports like "people drinking beer from plastic pots were messing around", as they sadly use to .. but even if we wanted, city's obstructions for any actions, where alcohol is sold, are so big that we couldn't have passed through it) - but mainly could attend infostalls of anarchist, ecological and others infostalls, watch streetart in action and read expositions reminding us oversteps, mistakes or lies of politicians, which they would like to dig deepest under ground now, before elections. Street and contiguous park were also decorated by several nice looking banners with slogans like "Don't trust anyone, don't trust even us, THINK!" or "If could elections change anything, they'd forbid them long time ago"...

After few hours, soundsystems were loaded

on the cars, people were gifted with colourful masks and the march through city with clear finish - afterparty in Pisarecky park - could begin. As the number of attendants grew to several hundreds, city's officials were beside with joy that they will have us out of the centre, so there were no problems and somethimes it even looked like they are here for, not against us. Of course that's not true, they've just realised in that moment, that they can use better occasions to kick us down .. for example, they were checking any driver leaving afterparty, giving him/her exhaustive test of alcohol/drugs and car functionality, they've even charged some bikers for having some beers... But majority of people decided not to mind them and enjoy several soundsystems and/or live bands; also the range of vegan foods and drinks was much wider than in the city (nevermind the city or non-city, the entrance was still free), so most of people decided to stay even after it started to rain around midnight, the last ones dropped out sometimes after sunset.

As I've mentioned, the state organs weren't here to provide us good party. We don't know which exactly to thank, but later in the evening, a water cannon started to drive around the afterparty's place - after question of one organiser, why to hell are they provoking here, they've replied, that they're just checking for the danger for the risk of fire. I can't quite imagine the risk of fire after it'd been raining for some hours... Also the secretary of city hall, which was taking the "defeat" of us, having the streetfest legalised, most personally, managed to bring hygienic control (which usually doesn't work on weekends) and measure us noise over prescribed limit. We don't know what noise exactly did they measure, we've accepted every request of policemen to turn the noise down - and also attended much more noisy actions and much more near to densely inhabited locations. But it's fresh thing, in the time of writing this report we still don't know details and mainly how much will the penalty cost.

Anyway, by all problems, I'd judge this year's ProtestFest as successful - there were another people shown, that there is also some alternative world behind the shiny-rotten spectacle. Once again could people meet together, discuss, gather information - or just have fun, without need of having feeling, that someone's packing his pocket on them, that they're supporting too much exploitation or cruelty by attending. And all could see, that there's some power also in such a seemingly harmless thing as "festival" - why else would they try to get rid of it?

Read more on www.protestfest.cz or write to info@protestfest.cz

UNNOTICED NEWS - UNNOTICED NEWS

POLAND

STRIKING NURSES IN LODZ

Nurses in a Lodz hospital have started a standing occupation strike.

They demand 30% raise this year and 100% raise in 2007, as well as an increase of the expenditures on health care (less than 5% GDP now).

Meanwhile, the Ministry of Health is trying to limit the doctor's right to strike. The health minister might get the prerogative to force hospitals to provide services at a given time when deemed appropriate in order to "maintain access to medical services". The doctors have protested against this new measure.

WAVES OF STUDENT ACTIONS

Today, people from the Students' Initiative held protests around Poland against the new Minister of Education, Roman Giertych. Giertych is the extreme-right leader of the League of Polish families, and the youth organization he reactivated (which had a history before the communist days of conducting programs) is best known for attacking gay parades and the like.

In Warsaw there was a very



lively demo with many slogans against religion in schools, for libertarian education and against

the government. The demonstration was joined by some people and many people sitting in cafes along the route were applauding. About 1000 people took part.

Other demos were held in Szczecin, Krakow, Katowice, Czestochowa, Wroclaw and Rzesow. We are just getting in reports but we are told they went without incident, gathered a couple of hundred people each and had wide public support from pedestrians and others on the street.

The actions will repeat next week and hopefully be even bigger.

RUSSIA

ALF DEMO

A demo took place may 14th, against a breeder of animals for vivisection. Some 50 people participated. No arrests.

Two alternative sites from where video of the action can be downloaded::

<http://www.animalliberationfront.com/ALFfront/Actions-RussianALF/pushino.wmv>
http://indyvideo.ru/video/2006/20060514_pushino.wmv

ANARCHIST IN THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY OF THE PERM PROVINCE (NOT TO VOTE)

On April 20, 2006 Anarcho-Ecological Resistance movement conducted an action in the regional parliament of the Perm region, protesting against the poisoning of local residents by exhaust fumes from the illegal incineration of solid-propellant rockets (or missiles) within city limits with full knowledge of the local authorities.

At 10am 6 AER militants wearing gas masks entered the meeting hall of the Legislative Assembly of the Perm province (local parliament), blasting a siren and shouting into a megaphone: "Warning, a chemical attack is in progress!". The activists dropped 400 leaflets, entitled "Chemical Hazard!", that explained the organization's position on the matter at hand. The anarchists' chief grievance, prompting them towards direct action, was the Legislative Assembly's sixth rescheduling and delay of hearings on the problem of solid-propellant rocket (or missile) disposal in Perm. This time the meeting was pushed back till June, as the rockets in the city of Perm continued to burn releasing hydrogen chloride, dioxin and other poisons into the air.

After the distribution of the anti-missile pamphlets that called on representatives to cease postponing the meeting on this socially relevant subject, the anarchists shouted into the megaphone 3 times: "Burn the missiles in your own offices!" and left the Legislative Assembly's meeting hall. None of the participants were detained.

The action was filmed by reporters from several local television channels. The participants gave an interview to a national radio station "Radio Maximum."

No pasaran! Resist, or perish!
No to the missiles!

ANIMAL EARTH LIBERATION WEBSITE CLOSED

The website "Animal and Earth Liberation in Russia" (aeliberation.net) has been closed by the commercial hosting, the motivation was "propaganda of illegal direct action". While a new hosting is

searched, administrators may be contacted through aelist@riseup.net.

ESTONIA

FOOD NOT BOMBS

Yesterday we finally did the first "food-not-bombs action" in Narva - a city near the border to Russia.



Until this we made 2 - 3 actions in Tallin. Something like this was never practised in Estonia before, but now there is a beginning! Altogether we collected about 15,- € - this was completely enough! We bought vegetables for 15 l Borschtsch and made 7 l of tea. In the evening before that, we informed the people in the night asylum about the action and its place. People reacted really sceptically and told us that often the "red cross" and other national institutions invited them for such actions. We cooked at one of our friend's flat which is near the place of the action. There were some problems and we didn't have enough time, therefore we were 1 1/2 hours too late. People of course weren't at the place anymore, so we decided to distribute the food directly at the night asylum. All in all we fed 8 people - they said that at that time the others of them were in the city. Remaining soup we left there. The homeless persons proved to be really friendly and promised to share with the others. They told us about their problems, about state and social terror. Everyone liked the soup, all were satisfied. Now we make preparations for the next "food-not-bomb action", we plan it for in a two weeks' time.

UNNOTICED NEWS - UNNOTICED NEWS

ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT NEWS



ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT RUSSIA

June 8, Dubna-city (Moscow region) - At night RALF activists made an action against fur store 'MehiCo'. It is the only big store in town selling fur and animal skins. As a result of action with hammers and bricks all windows were broken, door and neon sign as well. Slogans 'Fur is murder!' and 'Get it for fur!' were left. According to different sources damage costs were around 2500 USD.

May 27, 2006, Russia - We came at night to the territory of 'Rappolovo' lab animals breeding farm near St. Petersburg, belonged to



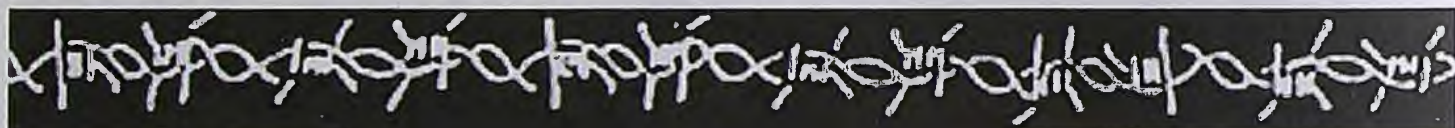
Russian Academy of Medical Science. There were animals in few barracks assigned for

experiments. We broke a lock on one barrack where rats were and came in. In several rooms there were shelves with trays full of rats. We were taking down trays, opening them and moving rats to bags and big wooden box. We had not much time, so we could liberate approximately 500 rats. We left spray paint inscriptions on the walls inside saying 'Vivisectors are terrorists!', 'They are not for experiments!', 'A.L.F.' etc. One of the lines of liberated rats was bred by company Charles River United Kingdom, which later started to make money selling them to breeding farms and labs all around the world. 'Rappolovo' sells animals for cruel experiments to scientific organizations in Russia and CIS countries. Big part of animals from 'Rappolovo' goes to St. Petersburg Zoo to feed predators; a journal which was taken during the raid shows this. In spite of a number of rats in bags none of the animals suffered. All of them are now at a nice place, where their lives are protected from cruel people. We are sorry that we couldn't save all animals from 'Rappolovo' breeding farm. This raid we

devote to all animal rights activists who are in prison now.

April 7, 2006, Moscow - Activists spray-painted slogans against experiments on animals in the area belonging to Moscow State University. The main aim was Biological Department of the University, because a lot of cruel experiments are going on exactly inside of it. Activists wrote: 'We made spray-painted slogans on the walls of the building, inside of arches and on the buildings which was close to Biological Department. Slogans say that it's time to stop killing animals and that Biological Department is a center of killers' education. It's a shame that those who, under the idea of education, mutilate and kill defenseless beings!'

Russian Animal Liberation Front
Supporters Group



Experiment on this
Mo**erfucker

ANIMAL LIBERATION FRONT TURKEY

21 May 2006-Istanbul/Turkey - In Istanbul University Forestry Faculty, 9 book advertisements and posters were ripped by the Hayvan Kurtulus Cephesi (Animal Liberation Front). The book's name is '40 Years for Hunting-Hayati Pirselimoglu'. This book is a biography about a famous hunter (Hayati Pirselimoglu) from Turkey. He killed too many animals around the world. The activists wrote 'Hunters are killing, government is watching. But we don't watch it, we

will attack them' on a poster. After 30 minutes that poster was taken down by an assistant teacher. The activists said: 'For 30 years, Turkey's wildlife is 40% destroyed. And now hunters want more hunting rights and are trying to kill more animals. Our fight against the hunters will grow everywhere-everytime. They will find their vehicles burned, their house windows smashed if they don't stop hunting'



Reported by activist in Turkey

G8 SUMMIT IN ST. PETERSBURG

GET READY TO RUMBLE! -
THE SPB8-INFO-BULLETIN

This bulletin is prepared by some members of Moscow group of Network Against G8 (SPB8). It is result of common discussions in inter-regional meeting of 28th of May 2006 between St. Petersburg group of Network Against G8,

St. Petersburg League of Anarchists, Punk Revival, FrontAIDS, Indymedia, Indyvideo, Legal-team, Medical group, AFA St. Petersburg and individual activists, but bulletin does not necessarily reflect opinions of all members of the network. We will publish new issues as soon as there is something to tell. Please distribute it widely!

LEGAL SUPPORT

Legal team will be supported not by anarchists alone, but by efforts of Youth Human Rights Movement (MPD) and ecological organization "Groza" (Thunderstorm). A flat will be rented in St. Petersburg for legal group, and there will be a contact telephone in time of the events. 6 activists have already promised to volunteer, but a lawyer is also searched in order to make access to arrested more easily. Booklets on legal and practical information are prepared (you may read electronic English versions in SPB8 website). During June, there will be legal trainings for activists on legal questions in St. Petersburg and Moscow.

NETWORK AGAINST G8 INFO-POINT
IN ST. PETERSBURG

There will be an info-point by Network Against G8 activists in Kirov stadium, where Russian Social Forum will take place. Kirov stadium is located in metro station "Krestovskiy Ostrov"; it is about 10 minutes by feet through a park. It is easy to find, but we will publish a map in site later on. In Kirov stadium, you should find a room, tent or stand with text "NAG8". Stadium will be open for people from 12th to 16th of July. Whoever wants to come more early, should contact organizers in time. We hope that we will also manage to set up info-points that will work more early.

ACCOMMODATION DURING SUMMIT

There are a number of alternatives for accommodation during the summit.

1) Kirov stadium - if you want to stay there, bring your tents, mattresses and sleeping bags. Russian Social Forum (RSF) has promised some tents, but there is nothing we may say about their quantity and quality. Ascetics may live without tents, as in Stadium there are corridors under tribunes, where one is protected from a rain. Organizational committee of RSF has promised to organize field kitchens for affordable food in Stadium, as well as a list of cafes nearby. Stadium has

electricity, toilets and showers.

2) St. Petersburg group of Network Against G8 has an alternative camping site in city area with a limited amount of spaces. You should contact group in case you are interested of this option.

3) You may also set up your own camp beyond city limits, as vast majority of the forests have not been enclosed yet and thus are public land where you have a right to stay with certain conditions. Locals may help you in setting up such a camp in case Network Against G8 site is full or you have some other reasons to have your own camp.



4) Local activists in St. Petersburg are prepared to help if you want to book a hotel, hostel or rent a flat for a few days (latter option is often cheaper than hotels for a bigger group of people). Cheapest places in hotels cost 350-600 rubles (10-19 euros) for a night, many places demand that you pay in prior. We may also provide a list of hotels, write to contact addresses in end of this bulletin.

MEDIA-SPACE

It is quite likely, that inside Stadium there will be a media space, accessible for everyone. But number of computers and access to internet and even telephone are still a question. There are other media-center projects, but these are unlikely to be open for everybody. Organizational committee of Social Forum in St. Petersburg promises to provide information about cheap internet cafes close to stadium and around the city, as well as other alternatives for people who want to do media.

GENERAL DEMONSTRATION IN ST.
PETERSBURG

General demonstration of "opposition" is planned to take place 15th of July. Route of

demonstration is still under discussion (there are two alternatives - long march of 8 kilometers and short march of 3 kilometers). It will finish to a square next to cruiser Aurora. This is as close as it is possible to legally approach the city center, which according to authorities will be closed from demonstrations. To this demonstration, political parties (Communist Party of Russian Federation KPRF, Russian Workers Communist Party, Yabloko party) and "oppositional" political movements (such Union of Coordinatory Councils and various Komsomol organizations) are expected to take part. Committee of Russian Social Forum excluded participation of far right organizations and National Bolshevik Party, but it is possible that they may appear, as there are nationalists in St. Petersburg part of the Russian Social Forum organization, and KPRF was lately open to cooperation with far-right Movement Against Illegal Immigration (DPNI). Anarchists are splinted on question of participation to this demonstration; one proposition is to organize an anarchist block which would strikingly differ from all the rest.

OUTREACH

It has been proposed that stickers should be the major way of outreaching to the public, as they are safer than putting up posters or painting with stencils. However one poster is currently being printed and others are currently being made. There are few alternatives for stickers. Besides these, a special issue of journal "Avtonom" is currently being prepared, as well as a booklet of guidelines for activists. Currently main site is www.spb8.net. Site nog8.ru is currently not developed, but you may find half of the Russian translation of the book "We are everywhere" there.

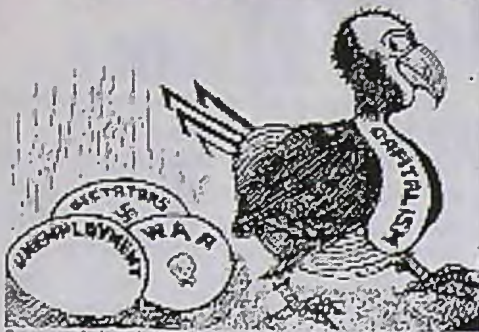
STREET MEDICS

Street medic group organized a number of meetings and trainings for activists, and also prepared a text of guidelines for giving first aid. It is planned that trainings will continue.

Libertarian forum in Moscow, 8th-12th of July A preliminary program of libertarian forum is ready, currently we expect some 70 activists from various regions of Russia to take part, 30-50 from Moscow and few dozen foreigners. Both forum premises and accommodation will be in Moscow region close to Moscow. Take sleeping bags and mattresses with you. We may also book hotels, cheapest places are 600 rubles (24\$) a night. Food not Bombs has promised to feed the conference; we will also prepare a list of affordable cafes. There will not be fixed price

G8 SUMMIT IN ST. PETERSBURG

A BIRD THAT LAYS SUCH ROTTEN EGGS IS LONG OVERDUE FOR EXTINCTION



for participation, we suggest that people will contribute to costs of the event according to their capacities. Unless you have an agreement with organizers to pick you up from somewhere, you should come to office of Movement for Human Rights (Dvizhenie za Prava Chloveka), located to Maliy Kislovskiy pereulok, dom (house) 7, stroenie (building) 1, metro station Arbatskaya. A map to find the location will be available later on. From here, you will be directed to premises of the forum and accommodation. We will wait you here 7th and 8th of July from noon to 8 PM. In case you are coming earlier, contact organizers by e-mail or by phone. 12th of July we have planned a press-conference of participators of the conference - main theme will be critic against energy policies of G8 summit and renaissance of atomic energy. We are discussing an alternative to travel collectively to St. Petersburg with a rented bus. Contacts: moscow_protiv_g8@riseup.net.

RUSSIAN SOCIAL FORUM IN ST. PETERSBURG 13TH-15TH OF JULY

27th of May there was a meeting of organizational committee of RSF, which witnessed a number of disagreements among the organizers on important questions, such as

on cooperation with parties and nationalists. St. Petersburg part of the organizational committee includes several coalitions, which include parties and nationalist activists, and many "leftists" may not imagine their activities outside party coalition. Thus a compromise decision was made, where forum will take place without political parties, and demonstration in 15th of July - together with political parties. Nationalist organizations will be excluded from forum and demonstration, but it is possible that some of them will show up anyway as individuals. Forum will include at least sections on housing, energy, health care and civil rights, and one is free to propose additional themes. One may find more information about Russian Social Forum from <http://ikd.ru/Campaign/RSF>

CALENDAR OF EVENTS

8th - 12th of July - Libertarian Forum in Moscow

13-15th of July 2006 - Russian Social Forum in St. Petersburg.

It will take place in Kirov stadium close to metro station "Krestovskiy Ostrov". In forum there will be an alternative space.

14th of July 2006 - Global Day of Action In many cities of the world there will be protests against neo-liberal politics of the G8. Those who may not come to St. Petersburg, may organize solidarity actions in their cities and villages.

15th - 17th of July - Summit of G8 in St. Petersburg

15th of July - International Day of Direct Action against Climate Change and the G8 Rise up against G8 policies, target fossil fuel

industries in your community and bioregion!

15th of July - Common demonstration of left and opposition against politics of the G8 in St. Petersburg March will end to a square in front of cruiser Aurora.

16th of July - Global Day of Actions against nuclear power
16th of July 1945 USA first tested nuclear bomb in Trinity testing site of New Mexico. Reclaim the Commons - network calls to protest 16th of July against building new nuclear reactors and against development of the nuclear energy.

www.sph8.net
g8-2006.plentyfact.net
ru.indymedia.org
indyvideo.ru
www.avtonom.org
www.nog8.ru
www.svitnetovar.info
shutthemdown.org
www.reclaimthecommons.net

CONTACTS:

St. Petersburg group of Network Against G8: nag8spb@mail.ru
Accommodation for anti-authoritarians in St. Petersburg: r-17@admiral.ru, g0ren@mail.ru, kushiyaan@yandex.ru
Legal group: piter.legal@yahoo.com
Street medics: make_change@riseup.net
Moscow group of Network Against G8 and Libertarian Forum: moscow_protiv_g8@riseup.net, +7-906-796-88-29
FrontAIDS: frontaids@yandex.ru

ANTI-G8-BIKE-CARAVAN STARTED IN BERLIN

On the 2nd of June the anti-G8-bike-caravan started from Berlin to St. Petersburg. About 20 people came to the Brandenburger Tor to say goodbye to the riders and join the first part of the tour from Berlin to Kesselberg near Erkner. Passing the deportation prison in Grünau, a Bundeswehr base and some places for dumping food we reached Kesselberg in the evening. On the next rainy day we went to Frankfurt/O., where we were hosted in the Info- and Kontaktladen near the polish border. This we crossed on Sunday. Unfortunately two Turkish persons were refused to enter Poland because they needed a visa. So discussions took a lot of time, but we went on and after three days of cycling we reached our first polish station: Kolektyw Rozbrat in Poznan. We were warmly welcomed and hosted there.

Rozbrat is one of the oldest and biggest squats in Poland: it exists since 1994 and contains several small buildings and wagons on a big and green ground, an anarchist library, big and small concert halls, bar and exhibition gallery ... plus space for living for some people can be found there. So we got in contact and exchange with people from Federacja Anarchistyczna. They translated our caravan-information-leaflet to polish, which is very useful while cycling through the country, organized a small information evening and showed our exposition about G8 and global resistance. Besides this political stuff it was really important to have a rest day. It was also used to get to know each other a bit more and to discuss the ongoing of the caravan in the next days. Unfortunately some differences

-A SHORT REPORT

between the people concerning speed and hard cycling vs. political action appeared. So two persons decided to go on their own to St. Petersburg and two others went back to Germany. But nevertheless there are at least eight people on the ride and maybe others will join the caravan from Baltic States. It is important to have a look at the bike caravan on its way to St. Petersburg, even from abroad. So please check out the web-addresses named under this article and spread information about it, because it is not a tourist event but a political action at all. And if the people from bike caravan get into trouble solidarity, actions are needed. So: stay in touch and take care! S.

G8 SUMMIT IN ST. PETERSBURG

Greetings from the Anti G8 Bike Caravan

A few months ago, ideas began to sprout up over the internet about forming a bike caravan from Berlin and across Eastern Europe to the G8 summit in St. Petersburg in the tradition of past bike caravans to G8 summits. Individuals and small groups were meeting in England, Kiev and Berlin to discuss organizing this years' ride, whereafter, a list-server was started at riseup.net and a group page at wikipedia.com was also developed so that potential riders could freely share information and organize across borders. A small group of activists in Berlin began organizing more seriously--starting to chart out the route, make contacts in Poland and the Baltic States and discuss the realities and ideologies about actualizing an anarchist bicycle caravan. The original plans for this bike caravan were quite ambitious; biking 2000km through Eastern Europe for five weeks as an anarchical group, travelling with an info-tour reaching across borders to connect local and international struggles, promoting clean energy transport, spreading information and initiating discussions about the exploitative role of the G8, networking with other anarchist/activist groups along the way and sharing information about local activist tactics and projects, participating in direct actions and living and working in a non-hierarchical/consensus based structure as a spontaneous anarchist project. On June 2nd we started our ride with a small Critical Mass from Brandenburger Tor in Central Berlin to the main deportation center in the East at Grunau where we held an info-session with stories about past actions at the center and the situation for illegal immigrants here in Germany. Then we continued on to stay at Kesselberg (an anachro-community project in the woods outside of Berlin) for the night--we were welcomed with vöku and joined by more people wanting to take part in the caravan. From Kesselberg we began with 15 people riding in two groups, making our way in the rain to Frankfurt-Oder near the Polish border. In Frankfurt we were taken in by an ex-squat/cultural center called Utopia who focus on border issues, Antifa work, anti-racism projects, and anti-militarism. There they held a small soli-party and showed bike activist



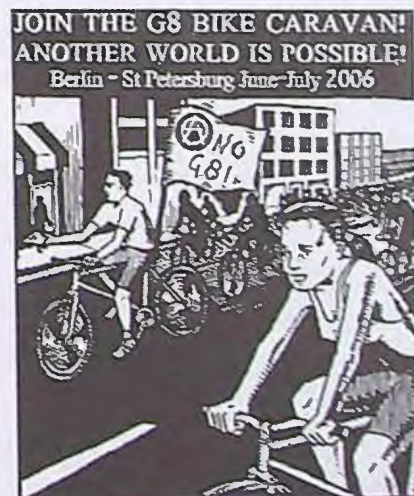
films during the night. The next day, after extensive bike repairs and morning chaos we finally left to cross the border into Poland. At the border, two Turkish girls from our group were held back because they did not have Polish visas and another French man also returned to Germany in solidarity with them. From Slubice, we headed towards Poznań spending two nights camping near lakes in the countryside of Poland. The first few days were long and difficult for everyone that had no professional bike travel or training experience--travelling about 80-100km per day and arriving at night-time. So much of our energy was used on biking, fixing bikes, dealing with tools and gear, trying to figure out how to ride and where the route was, dealing with common food issues on low budgets, and other basic living and physical issues,

that we were left with little time to get to know each other, talk about politics, and actions, and organize better which was very frustrating in the first week.. The plan for the caravan was that everyone involved participate in organizing it and have a say on why and how and where we go. It was set up for individuals to take initiative and bring their own insights, knowledge and plans to the group but time constraints, personal motivations and physical limitations have created unexpected problems. We arrived in Poznań at night to the Rozbrat Squat--the main Anarchro-Cultural Center in Poland with the largest Libertarian Archive/Library/Infoshop in Poland and home to many concerts, workshops, food not bombs, boxing, samba, anachro-syndicalist workers rights projects, etc. After a day of rest we held a bi-lingual info-session about the ride and shared an English-language exposition about the G8, WTO and IMF and their plans to build nuclear power plants in Poland as a source of 'clean energy'. Later we were interviewed for a local anarchist newsletter and held long interesting discussions about western activism versus eastern activism, the culture shock of capitalism in a post-communist region, and activist tourism versus committing to long term local struggle. The time in Poznań also seemed too rush - enough time to arrive and realize where you are, but not enough to develop deeper connections with the people you meet. In Poznań also, we lost a few

member of the group, two girls who wanted to focus more on pure biking, and another couple who were having difficulty dealing with the intensive biking and wanted to focus more on political activism at home. After Poznań we left for Toruń spending another couple of nights wild camping in the woods and near the lakes in the countryside. After two long days filled with multiple bike-hangups, we arrived in the old city of Toruń to the home of some indymedia folk. In Toruń we held a small Critical Mass which led out to some old castle ruins for an info-session and G8 exposition which was followed up back at the apartment by some G8 political films and photo show from the equality parade in Warsaw. The next evening we joined a meeting of several activist groups in Toruń at their local underground cultural center called Cafe Pilon. There were included people from indymedia, an autonomista group, an animal liberation group, etc. They shared information about an upcoming an inter-european, anti-racism anachro-football event they are planning and we discussed the differences between legal/illegal types of direct actions around the world and where and how different movements such as reclaim the streets, food not bombs and critical mass have had impacts on groups internationally. At the moment, the group is heading towards Olsztyn and then on to Vilnius to stay at the first and only infoshop in Lithuania called Pavasaris. Some of the participants in the caravan have been dropping off along the way, but many will be adding on in Latvia and Estonia especially as the caravan gets closer to Russia. It is a long way to St. Petersburg and a profound intellectual and physical challenge as an anarchist experiment. The caravan still has another few weeks on the road and will continue on account of the individuals that make it happen.

More information about the caravan can be found at:

<http://caravan2006.outra.net>
http://g8-2006.plentyfact.net/Cycle_Caravan



We leave Berlin June 2nd
infotour - sustainability - Revolution
<http://lists.riseup.net/www/info/g8caravan>

A N A R C H I S T B L A C K C R O S S

RUSSIA

19.05.2006 - BLACK FLAG FLYING OVER PRISON COLONY IN SAMARA REGION

Recent events at the IK-10 penal colony (Volzhski village, Krasnoyarski area, Samara region) took a dramatic turn. Inmate Gennadi Schegolikhin of squad # 13 is disabled [2nd degree invalid in Russian categorization]. On May 15, 2006 Gennadi climbed a lamp post located in the middle of the colony grounds and hung up a large homemade black flag.

Schegolikhin hung up the flag in protest over the prison authority's refusal to transfer him into a squad for persons with disabilities. It's not known whether Schegolikhin is an anarchist. Firemen were called around 11 PM the following day (16 May) and a water cannon was turned on Genadi in an attempt to knock him off the post. This led to rioting by 8 squads of inmates (2 sections). Dismayed by these actions that were clearly threatening Genadi's life, they smashed up the fences separating their local areas.

Shortly after, SpecNaz (Voiska Spezialnogo Nazanacheniya | Special Forces) troops affiliated with the Ministry of Justice were sent into the zona. There were no reports of troops beating inmates (which is unusual, as usually any prison mutinies in Russia are put down with extreme brutality).

Some sources claim that criminal cases were initiated against 4 inmates.

(Translators note: there are occasional reports of black flags being used during prison protests in Russia, for example during famous gulag strike in Norilsk of Siberian far North in 1952. Also prisons with resisting prisoners on top are called "blacks", whereas those where stooges and informers have upper hand are called "reds". It is hard to say if this association of black color with prison rebellion in Russia has any historical roots in anarchism or not.)

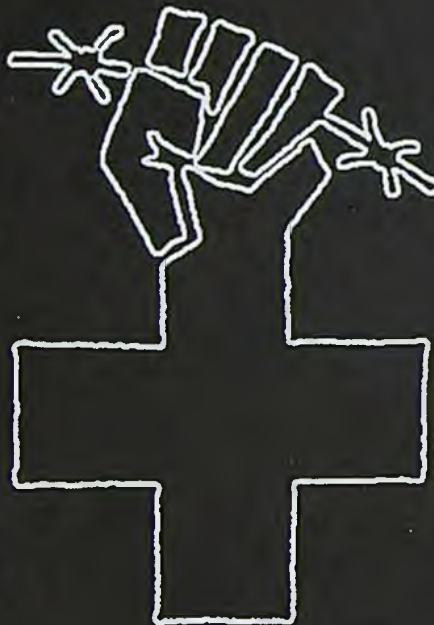
POLICE RAID IN ANARCHIST KOLKHOZ "NEW WAY"

17th of April, at 5 PM, police attacked the anarchist, collective farm "New way", located in Boksitogorsk

area of Leningrad Region surrounding St. Petersburg. Three policemen, led by officer Petrov stormed the farm without any search warrant, announcing that they are looking for two anarchists residing there. As Nikolay Panteleyev, whom they were looking for was missing, cops set a fire to oven, and burned a black flag, all anarchist literature they could find in the farm, much of the personal correspondence of Panteleyev and a big amount of documents not related to politics in any way.

While their leaving the police gave some advice: "don't raise any black flags anymore, people may perhaps misunderstand and burn down your house". Residents of the commune are going to challenge police behavior in courts, and as to spread this information as far as possible.

Repression in Magadan in



April Magadan authorities decided to organise an OMON crowd dispersal training during the run up for a major protest against hikes in prices of communal services, scheduled for 8th of April. As a protest against such strategy of intimidation, unknown people painted graffiti on the offices of pro-Kremlin United Russia party and the pro-government daily newspaper "Kolymskiy trakt". The graffiti expressed indignation to politics of this party and certain neat characteristics

of the current president.

On the 3rd of April FSB and RUBOP (Regional Administration on Fight against Organised Crime) opened a criminal case for the graffiti. On April 4th a 22-year-old anarchist, A.D., was arrested upon an attempt to throw a smoke bomb to aforementioned office of the United Russia. Later on, three more anarchists were arrested, accused of making the graffiti, but all four were released the same day.

POLAND

During the Anarchist Federation congress in Lodz in April there was a talk between people from ABC Bialystok, Warsaw, Poznan and some assorted individuals that there was a need to revitalize ABC activity in Poland and start some better co-operation.

In the second week of May in Warsaw there was the national ABC meeting. Delegates from Warsaw, Bialystok, Poznan, Przasnysz and Lodz attended. The delegation from Poznan was insisting on the idea of forming the ABC federation again. Groups that wouldn't be part of the federation would have the status of "supporters". Other delegates didn't agree on that, being interested only in completely autonomous activity of each group, separate finances and the co-operation only in exchange of information and perhaps some common activities. It was decided that the bulletin, produced till now by the combined effort of the ABC Bialystok and some individuals from other cities, will become the national bulletin, with other ABC groups taking responsibility for some parts of the bulletin. It was also decided that we have, by no means, the monopoly for the name "ABC" so other people not connected with us can form a group with the same name, without being obliged to join any networks and federations.

The ABC e-mail-list and the national website is under reconstruction.

A N A R C H I S T B L A C K C R O S S

A N A R C H I S T B L A C K C R O S S**TOMASZ WILKOSZEWSKI STILL
BEHIND THE BARS!!!**

Tomek Wilkoszewski, the antifa prisoner is still behind the bars. Recently, after serving 10 years in prison, he has been refused the earlier release despite the support of thousands of letters. The judge said simply: "Yes, everything is ok and there are no complaints but we will not release you yet". Now his supporters are planning another level of the campaign and try to discuss the common strategy with Tomek. Meanwhile, ABC groups and other individuals send him letters and parcels with music, books etc.

He welcomes all letters of support:

Tomasz Wilkoszewski
Orzechowa 5
98-200 Sieradz
Poland

UKRAINE**ROMAN KAMYNIN - ARMED
JUSTICE**

Given today's work environment, people often have no choice but to work in substandard conditions: overcrowded work spaces, using damaged or broken down equipment. Most have to spend the majority of their day at work, doing unfulfilling work and making objects of little utility to most people. The average worker is under the complete control and often unreasonable whimsy of managers. The financial compensation received by the average worker is often not even enough to scrap out a modest existence. In other words, work today is mostly a steaming pile of dung. As if all of this wasn't enough, there's an especially dubious yet common practice in the former USSR, whereby companies fail to pay workers their salaries for work already completed.

Recently, a typical multi-month failure to pay a salary coupled with personal insults have prompted Ukrainian worker Roman Kamynin to kill one of the bosses at his firm. (More details here: <http://rdforum.narod.ru/txt45-1.htm>). Roman is currently serving a 10 year prison sentence. The Network for Workplace Resistance (project of Autonomous Action) is campaigning to raise funds to support Roman and his family.

Please write to us, if:

- ★ you're willing to make a donation for Roman Kamynin;
- ★ you're interested in helping us spread the word about the campaign to support Roman Kamynin;
- ★ you're a member of a creative group that can organize a benefit concert or action in support of Roman Kamynin.

Network of Workplace Resistance
www.antijob.tk

A N A R C H I S T B L A C K C R O S S

*This article is written in Turkish language for bi-weekly anarchist newspaper
Özgür Hayat and translated into English by Deniz Keskin*

**AZATUTYAN
CANAPARHIN ANARXIST MI**

**AN ANARCHIST ON THE ROADS OF FREEDOM:
ALEXANDER ATABEKIAN**

BY CEMAL SELBUZ

In the last quarter of the 19th century, Alexander Atabekian was an active figure in the anarchist movement of Europe, especially for the Russian anarchist movement and Armenian revolutionary movements. He published several pamphlets including the essays of Bakunin, Kropotkin and Errico Malatesta in Armenian and Russian through the *Anarchist Library* which he founded in Geneva.

Max Nettlau proposes that it is the self-

sacrificing efforts of Alexander Atabekian, who was studying medicine in Geneva, that made anarchist publications in Armenian become known (between 1891-1894) (Max Nettlau, *Anarchisten und Sydkalisten Band V*).

In the early years of his education (1888-1890) Alexander Atabekian contributed to the typesetting of *Hinchak* (Sound of the Bell) which was the periodical of *Hinchakian Social Democratic Party*, being published by

an Armenian socialist, Avetis Nazarbekian. The articles and essays in *Hinchak* were mainly composed of the Ottoman genocide over Armenians and the Armenian resistance to it and the pogrom executed on Armenians in Georgia and Azerbaijan.

Atabekian continued to the anarchist propaganda activities addressing the Armenian and Ottoman villagers and established relations with the militants and anarchists in Armenian Revolutionary

Federation (ARF) after he joined the anarchist movement in Europe (1890).

ANARCHO-COMMUNIST ALEXANDER ATABEKIAN

The essays written by Peter Kropotkin in 1879 and which appeared on the paper *Le Revolté* were provoking individual and collective revolt actions and were emphasizing the importance of the strikes' transformation into rebellions. These essays were collected by Elisée Reclus and published under the name of *Words of a Rebel* in Paris in 1885. This pamphlet was very popular between the young anarchists of the period. Alexander Atabekian also joined the anarchist-communist movement after reading *Words of a Rebel*. He started to work in old Ukrainian Kuzman's printing house (which was the only place anarchists could attain in Geneva) in order to collect the Armenian and Russian essays.

The pamphlets he prepared here were: "To the Armenian villagers" and "Letter to Armenian Revolutionaries from an International Anarchist Organization" (Max Nettlau, *Anarchisten und Syndikalisten* Band V).

Besides preparing these pamphlets, Atabekian was establishing relations with the anarchists in Geneva, Paris and Italy. Kropotkin, Max Nettlau, Stoianoff, Paraskev, Jacques Grave and J. Gross would be the first anarchists for him to meet and exchange letters. Luigi Galleani, P. Stoianoff and Elisée Reclus (who faced prosecution after their actions in Paris in 1st of May, 1890) came to Geneva and met Atabekian. Here they printed the manifest which was written to the memory of the anarchists who were executed in Chicago (11th of November, 1887) in Kuzman's printing house and posted it in the streets of Geneva.

Atabekian, together with Stoianoff, met Kropotkin in London and declared that he was undertaking the plan to deliver the pamphlets to the first anarchist organization in southern Russia. After he returned to Geneva, Atabekian – fairly experienced at creating multi-purpose and practical printing devices – carried his work in Kuzman's printing house to the boardinghouse he stayed (This lodging house would later be the place in which the manuscripts of Bakunin were preserved. Some parts of the manuscripts were anonymously published by Atabekian in *Les Temps Nouveaux* later on). He printed the first volume of Bakunin's *Paris Commune and Idea of the State* in Russian in Anarchicheskaya Biblioteka (Anarchist Library) which he founded in his room (Jaap Kloosterman, *Les papiers de Michel Bakunin a Amsterdam*).

OTHER ARMENIAN AND RUSSIAN PAMPHLETS HE PUBLISHED IN ANARCHIST LIBRARY

★ Kropotkin: *Political Rights* (1893),
Decomposition of the State (1892),

Anarchism (1893), *Revolutionary Minorities* (1894), *Spirit of Revolt* (1893, was published in Libré de la Fédération in unfinished form)

★ Elisée Reclus: *To Our Farmer Brothers*

★ Errico Malatesta: *Between Peasants* (This article was published with an preface for Armenians, 1893)

★ Jacques Grave: *Why Are We Revolutionaries?* (1894)

(M. Nettlau, *Anarchisten und Syndikalisten* Band V S. 481-82)

In his article titled "Anarchism and Armenian Movements in the Ottoman Empire", Anahide Ter Minassian notes that there is the insertion "published with the consent of Ministry of Education" (in Ottoman language) in the first pages of the pamphlets published by Atabekian. (*Osmanli Imparatorlugu'nda Sosyalizm ve Milliyetçilik* (1876-1923), ed. Tunçay, Mete – Jan Zürcher, Erik)

These pamphlets were in circulation among the Armenian immigrants. This circulation was organized by Stoianoff who went to Southern Caucasia and Istanbul and also to Bulgaria after being exiled from Paris. Some sources argue that Atabekian tried to distribute the pamphlets in Izmir and Istanbul also (It is hard to conceive if it was done by himself or via other people. Also the archives belonging to Atabekian are scattered through four countries and much of it couldn't be classified yet).

The condition that the massacres against the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire (Sason, Samsun, Zeyton etc.) took a constant state affected Atabekian deeply. "...He was so affected by the events of 1895 that he was unable to continue his activities as far as I know" (M. Nettlau *Anarchisten und Syndikalisten* Band V).

Atabekian continued his medical degree in Lyon and Paris. He was graduated in Geneva with his Ph.D. thesis on quinsy. After being notified with the sentence of exile which was given for his former anarchist activities in Paris, he left Europe and first traveled to Bulgaria and then Reshd region of Iran, where he would stay for sixteen years.

HAMAYANKH (COMMUNE)

Hamayankh, Atabekian's first anarchist periodical in Armenian, was published five issues in Paris in 1894 (Max Nettlau). The periodical consisted of eight pages and the first pages were containing articles about anarchism and about Armenian revolutionary movements in general. The other pages were separated for short news about anarchist movements of the world and political events, under the title of "International Revolutionary Movement". The articles about massacres and resistances mainly consist of the pamphlets published by ARF. One of these pamphlets, "Sason and Mus Combats" is written in a nihilist and lyric rhetoric. Besides publishing ARF's articles, *Hamayankh* also criticises the authoritarian and centralist structures of the

Armenian revolutionary movements.

Hamayankh was well appreciated among the Armenian immigrants in the West and the Balkans (Max Nettlau). Stoianoff made it possible to distribute it to the Armenian revolutionists coming from the Balkans, Southern Caucasia and Turkey.

There are not any articles signed by Atabekian in *Hamayankh*. It is possible for him to have written under a pseudonym after the legal prosecutions and the exile sentence in Paris. Anahide Ter Minassian explains the absence of the name Atabekian in the articles as a possible precaution for the constant prosecutions against the anarchists.

Reshd region of Iran was another place that *Hamayankh* was published in. Minassian alleges that *Hamayankh's* publication in Iran is attributed to Atabekian himself. The title of this periodical reflects the anarchist views of its publisher. Its publication date (1880) is quite early too" (Tunçay – Zürcher, 199). Karekin Levonyan, too, writes that Iran version of *Hamayankh* was published in 1880 and the publisher was Atabekian (Armenian Press, 1794-1934). The date 1880 is problematic in the context of Atabekian's biography. Atabekian was born in Shusha, Transcaucasia in 1868. He lived there until he graduated from high school. The fact which is indicated in many sources is that his participation in anarcho-communist movement happened in 1890 and his travel to Iran took place after 1896. This makes the publication year 1880 for *Hamayankh* too early. If the fact that the other information about him in both the two sources are in consensus (except the date) is taken into consideration, it seems possible that the date 1880 is amiss.

ARMENIAN REVOLUTIONARY FEDERATION (ARF) AND THE LIBERTARIANS

"You cannot predict how an outstanding comrade of mine whom I met here and shared a deep friendship in the meantime provides me great tranquility. He is an immigrant from Constantinople who constantly risks not only his freedom but also his life and who is one of those misunderstood rebels. Despite the fact that he is a libertarian who is convinced in our thoughts, he acts along with Armenian Revolutionary Federation due to the weakness of the libertarians in the East. He doesn't want to spend time here in vain. He is a shoemaker and works from 4 in the morning to 9 in the evening for a very little money. He doesn't want to stay here for long because of his decided and contender personality. His self-sacrifice to participate the combat again is admirable. He works in worst conditions in order to gather a few pennies." (Atabekian's letter to Jacques Gross from Sofia, November 16-28, 1896. IISG Amsterdam).

ARF was founded in Tbilisi in 1890. In the beginning, the organization was constituted by anarchists, socialists and nationalists. It is said that Khristaphor

Mikaelyan, one of the founders, was once a supporter of Bakunin and was always a defender of direct action and self-government (Minassian). Mikaelyan was an icon of freedom in Armenian literature for his militancy and authorship of essays. Like Atabekian and other libertarians from Istanbul, he also had been to Bulgaria. He died in Bulgaria while he was testing the bomb which was designed to be used to assassinate Sultan Abdulhamid II in Yildiz (Avedis Aharonian, *The Fedayees*).

"Droshak Library" of ARF had a rich collection. Kropotkin's *Spirit of Revolt* and *An Appeal to the Young* were too published by published by Droshak (Flag).



ARF's propaganda actions appealing to the Muslim population and militant actions against the Ottoman government affected the intellectuals who initiated the second "Young Turks" movement. Fifty armed ARF militants marched to the government centre in 1894 to protest the massacres against the Armenian population. Later they raided the Ottoman Bank. Armed conflicts, bombardments and captive holding events lasted for a whole day. These events centered the gazes of the world to the Armenians in the Ottoman Empire besides leading to a great excitement in Istanbul. The style and method of the act was a first for Istanbul. Perhaps it was the first "modern" action style. This action led to Young Turks' using new propaganda methods, who were hitherto trying to get organized by secret gatherings. Young Turks gained possession of a printing press in Galata. They distributed the declarations which were written by Abdullah Cevdet and printed in a thousand copies.

The actions of ARF and massacres in 1894 and 1895 deeply affected the thoughts of Ottoman intellectuals. The declaration of the Young Turks called the peoples of Ottoman Empire to a common war against the despotic regime (Yuriy Asatoviç Petrosyan, *Jön Türkler*, Istanbul 1974).

In the meantime an anarchist group of fourteen people coming from different countries of Europe and from ARF rustled in Istanbul (Sukru Hanioglu, Abdullah Cevdet).

Armenian libertarians showing activity in ARF sent a declaration in 1896 to Socialist International in London.

"Atabekian sent a declaration titled '*Aux*

socialistes revolutionnaires et libertaires' (To the Revolutionary and Libertarian Socialists) and signed by the name of *Libertaires Arméniens* to the International Congress in London (July 18, 1896). I translated the same declaration for '*Der Sosyalist*' (September 26, 1896)." (M. Nettleau, *Anarchisten und Syndikalisten* Band V, 482).

Minassian notes that Armenian libertarians included t in their declaration the argument that the European states were participating in the crimes of Sultan Hamit and they (libertarians) were declaring "the dawn of the social revolution" in the East.

MOSCOW 1917 AND THE DEATH OF PYOTR KROPOTKIN

After working as a doctor for many years in Iran, Atabekian came to Moscow in 1917. There is little information relating to his years in Iran. It is said that he met the Iranian-Armenian communist Ardeshir Avanesian there, and that Avanesian worked in the pharmacy of Atabekian for a long time (Iran Socialist and Communist Parties, *Organization and Groups 1917-1991*).

Atabekian attended to the discussions regarding to the October Revolution in the newspaper *Anarxia* (the publication of the anarchist federation). He published thirty articles expressing his high hopes to transform the October Revolution into an anarchist revolution and afterwards his criticism of Bolsheviks' possession of the government. In November 1917, when the Bolsheviks gained the possession of the government, Kropotkin said "This will ruin the revolution" for the first time to his close friend Atabekian.

Atabekian and G. Sandomirsku founded a printing press in 1918 which was organized as a cooperative one. Here, they published the first anarcho-cooperative periodical of Moscow, "Pocin". The typesetting and layout of Pocin was done by Atabekian himself. The periodical mainly consisted of the memories and letters of Kropotkin who was a close friend of Atabekian and who was admired by him. The periodical lasted for eleven issues and five of them included Atabekian's observations of Iran and Middle East.

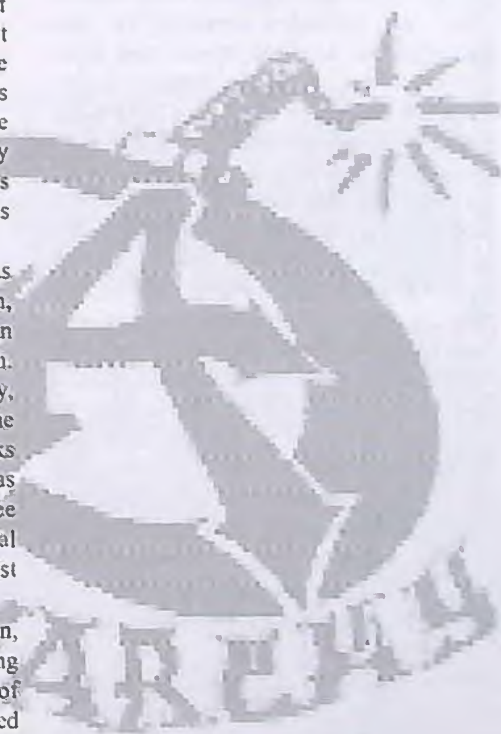
In January 1921, Kropotkin who was lying in his house in Dimitrov had Atabekian, his doctor and comrade, with him. Atabekian didn't leave him alone until his last breath. Deteriorating with each passing day, Kropotkin died in 13th of April 1921. The formal funeral ceremony of the Bolsheviks was rejected by his family. His funeral was organized by an anarchist committee including Atabekian. Kropotkin's funeral became the last and greatest anarchist demonstration in Russia.

One month after the death of Kropotkin, Bolshevik dictatorship repressed the uprising of Kronstadt sailors cruelly. Series of operations against anarchists were initiated throughout the whole Russia. In the private penitentiaries of Cheka (Russian secret police

organization) tens of anarchists were shot and executed. Hundreds of anarchists were imprisoned or exiled to Chechnya and Kyrgyzstan. Alexander Atabekian took his share from the Bolshevik tyranny, too. He was arrested by Cheka in 1920 with the charge of opposition to the Act of Press. He was sentenced to six months in a concentration camp. In 1921, when he was arrested again, he was sentenced to exile to Caucasia. With the intervention of Kropotkin's family, the sentence was consolidated (*Repression de l'anarchie en Russie soviétiste*, Editions de la "Librairie sociale" Paris).

What happened to Atabekian afterwards? A complete enigma. The sources in Amsterdam argue that he died in a Soviet concentration camp in 1940, while A. Burkov (from Yerevan) argues that he died in Moscow. French sources allege that he was lost in exile. Another source, the author of *Anarchists in Russian Revolution*, Paul Avrich asserts that Atabekian, like other Russian anarchists, was lost.

It is (un)known that Greeks, Jews and Armenians "in this geography", like Atabekian, constitute an extensive literature. Besides the fact that much of this collection stays in different countries, the rare and few pieces in Turkey still couldn't be collected and classified. The discourse of "this geography" or "these lands" which seems to be "perfect" should be liberated from being a political discourse from now on. We are going to publish other essays and articles by Atabekian in the following issues.



KAZAKHSTAN ANTE EVICTION STRUGGLE IN ALMA ATA

FIRST SHANYRAK, NOW BAKAI



Thanks to the initiative of Ak Zhol party activist B. Nurmuhamedov, a round table discussion was scheduled to take place today at the Kazakhstan Hotel. The discussion topic was to be "The problems of interaction between Individual, Society and the State in Kazakhstan, given the recent example of the Shanyrak shantytown community standoff" (outskirts of Almaty). Invited participants include Almaty's akim (mayor, generally "chief official," pronounced like "akeem") Imangali Tasmagambetov, Auezovskiy district akim, city maslikhat (council) delegates and Mazhilis (lower house) and Senate delegates elected by the southern capitol (Almaty). However, none of the officials from the executive or representative authorities showed up to the meeting, despite the presence of numerous political scientists, representatives from political parties Alga and Ak Zhol and the actual residents of the shantytown communities currently being demolished or scheduled for demolition. Realising that the scheduled event was practically ruined, a number of participants and journalists decided to go to the Bakai community, which rose up along the highway that leads to the airport close to the Vaz bus stop -- as of this morning, Bakai buildings considered to be built illegally were scheduled for demolition.

At 11:30 am we arrived to discover improvised barricades, consisting of stones and numerous car tires topped with bottles with cloth fuses; ditches and moats dug across the roads that lead to the Bakai community; young community residents squatting behind the improvised structures, waiting for a signal. As we approach another part of this shantytown/squatter community of more than 500 buildings we see the local community center ("headquarters") with the Kazakh flag flying at the top. 7 people have been on a hunger strike inside this building for five days. The hand-formed brick walls of this building are covered with banners, demanding the cancellation of demolition, and photocopies of the telegrams sent to President Nursultan Nazarbayev which informed him about the initiation of the hunger strike.

At 11:40 am an ambulance crew arrived, saying that they weren't able to get to Bakai for several hours because of numerous police checkpoints. The road that leads to the community center is lined with a human chain made up of around 50 children, women and elderly holding flags and portraits of President Nazarbayev. The road itself is filled by police buses, tractors/bulldozers and fire engines.

The nearby training session of elite youth on an ideal football field cordoned off by a metal wall was quite a contrast to this scene.

At 12 noon someone yelled that the police and court order enforcement officials are attacking the village from the other side. At this point groups of young people and out-of-town members of the Opposition press ran in the direction where the alleged demolition was taking place. At first, a group of 70 police officers from the Turksibskiy RUVD (District branch of a domestic security authority), surrounded the home of the latest victims and began to push protesters, who in turn were trying to break through, away from the building. The several women and men dug-in inside this house began to yell, demanding the cancellation of the demolition, and to push court officials and cops away from the doors. At this point sticks came into use, windows were smashed and through the broken windows police officers were splashed with gasoline. The standoff was escalating.

By 1 pm a full police batallion was onsite engaged in forcing rows of Bakai residents and other protesters away from the surrounded building. The main group of protesters that numbered around 200 ended up encircled in something like a layered cake of police, as more reinforcements arrived. Eye witnesses counted around 300 police officers on the scene by now. 10-15 minutes later they were joined by a group of 60 OMON (special militarized police troops kept from Soviet times) guys in full gear. Despite the odds being in favour of the authorities, the young men and boys were able to stonethrow a bulldozer into quickly withdrawing.

By 1:30 pm various groups of "bakaivzci" were breaking through the police line and reaching the bus which contained the illfated home's residents and Salim Orazalinov, a Zher Ana activist. Shortly after, around 10 young men and women laid down in front of the bus, trying to prevent it from leaving, but were dragged off to the side by the OMON troops. None of this escaped the attention of the domestic and foreign press present at the event. Marzhan Aspardiyayrova, one of the ZSK leaders, gave numerous interviews defending the residents of the Bakai community.

Around 2 pm 150 people participated in a public meeting near the community center, after the police and their demolition crews retreated. They decided to continue the struggle. Activists from the local initiative group of the Shanyrayoo shantytown

community expressed solidarity with their brothers. Democratic opposition activists called on the Bakai residents to attend the April 26, 2006 action to commemorate Sarsenbayev (Opposition official critical of Nazarbayev, killed in "suspicious circumstances" { BBC in February 2006 }).

The current exercise of power, initiated by city authorities around 9am in this morning, seems to have failed. Today's events, covered by mass media, are in the end a public relations disaster and a moral loss for the akimat (mayor's office). Partially the result of the akimat's decisions, we're currently witnessing a rising people's movement in the outskirts of Almaty which is becoming sharply politicized, as the current situation shows. At the same time, our society's ruling groups and their representatives give off the impression that they've failed to fully comprehend the potential consequences of their decisions. The authorities' harsh tactics towards more than 10 of Almaty's shantytown communities and their residents are ultimately doomed.



ANTI-FASCIST NEWS**ANTI-FASCIST ACTION BRATISLAVA***Infos by Anti-Fascist Action Bratislava - Slovakia*

Antifascist Action Bratislava (AAB) has formed in the end of 2001. It was necessary to react on fascist efforts and no one wasn't doing this, except of NGO People Against Racism (Ludia Proti Rasizmu). Antifascist Action has different opinion on dealing with fascist problem than LPR, and unlike them rejects cooperation with state and its repressive sectors (which are of course full of far right sympathizers). AAB doesn't think that appeal to strengthen police or counter-extremist section will help to eliminate fascism. They're just tools of state and for state is extremist everyone, who has something against present political orientation and its defects, from right side or left. AAB doesn't believe in possibility to end up with fascism in this system, which mistakes are feeding ground for fascists and their simple solutions, consisting of totalitarian reign, deputing of complicated problems to ethnic, cultural or other minorities and populist nationalist talk. If people, bored by today's politicians, trust to false alternative of far right, sooner or later will start fascist dictatorship! AAB rather supports ideals of self-ruling, social-equitable society, though seemingly unrealized in present, than to cooperate with system in which AAB doesn't trust only for limited results and thus become just another of its tools for stronger preserving of status quo. Inasmuch as AAB stands for non-authoritarian principles, it cooperates just with similarly profiled organisations. AAB considers authoritarian left same enemy of freedom as fascists and according to this reacts to it. Bratislavas antifascists strive to act against fascists in

ideological way, by confronting their seditious politics and creating space for ideas antifascists identify with and, if it's necessary, even in physical way, because this way has proved as essential part of antifascist struggle.

For sure you're disgusted of being witness or maybe even target of fascist hatred. But situation won't change by itself. Hiding or counting on police won't solve it. Complaining among friends, or rhetoric about revenge won't solve it also, because after primal anger fades out, everything will stay as before. But what can change it, is organised activity against fascists, which will target them directly and repeatedly with most efficient way. You may also significantly contribute to clear streets of your hometown from fascist scum. This requires your own permanent activity, not waiting for help from others. There are various ways how to contribute to antifascist struggle. People should show to fascists how much they don't like them and there are many ways how to do this. In our town, Bratislava, we're mostly threatened by violent nazi-skinheads. What makes sense then, is direct physical reaction on their violence. Local nazis attack not only minorities or alternative youth. But if they are confronted sharply, they usually act as cowards and stop their desire for fascist violence. The same goes for right-wing propaganda and meetings. You must know your enemy, that's why is monitoring of fascists so important. Their photos, addresses, information about attendance in organisation, participation on attack, position in movement and

so on you can send to local antifascist organization. Let others know about fascist, his perverse thinking and activities! As well is necessary to spread further antifascist ideas and distribute or create promotive antifascist materials, write antifascist articles, organize events with antifascist themes, or benefit events for local Antifascist Action or other non-authoritarian organizations and so on. Spheres of activities here mentioned can be surely developed. It's on individual, which part of antifascist struggle he or she considers as most important. Essential is to start to do something! Effectively, as independent antifascist bloc can work even small group of people. You don't have to be necessary member of Antifascist Action because of it. But Antifascist Action can unite people on some principles, help them to coordinate better their activities and make their work more effective. If you're interested, contact Antifascist Action Bratislava for solidarity, help or cooperation! Join antifascist activists and start to act against fascists!! Together we'll win antifascist fight!!!

Slovakia AFA can be contacted
at: bacityafa@yahoo.com

**20.04.2006 ANTI-FASCIST MURDERED IN RUSSIA AGAIN**

On the 16th April, at 6:20 PM, a 19 year anti-fascist Aleksandr "Shtopor" Ryukhin was murdered near the club "Planeta Lda", where German punk hardcore band "Tackleberry" was going to play later in the evening. Aleksandr was just about to enter the club when he was attacked by 6-8 Nazis. There was no fight, Aleksandr was immediately stabbed in his heart and died before paramedics arrived 30 minutes later.

His friend was also wounded but not so seriously. Fascists wore special gloves and it was clear that they were prepared to kill. However, distinguishably from the murder of Timur Kaucharava in November of 2005, fascists were not targeting any particular person - despite his anti-fascist sympathies and the fact that police discovered anti-fascist stickers in his pockets, it is likely that he was targeted first of all just as a random

guest of a punk hardcore concert as he is not a political activist. Such a tactic of indiscriminating terror is also applied against immigrants and foreign students. Currently there are no arrested suspects - the same evening police arrested people unrelated to the murder, and they were released after two days. On the 19th of April Aleksandr was buried in his hometown which is a Moscow suburb. He was a student of the 3rd year in

The Moscow Institute of Electronics and Mathematics. He used to have a live journal page in <http://sht0por.livejournal.com/>

Just 3 days before the murder, there was a fascist pogrom in city of Volzhik of Volgograd region, known for its active anti-fascist movement. 20-30 people attacked

the local Roma community, murdering two and wounding at least two others.

On the 7th of April another murder in St. Petersburg made headlines, when a student and a member of "African unity", Senegalese Lanzar Samba, born 1978, was shot dead with a shotgun at 6 AM when he

was coming back home from the nightclub "Apollo". The murderers left the shotgun with Swastika written on it.



NAZIS IN UKRAINE

First time Nazis (boneheads) appeared in Kiev in 1989. Same year group of nazis, leaded by Dmitrij Volkov attacked hippies. It was a heavy fight and one person died. According to some rumors, nazis escaped prison because their relatives bribed police. The other thing that future «proud aryan» were rich kids of rich parents. So, since that time, Dmitrij Yur'evich Volkov became some sort of «godfather» of the nazi and bonehead movement in Kiev and.

The first displays of organized bonehead movement were marked in Ukraine in 1994-1996. Some, enough authoritative in the youth milieu of Kiev former punks, have declared the connection to Bonehead movement. Their leader (nickname "Zhelezyaka" (Iron Man)) has organized the first Bonehead musical group in Ukraine "Bulldog". It is necessary to note, that specificity of the given movement is connected with the fact, that just youth rock groups become the center of gravity and the organizations of politicized Nazi groupings. Some time under the influence of Boneheads was also, quite popular in Kiev musical group "Belaya Goryachka" (delirium tremens). Guys have found in themselves the forces to come off from Nazis in 1999. Practically just after the formations in Kiev of Bonehead movement it has begun the acts of violence. In 1997 the leader of punk group "LHVR" (nickname "Ekran" (the Screen)) was brutally beaten (then spent some time in the reanimation). Boneheads rendered especially strong pressure on the leader of the left Kiev hardcore-group "7B" - the punk of a nickname "Chippolino", who was repeatedly beaten by Nazis.

In the same 1997 Boneheads have begun to put pressure on youth rap movement (because of rap is originally black music). Rappers, basing at that time on so-called "Ruletka" (Independence Square in Kiev), have begun to be exposed to beatings from the side of Boneheads. However rappers succeed to self-organize to and to have on deciding place of a meeting with Boneheads (steps near hotel "Moscow") about 50 persons and to avoid thus a head-on collision.

In the same 1997 of a grouping of Boneheads in Kiev were integrated in right wing radical Social-National Party of Ukraine (SNPU). The leader of Kiev SNPU

Oles Vakhnyy had deciding influence on this process. Having the center in Lviv SNPU till 1997 already had finished the process of integration of Lviv Boneheads in their party and military structure. However after Vakhnyy's arrest in the milieu of Kiev Boneheads there were disagreements concerning the further staying in the ranks of SNPU. The tensions between the new head of Kiev SNPU organization, the People's Deputy Oleg Tyagnibok and, mainly Russian-speaking Kiev Boneheads were increasing. Key contradictions were defined in an ethnic question. There was no aggressive attitude to Russian ethnos and Russians generally amongst Kiev Boneheads. It was offered by them to make the basic impact on so-called "Jewish problem" and classical racism expressed in beatings of foreign students of Kiev universities. At the same time tiresome lectures about a history of Ukrainian nationalism, about Dmitry Dontsov and Stepan Bandera were perceived as an anachronism and no more than an episode of Ukrainian history. Already then Kiev Boneheads gave a priority not to figures of Ukrainian nationalist movement of the Western Ukraine, but to German and Italian fascists, as well as modern Bonehead international associations.

It is important to note, that establishment of South Ukrainian Bonehead groups refers to the same time. It's especially known Mykolayiv group "Dahau" (the name of fascist concentration camp), later renamed in "Tsyrylnya imeni Kotovskogo" [barbershop on the name of Kotovsky (Kotovskyy is the bald hero of civil war)]. Members of this group ("Bum" Alexey Burdeynyy - vocal, "Stas" Stanislav Popov - guitar, "Skini" Dmitry Shevchenko - bass-guitar, "Shurik" Alexander Furinets - drums), at once began to apply for a role of ideologists of Russian-speaking movement of Ukrainian Boneheads, proclaiming the priority of ideology of unity of Slavic squad of white race (first of all, Russians and Ukrainians). In the numerous interviews in western Nazi press they were clearly against Ukrainian right wing nationalists from UNA-UNSO, having condemned their support of the Chechen national liberation movement. Mykolayiv becomes the center of Bonehead movement of South of Ukraine. It's not casually, that recent

massacres of synagogues are noted only in one city of Ukraine (except for Kiev) - in city of Mykolayiv. The group "Dahau" has originally arisen on the basis of lines of students of the Mykolayiv ship-building university, and all of them stood on clear national-socialist ideology in 1994, i.e. in the year of establishment of the group. In the interview to American Nazi "Resistance Magazine" the leader of group Dmitry Shevchenko clearly declares about necessity of the struggle with "world Jewish government" and historical Hitler's mistake, in connection with his campaign against Russia. "We believe that Russian nation will cast off the Jewish yoke and free all the world", - Shevchenko speaks.

In 1998 in Kiev there was a definitive break of the majority of Boneheads with Social-national party. Authoritative Kiev Nazi Stanislav Klyh has played a significant role in this split. Having channels in Russia, Stanislav Klyh has organized the delivery to Kiev Russian right-wing radical literature, first of all, "Russkiy Poryadok" (Russian order) - the paper of Alexander Barkashov's Russian National Unity (RNE) as well as Boneheads newspaper "Ya Russkiy" (I'm Russian) the paper of People National Party (NNP), led by Alexander Suharevsky, who is in the prison now for kindling of international dissention. Also Klyh develops the connections with right-wing radical from UNA-UNSO, Oleg Bahtiyarov's Party of Slavic Unity, various youth Nazi groupings and musical Bonehead initiatives.

Since 1998 the situation in Bonehead movement of Kiev begins to vary toward significant radicalization. Boneheads of the first wave, united around of "Bulldog" group gradually lost the initiative and came to naught. Young and more radical Bones came on their place. The center of gravity among these Boneheads was around the leader of Nazi Bonehead group "Sokrya Peruna" (Perun's axe) on nickname Demyan. Just Demyan has laid a way for Kiev Bonehead to association with the international Bonehead structures. For example, Demyan's grouping is the actual head of the Ukrainian section of international Nazi Bonehead groupings "Blood and Honor", and "Tsyrylnya imeni Kotovskogo" is its Mykolayiv branch. Demyan began to organize Bonehead concerts in the "Skif" club (Holosiyivskiy park) on a regular base. Boneheads openly declare that "everything is solved with Skif's administration". It is interesting to

note, that members of a grouping "Blood and Honor" have confirmed in Internet the arrest of 5 their members by the Kiev police just after massacre of Kiev Brodsky's synagogue.

The concerts organized by Nazis in Kiev (in 2001) and in Kharkiv became rather significant events for Boneheads. Kiev Demyan's group "Sokyra Peruna" and the Lvov Nazi group "Nahtigal" (the name of SS division) have taken part in Kiev concert from the Ukrainian side. Russian Nazi group "Honor", which performed the "hit" "National-socialism" was also invited. Kharkiv concert under the title "Kolovrat" was devoted to called "pagan music" and has also united a plenty of Nazi musical groups. As the first was the performance of "Tsyruhnya imeni Kotovskogo" from Mykolayiv; the second was Kharkiv group "Runes of Dianecht" (style "White power-metal" with rigidly Nazi texts. Ukrainian "Sokyra Peruna", "Whites Load" and "Nocturnal Mortum" as well as German national-socialist group "Absurd" have also participated in the concert. October concert in Kiev was attended by about 300 Boneheads; Kharkiv concert in December was attended by about 400 Boneheads. Growth of the movement was obvious.

It is necessary to note, that now in Ukraine in virtually each regional center there is minimum one Bonehead musical group around of which there is a politization and unification of Boneheads. It is also interesting to note, that according to American human rights organization "Anti-defamation League" in Ukraine there is a number of musical groups, which poses a threat to rights and freedom of citizens. It's appeared in this list Ukrainian Nazi groups: "Vengeance", "Tsyruhnya imeni Kotovskogo", "Sokyra Peruna", SBS, "Hate Forest", "Aryan Terrorism".

After that there were no news from the nazis, until 13 of april, 2002. It was a well-known event, first time described by media this way: group of football fans after game attacked synagoga situated not far away from the stadium. Headmaster of synagogue, 13-years old son of the ravvin and guard were beaten, all the windows in the synagogue were smashed. For a long period of time local police claimed those events a hooliganism. But some time after they discovered, that attack was organized by the nazis. As a result well-known nazi Dmitriy «Demyan» Volkov spent 4 years in prison. Two more nazis spent 2,5 years in prison.

After these events local police started to put pressure on the nazis and lots of well-known nazis were under police control. In addition, undercover police infiltrated into some groups and did a lot to make nazis fight each other.

All these events – police pressure, media coverage caused disorganisation and

chaos within the nazi structures in Kiev. Nazi were splitted in several small gangs and settled in some districts in Kiev. Young nazis and boneheads started to decline authority of the older ones – the root of the conflict was in the type of actions – youngsters had mostly direct action orientation, but older generation looked more into politics. In addition to this, large conflict within nazi scene started as a result of Demyans imprisonment – several representatives of the most active part started to fight for a leading positions. For example, leaders of «Slavyanskaya Druzhina» («Slavic Squad», renamed later in «Dozor 88» («Watch 88») D.Savchenkov and A.Pastuh said, that Demyah should be kind of «british queen» for the movements, an icon and symbol for youngsters, not a leader because of bad organization skills and lack of will to develop the movement.

In winter 2004 Demyan was released from the prison, but until summer conflict wasn't solved and some leaders started to organize local gangs in Kiev. For that period of time approximately 300 nazis were members of some organizations and gangs. In 2004 were organized 10 gangs, they had some connections and common goals, but still they were separated and independent from each other. Most radical gangs were (and still they are) «Petrovskie tigr» («Petr's tigers») and «Dozor 88». They are organized on territorial basis – in lots of districts in Kiev they have groups of members and places to gather. Majority of the nazis and boneheads in Kiev are «fighters», but there some small groups of political rightwing activists – they produce zines, articles, video and so on. The groupment "Dozor 88" made and diffused one printed edition - a newspaper "Block-Post" ("Watchtower"), in which at accessible level they elucidated the ideological bases of activity of both native and foreign flows of movement, methods of fight for a national idea and "clean race", instructions on making the fight facilities in the "handicraft" terms and their use.

One more well-known bonehead who is active in Kyiv is leader of a band "Sokyra Peruna" A. Klimachev ("Senya"). Except for writing of texts and music to the new albums he created and spread the printed edition "Galahorn" in Kiev. The issue of this magazine is the result of collaboration of groupment Blood and Honor Ukraine and WTOTC. A. Klimachev became the editor-in-chief of pilot issue (author pseudonym of "Bylodub").

The representatives of party "S v o b o d a" (" F r e e d o m ") , "Tryzub" ("Trident") and Edward's Kovalenko UNA-UNSO are the most active in recruiting boneheads in political structures. Kiev representatives of E.Kovalenko's UNA used to conduct negotiations with the leaders of capital

groupments. The results turned out unknown, but the boneheads were present on second convention of UNA-UNSO, which was conducted on March, 13 in Kiev's House of Teacher. There were about 50 of them, who came from Kiev and Lvov. Kiev fellows were represented by the groupment "Petrovskye tygri" and Blood and Honor. Lvov was represented by the guys from "Free party". This participation was possibly valid for one occasion and prepaid, in order to create visibility of masses in UNA organization.

Members of Korchinskiy's "Bratstvo" ("Brotherhood") were seen in bringing people into streets actions. O. Astanin ("Sergeant") is a person who carries on such activity in this organization. He wants people to believe that he is a bonehead, but he is not. His agitation among youth nazis is simple - money for taking part in joint actions, pickets et cetera.

However, these are solitary cases of "recruiting", and they are connected with strengthening of political activity of parties on the eve of presidential elections. Boneheads did not have a distinct organization and hierarchy so far. There are no leaders able to join and lead all movement. But, as it was already marked, nazis are united on the basis of ideas, and they create organizations, groups and brigades. And if the interested person appears she/he can direct their aggression and energy in a way she/he needs.

On August, 20 in 2004, two explosions took place at the Troyeshina market in Kiev. 14 persons were injured as a result, one of them had died farther more. Four persons were arrested on suspicion of organization of explosions, among them 23-years-old Dmitry Savchenko and 22-years-old Alexander Pastuh – leaders of Dozor 88. Natalia Kovalchuk is mentioned in a criminal case as a witness.

A criminal case in fact of explosions at the Troyeshina market was passed from the investigation department of Ministry of Internal Affairs Main administration of Ukraine in Kiev, to Security Service of Ukraine on September, 2. The Criminal case was retrained from article about hooliganism and causing of bodily harms on the article about assassination On September, 6.

One of the most active nazi organization today, is so-called Ukrainian National Labour Party. This organization tries to contact with all groupments and representatives of rightwing movement in Ukraine. The first actions of this organization passed in spring 2006. In all from Since March 2006 UNLP conducted 7 actions directed on attracting attention of public. UNLP positions itself as the first national-socialist organization. Leaders and members of organization are engaged in active development of co-operation with

other national-patriotic and ultra-right organizations in Ukraine. It approximately has 60-70 members so far. As the source in organization informs, UNLP has about 100 supporters but the most active part is 30 members.

UNLP's activity on consolidation of boneheads in Kiev is pretty successful – approximately the half of nazis are under their influence. Two of their most noticeable actions are: «March against illegal immigration» on May, 1 and blocking of «March of freedom (legalize march)» on May, 6. About 200-300 nazis took part in these actions. UNLP conducts its work on the capture of media space. The web site of UNLP is one of central internet resources for people with nazi or racist ideas. Also

UNLP concludes the revival of the eldest nazi internet zine – Ukrainian National-Socialist Portal. There is information about the plans of publishing the printed matters with information about music of direction of RAC, NSBM, etc. styles with a nazi and racist subjects, and also about UNLP ideology.

For its short history UNLP had already recommended itself in nazi and racists circles, founded the ways to communicate with some patriotic and extremely nationalistic organizations. Some of members of UNLP were attacked by anti-fascists and thus were «pushed aside from businesses». There is no exact information on street activity of UNLP, but its members surely took part in the attacks on "non-

ukrainians", anti-fascists, and political opponents and are still doing their best. Except the political activity, UNLP is actively engaged in organization of concerts of nazi groups from Ukraine, Russia, Belarus, Poland, Germany jointly with the Ukrainian division of Blood and Honor. It is possible to assume that UNLP and rightwing radicals which co-operates with it could represent the major threat to libertarian movements and subcultures in future.



BY KIEV
ANTIFASCISTS

ANTE FASCISM IN POLAND

WARSAW

On the 16th of May Maciej D. was walking hoping to get some afternoon shopping when he was attacked by a man from the front and got pepper gas sprayed in the face. In the meantime somebody from behind stabbed him deeply in the back. Then two attackers kicked Maciej a few times shouting "you fucking leftist scum! we gonna kill you!" and left him to die. Luckily he was rescued by an ambulance. Now he is recovering in a hospital after a complicated surgery. His condition is still quite bad, he has blood in his lung. His name and address were on the nazi hit-list Redwatch on internet.

One day later nazis tried to attack anti-homophobic concert in same city, but were quickly repelled by security group armed with spades and bats and after a short fight in the entrance to the club the nazis retreated. They managed to punch lightly one girl and throw a few bricks that didn't hit anybody.

This seems to be an attempt of the Warsaw nazi scum to regain initiative on the streets after the series of nearly disastrous defeats by local Antifa team. If they think this wis going to stop antifas from attacking them wherever they appear, they are wrong.

Unfortunately for Maciek, he wasn't insured so now he has to pay full costs of the medical help which are about 5000 euro! His friends set up a bank account to help him pay those costs- if you can donate any money please send them to:

BIALYSTOK

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE FASCIST MINISTER OF EDUCATION.

On 20th of May about 80-100 people took part in the protest against Roman Giertych (new, fascist Minister of Education in Poland), against the religious indoctrination and against the government. The action was organized by DeCentrum collective and the local Anarchist Federation group. We had a big banner saying "Your government, our streets". We handed out about 800 leaflets. There was lots of media attention- papers, TV, radio. People got invited to live radio show as well. There was also a lot of cops everywhere around- at least 10 police cars, lots of civil cops and at least two cameras filming us constantly. Lots of people on demo were masked. Młodzież Wszechpolska (fascist youth organization) announced picket of support for the Minister of Education for the same day and same hour but the day earlier they cancelled it and organized press conference instead, saying that they were afraid of aggression from us! It sounded very funny because usually its them that are attacking unprotected gay parades or feminist demonstrations. They knew there would be antifa security group protecting this demo and that anarchists in general wouldn't be passively waiting to get attacked. About 15 nazis shown up but they were just hanging around without much idea what to do, got their data written down by police and left only to be beaten up by some football hooligans on their way back home (nazis

and football hooligans have a big war here since few months ago nazi scum killed one of the football fans).

In general the demo was quite good. Of course it would be nice if more people would come but the Polish society and Bialystok's especially, is really anemic and apathetic so it was a success anyway. It is only the beginning of the campaign.

PRZASNYSZ

BENEFIT GIG FOR TOMEK WILKOSZEWSKI

On 20th of May in Przasnysz, a small town in the central Poland benefit gig for the antifa prisoner, Tomasz Wilkoszewski, took place. There were always serious trouble with the local nazis here. Since there are almost no people to act against them, the right wing scum feel very brave. Month and a half ago, during the benefit gig for the local food not bombs, the few nazis that came after the concert to start troubles were massacred by the security group consisting of ANTIFA activists from some other city. This time we expected more troubles and the nazis were announcing their serious attack as the revenge. For this reason ANTIFA from Bialystok and Warsaw mobilised their fighters and decided to help with security. Nazis were seen in nearby of the concert but obviously they were shocked by the number of people ready to fight with them. Unfortunately, because the nazis posted their threats on internet forums, police was also well aware of the fact. There were police cars driving around very often, making any serious attack on the nazis too risky for the antifascists.

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ANARCHIST AND ANTI-FASCIST VICTORY DAY ACTIONS IN SOLIDARITY AND IN RUSSIA

Regardless of the fact that we anarchists have no illusions about the aims of the Second World War and the so-called "victory over fascism"-- which was first of all the victory of the stalinist USSR over fascist Germany -- we welcome the anti-



fascist actions taking place around the 9 May holiday and report on various news agencies and the active groups' websites. Anti-fascist Hackers Break Into a Nazi site. On 9 May, 2006 the Russian hackers group Antifa Hack Team broke into the neo-nazi site "Bseslovyanskiy Nazistski Portal" (All-Slavic/Pan-Slavic Nazi Portal). The site's header was replaced with "Anti-fascists of Russia. Antifa Hack Team." Photographs from the (1945) Victory parade were placed on the main page along with text congratulating anti-fascist veterans: "S Dnyom Pobedy! (Happy Victory Day!) We, the anti-fascists of Russia congratulate all fighters against fascism and all those who respect this country's history, happy victory day in the Great Patriotic War! Happy victory over fascism day! One day fascism will be defeated once and for all. Our grandfathers' task, for which they fought from 1941-1945, will prevail. Thank you to the veterans for what they've done for us!" This wasn't the Antifa Hack Team's first such action. On February 8, 2006 anti-fascist hackers broke into the "National-Socialist forum" website. Anti-fascist rally in St. Petersburg. On May 8, 2006 a rally in honor of the global day of struggle against fascism was held across from the Baltiyskiy Dom (Baltic House) theater. Around 70 participants took part in the event, including anarchists, liberals and human rights activists. Rally participants called on the public to oppose any and all manifestations of fascism. One of the event's slogans included "Netfascismoo fsekhn nastei - ot podvoroten do vlastei" (No to fascism of all stripes - from the backyard to the authorities). A scuffle took place at one point in the event between

rally participants and activists from the Nashi ("Ours") movement who tried to join in under the slogan "No to Fascism!" After this incident the opposition activists began to chant: "Not to Fascism in the form of Nashi-ism!" The resulting fist fight was broken up by the police.

Solidarity action in Kiev A solidarity action in support of Russia's anti-fascists took place on 8 May in Kiev. Even though it was a public holiday [offices usually closed], the participants were able to get the message out via mass media and submit a letter to the embassy. At 4pm local time, around 15 people gathered in front of Russia's embassy in Kiev to express their solidarity with Russian anti-fascists and their dismay at the actions of neo-nazis. The event was attended by members of anarchist, anti-fascist, left-socialist and democratic groups which originally formed during the movement of opposition to Kuchma's rule. The assembled group brought portraits of Timur Kacharava and Sasha Ryukhin, which were eventually left by the embassy, flowers decorating each of them. "Nazism kills" was written in Ukrainian on pieces of paper strapped together into makeshift banners which they made on the spot. The decision to conduct a solidarity action was reached literally at the last minute. Although it was a public holiday, two major national television channels and the BBC's Ukraine service covered the event. After a not-so-simple discussion with representatives of the "forces of public order" the solidarity action proceeded as planned. In the end, a diplomat came out of the embassy building to take the protesters' letter and asked for a "two-word" explanation of what's going on. He listened, as his face turned gloomy, said that the statement will be passed on and left. The statement letter itself was quite brief. It expressed solidarity with anti-fascists and civil rights activists, condolences to the families and friends of the victims of Nazi crimes, and support for civil rights activists' that stated: "Brown (represents Nationalists in Russian politics) terror must be stopped, its organizers and benefactors must get what they deserve." In addition to this, the protesters distributed pamphlet entitled "Life exchanged for beliefs."

May 8th May in Paris Around 100 people picketed the embassy of the Russian Federation in Paris on May 8, the day of victory over Nazism, to express support for all who are those who targets of unpunished/ignored neo-Nazi attacks in

Russia, be they anti-fascist and anti-racism activists, who periodically face threats and killings, or immigrants and foreign students who're faced with almost daily aggression. It's important for them to know that there'll be continued international pressure on the Russian government regarding this matter. Several groups involved in tracking the situation in Russia got together in front of the embassy, including Comité Tchétchénie Confédération nationale du Travail, Fédération anarchiste, No Pasaran, Observatoire des Libertés publiques, Ras l'front, REFLEXes, SCALP-REFLEX and Solidarité Résistance Antifa. Despite the multi-striped and rather well attended picket line (considering that the information was distributed only over the internet and through personal contacts) the participants were met with an absolute refusal from employees of the Russian embassy. The embassy's representatives totally refused to accept the group's letter of protest which was addressed to Russia's Ambassador to France. Nonetheless, we underscore the fact that this will not stop us. We promise support to all who struggle against racism and the rebirth of Nazism in Russia and other countries, to ensure that anti-



fascist solidarity doesn't remain mere empty words!

THE SURPRISE OF HODONIN

FASCISM AND ANTI-FASCISM IN CZECH REPUBLIC

Several years lasted neo-Nazi terror in Hodonin, the city in south-eastern Czechland and tens of people were exposed to the violence of fascist primitives there. Assault of big students concert few years ago ended up by several heavy wounds and

active-cooperation and attendance of many neo-Nazis from NO (from regions of Hodonin, Ostravsko, Brno, Blansko...) on the action, let's just stay by "neo-Nazi". Also young neo-Nazi from Hodonin don't "stay aback" - we can often see them on the demonstrations of NO (e.g. in Brno or Otrokovice in 2005), many of them wear T-shirts with logo of NO.

Gathering of NK was announced Saturday of 27th of May on 15:00 by the train station and then the march should have processed to the city hall of Hodonin. It took another 80 minutes for Nazis to start it (where was their sense for "strong order?"), sided by police, as it happened to become a habit. We can just guess whether the delay was caused by unexpected visit of anti-fascists, that where waiting

for demonstrators just few tens of meters from their gathering place - or if Nazis just waited for other friends. When Nazi-march departed, few flag-holders went in the front and just after them around 80-90 members of "Third Reich fan-club".

Already before the start of the march, there were Nazis driving around city and probing. Also "secret" policemen didn't take shame and took pictures and videos as much as they could.

But now for the surprise pre-mentioned. No, really none expected, that at first around 40 march resisters gather, and then around the same number of people hurried to help them in further minutes. Waiting in the warm sunny weather became unpleasant after more than an hour, but everybody stayed and moreover there was still more young people (understand 13-15 year old) coming to express what do they think about Nazis, what deserves respect because in such a small city most of people know themselves at least from sight - they've given their own safety in the bet. A bit nervous from the delay changed information from people who came to watch the train station. By that time came to Gallery, where we was waiting with banners pulled out, one of local vice-mayors, brother of minister of environment, Ladislav Ambrozek (from christian-democratic party). He was the one who should supervise over smooth progress of whole Saturday's afternoon. It was interesting to see him, like he first communicates with smile on his mouth first with neo-Nazi and then personally claims us to keep the order by law and tries to be friendly with us. No, we really don't have

anything to talk about with hypocrites like him.

The waiting paid off well. The welcome was really warm, shouts of "Antifa!" over National street, same as loud whistle-out, must have freezed Nazis pretty much. They wouldn't expect opposition here, I'd bet my neck! Whole track of their march was decorated by posters and graffiti - what was not such a big problem as they've had allowed only the space of 3m wide sidewalk. "Nothing but the nation!" evoked a detonator effect and all the protest meeting rushed on the march of holocaust rejecters, but was bounced off by heavy armoured police. From now, all the National street up to main crossing was blocked by antifas. Several "kamaraden" was hit by eggs and the march was non-stop attacked by petards, so Nazis, instead of enjoying their Saturday's walk through our city, just watched where does all this stuff is flying from. Whistle and slogan shouting accompanied them until city library, where another shower of clods from the sidewalk reconstruction fell. March of Nazis with support of police carried on, while Nazis managed only to push up their longfingers towards contra-action. Especially (tragic) comic was, when one of organizers Roman Fojtik (ex-member of political party National Unity) started to shout "Anarchist cunts!" through the megaphone. I'm not gonna judge his intellect, which should have to be searched hard (if there's any at all), but the fact, that at least half of protesters were people that were never in touch with anarchism, is funny in this way. About the way, Mr. Fojtik, how do I recognize an anarchist on the first sight?

The police defended Nazis successfully and guided them in front of the city hall. Most of people tried to run around the church that stands next to the city hall and this way get to Nazis as close as possible, but their armed guides where there too. Twenty minutes long speech was almost not hearable also to Nazis themselves, because it was overshadowed by whistling of antifas. Moreover, several tens of people started to run around the square and through the blocks of houses tried to get directly to the Nazis. There also some ~Roma's joined antifas, but none of them got to neo-Nazi, because all the ways were blocked by police, so another attempt to get over the police guidance ended up only on scuffle with police. Lower part of National street up to city hall had to be closed down again, together with surroundings.

After the end of speech, which wasn't heard by anyone, Nazis stood up again into formation and planned to return on the



police ignorance. Attacks on anyone not suiting neo-Nazi's taste became common. It was not quite safe to come out to the centre in the evening and city's estate Southeast became inhibited for many people in these times. The final drop was organizing of local neo-Nazi and their cooperation with militant neo-Nazi group National Resistance (Narodni Odpor, NO). Was there anyone hoping for the change?

After the webpages of NO were shut down due to neo-Nazi themes there, the provisional pages were created, where first information about planned demonstration in Hodonin appeared. NO is profiled as clearly neo-Nazi organisation. Its members are organisers of several neo-Nazi concerts, where they were not only ~hailing and where police did nothing. Well-know are photos of its fans posing with svastikas and forgotten can't also be physical attacking of people due to racial or ideological background. Afterwards, on ultra right-wing web Altermedia, the protest march against political discrimination of nationalism in Hodonin was granted by association National Corporativism (Národní korporativismus, NK). Up to now, this association, that was set up last year and aspires to become legal political movement by the model of neo-fascist "Slovak Community"[see related article], appeared mostly by supporting demonstrations for known holocaust rejecters Zündel and Irving.

A problem could come up with signing of the march attendees. Neo-Nazi, or neo-fascist? Due to word "corporativism" in the name of organising political group, a "neo-fascist" would suit best, but thanks to

main crossing. But they didn't count with possibility that the protesting antifas could stand up also against police that should have cleaned the track of the march. All over the width of street (40 meters), 3-row block with banners stood up. After the while of hesitating, robocops with dogs came out for struggle. First break-up was not successful, so kicking and violent truncheon hits came into game. The block resisted for several tens of seconds, then was definitely broken and Nazis could continue. Interesting is stupidity of neo-Nazi, who during breaking of police lines by antifascists shouted "Let us go on them!", despite they were hiding in behind and even didn't try to make an offensive. Afterwards antifas went back before police and tried to put anything found on street into track of the march. Finally, after vice-mayor allowed the change of march's route, Nazis cancelled the march so no more blockade was necessary. So could Nazis go and sit in pizzeria Caesar in peace. During

that, antifas blocked the crossing for half an hour as a protest against police procedures.

Spontaneous contra-action got into blind street, because police blocked the crossing and also the way to pizzeria, so antifas had no other chance than to walk to the train station. It was great to watch how 120 people now, having a walk through "cleaned" street with the feeling that they've finally done something for safety in their town! On the way from library to Gallery, people had fun, communicated and exchanged experiences. Everyone of us had something in common: WE HATE NAZIS!!!

On the train station, the informal contra-action was ended and everybody went home. The destiny of the city wasn't let indifferent only to locals, but support with their attendance was expressed also by many people from cities and villages around. In conclusion we can judge the



action as 100% successful. It has opened eyes to many local people - we don't have to be afraid anymore; now we know that if we get up our heads and say to Nazis what do we think about them, we're gonna liberate ourselves!

Pavel Novák

Taken from www.antifa.cz,
Translated by Frantisek Kusy

LABOUR STRUGGLES

WORKERS DIRECT ACTION

ANARCHO SYNDICALIST INITIATIVE SERBIA

Here is just a short report on the first successful *independent* union action of ASI.

(Press czytaj dalej to read more. Registered users can choose an English interface.)

Our union was contacted two weeks ago by the worker Slavica K. from a fancy four stars Italian restaurant in Belgrade "Mamma Mia" (a place to which ministers from the government and judges of the high court go, also the place in which ex police minister was killed by his mafia buddies that he tricked in 1997). Slavica quited the job in "Mamma Mia", because of the constant bullying of the workers by the boss who is violent alcoholic. She and all other workers are working "on black" in that restaurant, meaning that they are not registered, and that benefits for social and health insurance are not being payed. On the day she quited the job, and came to pick up her salaries for the last month that she was working, drunken boss entered the restaurant and physically attacked her, accusing her (and all other workers) of stealing from him, and rejected paying her the money that she has earned.

Slavica's husband died during the bombing of Serbia in 1999, and her daughter, who she

is living with, is in third month of pregnancy. She is in financial hardship, and the money that her boss didn't pay her (around 150 Euros) meant a lot for her. She found our propaganda sticker in the public transport and decided to give us a call. We talked to her, arranged a meeting where we introduced our union to her and agreed on a picketing action in front of the restaurant.

On Saturday, 10th of June 2006, our union organized a picketing action and a protest in front of the "Mamma Mia" restaurant. We have printed leaflets calling people not to eat in this restaurant, explaining the situation and demanding that Slavica be payed her money. Around 20 members and supporters of Belgrade local group of ASI gathered in front of the restaurant, with flags and picketing leaflets, and delegate of the union was sent into the restaurant to present the demands to the boss. The delegate confronted the boss with our demands, and after some fifteen minutes of yelling (while Minister of education of Serbian State and his family where in the restaurant, eating, faster than they ever did before), the boss who was scared of the possibility of our action taking place and making a "scene" in his restaurant, agreed to payout the money he stole from our comrade. Therefore, picketing action was not needed at the time,

and our members and sympathizers left the place.

There are several effects of this action. First, our new member Slavica K. got her money back, and second, other workers from this restaurant witnessed our methods of work and are interested in creation of the union section of our organization in their restaurant. This second thing is still being discussed, but it is clear that in some way this action had a historical significance for the work of our union. Our protest also gathered a lot of support mails and telephone calls, including support letters from Kosovo and Macedonia, which is quite important for overcoming the nationalist divisions of the workers in Balkans, and is showing that proletariat internationalism is the only way the working people should go, contrary to what the ruling classes want.

It is important to notice that union organizing in private sector is nonexistent in Serbia, and it is almost impossible to hear of any union action in private enterprises in Serbia, and this is what is making our victory even more important. We hope that we can make the name of our union in the private sector, and start growing there.

www.inicijativa.org
www.socijalni.front.ru

LABOUR STRUGGLES



NEWS FROM THE TRADE UNION WORKERS INITIATIVE! POLAND NEXT MEMBER OF WORKERS INITIATIVE ILLEGALLY FIRED

On the 8th of March 2006 the Impel - Tom company has illegally fired Jacek Rosolowski for trying to found a trade union within the Impel-Tom company. It is next example of the last wave of repression against trade union activists in Poland. (Report: Repression against trade union activists in Poland- www.workers-initiative.poland.prv.pl/raport_represion.htm)

12 workers of 40 employed for the Impel-Tom department in Kostrzyn decided to found a commission of the Workers' Initiative All-Polish Trade Union. Most of them have signed a member declaration on the 28th of February. On the 2nd of March Rosolowski informed the National Committee of Workers' Initiative about their plans. The management got know about and

in order to prevent from organizing a union and to intimidate workers has fired Rosolowski on the 8th of March. One day later another worker who encourage to found a union has been given a notice too. The rest was threaten with dismissals.

Jacek Rosolowski has asked the Labour Court to invalidate the dismissal as according to the Polish Labour Code it is illegal to discriminate any worker for union activity. No matter if a worker is a constant or temporary contract worker, like Rosolowski was. A right to associating in self-governing and independent unions is a constitutional right (article 57 and 59 of act 1). According to the Trade Union Act person who make difficulties for organizing a trade union can be prosecuted.

The Impel-Tom company is a part of the

Impel S.A. holding, which is the biggest group of outsourcing companies in Poland in security, cleaning and catering sectors. In 2005 it employed more than 17.000 workers including the disabled, which let the company get subsidies from the state. In 2005 its turnover was about 627 million zloty and the company made 21 million zloty profit. Impel S.A. is listed on the Warsaw stock exchange. In 2002 Impel was famous for its brutal pacification of the protest organized by workers of the Cable Factory in Ozarów, made to order of Bogusław Ciupiala, owner of Tele-Fonika company.

*Solidarity with your struggles,
All-Polish Trade Union Workers' Initiative
(OZZ Inicjatywa Pracownicza)
15.03.2006*

HOW YOU CAN HELP?:

Send a letter or fax of protest to the Impel-Tom company demanding immediate restoring Rosolowski back to work and obeying worker rights:

Impel-Tom
M Kapalski Sp. Komandytowa
ul. Dekoracyjna 3
65-722 Zielona Góra, Poland
phone number: +48 68 327 22 52 (for fax dial "11")

Support us financially. Workers' Initiative trade union is collecting money for legal help (an attorney is going to cost around 250 euro). We are also going to support Rosolowski by half year benefit (around 750 euro). You can send money to:

OZZ Inicjatywa Pracownicza
Poznan, Gorecka 154
GBW/Spoldzielczy Bank Ludowy
swift address: GBWCPLPP
57 9043 1070 2070 0042 8758 0001
postscript: darowizna na rzecz represjonowanych zwiazkowców
(what means: donation for repressed trade union activists)

CAMPAIGN FOR TEMPORARY WORKERS AND EMIGRANTS



Every year more than 700 thousand Polish workers go to Western Europe to look for any work. They are ready to work for the lowest wages and in terrible conditions, just to make some money and earn enough to support their families back in Poland. Without a doubt, this situation is unacceptable. For the last three years our trade union together with other Polish trade unions has run the Campaign for Seasonal Workers and Emigrants (Kampania na rzecz Pracowników Sezonowych i Imigrantów). The purpose of the campaign is to inform workers who plan to go abroad about their rights. We also want to urge them to join a trade union in the country of their present residence and encourage them to take actions for workers' and unions rights. All that has one aim only – to oppose exploitation.

As part of our Campaign for Seasonal Workers and Emigrants we run a website (www.sezonowi.org), talk about the problem in the

media, spread information through different kind of actions, publish brochures on work regulations and finally, we actively react, intervene and support workers whose rights are violated.

We think that the fight for workers' rights needs consolidated efforts of all trade unions, especially those who uncompromisingly stand against capitalist abuse. Therefore we would like to suggest cooperation and coordination of actions on Campaign for Polish Seasonal Workers and Emigrants. We believe that together we are able to limit and eventually stop the exploitation of cheap manpower from Eastern Europe – to the advantage of the whole working class.

There are information actions planned in around 80 Polish town and cities, including universities, actions on borders etc. If you would like to get engaged- contact us: ip@post.pl

SPECIAL ZONE OF EXPLOITATION

AN INTERVIEW WITH JACEK ROSOŁOWSKI
(FIRED MEMBER OF WI)

How long did you work for Impel-Tom? Where did you work before?

I got a job in September 2005. Before I couldn't find any job. I worked on a construction-sites, took some seasonal and temporary jobs. In the city where I live (Kostrzyn on the Oder river, western Poland) the situation on the market is tragic. There are no big factories here. We have a cosmic unemployment- around 30 per cent. But it is even worse in the south of the area - the highest unemployment in EU.

Hasn't Kostrzyn-Slubiecie Special Economic Zone, located almost in all province, improved workers' conditions?

Thanks to the zone unemployment in the area has slightly declined, but the stir made around it before has turned out to be highly exaggerated. Few workplaces have been created (according to data from 2004 there was 1750 new workplaces); ICT (an Italian corporation) employs 200 people, Podravka Poland - 100, and there are plants that employ not more than 20 people. All companies have been given high tax allowances, but there is no real effect of that on the local market.

Are workers' rights are obeyed in the Zone?

I've written about it in a local newspaper- exactly about lack of trade unions in the Zone. In last 3-4 years only one trade union has been founded in ICT, but it hasn't been working actively. There are no more unions and no perspective for them to be founded. It is because most people work for determined periods, without contracts for unspecified time. At one point it was easier to organize unemployed people in order to improve situation on the market. We were able to found a committees of the unemployed in a few Polish cities (Szprotawa, Gubin, Krosno, Kostrzyn, Gorzow etc.) and made quite big protests there. It was kind of small social movement that engaged around 2 000 people. But some how it stopped to be active. In my opinion there is no point in organizing the unemployed in separate structures. I haven't a chance to work within trade union as I just haven't worked for unspecified contract a lot.

An Impel-Tom company, where you finally found a job, is working mostly for ICT, as an outsourcing company for that Italian paper-making corporation. What did you do there?

Impel-Tom delivers security and cleaning service for ICT (cleaning of

machines and factories, cleaning at height etc.). I did cleaning in a group of 20 people. It was an easy job. I had a cleaning vehicle. In the papermaking factory there is a strong dust in the air and everything is white, so that you have to clean all the time. There are 40-45 people working for the Impel, but next 50 are at the disposal of the company whenever they call them (those have a contract to perform a specified task or work or a contract of mandate)

How much did you earn?

The salaries are starvation ones, slightly above minimal wage, what means clear 650 zloty (165 euro). But the company observes basic rules of employment, for instance 8 hours work day. There is no overtimes, so there is no rights abuse in this field. The wage usually was on time. The biggest problem are low wages and that is the reason why there is so fast shift of people- some give up job and next are employed immediately. Anyone who finds something better, wants to get away from Impel. Two people who worked before me, have moved to London to clean airports there.

We were promised to get a pay raise since January. But when on the day when we were given a January wage, it turned out that there is no raise, few people started to make a fuss. Workers wanted to meet someone from the management, but they rejected. We decided to call them. I was chosen, as the rest was frightened, so I called them and said that there is no promised pay rise. They answered that they have to sign a contract with ICT first, and they can talk with us after. We were told before by a foreman that a decision on pay raise had been already made and signed. Next day the foreman looked for the one who dared to call the management. That moment we came to conclusion that we have to found a trade union. So 12 of us signed declarations to join the Workers Initiative but we were unable to make one starting meeting, as we work for different shifts in different places.

How did they fire you?

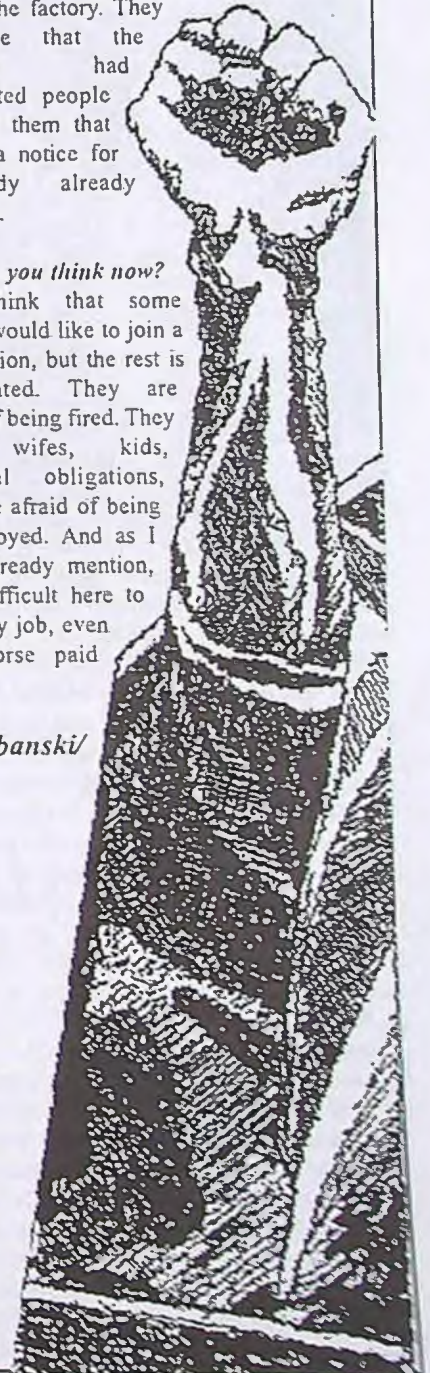
I started to feel a turmoil around me, although nobody had warned me that I could be fired. They wanted to take me by surprise. When I came to work on 7th of March (that day we planned to have a meeting of all unionists), I was given a sack shortly after entering the plant. I asked for reason, but the foreman told me the he knew nothing. I went to a changing-room and I showed the paper to the people. Everybody were nervous, some get really scared. One man said that

now all of us would be fired. It was difficult for me to talk to the people, there was also the foreman in the room, who kept the management's side. He told me directly: "You should ask a head whether is possible to found a trade union in that plant". That day the rest of workers who wanted to joint the union weren't allowed to enter the factory. The same with those who that day didn't work. I was given an obligatory leave during the time of dismissal, to not show up in the factory. Immediately next person was employed instead of me. On the 8th of March I couldn't enter the factory so I called my colleagues. I met few of them outside the factory. They told me that the manager had intimidated people and told them that he had a notice for everybody already prepared.

What do you think now?

I think that some people would like to join a trade union, but the rest is intimidated. They are afraid of being fired. They have wives, kids, financial obligations, they are afraid of being unemployed. And as I have already mention, it is difficult here to find any job, even the worse paid one.

/j.urbanski/



RUSSIA OFFICE OF SKT BURNED DOWN IN OMSK

On the 18th of May the office of the anarcho-syndicalist union Siberian Confederation of Labor burned down in center of Omsk. Besides SKT, there was a number of commercial business in the building. The fire began around 5 AM and it spreaded from roof of the building. The firemen arrived quickly, but during a whole hour they did nothing, saying that "electricity supply must be turned

off first". Some activists of SKT who was sleeping in the office, said that this claim was totally ungrounded. During this time fire destroyed half of the office. SKT has also had other problems recently, currently the bosses of one of their activist, after being visited by FSB (ex-KGB) officials, are doing everything they can to lay her off from her job.



PRIAMA AKCIA IWA SLOVAKIA STARTS ITS! ! NOT VOTING IS NOT ENOUGH CAMPAIGN

Priama akcia - IWA Slovakia has started its "(Not)voting is not enough" campaign with a picnic in municipal park in the town of Snina (North-east of Slovakia). The aim of the campaign is to promote the practice of direct actions as a means of active approach to solving actual problems as an alternative to voting (or non-voting). The idea of the campaign is summed in a pamphlet with same name which is free to download. Several activities are prepared for May and June. From actions of protest, to infostall in the streets, leisure-time activities in nature, touring film festival, concert tour and so on.

"Campaign "(Not)voting is not enough" is a campaign that doesn't aim to advocate any party or politician. At the same time, we do not concentrate at participation or non-participation at elections because these acts are senseless for us. Our aim is rather to encourage people not be afraid to express their views and interests directly, without middlemen. And to do this not once in 4 years but everytime they need.

We've decided to put our energy into this campaign because we would like to show that life may become vital, cheerful, inspiring and active. Such as we ourselves can make it to be. Without relying on politicians, businessmen or some do-gooders. Anyone can join the campaign. There are several possibilities: educational or artistic actions, infostalls in the streets, film festival with films with examples of direct actions, concerts, benefit actions, discussions on direct actions in own locality, spreading of leaflets or pamphlets. (Not)voting is not enough, at public places, voting with spoilt ballot paper, for example with your own or incorrectly completed and so on. And the best way is of course to organize any action to one's own idea. Our approach to the theme is explained in more detail in the "(Not)voting is not enough" text which can be found at our website and at request also in printed format as pamphlet:

'All we want to say is - don't be afraid to engage, don't be afraid to start with something

Actual information can be found at web site www.priamaakcia.sk.

The campaign is organised by Priama akcia (PA), Slovak section of International workers association (IWA-AIT), a confederation of anarchist syndicates and propaganda groups from 15 countries worldwide and that are characterized by non-hierarchical organization, are managed by the rank and file, have no paid officials and push forward its interests by direct actions.

Parliamentary elections in Slovakia take place on 16th June 2006.

You can download our pamphlet in Slovak language at: https://www.priamaakcia.sk/?action=view_article&id=102

new, don't be afraid to get over your own bounds, don't be afraid to do things other way than the one we have been learned to, don't be afraid to join with other people and don't be afraid to say that relations

based on mutual aid count more than the ones based on competition, greed, control and alienation.'

'We are well aware that after this campaign there will be no boom of activists or that the campaign will win major laurels. However, the more people there are who - during or after the elections - gain some positive knowledge or experience that will remind them of all that they are capable to make without election politics, the more hope there will be that another world is really

possible. Other than the one that is determined by politicians at one side and our own inactivity at the other side?'



ANNOUNCEMENTS AND APPEALS



DIY OPEN AIR JAM DAROM 2006 IN LITHUANIA

In 2000 NEKAC crew from Latvian town Kuldiga launched the first do-it-yourself open air festival called Tabuns. In 5 years it became the must-to-go event for diy community of the Baltic States, also guests from Finland, Russia, Poland, Belarus and other countries visited the festival. Mouth-to-mouth message about wonderful atmosphere of Tabuns made a snow-ball effect - the last Tabuns was attended by about 5 thousand people. NEKAC crew simply couldn't take care of it anymore, so they decided to quit.

GreenClub crew from Vilnius/Lithuania came back from Tabuns 2004, where they were encouraged by their Latvian colleagues to start something similar in Lithuania. Some people suggested a lonely farm near town of Sirvintos, about 60 km away north from capital Vilnius. There used to be small rock festivals few years ago. Farm owners met the festival idea with enthusiasm so the buildings started. During the whole summer volunteers built stage, toilets, bridge over river, cleaned the neglected buildings for bar, djs and cinema. The crew chose the title Darom (Let's Make It - in Lithuanian).

Darom 2005 was organized without any commercial structures support. Necessary means were collected from the crew personal savings. The enter fee was as low as possible, i.e. 5 euros for the whole weekend. Part of the profit was assigned to the farm (during the rains the road was heavily damaged, rubbish transportation, surroundings recovery), the rest was devoted to the next year festival. The organizers got a call from local copyright office - they demanded to pay for performing

rights. After some discussions, the office was pushed aside without any payment, telling it's a closed private event and all the artists perform their own works. Local policemen were invited to guard the entrance from rednecks and were let inside for observations only. No any contracts were signed during the events.

Despite heavy rains, the first weekend of August 2005 saw more than 1500 people and music acts from Holland, Belgium, Germany, Latvia, Belarus, Poland and Lithuania. Also various movies and videos were shown, there were piercing studio, merchandise distro, fire-heated stones sauna, street art exhibition and football tournament were organized. Krishna people and volunteers provided vegetarian food.

This year Darom is gonna happen on the first weekend of August as well. The organizers expect from 3 to 5 thousands people, because there was great mouth-to-mouth advertising after Darom 2005. This year besides Valley and Barn stages and cinema, there gonna be chill'n'chai and fruit bar tents with their own soundsystems and hopefully more attractions organized by visitors themselves. Darom crew would like all the audience become more or less participants by making various things or just helping the others, so the festival site is open for various activities.

The fest is gonna start on Thursday with the acoustic concert of campfire rockers from the USA and France. Hellhound Frenzy from Finland, Kunn & The Magic Muffins from Luxembourg, Alians from Poland, Tesa from

Latvia and local acts like Bora, SC, Frekenbok are the main acts. Barn stage is gonna be occupied by d'n'b, breaks, jamaican riddims selectors. VJs are gonna take care of visuals. But still the main topic of Darom 2006 is communication and exchanging ideas.

We invite you to spend a weekend in Lithuanian nature with a lot of similar people and nice sounds'n'visuals. For those who's



gonna attend No G8 action in St.Petersburg/Russia in the middle of July, it might be a nice rest stop on their way home. Come to Darom 2006 if you're somewhere around! Let's make it!

www.hardcore.lt/darom

ANARCHIST BOOKFAIR IN CZECHY PISEK PALUBA PUB CZEKA REPUBLIKA JUNE 23 - 25TH 2006

The events will include presentation of anarchist press, newspapers and periodicals and discussions about the future and present of anarchist press and literature in Czechy, Slovakia, etc... Moreover, films, theater and band performances. Organized by Federace Anarchistickich Skupin (FAS-IWA). Pisek is located about 100 km south of Prague.

More info: www.anarchismus.org





PEOPLES GLOBAL ACTION

AUGUST 19TH - SEPTEMBER 3RD 2006

IN FRANCE AND SWITZERLAND

PGA - People's Global Action - started in 1998, it has been a tool and a diffuse structure coordinating groups and people sharing common struggles and practices, in accordance with various anticapitalist and anti-authoritarian principles (see the hallmarks opposite). PGA initiated the Intercontinental caravan in 1999, as well as international action days of actions against the G8, the WTO, the World Bank, the IMF... In Seattle, Genoa, Prague, and in a number of less popular events, PGA was a driving force behind numerous actions and reflections. At the convergence of international initiatives and local struggles, groups close to the PGA are now looking for new drives to challenge stagnation.

In Europe, groups who identify with the PGA principles meet about once every two years, through the initiative of a "convenor" collective. Since 1998, these conferences have been the opportunity for several days of exchanging practices and knowledge, and of establishing bonds, which allow us to be better organized in common actions.

The last conferences were held in Leiden (Netherlands) in September 2001 and in Belgrade (Serbia) in July 2004. Each time, they drew hundreds of people together and generated contacts, exchanges and strategical reflections. This year, the francophone group STAMP is the convenor and the next European gathering of PGA will take place from the 19th of August to the 3rd of September 2006.

STAMP is an open-structure, created for the conference. It gathers individuals & collectives involved in direct action, autonomy and self-managed spaces around France, but welcomes any participation.

PGA HALLMARKS

- * A very clear rejection of capitalism, imperialism and feudalism; all trade agreements, institutions and governments that promote destructive globalisation.
- * We reject all forms and systems of domination and discrimination including, but not limited to, patriarchy, racism and religious fundamentalism of all creeds. We embrace the full dignity of all human beings.
- * A confrontational attitude, since we do not think that lobbying can have a major impact in such biased and undemocratic organisations, in which transnational capital is the only real policy-maker.
- * A call to direct action and civil disobedience, support for social movements' struggles, advocating forms of resistance which maximize respect for life and oppressed peoples' rights, as well as the construction of local alternatives to global capitalism.
- * An organisational philosophy based on decentralisation and autonomy.

SCHEDULE

From August 19th to August 27th, 2006 - Decentralized gatherings in Frayssinous, Bellevue, Toulouse, Lyon and Dijon: five urban & rural sites will simultaneously host discussions on specific topics, and carry practical projects linked with local concerns. We're looking forward to your debates, workshops, screenings... on these issues and others!

August 28th & August 29th, 2006 - Cleaning & collective road-movie: with trains, hitch-hiking, buses, trucks, bicycles throughout France.

From August 30th to September 3rd, 2006 - Centralized conference in Dijon: once altogether, reports on thematic discussions, new workshops & debates, sharing of strategical reflexions and action projects, decision-making on organisation, orientations and projects for PGA Europe.

LOCATIONS

Frayssinous

- * Rural hamlet
- * Les 4 Chemins
- * Phone: +33-(0)5-65-998-672
- * E-mail: stamp-frayssinous@pgaconference.org

Lyon

- * Collectif Friche Artistique Autogérée
- * E-mail: stamp-lyon@pgaconference.org
- * Phone: +33-(0)-682-592-368

Bellevue

- * Bellevue farm
- * Phone: +33-(0)-555-679-526
- * E-mail: stamp-bellevue@pgaconference.org

Dijon

- * Espace autogéré des Tanneries
- * E-mail: stamp-dijon@pgaconference.org
- * Phone: +33-(0)3-80-666-481

Toulouse

- * Autoc Toulouse
- * E-mail: stamp-toulouse@pgaconference.org
- * Phone: +33-(0)-675-157-665

Please bear in mind that each decentralized location has physical, human & environmental constraints. Since room is limited, it is crucial to register as soon as possible to take part in the conference. A form is available on <http://pgaconference.org/>.

VISA & TRANSPORTATION

If you need help for travel expenses & getting a visa, please get in touch as fast as you can (before the end of June).

We aim to have a number of Eastern-Europe activists to participate in these encounters. For most of them, this implies receiving financial support for covering visa and travel costs. As of now, our fund is extremely limited, and we're calling for solidarity to be able to fulfill this precise goal. Donations are to be addressed to "accueil caravane": STAMP c/o Longo Mai, 04300 Limans, France.

CONTACT

- * Website: <http://pgaconference.org/>
(for general information about the network visit <http://www.agp.org>)
- * E-mail: stamp@pgaconference.org
- * Phone (for visa information only): +33-(0)-687-025-844
- * Phone (general info, from July 9th): +33-(0)-380-666-481

COMMUNITIES IN STRUGGLE

THE NEVER COMPLETE LIST OF ANARCHIST GROUPS,
PROJECTS AND COLLECTIVES FROM EASTERN EUROPE

WELCOME TO EE ANARCHISM

www.alter.most.org.pl (good english)
www.abb.hardcore.it (bad english)

ARMENIA

- * "Proryv" - anarcho-communist group from Yerevan; vsga@freenet.am
- * Armenia Indymedia - vahagn@bcm.am

BELARUS

- * ABC Belarus - Belarus 230023 Grodno p.o. box 217; intolerant@autonom.zzn.com; www.anarchistblackcross.by.ru
- * AFA (Antifascist Action) - Minsk; resiless81@mail.com
- * Anarchist Library - Minsk; antyfa@mail.ru
- * Anti-McDonald - http://belmac.narod.ru; http://kompaktor.narod.ru
- * Antyfa - antifascist group; antyfa@mail.ru
- * Autonomous Action / Lida - 2 (Grodno Region, Belarus) P. O. Box 11, 231282 Lida -2, Grodno
- * Autonomous Action / Minsk (Belarus) belarus@avtonom.org; www.belarus.avtonom.org.
- * BAF / Belarusian Anarchy Front - baf@list.ru
- * Belarusian Linux Community - www.linux.hitech.by
- * "Ecoresist" - anarcho-ecological group; ecoaction@tul.by
- * FAB / Federation of Belarusian Anarchist - Minsk; P.O.Box 33, 220134; - Novopoloc; nuts-1@rambler.ru
- * Food Not Bombs - Minsk - FNBminsk@yandex.ru
- * "Free Theatre" - anarchist theatre from city of Brest; ksenia_izberg@mail.ru
- * KDS "Razam" / Condefederation of Active Initiatives "Together" - 230005 Belarus; Grodno P.O.Box 237; kds-razam@tul.by; www.razam.by.ru
- * "Navinki" - satirical anarchist quarterly newspaper; Minsk; pauluk@tul.by, www.navinki.net
- * "Rebellious girls" - anti-sexist initiative in Minsk; rebelgirls@mail.ru
- * www.anarchistory.boom.ru - history of anarchy in Belarus
- * www.375crew.org - d.i.y. political punk \ hardcore culture of Belarus

BOSNIA & HERZEGOVINA

- * Anarchist Collective "Slobodna Krajina" - Banjaluka; ab_useyu@yahoo.co.uk
- * www.osvajanje.slobode.bravelhost.com - anarchist info from BiH

BULGARIA

- * "Anarho Saprotiva" (Anarchist Resistance) - newspaper; http://resistance.hit.bg
- * "Chlyab 1 svoboda" (Bread and freedom) - newspaper / discussion forum; http://savanne.ch/svoboda; svoboda@bulgaria.com
- * "Anarchy in BG" - http://change.to/anarchy
- * www.stand.at/struggle - anarchist web-site with lot of interesting historical material

CROATIA

- * AnFemA (Anarcho-Feminist-Action) - anfema@zamic.net; www.anfema.tk
- * "Monte Paradiso" - squat/social centre in Pula; URK Monteparadiso ex Vojarna K.Rojc; Gajeva 5; 52100 Pula; http://squat.net/monteparadiso; info@monteparadiso.hr
- * Rijeka anarchist initiative - www.rai.anarhija.org; rai200@net.hr; anarhist_ri@yahoo.com
- * "Skatula" - infoshop in Rijeka; u Kruznoj 5; open Wed&Thurs.17-21

- * "Tabula Rasa" - anarchist/libertarian infoshop in Cakovec; address: Josipa Kozarca BB; post: Infoshop Tabula rasa, p.p. 18, 40315 M. Srebrice, Croatia
- * Z.A.F. / Zadar Anarchist Front - local anarchist group in the city of Zadar; zadarskianarchisti@yahoo.com; www.solidarnost.mahost.org
- * www.stoiclas.org - Antiauthoritarian publisher
- * "sto citas?" b.shop Zagreb Preradoviceva 34

CZECHIA

- * Antifascist Action (AFA) - afa-praha@anarchismus.org, www.antifa.cz
- * Anarcho-feminist group - anarchofeminismus@centrum.cz, anarchofeminismus.cen.cz
- * -1155; KPK Praha (ex-Solidarita) - praha@solidarita.org, www.solidarita.org, tel: +420 604 247 218
- regional group of Brno, brno@solidarita.org, tel: +420 732 616 695
- * Anarchistické sdružení Uherské Hradiště - Anarchist group of Uherské Hradiště, e-mail uhas@email.cz
- * "A-kontra" - anarchist magazine, c/o CAS, PO Box 223, Praha 1, 111 21, tel. +420 605 903 098, e-mail: a-kontra@csaf.cz, www.a-kontra.net
- * "Bloody Mary" - riot-grrl/anarchist zinc, Bloodymary@bust.com, c/o CAS, p.o. box 223, 111 21 Praha 1
- * CSAF - Czechoslovak Anarchist Federation - P.O.Box 223, 111 21 Praha 1, e-mail: praha@csaf.cz, www.csaf.cz
- Kladno, e-mail: kladno@csaf.cz
- Northern Czechia, e-mail: sever@csaf.cz
- Kutnohorsko, e-mail: csaf.kutnohorsko@email.cz, e-mail: kutnohorsko@csaf.cz, tel: +420 721 732 844
- Jihlava, e-mail: csaf.jihlava@email.cz, tel: +420 721 732 844
- Eastern Czechia, e-mail: undertakerdis@seznam.cz
- * FSA-MAP - Federation of anarchist groups, info@anarchismus.org, www.anarchismus.org, international secretary: fsa-intersec@anarchismus.org
- Northern Czechia, fas-sever@anarchismus.org
- Zlínsko, fas-zlinsko@anarchismus.org
- Prague, fas-praha@anarchismus.org
- Brno, fas-brno@anarchismus.org
- Jihlava, fas-jihlava@anarchismus.org
- Pardubice, fas-pardubicko@anarchismus.org
- * Info Café "Krtkova kolona" - (anarchist info-café), Sochárská 6, 170 00, Praha 7 - Bubeneč, e-mail: kk@czechcore.cz, kk.czechcore.cz, Tel: 605 983 191
- * Hudební klub "Za vraty" - alternative non-profit club with anarchist activities, tea room, Vtelno 32, 434 01 Most 1, e-mail: international@zavraty.com, www.zavraty.com, tel: +420 723 555 287
- * Squat "Milada" - Prague only squat, Na kindlovce (small house next to the student residential halls), Praha, squat_milada@centrum.cz

ESTONIA

- * Food Not Bombs - Tallinn - videcomees@hotmail.ee
- * www.hot.ee/anarhismi - Future Anarchist Party of Estonia

HUNGARY

- * AK57 DIY Club (half squat) - 1074 Budapest, dohány u. 57. ring 12S at the doorbell;

- ak57@indymedia.hu; http://ak57.freeblog.hu; sms +36 20 488 8629
- * AFK - autonomous youth collective / social disease collective (anarchist hc-punks); www.socialdisease.tk
- * Barricade Collective - anarchist group; http://www.anar.kom.lapja.hu
- * "Gondolkodo Antikvarlum" - anarchist bookshop; www.ainfok.ini.hu; gondolkodo@citromail.hu Logodi utca 51; 1012 Budapest (it is near Metro station "Moszkva ter"); open Monday-Friday 12-18
- * Rugannegra - (street folklore staff); www.rugannegra.tk
- * Social Disease Kollektiva (anarchopunk collective) - http://socialdisease.tk
- * www.geocities.com/anarchoinfo - anarchist web-site

KAZAKHSTAN

- * www.almaty-liberta.boom.ru - Libertarian communists in Kazakhstan

LATVIA

- * Pretpars Collective - zine, distro, web, actions - http://pretpars.hardcore.lt; pretpars@riseup.net
- * "Zabadaks" - DIY culture house, zabba@inbox.lv, www.nekac.lv, tel. +371 3320666.
- DIY political/cultural project, infoshop etc.; Vijolisu 24; Kuldiga; LV-3300Latvia; www.nekac.lv, maris.steinbergs@kuldiga.lv

LITHUANIA

- * active@hardcore.lt - LT activists network
- * "Posedziu Sale" - DIY culture centre; Savanoriu str. 206 (4th floor), city of Kaunas; simas@dr.com; tel. +37067750363; http://posedis.mums.lt
- * booking@hardcore.lt - booking in Lithuania
- * www.hardcore.lt - Lithuanian diy scene info resource on the net

MACEDONIA

- * direct action - anarchist collective directa@freemail.com.mk
- * fuck yoga - a distro and label neveranswerthephone@yahoo.com
- * kaka - a distro and label surovo@yahoo.com
- * napravi sam - a collective radexx2000@yahoo.com
- * teror 13 - a infoshop info@teror13.tk www.teror13.anarhija.org

POLAND

- * ABC/ACK - www.ack.most.org.pl
- Warszawa - po box 30: 02-741 Warszawa 121. biuletyn@ack.w.pl
- Bialystok - po box 43; 15-662 Bialystok 26.
- * Anarchist Library - ul.Pulaskiego 21a: Poznan.
- * Anarchist Library - ul Jagielonczyka 10D: Wroclaw.
- * "A-TAK" - anarchist magazine from Krakow; atak@poprostu (contact); atak.dystrybucja@wp.pl (distro); www.red-rat.w.interia.pl/atak.html
- * "A-zine" - an anarchist publication in english contains articles of polish anarchist groups. L.Akai, po box 227; 00-987 Warszawa 4. cube@zigzag.pl
- * "Bractwo Trojka" - anarchist publishing house from Poznan; bractwo_trojka@wp.pl www.bractwotrojka.prv.pl.
- * "Bunkier" ("B 4S") - underground concert/party space; ul. Wschodnia 35; Torun; stagnation@wp.pl
- * Chaos Grrrl - anarchist-feminist zine from

COMMUNITIES IN STRUGGLE

www.angelfire.com/ia/IOKAS; sidorovan@mail.ru
 * Jerry Rubin Club - Moscow punk club, cooperating with anarchists and environmentalists; jrc@nm.ru; http://jaryclub.narod.ru
 * KRAS - IWA (Confederation of Revolutionary Anarchosyndicalists) - Moscow; c/o Vadim Damier; -Pereulok Alynova 13 Kv 24; 107258 Moscow; comanar@mail.ru; http://aitrus.narod.ru
 * "Megaphon" - magazine of anarchist, anticapitalist, antiwar, labour, environmental and other kinds of activism; megaphon@mail333.com
 * Network of Working-place Resistance - cockney@rambler.ru, http://antijob.nm.ru
 * "Noviy Svet" - anarchist newspaper; newworld@mail.admiral.ru; http://novsvet.narod.ru (all issues since 1989).
 * "Nozhi i Vilki" - political punk/hardcore fanzine; zilonis@newmail.ru
 * Old Skool Kids - punk/hardcore label and distro; oldschoolkids@yahoo.com; http://oskids.nm.ru
 * Petersburg Antiwar Committee - see "Noviy Svet" contact address
 * Petersburg League of Anarchists - see "Noviy Svet" contact address
 * Punk Revival - network of politically and socially active punx from St. Petersburg http://www.pv.mahost.org
 * Rainbow Keepers - radical environmental movement. Contact addresses:
 - Nizhniy Novgorod - klem@dronr.ru
 - Votkinsk - votkinskrk@mail.ru
 - Kasimov - rk@rk.ryazan.ru (this is also the address of Tretiy Put magazine)
 - Perm - puliark@rambler.ru
 - Volgograd - maasha@rambler.ru
 - Ekaterinburg - vity2@mail.ru, dpn@etel.ru
 - Moscow - rkrzl@seu.ru, blatoba@mail.ru
 - Samara - duplo1@mail.ru, duplo@samtel.ru http://duplo.narod.ru
 - Rostov - rkrostov@don.sitek.net
 * S.H. Sound System - label & distro including political punk stuff; http://svinokop.narod.ru; diyhc@yahoo.com
 * Siberian Confederation of Labour - Omsk; http://www.skt.org.ru
 * "Utopia" - anarchist magazine of revolution and counterculture Vladlen Tupikin, p.o. box 80, m-208, Moscow, 117208, Russia; utopia@mail333.com
 * "Victor Serge's Library" - anarchist & communist library - City Library no.10, ulitsa Verkhnyaya Khokhlovka 39/47, metro "Marksistskaya" Telephone/fax: +7 095 278 8156. http://www.sergelibrary.org/
 * "Volya" - anarchist newspaper (since 1989); obschtschina@piscm.net; http://volja.nm.ru
 * "Zhest" - anarcho-feminist magazine; zhest@piscm.net
 * www.squatting.ru - portal, dedicated to squatter movement!

* Contacts of Autonomous Action

Do not write names of the groups on the envelopes! Never republish parts of this contact list without this note! Contacts are from Russia, unless specified otherwise.

* Federal site is http://www.avtonom.org
 * Collective members of Autonomous Action. Name of the group is Autonomous Action - <name of city or region>, unless specified otherwise.
 - Moscow - P. O. Box 13, 109028 Moscow Russia, taoom@seu.ru
 - Far East (has members in Vladivostok and Nahodka) - nd_primorye@front.ru,
 - Ivanovo - P. O. Box 1842, 153000 Ivanovo Russia, ad_ivanovo@front.ru
 - Irkutsk - P. O. Box 166, 664058 Irkutsk

Russia, clown@rambler.ru
 - Union of Kallningrad Anarchists - ska-konig@mail.ru
 - Kem (Republic of Karelia, Russia) - katousha@onego.ru
 - Krasnodar - P. O. Box 3472, 350001 Krasnodar Russia
 - Nizhni Novgorod, P. O. Box 25, 603104 Nizhni Novgorod Russia, ad_nn@mail.ru
 - Ryazan - 137@mail.ru
 - Saratov - koluchka@pochtamt.ru
 - Ufa - ADUfa@mail.ru
 - Chelyabinsk - P. O. Box 18742, 454021 Chelyabinsk Russia, naumov2@mail.ru
 - Yerevan (Armenia) - m_eduard@freenet.am
 * Contacts of individual members of Autonomous Action
 - Astrakhan - podero@list.ru
 - Vsevolzhk (Leningrad Region, Russia) - darkpunk@list.ru
 - Kirov - redskin@ptlan.com
 - Perm - P. O. Box 3095, Perm Russia ad-perm@rambler.ru; deadsun@rambler.ru
 - Tyumen - P. O. Box 4481, 625001 Tyumen Russia, roustam_f@hotmail.com
 - Yaroslavl - ad-yaroslavl@mail.ru

* Correspondents of Autonomous Action

(distributors of press of the organisation without a formal membership)

- Voronezh - dingir@mail.ru, http://anarhvm.narod.ru/ad
 - Izhevsk - projectfreedom@mail.ru; timmad@udm.ru; antiwar@udm.ru
 - Yoshkar - Ola - punk@zvenigovo.ru
 - Kolomna (Moscow Region, Russia) - motherfucker2017@mail.ru
 - Naberezhnye Chelny (Tatarstan, Russia) - anarchist@chelny.com
 - Ozersk (Chelyabinsk Region, Russia) - padlik@bk.ru
 - Murmansk - P. O. Box 4614, 183050 Murmansk Russia.
 - Saint Petersburg - blackguard@mail.ru
 - Minsk (Belarus) - belarus@avtonom.org; www.belarus.avtonom.org
 - Lida - 2 (Grodno Region, Belarus) P. O. Box 11, 231282 Lida -2, Grodno Oblast, Belarus
 - Donetsk (Ukraine) - redrash@mail.ru; redskins@mail.ru
 - Sumy (Ukraine) - ivangrob@mail.ru

* Websites of groups linked to Autonomous Action:

- http://ad-direct.newmail.ru - federal site maintained from Novorossisk
 - http://redskin.newmail.ru - Red and Anarchist Skinheads RASH, maintained from Novorossisk
 - http://antijob.um.ru - site against work, maintained from Moscow
 - http://anti-fa.da.ru - Anti-fascist project "Black and Green resistance" from Samara
 - http://potok.hotmail.ru - website against Blue Stream gas pipeline, maintained from Novorossisk
 - http://www.ad-nn.narod.ru - Nizhni Novgorod group of anarchists
 - http://www.poet5.narod.ru - website of anarchist culture, maintained from Nizhni Novgorod
 - http://www.tao.ca/~dikobraz/distro - A-distro, biggest distributor of Anarchist literature in the former Soviet Union

SERBIA

* ASI / Anarcho-Syndicalist Initiative - is@inicijativa.org (international secretary); www.inicijativa.org
 * Federation of Internationalist Anarchists - federacija@m11.net
 * Subwnr Collective - Belgrade; shavedwomen216@yahoo.com

* www.anarchy-serbia.tk - anarcho site;
 * www.afanovisad.tk - Antifa Novi Sad
 * www.kontra-punkt.info - anarchist information & discussion web-site

SLOVAKIA

* AFA-Bratislava (Antifascisticka Akcia Bratislava) - bacity_afa@yahoo.com http://blava.antifa.net
 * AFA-West (Antifascist Action in west Slovakia) - afa_ski@hotmail.com
 * Bleda Duchna - bicdaducha@Safe-mail.net
 * Clny Kriz (CK, Black Cross) - ciernykriz@yahoo.com.
 * CSAF / Slovakia (CSAF - Czech-Slovakia Anarchist Federation) - slovensko@csaf.cz (international contact); regional contacts:
 * CSAF Bratislava - bratislava@csaf.cz
 * CSAF B.Bystrica - bbystrica@csaf.cz
 * CSAF Trencin - trencin@csaf.cz
 * CSAF Vychod - csaf_sk_vychod@yahoo.com;
 * Priama Akcia (Direct Action) - radical social anarchist organization / anarchist union; po box 16; 840 08 Bratislava 48; priamaakcia@yahoo.com

SLOVENIA

* A-distribution "Kontrakultura distribucija" - kultura_kontra@yahoo.com.
 * Akd Izbruh Kulturni Bazen - autonomous culture centre in squated swimm-pool in Kranj; www.akd-izbruh.tk; akd_izbruh@yahoo.com
 * Anarhiv Resource Center - Metelkova 6, SI - 1000 Ljubljana, tel. 00386-1-4340345, anarhiv@mail.ljudmila.org, www.ljudmila.org/anarhiv
 * SAF / Social Anarchist Federation - saf.info@email.si
 * Union of self-organised workers - SiSD/USW - is_usw@yahoo.com Tel.: 00386(0)31892967

UKRAINE

* Autonomous Action / Donetsk - redrash@mail.ru; redskins@mail.ru
 * Infoshop - infoshop in Kiev. http://infoshop.zaraz.org; infoshop@gmail.com
 * Food Not Booms - Kiev - die_young@riseup.net
 * www.zaraz.org - Kiev's portal of libertarian initiatives. Web-site of anarchist group in Kiev. info@zaraz.org

TURKEY

* Anarsist Bakis - http://go.to/anarsistbakis - archive of anarchist texts
 * ABC / Anarchist Black Crescent - abcankara@yahoo.com
 * "Imlasiz" - www.imlasizdergi.cjb.net-anarchist magazine
 * "Isimsiz" - anarchist counter-magazine; isimsiz_dergi@yahoo.com
 * KaosGL - www.kaosgl.com - anti-authoritarian gay/lesbian group and magazine
 * "Kara Kizil" - http://www.karakizil.tr.cx-anarchocommunist group
 * http://uygarligakarsi.cjb.net - anarchoprimitivists
 * http://ankarafanzin.freeservers.com - zine from Ankara
 * http://veganarsi.cjb.net - anarchoprimitivist zine
 * www.geocities.com/kaosyayinlari - anarchist publisher in Istanbul
 * www.mecmu-a.org - magazine from Istanbul

COMMUNITIES IN STRUGGLE

EDUCATE - ORGANIZE - PROTEST

ANARCHIST BOOKFAIR

June 23rd - 25th 2006
Pisek - Czech Republic

**PROTEST AGAINST THE G8
SUMMIT**

July 15th-17th
July 14th - Global Action Day
July 16th - Jail Solidarity Actions World Wide

DIY OPEN AIR JAM DAROM

in Lithuania
first weekend of August 2006

PEOPLES GLOBAL ACTION

August 19th - September 3rd 2006
in France and Switzerland

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ABOLISHING THE BORDERS FROM BELOW**

Are you living in a small village in the South Pole? Are you tired of waiting for our local distros to send you the new ABB? Or maybe you simply like to write us a little letter in order to ask us for the new number? Whatever reason you might have for it, your ABB crew started finally also to think about those needs.

We realize that in some regions there are still a lot of problems getting hold of copies of AbolishingBB, especially in the small villages and cities around EE, plus in all the regions of the globe where no regional distro. teams exist.

From the beginning, our distro. concept would rely on the regional distributors to cover the request of the newspaper. We have realized that this structure is not 100% working, therefore, believing strongly that everyone should/could have the possibility of access to the information and news contained in ABB, so we have decided to attempt to solve this problem by forming a special subscription team within our collective - all this to break the barriers and the borders around us and spread, as much as possible, the noise of the ongoing struggles in eastern Europe, hoping that the wind of anarchy, solidarity and mutual aid, coming out from these experiences, may blow to you.

**LOVE AND RAGE
YOUR ABB CREW**

For all subscription details, send an email to: abolishingbb_subs@riseup.net

ANALYSE - RESIST - CREATE NEW