



## **ANTICOMMUNIST RECORD [FOLLOWING THE PACE MOTION]**

*November 2006*

Dear comrades

Following the very successful campaign against the anti-communist motion of PACE, on several occasions it has been raised the need of a more systematic monitoring of issues that are related to the escalating anticommunist onslaught.

The International Section of the CC of KKE, in an effort to contribute, has compiled the following record concerning the anti-communist hysteria in several countries that followed the anti-communist PACE motion. The report quotes mainly news and media reports from European countries.

Some of them concern new brutal anti-communist and anti-democratic attacks; others are indicative of the "witch-hunt" that has been launched and the political climate in a series of countries. We have also included in this report some other articles and info that we consider relevant.

It is beyond doubt that several and serious cases have escaped our attention. We look forward to your comments, additions, corrections and updates so that the picture becomes as complete as possible.

Especially alarming we consider the anticommunist escalation at the level of the EU and the European Parliament. A characteristic example is the European Parliament Resolution on the occasion of the 50 years from the counterrevolution attempt in Hungary in 1956, which in fact revive the PACE motion in an even more aggressive form calling for the condemnation of the communist ideology. One could also add a series of other EU and EP resolutions and positions against Cuba, DPRK, Syria etc, or the conclusions of the EU-USA summit of June 2006.

It is regretful that several reactionary resolutions of this type are approved at the European Parliament also with the votes of parties that define themselves as "left" or "progressive".

This anti-communist offensive is integral part of the imperialist bellicose aggressiveness and the attacks on the social rights. It takes place at a time, when in the EU and all over Europe, reaction all along the line is being stepped up, with new attacks on democratic gains and freedoms.

The campaign to defame and slander the socialist past is an effort by the ruling classes to avert the socialist future. This is why, in our opinion, it is indispensable to intensify our struggle against anti-communism and to defend unyieldingly the traditions, identity and history of the Communist movement.

We hope that you will find this record useful in this regard.

With fraternal greetings  
The International Section of KKE

<b>Table of Contents</b>
--------------------------

<b>A. BACKGROUND INFORMATION: ANTICOMMUNIST NATIONAL STATE AGENCIES .....</b>	<b>3</b>
<b>C. RECORD OF ANTICOMMUNISM AFTER THE PACE MOTION.....</b>	<b>7</b>
EUROPE .....	7
<i>ALBANIA</i> .....	10
<i>BELGIUM</i> .....	10
<i>BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA</i> .....	10
<i>BULGARIA</i> .....	10
<i>CROATIA</i> .....	11
<i>CZECH REPUBLIC</i> .....	12
<i>ESTONIA</i> .....	15
<i>FRANCE</i> .....	16
<i>GEORGIA</i> .....	16
<i>GERMANY</i> .....	16
<i>HUNGARY</i> .....	16
<i>LATVIA</i> .....	18
<i>LITHUANIA</i> .....	19
<i>POLAND</i> .....	19
<i>ROMANIA</i> .....	21
<i>ROMANIA AND BULGARIA</i> .....	24
<i>SERBIA</i> .....	24
<i>SLOVAKIA</i> .....	24
<i>UKRAINE</i> .....	25
BEYOND EUROPE .....	27
<i>ARGENTINA</i> .....	27
<i>AUSTRALIA</i> .....	27
<i>CANADA</i> .....	27
<i>COLOMBIA</i> .....	27
<i>INDIA</i> .....	27
<i>ISRAEL</i> .....	28
<i>LEBANON</i> .....	28
<i>USA</i> .....	28

## A. Background Information: Anticommunist National State Agencies

In a series of states anticommunism is part of the official state policy. In several countries there have already been created state agencies and other institutions that “investigate the crimes of communism”.

This had been triggered by the PACE resolution 1096 (1996) “**on measures to dismantle the heritage of former communist totalitarian systems**”. The text can be found at <http://assembly.coe.int/main.asp?Link=/documents/adoptedtext/ta96/eres1096.htm>

The next attempt to pass a new anticommunist motion at PACE took place in 2003, but it failed. Then, the proposed motion became resolution of the 16th EPP congress (February 2004) with the title “**Condemning totalitarian Communism**”  
[http://www.epp-ed.org/Press/peve04/eve01/res-communism\\_en.asp](http://www.epp-ed.org/Press/peve04/eve01/res-communism_en.asp)

**Anticommunist National State Agencies** (explanatory texts and descriptions from their own websites)

⇒ **Bulgaria**

**Commission for the Disclosure of Documents and for Identification of Affiliation to the Former State Security or the Former Intelligence Department of the General Staff**  
<http://www.infotel.bg/juen/navi/menu-klasifinf-akt.htm>

⇒ **Czech Republic**

**Office of the Documentation and the Investigation of the Crimes of Communism (UDV)**  
(<http://www.mvcr.cz/policie/udv/> )

“[It] was established by decision of the Minister of the Interior on January 1, 1995 as a fusion of the Office for the Documentation and the Investigation of the Activity of the State Security (being a part of the Ministry of the Interior) and of the Resource Center of the Unlawful Conduct of the Communist Regime (working at first under the Attorney General and later under the Ministry of Justice). Starting January 1, 2002 according to the Act no. 283/1991 Sb. as amended (Police of the Czech republic Act) the UDV forms a part of the Service of the Criminal Investigation Police.

Investigation responsibilities enable the UDV to expose and to prosecute criminal acts from the period 1948-1989 where it couldn't be decided by final judgment for political reasons. The UDV is located in Prague, it enjoys a full-state competence and in order to arrange the work a more efficient way another detached branch office was established in Brno.

In addition to the investigation there is as well its documentation activity which is equally important and consists especially in collecting, analysing and evaluating of materials, information and documents showing the criminality of the communist regime as well as of its repressive apparatus. The time competence for the documentation field is extended from 1999 by the period starting January 1, 1945 up to the assumption of power through communists in February 1948. On the one hand acquired materials and information are used for investigation activities of policemen, on the other hand they are opened to the public in a suitable fashion, ie mainly by publishing and distributing free of charge (as a matter of priority to public libraries and to the whole system of secondary schools and universities) of various publications (collections Securitas

Imperii, monothematic Issues and editorial series Testimony), further by cooperation with mass media and universities (lectures and seminars), as well as by the cooperation with a lot of important domestic and foreign institutions including the cooperation with institutions in post-Communist countries dealing with the same problems.

As a police body the UDV takes part in pursuance of security vettings according to the Act no. 148/1998 Sb. regulating the protection of classified information. The data output of the UDV represents important source materials for issues of certificates of the National Security Office. As well an important contribution of the UDV on the declassification of archives of the former central committee of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia at the turn of years 1999/2000 is worthy of mention. Information about actual activities of the UDV are continuously presented on [internet pages of the Office.](#)”

⇒ **Estonia**

**International Commission for Investigation of Crimes Against Humanity**  
<http://www.historycommission.ee/>

“Estonian President Lenart Meri created this commission in October 1998. It included international scholars, politicians and public figures. Its purpose was to clarify the crimes against humanity perpetrated in Estonia during the Soviet occupation 1940-1941, the German occupation 1941-1944, and the second Soviet occupation from 1944 on. With the commission, two teams of historians collaborated, studying all available archives and interviewing witnesses. The commission will make its findings public after concluding its work. So far, [the reports on the first Soviet occupation and the German occupation](#) has been published.”

⇒ **Germany**

**German Federal Commissioner for Records of the State Security Service of the former DDR** <http://www.bstu.de/home.htm>

⇒ **Hungary**

**The Institute for the History of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution** <http://www.rev.hu/>

“The Institute for the History of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution (hereafter 1956 Institute) considers itself primarily the successor of the Imre Nagy Institute of Sociology and Politics, which operated in Brussels between 1959 and 1963, and of other western emigrant organizations and writers that maintained the inheritance of the Hungarian Revolution for more than three decades. In Hungary, the efforts of what was to become the 1956 Institute go back as far as the early 1980s, when participants of the Revolution began to reconstruct and historicize the events of 1956. The history of the Revolution had been and to some extent still is obscured by the distortions, falsifications and obfuscations of the Kadar regime. With the help of interviews, memoirs, discussions, and with what documents could be collected, these scholars have attempted to establish a genuine account of the events in Hungary in and around 1956. The Committee for Historical Justice was founded partly with the same purpose in the spring of 1988. The Oral History Archives was established in 1986 with the primary goal of recording as many interviews with figures of the Revolution as possible. The preparatory committee and temporary international board of trustees of the 1956 Institute were formed on June 17, 1989, the day after the reburial of Imre Nagy and his fellow martyrs. On March 1, 1990, the 1956 Institute and its foundation were legally registered. On March 16, on the initiative of Domokos Kosary, the

Hungarian Academy of Sciences formed the Academic Documentation and Research Group for the History of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution. In 1995, the government of the Hungarian Republic granted the 1956 Institute, until then a social organization, the official status of a public foundation.”

⇒ **Lithuania**

**The Museum of Genocide Victims** <http://www.genocid.lt/muziejus/en/>

“The Museum of Genocide Victims was set up on 14 October 1992 on an order from the Minister of Culture and Education of the Republic of Lithuania and the President of the Union of Political Prisoners and Deportees. It was established in the building where plans for deportations and the arrests of peaceful inhabitants, the persecution of opponents and the suppression of the resistance were devised and carried out by Soviet institutions between 1940 and 1991. For the whole Lithuanian nation, this building is a symbol of the 50-year-long Soviet occupation. Set up in the former KGB headquarters, the museum is the only one of its kind in the former Soviet republics. The museum was reorganised in 1997. By a resolution of the government of the Republic of Lithuania, dated 24 March 1997, the responsibility for running the museum was taken over by the Genocide and Resistance Research Centre of Lithuania. The museum’s objective is to collect, keep and present historic documents about forms of physical and spiritual genocide against the Lithuanian people, and the ways and the extent of the resistance against the Soviet regime.”

⇒ **Poland**

**The Institute of National Remembrance - Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation (IPN)** [http://www.ipn.gov.pl/index\\_eng.html](http://www.ipn.gov.pl/index_eng.html)

“was created by the Polish Parliament on December 18th, 1998. The Institute is headed by the President of the Institute whose post is independent of the state authorities. The president is elected for a five-year term. The Institute started its work on July 1st, 2000. The headquarters of the Institute of National Remembrance are located at the Palace of Justice in Warsaw. Ten Branch Offices of the Institute have been established in the cities where Appellate Courts are located.

The Institute of National Remembrance was created to address issues which are considered essential to the legislative power in Poland, primarily to preserve the memory of:

- the losses which were suffered by the Polish Nation as a result of the WWII and the post-war period;
- patriotic traditions of fighting against occupants, Nazism and Communism;
- citizens' efforts to fight for an independent Polish State, in defence of freedom and human dignity;
- the duty to prosecute crimes against peace, humanity and war crimes;
- the need of the state to compensate for damages which were suffered by the repressed and harmed people in the times when human rights were disobeyed by the state. This is the expression of belief that no unlawful deeds of the state against its citizens can be protected by secrecy or forgotten.

On the basis of the statute constituting the IPN, Communist crimes are understood as the deeds performed by officials of the Communist state in the period from September 17th, 1939 to December 31st, 1989, whose aim was to repress individuals and groups of people or to break

human rights in another way. Crimes against humanity are understood mainly as crimes of genocide defined by the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide of December 9th, 1948, as well as other forms of persecution and oppressions by official agents which were directed against people who belong to a defined national, political, social, racial or religious group. In accordance with the principles conveyed in international law, no statutory limitation shall apply to war crimes, crimes against peace and crimes against humanity, whether committed in time of war or in time of peace, irrespective of the date of their commission.

Thus, the IPN is responsible for gathering, assessing, custody and disclosing the documentation created between July 22nd, 1944 and the December 31st, 1989 by Polish security agencies. The documentation would also include records pertaining to Communist, Nazi and other crimes committed against Polish citizens in the period from September 1st, 1939 to December 31st, 1989 as well as political repressions carried out by officials of the former Polish investigative and justice organs in that time. The documentation concerning the activities of the security organs is also the subject of interest to the IPN. The access to the IPN records is granted to foreigners on the basis of reciprocity.

Another major responsibility of the Institute is to investigate Communist and Nazi crimes as well as war crimes and crimes against humanity and peace. The IPN is obliged to investigate crimes against not only Polish nationals but also other nationals of Polish citizenship and other citizens who were harmed in the Polish territories.

Finally, the IPN is in charge of public education and has been engaged in research pertaining to the years 1939-1989 as well as dissemination of research results in the form of publications, exhibitions, seminars and other ways.

The activities performed by the IPN while fulfilling its mission must take into consideration the need to protect personal data of the repressed people.

The goals of the Institute are carried out by the following three departments:

- [Commission for the Prosecution of Crimes against the Polish Nation](#)
- [Office for Preservation and Dissemination of Archival Records](#)
- [Public Education Office](#)

⇒ **Romania**

**National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives** <http://www.cnsas.ro/main.html>

Also, among the numerous similar **non-governmental institutes** we would like to mention:

- The **KARTA Center** <http://www.karta.org.pl/Default.asp?jezyk=2> – “an independent non-governmental organization (incorporated as a foundation), documenting and popularizing the recent history of Poland and Eastern Europe. It continues the activities of the illegal "Karta" and the clandestine Eastern Archives of the 1980s”
- The **Stalin-Era Research and Archives Project** <http://www.utoronto.ca/ceres/serap/> “The Stalin-Era Research and Archives Project (SERAP) -- a collaborative, multidisciplinary undertaking based at the Centre for Russian and East European Studies at the University of Toronto -- was supported by the Social Sciences and Humanities Research Council of Canada. The Project stimulated the reinterpretation of politics and society in the USSR under Stalin through the use of newly declassified archival materials.”

- **The Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation** <http://www.victimsofcommunism.org/> "The Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation, a non-profit organization, was established by an Act of Congress to build a memorial in Washington, DC to commemorate the more than 100 million victims of communism; to honor those who successfully resisted communist tyranny; to educate current and future generations about communism's crimes against humanity; and to pay tribute to those who helped win the Cold War."

### C. Record of anticommunism after the PACE motion

#### EUROPE

- The European Parliament had discussed and approved a report of the Finish MEP Takkula Hannu on the program "Citizens for Europe", that contains opinions and recommendations similar to the PACE motion.

*Source: EP, February 2006*

-The parliamentary immunity of MEP Tobias Pflueger has been lifted because of his participation in an anti-Nato demonstration.

*Source: EP, May 2006.*

- Call for establishment of an international research institute for totalitarianism studies. Aldis Kuškus MEP, Tunne Kelam MEP, Vytautas Landsbergis MEP and Christopher Beazley MEP

The speakers at the EPP-ED Study Day "Reunification of European history", which took place today at the European Parliament, are calling for the establishment of an international commission that will assure a thorough and coordinated investigation of the historical and legal aspects of Soviet totalitarianism. For this purpose, an international research institute must be set up. Its findings will provide information to the international community in support of the evaluation of the totalitarian Communist regime as well as its legacy.

The conference speakers were united in their call for a resolution by the European Parliament condemning the crimes committed by the totalitarian communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe.

*Source: EPP, 08/06/2006*

<http://www.epp-ed.eu/Press/showpr.asp?PRControlDocTypeID=1&PRControlID=4954&PRContentID=8918&PRContentLG=en>

- Anticommunist propaganda to children through a European Commission edition  
MEP of KKE, Diamanto Manolakou, submitted a question to the European Commission on a publication for children, entitled "Lets investigate Europe", in which historical facts are being silenced or altered. No mention is made of the October Revolution, WW2 and the role of communist parties against fascism, while communism is presented as unfree and imposed on the people. Even the French Revolution is described as a criminal activity against kings and aristocrats. This publication has already been withdrawn from schools in Rhodes. The communist MEP demanded a complete withdrawal of the publication, since "it promotes the message of division, alters Europe's history, slanders Enlightenment and communism and insults people, workers, political streams and parties." The Commission in its response said that the publication is addressed to the age of 9-12 and therefore contains very brief information in a simplified

language on European geography, history and other things.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 23 June 2006.*

- Exhibition on Czechoslovak anti-communist resistance opens in EP Brussels. An exhibition on the resistance against the communist regime in Czechoslovakia in the 1950s was inaugurated at the European Parliament (EP) in Brussels today. Though the exhibition cannot show the whole reality of that time, it will help recognize the period that deleted the difference between the good and evil, between the truth and lie, Zdenek Krivka, 80, from the Czech Confederation of Political Prisoners, told journalists. The exhibition features the roots of the arrival of communism in power in then Czechoslovakia, the structure of the repressive apparatus and its victims. The exhibition has been staged in cooperation with MEPs and the largest EP group, the conservative European People's Party (EPP).

*Czech News Agency 27 June 2006*

-Alessandra Mussolini, demands the prohibition of all communist parties by the European Commission.

Member of the European Parliament, submitted a written declaration to the Plenary Session of the EP "on the commemoration of the Communist occupation of Hungary in 1956" where she states that "it should be considered as anti-historical and contrary to the rules governing normal democratic life to make any reference to Communism and its doctrine," and calls on the Commission "to take all possible steps vis-à-vis the Member States to prevent the formation and activities of any parties that explicitly model themselves on Communism".

According to the rule of the EP if this declaration gets a majority of signatures it will become declaration of the whole EP.

The full text can be found at

[http://www.europarl.europa.eu/decladoc/document/2006/P6\\_DCL\(2006\)0081/P6\\_DCL\(2006\)0081\\_EN.doc](http://www.europarl.europa.eu/decladoc/document/2006/P6_DCL(2006)0081/P6_DCL(2006)0081_EN.doc)

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 14-11-2006, EP*

- European Parliament endorses anticommunist resolution

### **"European Parliament resolution on the 50th anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and its historical meaning for Europe**

The European Parliament, having regard to Rule 103(2) of its Rules of Procedure,

A. whereas the European Union is founded on the principles of liberty, democracy, the rule of law and respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms – principles that are common to all Member States,

B. whereas the countries of Central and Eastern Europe were deprived of their sovereignty and freedom by the Yalta division of post-World War II Europe for more than four decades,

C. whereas the Communist regimes in Central and Eastern Europe were not based on the consent or will of the people, and were maintained by Soviet military occupation and through the collaboration of Communist parties,

D. recalling the courage and determination of Hungarians who took to the streets in protest against the dictatorial rule of the Communist Party on 23 October 1956,

E. expressing its esteem for the perseverance of the Hungarians who continued their fight for freedom, national independence and civil rights in spite of the lack of any military help from the

West and the intervention and overwhelming military preponderance of the Soviet Union,

F. saluting the human and political courage of Imre Nagy, the reform-communist prime minister of Hungary, who rightly understood the elementary expression of the will of the people and agreed to be the political leader of the popular revolution for freedom and democracy, eventually sacrificing his life and becoming a martyr for liberty as he was executed in 1958 for not bowing to pressure to publicly renounce the Revolution,

G. saluting the victims of the Revolution – 2170 killed in the fighting – and those of the cruel retaliation – 228 executed between 1956 and 1961, 20 000 taken into custody and imprisoned between 1956 and 1958, and thousands discriminated against for decades after the Revolution by the returning Communist leadership,

H. expressing its gratitude for the solidarity shown by people in many countries of the West as they welcomed 194 000 Hungarian refugees in 1956 and 1957,

I. recognising the essential value of solidarity between nations in general and, in particular, between the various nations of Central and Eastern Europe who have fought for their freedom – the Hungarians, Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Germans, Estonians, Latvians and Lithuanians,

J. recognising the historical and political link between the Hungarian Revolution in October 1956 and various other forms of resistance and resistance movements, such as the mass demonstrations in East Germany in June 1953, the Poznan demonstrations in Poland in June 1956, the Prague Spring of 1968, the birth of the Solidarity Movement in Poland in 1980 and democracy movements in the former USSR, notably those of the Baltic peoples,

K. recognising that the Hungarian Revolution was a historic attempt at the reunification of a divided Europe, and as such remains a cornerstone of our common European historical heritage,

L. recognising how the Hungarian Revolution contributed to the strengthening of cohesion in the democratic world and to the eventual founding of the European Communities in 1957, and was the antecedent to the democratic political changes that took place in 1989-1990 in Central and Eastern Europe, allowing the peaceful reunification of Europe through the European integration process,

1. Recognises the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 as one of the 20th century's emblematic manifestations of the pursuit of liberty and democracy that defied Communism in the Soviet bloc;

2. Salutes the brave men and women of Hungary who, by their self-sacrifice, lit a beacon of hope for other nations under the stranglehold of Communist rule;

3. Underlines the fact that the democratic community must unequivocally reject the repressive and undemocratic Communist ideology and uphold the principles of liberty, democracy, human rights and the rule of law, and take a clear stand whenever they are violated;

4. Calls on all democratic countries to clearly condemn the crimes committed by all totalitarian regimes;

5. Calls for the establishment of a European programme to strengthen cooperation between research and documentation centres in Member States studying the crimes of totalitarian regimes;

6. Instructs its President to forward this resolution to the Council, the Commission and the governments and parliaments of the Member States.”

---

## **ALBANIA.**

-The Albanian Parliament passed a resolution denouncing the crimes of the former communist regime of Enver Hoxha and asked that all files on the secret police to be opened.

*Source: International Herald Tribune – France  
BBC News, UK  
Nov. 1, 2006*

- The Albanian Parliament passed a resolution “against the crimes of the regime of Enver Hoxha”. This resolution states that the national-liberation struggle led by the CP of Albania during 1941-45 was not a liberation struggle but a civil war!

*Source: Eliseos Vagenas, Int. Dep. CPG, November 2006*

---

## **BELGIUM**

-The German transnational corporation BASF in Antwerp (Belgium), brought a suit against Joris Van Gorp, cadre of the Workers’ Party of Belgium in the area, for “harassment, calumny and attack to the honour” of the BASF employers. According to the media, “it is the first time in Belgium that distributing political leaflets is considered to be harassment”.

*Source: WP of Belgium, 20 April 2006*

---

## **BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA.**

-Process of Goran Marcovic, leader of the CP Bosnia-Herzegovina, against the University Slobomir P., since he had been fired because of his political activities.

*Source: Letter of Goran Marcovic, 2-12-2005.*

---

## **BULGARIA.**

-MP’s from the parliamentary faction United Democratic Forces (UtDF) filed a bill envisaging the establishment of an institute for crimes committed during the communist regime. As chairman Stoyanov said: “The bill is not repressive, it doesn’t envisage a prosecution of anyone and it doesn’t infringe upon the rights and freedoms of any Bulgarian citizen, but it will collect, keep and analyze all documents related to the oppressive communist rule.”

*Source: Focus News Agency. 22 December 2005.*

-Experts from Budapest-based Institute for Social Research say that Bulgaria appears most nostalgic among the East-European countries as to the communist regime. The institute carried out a survey in 2005 (called Barometer of Europe) on nostalgia for the communist regime in the Czech Republic, Estonia, Slovenia, Poland, Belarus, Slovakia, Bulgaria, Ukraine, Russia, Hungary and Romania.

25% of the respondents want the communist regime back. 28% support democracy and one third was undecided. Bulgaria comes first with 38% preferring communism, followed by Russia with 36% and Slovakia with 31%.

*Source: MAKFAX Independent News Agency. 9 March 2006.*

---

-The European Court on Human Rights took a decision against the Bulgarian State, because it refused to register the CP of Bulgaria. The Bulgarian government was annoyed by the wording "revolutionary social-political order" in the preface to the Statute of the Party. The European Court on Human Rights did not consider the word "revolutionary" to be a threat to the Bulgarian society. So there was no reason for the Bulgarian state to refuse the registration of the CP of Bulgaria in a pluralistic and democratic society.

*Source: Sofia News, 14-4-2006.*

-On the demand of the leader of a national Turkish Movement for Rights and Freedoms, Ahmet Dogan, the Bulgarian Parliament is going to take some steps to open in two stages the archives of the former communist secret services within a month. The government coalition, mainly consisting of socialists, expressed itself in favour of a complete degradation of former communist secret services.

*Source: Google News, 8-6-2006.*

-Experts and politicians from former communist states in central and eastern Europe called yesterday for the full opening of the communist-era secret services.

*Source: Peninsula On-line-Qatar, July 21 2006.*

-Two members of Bulgaria's Supreme Cassation Court have contributed for a short period of time to the communist-era state security services, the court said.

*Source: Sofia News Agency – Bulgaria. 24-7-2006.*

-Sofia – The Bulgarian Parliament decided in principle Tuesday to open up the files of the communist-era secret services, resuming a process halted in 2002.

*Source: Turkish Press – Plymouth, MI, USA. August 30, 2006.*

-The Union of Democratic Forces of Sofia (UDF-Sofia) will pay homage to the victims of the communist regime, the party's press office announced.

*Source: Focus News – Sofia. 10 Sept. 2006.*

-.....political developments in the 20<sup>th</sup> century caused substantial damage to agriculture, firstly through the bizarre manipulations under communism.

*Source: Sofia Echo – Bulgaria. 18 Sept. 2006.*

-More communist-time archives of Bulgaria accessible.

Another 7200 pages of archive files from the time of the communist regime in Bulgaria will be publicly opened on Monday...

*Source: Bulgaria News Network – Sofia (bnn). Nov. 13, 2006.*

---

## **CROATIA**

- Croatia Officially Condemns Communist Crimes

Croatia on Friday joined the countries which have officially condemned communist crimes, with parliament adopting a declaration condemning crimes committed during the communist regime in Croatia from 1945 to 1990, and a declaration on the 1995 Operation Storm.

The declaration condemning communist crimes says the fall of totalitarian communist regimes was not always followed by investigations of crimes committed by those regimes, that perpetrators were not brought to international justice, and that the consequence is a very low public awareness of those crimes.

The Sabor is convinced that people's knowledge and awareness of historical events is one of the conditions to avert similar crimes in the future, reads the declaration.

It underlines that the condemnation of crimes committed by totalitarian communism contained in the Council of Europe Parliamentary Assembly's Resolution binds the Croatian parliament to condemn every crime committed in the name of totalitarian communism against Croatian citizens and Croats at home and abroad.

The Sabor maintains it should become the key national institution for the condemnation of crimes committed by Yugoslav and Croatian totalitarian communism, and that science and judicial institutions should systematically investigate the history of those crimes.

Source: <http://www.turkishweekly.net/news.php?id=3430003> July 2006

---

## **CZECH REPUBLIC.**

-A new school program teaches children on the acts of injustice of the communist regime. The group on human rights "Men in state of emergence" visited November 2005 schools showing documentaries containing in detail the cruelties of communism. The group was accompanied by victims of the regime, who told the pupils about their experiences.

Source: <http://jedensvet.cz/skoly>, 2-11-2005.

-According to a poll carried out by the US-agency PSB, 65% of the Czechs say that the Communist Party should not be banned and 62% that the promotion of communism should not be considered a crime. The agency was responsible for the election campaign of the Social-Democrats (CSSD), which ordered the poll.

Source: CTK Czech News Agency, 1 December 2005.

- Members of the Senate proposed a bill of law for the foundation of an Institute of Nazi Commemoration in order to examine the crimes of the former communist regime of the period 1948-89.

Source: Prague Daily Monitor, 2-12-2005.

-The Union of Communist Youth of the Czech Republic calls for solidarity after the warning of the Ministry of Domestic Affairs, which led to the well-known solidarity campaign.

Source: <http://www.solidnet.org>, 9-12-2005.

-The Czech Senate supported the draft resolution condemning the crimes of communism that is currently being discussed by the Council of Europe. Not a single senator voted against. Senator Jaromir Stetina, who has recently proposed that the promotion of communism be outlawed in the Czech Republic, said that Czech and Russian communists are trying to block the resolution in the CE Assembly. Anti-communists have organized a petition campaign in support of the resolution.

Source: [www.svetbezkomunismu](http://www.svetbezkomunismu) internet page. 25 January 2006.

-Former members of the Auxiliary Technical Battalions (PTP) who formed the International Confederation of Military Force Labour Camps have welcomed the Council of Europe's anti-communist resolution. The president of the Confederation Vladimir Lopatuk said: "In these countries no political will has been found yet to mention specific communist crimes and wide democratic space for the participation in political life has been provided even to such post-communist organizations as the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM)."

Source: [www.praguemonitor.com/ctk/](http://www.praguemonitor.com/ctk/) 2 March 2006.

- Vice-Chairman of the CP of Bohemia and Moravia and MP, brutally beaten.  
Jiri Dolejs, MP and Vice-Chairman of the CPBM's CC, was brutally attacked by several men in Prague on Tuesday evening, just after leaving the House of Parliament, going out of underground station."

*Source: - Halo Noviny Prague, April 27, 2006*

-Vojtec Philip, Chairman of the CP Bohemia-Moravia, being attacked.  
The archives show, that he was a voluntary collaborator of the former state police and a secret collaborator against NATO. Martin Mejstrik, independent senator of the "Road to Change", declares that in such cases no constitutional post should be allowed after the elections of 2-3 June.

*Source: CTK-Newsstories, May 2006.*

- Anticommunists intensify attacks before parliamentary elections

1/ For info on the anticommunist campaign "T-shirt against communism" where slogans like "Kill a communist to strengthen peace!" were also used (<http://www.dekomunizace.cz/web/detail/?id=248>) see the internet address: <http://www.dekomunizace.cz/web/galerie/> These T-shirts were sold also at Czech Centre in Vienna, Austria which belongs to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Czech Republic. There are slogans like "Do not let the red swines rule!", "Commie out!", "The reds do not sleep, make them sleep!" or "Save our land, smash the reds" etc.

2/ The anticommunists made an anticommunists demonstration on the May Day in Prague on a place where the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (CPBM) traditionally organized its May Day. Therefore The CPBM had to organize it on other place. On this anticommunist demonstration where also music bands and singers participated the leaders of 3 parliamentary right-wing parties made their speeches using very offensive, dirty words against the communists.

3/ The vice-chairman of the CPBM was brutally attacked on April 25, 2006 on the street in Prague, subsequently he had to have an operation on his eye.

*Source info by KSM, 11 May 2006*

-Thousands join anti-Communist competition

Prague, May 31 (CTK) - Thousands of people have joined the competition launched by the civic group T-Shirts Against Communism to collect the highest number of unused election ballots featuring Communist party (KSCM) candidates, the group's Petr Hrubes told CTK today. Whoever gathers the largest number of KSCM ballots that voters would not cast in favour of the KSCM in the June 2-3 general election, will receive T-shirts with an anti-communist motif, DVDs, a subscription to the weekly Respekt and other prizes..."The action's goal is to support our group's main idea, which is ridding Czech society of Communists. All of us will win if they do not win," Hrubes said, referring to the KSCM.

*Source: [www.praguemonitor.com](http://www.praguemonitor.com) 31 May 2006*

- Rewards for anti-Communist Czech voters

Sports equipment retailer Rock Point said on Thursday it would give a 20 percent discount to anyone who turned in unused ballots for the Communists and the leftist ruling party, the Social Democrats.....Graphics studio Mowshe is running a campaign urging voters to send in as many Communist ballots as possible, and said it had received about 2,500 so far, including 12 collected by one family. Czech voters get ballot papers for each party by post.Mowshe's Michal Gregorini said the winners would receive prizes like anti-Communist T-shirts and a subscription to the weekly magazine Respekt.

*Source: Reuters, Thu June 1, 2006*

-Communist teacher persecuted for her ideas.

Marta Semelova, Chair of the City Committee of Prague of the CPBohemia-Moravia, has been persecuted by municipality authorities, because she "forwards ideas leading to the violation of human rights. She publicly denies the genocide of communism against humanity."

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece. June 24, 2006.*

-On June 27<sup>th</sup> an exhibition on the resistance against the communist regime in Czechoslovakia in the 1950's was inaugurated at the European Parliament in Brussels. The exhibition features the roots of the arrival of communism in power in the Czech Republic, the structure of the repressive apparatus and its victims.

*Source: CTK Czech News Agency.*

- Vaclav Havel has agreed to become a member of the international advisory body of the USA Foundation building a memorial to victims of communism.

*Source: Prague Daily Monitor, 12 July 2006.*

-The money for an international memorial in Washington DC to victims of communism has been collected.

*Source: Prague Daily Monitor, July 25 2006, CTK.*

-Since the Velvet Revolution there had been speculation about a state doping policy of athletes in the communist era.

*Source: Radio Prague-Prague, 16-8-2006.*

-Secret document shows that communist Czechoslovakia systematically and officially administered steroids and other illegal substances to athletes.

*Source: Guardian Unlimited – UK. Prague, August 16, 2006 (Reuters).*

-Greens reject communist tolerated government. Liska said that the categorical "no" to a government relying on communist votes is not based on any "primitive anti-communism."

*Source: Prague Daily Monitor – Prague. 2 Sept. 2006.*

-Former Czechoslovak experts working abroad turned to the UN-human rights committee complaining that the then-communist Czechoslovakia deprived....

*Source: Prague Daily Monitor – Prague. 12 Sept. 2006.*

-New Czech Interior Minister Ivan Langes (Civic Democrats, ODS) wants former members of the communist secret police (StB) to quit the police forces.

*Source: Axis News – USA and Eurasian Secret Services Daily Review. 21 Sept. 2006.*

-Hundreds of former communist secret police agents in Czech police.

One of the steps taken by the Czech Republic to come to terms with its communist past were so-called "lustrace" or screening laws.

*Source: Radio Prague – Prague. 28 Sept. 2006.*

-Ministry dissolves Communist Youth association.

Prague- The Interior Ministry dissolved the Young Communists (KSM) association, because its program statement says that it wants to remove the private ownership of the means of production, ministry spokesman Majka Masarikova said. Masarikova said this was against the Constitution and incompatible with fundamental democratic principles.

*Source: International Herald Tribune (via Int. Department CPG, 19-10-2006).*

-Pupils remember communist era.

Many have little or no awareness of the tragic events of the communist era. Tens of thousands of Czechs were persecuted by the communist....

*Source: BBC-News. UK, Nov. 4, 2006.*

-15 percent of Czechs – or one in seven – think life was better before the fall of the communist regime in Czechoslovakia in 1989.

*Source: Prague Daily Monitor – Prague. Nov. 9, 2006.*

-The Senate of the Czech Republic is planning to create a special committee to investigate the legality of the CP of Bohemia-Moravia.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 14-11-2006.*

- Stetina to head Senate commission for KSCM constitutionality

Prague, Nov 16 (CTK) - Senator Jaromir Stetina will chair a new Senate commission which will analyse the constitutionality of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM). Stetina, who caucuses with the Greens, proposed the establishment of the commission and was the only candidate for its head. The commission is expected to analyse whether the KSCM observes the law on political parties and whether its existence violates the Czech Constitution.

Senator Stetina is one of the initiators of an amendment to the criminal law which seeks to ban the promotion of communism. Although the Chamber of Deputies rejected the bill in the previous term, the Senate intends to submit it again, supplemented by the provision on the ban on the use of communist and Nazi symbols, under the Hungarian model.

*Source: [www.praquemonitor.com](http://www.praquemonitor.com) 20 November 2006*

---

## **ESTONIA.**

-Justification of fascism.

Esthonia's government announced on December 27, that from now on the 22th of September will be the "Memorial Day of resistance fighters and the beginning of the 50 years (Soviet) occupation." On that day any other celebration will be forbidden. On 22th September 1944 Talin was liberated by the Red Army.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 29 December 2005.*

-Controversy around the monument of the Soviet soldier in Talin.

Esthonian authorities declare that the monument of the Soviet soldier having liberated Esthonia from the Nazi's-- so-called Aliosha, right in the heart of the capital Talin – is a symbol of Soviet occupation and should therefore be removed in order to establish "social peace."

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 2 July 2006.*

- The Estonian parliament passed on November 9<sup>th</sup> a law that gives the Minister of Justice the right to order the removal of monuments that "stir up hatred, constitute a threat for the social order and praise states that occupied Estonia". According to Estonian mass media the government had taken this decision earlier, especially after the mass mobilization of the habitants of Tallinn that prevented the removal of the monument of the Soviet Soldier".

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 17 November 2006*

## FRANCE.

-Anni Lacroix-Riz, university professor of history, member of the Pole of Communist Renaissance, became the victim of a campaign on behalf of the fascistoid group "Ukraine 33", which demanded from the Ministry of National Education to repeal her from her function.

*Source: Int. Dep. CPG, March 2006.*

---

## GEORGIA.

-...law enforcement bodies of Georgia have indicted today the former staff member of the Ministry of Security, a member of the CP of Georgia.

*Source: Eurasian Secret Services Daily Review.  
Axis News – USA. 12 Sept. 2006.*

---

## GERMANY.

-The Federal Ministry for the Protection of the Constitution in Koeln collects information together with 2448 collaborators and using an unknown number of secret sources. To perform this it's getting 138 million euro from the federal budget. Left Party-PDS politician Bodo Ramelow, vice-president of the parliamentary group of his Party, accused of "extremist attempts" by above mentioned federal ministry, submitted a complaint to the Administrative Court of Koeln against the Federal Republic of Germany. He wants to have access to all data, which the Domestic Intelligence Service has collected about him.

*Source: Junge Welt, 20 June 2006.*

-First Congress of Neonazis (NPD) in Berlin since WW2.

*Source: Le Monde, 14-11-2006.*

---

## HUNGARY.

-The leader of the Hungarian Democratic Alliance, Marko Bela, said yesterday that he welcomed the Senate's debates on a draft law banning former communist activists from public office, but underlined that this project should have been discussed and passed immediately after the 1989 Revolution that ousted the communist regime.

Members of the Senate's legal and human rights committees extended the list of former communist activists banned from public office to former members of the Romanian Labor Party and the Young Labor Union.

Initially the law only referred to former members of the Communist Party and the Communist Youth Union, along with former employees in the military and legal system during communist rule.

*Source: Alecs Iancu. 23 March 2006.*

-Hungary's Prime Minister, Ferenc Gyurcsany, said on Friday he would close his Socialist Party's hated communist-era headquarters.

*Source: Reuters AlertNet – London UK. 22 Sept. 2006.*

-Hungarians blame crisis on failure to purge communism.

*Source: [http://news.independent.co.uk/Europe/article\\_1696152.ece](http://news.independent.co.uk/Europe/article_1696152.ece)*

-Hungarian freedom fighter says NCC let him down. He wants a monument dedicated to Hungarian refugees to include a plaque that recognizes the heroic struggle against communism, but NCC refuses.

*Source: Ottawa Citizen – Ontario, Canada. Oct. 5, 2006.*

---

-Commemorating the Hungarian Revolution.

With hindsight we can now see that the Hungarian Revolution of 1956 started the unraveling of Soviet communism that finally came to pass in 1991.

*Source: Human Events – Washington DC, USA. Oct.17, 2006.*

-Hungary remembers uprising.

A Soviet T34 tank stands in front of pictures of victims of communism at the House of Terror Museum in Budapest, where Hungarians are preparing to mark the....

*Source: Times Online – UK. Oct. 19, 2006.*

- It (Hungarian revolt 1956) survives as a moment of clarity in the worldwide struggle with communism, which took up much of the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

*Source: Seattle Times – USA. 19 Oct. 2006.*

--Miami's only Hungarian church to memorialize 1956 revolt.

The story of John Mezey leaving Hungary reads like a movie script: he fled the country in the middle of a winter...

*Source: Miami Herald, FL. Oct. 22, 2006. By Patricia Mazzei.*

-Remembering the 1956 Hungarian Revolution.

...monument to the revolution in Liberty Square. "This was the first wedge against communism."

*Source: Boston Globe – United States. Oct. 23, 2006.*

-Hungary still divided 50 years after revolution.

...Hungary to commemorate the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Revolution of 1956, a spontaneous nationwide revolt against the authoritarian communist government ..

*Source: Scotsman – United Kingdom. Oct. 25, 2006.*

-“...It is encouraging and elevating to feel that there is one commemorative event with which everyone can identify. ....Now, after 50 years, with a historical perspective and after the fall of the Soviet communist regime, we can clearly see the historic importance of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution and the fight for freedom. ....The real reason for this commemoration and joy is that Hungary today is an independent, sovereign and democratic state.....The struggles in Poland and Hungary in 1956, in Czechoslovakia in 1968 and in Poland again, headed by the Solidarity trade union from the 1980's onwards, were struggles for basic democratic freedoms and for limiting Soviet influence. These events led to the democratic transitions in central Europe in 1989-90.

A common feature of the 1956 revolution and the change of regime in 1989 is that both rejected party-state communism. ....”

*Source: Speech of Laszlo Solyom, President of the Republic of Hungary, at the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of 1956 before the European Parliament, on Wednesday, Oct. 25, 2006.*

-Remembering Hungary '56. A John Paul II legacy.

Some of the commemorative events for the occasion actually began here in Rome. A conference was held at the Hungarian Academy....

*Source: Indian Catholic, India. Oct. 26, 2006.*

-On Oct. 26, 2006, the European Parliament adopted a resolution at the occasion of the 50<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the 1956 contrarevolutionary events in Hungary recognizing the “Hungarian revolution as an symbolic manifestation of the 20<sup>th</sup> century aiming at freedom and democracy

challenging communism in the Soviet camp". The self-sacrifice of its participants would be a "light of hope for other nations being still under the communist yoke."

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, Oct 27, 2006.*

--From fascism-laced flags in Hungary to the inescapable fall of communism.

Both the flag and the symbol was banned by the communist regime in 1948-49 and the democratic government elected in 1990 after the fall of communism banned the...

*Source: Portfolio.hu – Budapest. Nov. 2, 2006*

-Opposition leader warns of communist legacy.

The rebirth of old-style communist methods of exercising power present a much greater danger than far-right ideas, Fidesz chairman Viktor O. told.

*Source: Caboodle.hu – Budapest, Nov. 13, 2006.*

---

## LATVIA.

-Latvia's reactionary parliamentary majority rejected once more the demand of leftist groups in Parliament to give to veterans of the Anti-fascist Struggle the same privileges as have been given to those who participated in the local SS units.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, December 29, 2005.*

- Latvian MP expelled from foreign affairs commission

Nikolai Kabanov, a deputy of the For Human Rights in United Latvia faction, was expelled by a vote of 64 "for" and 18 "against" after he organized a public screening of a Russian documentary depicting Latvian and Estonian SS officers' actions in Russia and Belarus in World War II. The film, Nazism the Baltic Way, was shown December 14 in the parliamentary commission's building.

*Russian Information Agency (Novosti) February 2, 2006*

-International anticommunist monument state financed.

According to an announcement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Latvia, the government decided to give an amount of about 1.500 dollars to the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation, having its seat in the USA. In this way, the money of Latvian tax-payers will be used for a monument in the USA for the "victims of communism."

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 2 February 2006.*

-“All honourable patriots honour the legions of the SS.”

On March 16 the bill aiming to condemn the revival of Nazism proposed by the three opposition parties in the Latvian Parliament (Socialist Party, Party of Russian-speaking and the Centre of Unity), was rejected by the majority (60 to 20). MP Dobelis, member of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe said “today, March 16, all honourable patriots honour the SS legions.”

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 18 March 2006.*

-Anti-communist bans continue.

On June 16<sup>th</sup> the Constitutional Court of Latvia decided unanimously that prohibitions and limitations of communist activities applied in Latvia after the reversal of socialism should continue.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 21 June 2006.*

-Escalation of nazi-minded policies in Latvia.

MEP of the Communist Party of Greece, Thanasis Pafilis, submitted a question to the European

Council on the systematic escalation of nazi-minded policies and propaganda by the Latvian authorities mentioning the 14 June celebration –the so-called “Day of the victims of communist genocide” – in that country in the presence of the country’s leadership.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 22 June 2006.*

- The Latvian Ambassador to the USA handed a 1.500 dollar donation to the Chairman of the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation.

*Source: Baltic Times – Riga, Latvia. 13 July 2006.*

-Anti-communism and nazi-minded policies go hand in hand.

Provocative answer of European Council to question of Communist Party of Greece on the policy of Latvian authorities. On a question of Thanasis Pafilis, European MP, on the Nazi justification policy of the Latvian authorities, the European Council answered that Latvia’s Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs have repeatedly condemned all kinds of totalitarianism. Quoting a declaration of Latvia’s Prime Minister, in which he condemns the holocaust and all racist and xenophobic crimes, the Council said that in Latvia too, the institutes of society and public order must continue to eliminate extremist movements.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 19 July 2006.*

---

## LITHUANIA.

-54% of the Lithuanians positive about socialism.

In a poll, published a few days before the vote on the Council of Europe’s anti-communist memorandum, the Lithuanians were asked to evaluate the former socialist system in their country using a scale of 1 till 10, 1 being “very bad” and 10 “very good.” 32% evaluated the communist system with 7 or more. 22% with 5-6, which makes a rather positive 54%. 31% evaluated the system “very bad” and 15% had no opinion. The result is remarkable, since the Communist Party has been illegal and communism, communists and the “communist regime” have been officially criticized for 15 years now.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 1 February 2006.*

---

## POLAND.

-At the end of March 2006 a forum on “China and a world without communism” took place in the Polish Parliament. Co-sponsors were The Epoch Times and the Polish European MP Bogdan Clich. People were requested to sign a declaration to condemn the CP of China.

*Source: Nine Commentaries Newsletter, June 2006.*

-A state institute started an investigation as regards the role played by the Security of the communist period in Poland and in other countries of the Eastern Bloc in the attempt to murder the Pope in 1981.

*Source: Google News, June 2006.*

-The Polish Minister of Justice revealed that Moscow had given a loan of about 160 million dollars (1990) to the communist United Worker’s Party in order to help that Party to be transformed into the post-communist social-democracy of Poland. This demonstrates how the post-communist Left was born in that country. An important role had been played by the Soviet CP and the special Russian services.

In 1991 an investigation started based on the accusation that the law on currency had been violated. After the electoral victory of the post-communists in 1993, the accusers resigned from

the case.

*Source: Polskie Radio SA. June 2006.*

-Poland has not fully opened communist-era secret police files to the public, unlike some of its neighbours.

*Source: Radio Polonia, 14 July 2006.*

-The Polish Parliament has amended legislation on the vetting of communist period collaborators. Why is it taking so long?

*Source: Radio Poland, 22 July 2006.*

-Polish lawmakers voted on Friday to open communist-era secret police files that include information on current diplomats, government ministers etc.

*Source: San Diego Tribune – USA. 22 July 2006.*

-A bill has been approved by the Polish Parliament designed to remove people from public life who collaborated with the communist secret services.

*Source: RTE. ie, Ireland. 22 July 2006 and also BBC News, UK, July 21 (by Adam Easton).*

- Leaders Mark 1956 Anti-Communist Protest

WARSAW, Poland -- The presidents of Poland, Hungary, Czech Republic and Germany gathered in the city of Poznan on Wednesday to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the first anti-communist protest of 1956. President Lech Kaczynski was joined by counterparts Horst Koehler of Germany, Laszlo Solyom of Hungary, and Vaclav Klaus of Czech Republic to remember clashes that broke out between workers and communist militia in June 1956 in the western Polish city.

*Source: Associated Press Wednesday, June 28, 2006*

-The new government of Jaroslaw Kaczynski is preparing a purge of hundreds of thousands of Poles suspected of collaborating with the communist secret police.

*Source: Times Online-UK, 26-7-2006.*

-Hundreds of thousands of Poles could soon face the sack for collaborating with the communist-era secret police.

*Source: Guardian Unlimited, UK, 26-7-2006.*

*Mail and Guardian Online-Johannesburg, 1-8-2006.*

-A Roman Catholic cardinal in Poland on Friday called on priests voluntarily to disclose any links they may have had with communist-era intelligence.

*Source: Raw Story – Cambridge, MA, USA. 25 August 2006.*

-A special court on Wednesday acquitted former Finance Minister Zyta Gilowska of charges that she collaborated with communist-era secret police.

*Source: international Herald Tribune – France. 7 Sept. 2006.*

-.....admirers of Ronald Reagan plan to raise a statue of the former US president in Warsaw, where he is revered for his role in the downfall of communism in Europe.

*Source: Washington Post – USA. 18 Sept. 2006.*

-PiS is preparing an anti-communist bill, which will exclude numerous prominent people from holding public functions in the state administration.

*Source: Warsaw Business Journal – Poland. 19 Sept. 2006.*

-KOR, the anti-communist worker-intelligentsia alliance.

30 years ago, KOR, the Committee for the Defense of Workers, was established by a group of freedom minded Poles who wanted to assist those who showed disobedience towards the then communist system and had been persecuted by its rulers. The movement which emerged out of KOR has been considered by many as the beginning of Solidarity, the first free and independent trade union in the former Soviet dominated region. The impact of its ideals on the democratic processes in Poland have been more than evident.

*Source: Polskie Radio Online – English Section – Poland Today. 22 Sept. 2006.*

-Polish Bank asks managers if they informed for communist police.

Anybody accused of cooperating with the communist secret services could be fired, according to the bill.

*Source: Bloomberg – USA. Oct. 11, 2006.*

-New law on vetting communist-era collaborators.

Parliament has voted through a new law on vetting communist-era collaborators and on the Institute of National Remembrance.

*Source: Radio Polonia – Poland. Oct. 20, 2006.*

-Gazeta Polska carries a frontpage article on vetting of former communist era collaborators within the Catholic Church in Poland.

*Source: Radio Polonia – Poland. 26 Oct. 2006.*

-Poland's President Lech Kaczynski, signed a law Monday designed to help root out communist-era secret police informers by expanding the screening for communist-era informers. Law's aim is to expand screening of public officials, journalists, company managers and others that are believed to have been communist-era secret police informers.....

The list of people required to undergo screening that to this moment contained some 27,000 names of high political figures and lawmakers is now expanded to 400,00 and includes names of school headmasters, journalists, company bosses, judges and municipal officials.

The Institute of National Remembrance, a state body, holding communist-era archives, will be responsible for the screening. Persons who hold key public posts and are born before August 1, 1972, will be required to ask for a certificate from the Institute that shows whether they have or have not collaborated with the secret police before 1989, the fall of communism.

The new law provides for banning from public positions for 10 years those who try to conceal pas collaboration. Persons who admit pas collaboration will not be punished.

*Source: International Herald Tribune- Sofia News Agency Nov. 13, 2006*

---

## **ROMANIA.**

-The Romanian president Traian Basescu has been asked by leaders of several major non-governmental organizations to firmly condemn the communist rule as "illegitimate and criminal". The sentiments of this request, they say, have been expressed by civil society since 1990 (Timisoara Proclamation, which confirmed the anti-communist ideals of the December 1989 Revolution) and is in line with a resolution passed by the Council of Europe's Parliamentary Assembly regarding the necessity to condemn communist crimes.

Romania is the first country, above mentioned NGO's add, to have a memorial dedicated to the victims of communism, created in 1994, which was taken under the patronage of the Council of Europe and declared an institution of national concern by the Parliament. Furthermore, former communist countries that are now in the EU have long ago passed official declarations condemning communist rule.

*Source: Alecs Iancu. 13 March 2006.*

-The Senate adopted a bill, according to which it should be forbidden to all former communist activists to hold a public post.

*Source: Google News, April 2006.*

-This article expresses its fear about the fact that hundreds, may be even thousands of people in Romania continue to live in the communist epoch, which has been dead now for a long time. They believe in the good things of that system and forget its horrors. A Research Institute to the Crimes of Communism has also been opened there.

*Source: Bucharest Daily News, June 2006.*

-Members of the National Council for the Study of the Securitate Archives initiated checks into Liberal's past.

-The National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives could make public the names of the Securitate informers, who did not partake in the political police.

-Economic diplomats to be checked by the Securitate Files Council. The delegate Minister for Commerce urged yesterday the National Council CNSAS to verify if....

*Source: Bucharest Daily News, Romania, 18-7-2006.*

-Romania and Bulgaria have to open the files from the communist period before entering the EU, according to the head of the German Department for...

*Source: Bucharest Daily News, July 20-2006.*

-Communist Intelligence Officers should be brought to justice.

*Source: Jurnalul National – Bucharest. 21-7-2006.*

-Ten out of the 28 members of the Romanian Parliament whose files were released early August from the Archives of the former communist secret services allegedly had ties with the former Securitate.

*Source: Mediafax – Bucuresti, Romania 12 August 2006.*

-The head of ruling coalition Conservative Party, Dan Voiculescu, Tuesday claimed Romanian president Basescu was a collaborator of the former communist secret service.

*Source: Mediafax, Romania, 12-8-2006.*

-The Romanian authority studying the archives of the former communist intelligence services, or CNSAS, asked Monday all institutions holding documents regarding....

*Source: Mediafax, Romania, 12-8-2006.*

-The ex Director of the Romanian Service for Foreign Intelligence Joan Talpes announced that undercover officers continue to work in Romanian Media.

*Source: Focus News, Bulgaria – August 20, 2006.*

-Secret files haunt Eastern Europe.

Romania is the latest country of the former Soviet bloc to undergo an anguished debate about

how best to tackle the secret files question.

*Source:BBC news, UK. August 21, 2006. By Jan Repa.*

-The National Council for the Study of Securitate Archives published the names of 17 senior officers from Romania's secret communist police force.

*Source: Focus News – Sofia, Bulgaria. 23 August 2006.*

-Nearly 17 years after Romania's communist regime collapsed, the first of an estimated 1.3 million files amassed by its secret police are released.

*Source: AZ Central.com – AZ, USA. 23 August 2006.*

*The same on August 28 2006 in: Washington Times – Washington DC, USA.*

-Romanian politician accuses officials of being communist.

....while Teodor Melescanu, vice-president of Romania's ruling coalition Liberal Party or PNL, worked undercover for the former communist intelligence services....

*Source: Mediafax-Bucuresti, Romania. 23 August 2006.*

-Romanian Secret Police Files becomes national obsession. The long overdue opening of the files shows Romania may finally be coming to terms with its dark communist past.

*Source: FOX News-USA. 24 August 2006.*

-Holy Synod to decide on clergymen collaborators of ex-communist secret services....has the authority to decide the fate of clergymen officially proven by the Romanian council studying the archives of the former communist secret services.

*Source: Mediafax-Bucuresti. Sept. 2, 2006.*

-The opening of the files of the communist intelligence services gave some the dangerous opportunity to rewrite history in black and white.

*Source: Jurnalul National, Romania – Sept. 6, 2006.*

-MEP worried about communist secret police "hysteria."

The vice-president of the socialist group in the European Parliament, Jan Marinus Wiersma, said he is worried about the "hysteria" surrounding the revealing of collaborators or agents and advised Romanian politicians to "be careful about the past", because one cannot send "all former members of the CP to...."

*Source: Bucharest Daily News-Bucharest. Sept. 7, 2006.*

-Romania's ruling Liberals said on Monday they wanted to scrap legal loopholes that have left many collaborators of the communist-era Securitate.

*Source: Reuters AlertNet – London, UK. Sept. 19, 2006.*

-Conservative leader asks PM to investigate communist dictator's accounts.

Calin Popescu Tariceanu yesterday to set up a special commission to investigate the mystery surrounding the accounts of former communist dictator Nicolae Ceaucescu.

*Source: Bucharest Daily News-Bucharest. Oct. 5, 2006.*

-Two men who had just turned 20 years old when Romania overthrew its communist leaders have been appointed as heads of the country's domestic and foreign intelligence agencies.

*Source: International Herald Tribune Europe, Associated Press, 6-10-2006.*

-The struggle for civil society in post-revolution Romania.

...but the persistence of former communists and former secret police in key positions, and the

corruption and cronyism learned under communism, are hampering...

*Source: Seattle Times – United States. Oct. 23, 2006.*

-Two other MPs were communist Secret Police Officers-Sources.

...of the Social Democratic Party, or PSD, and Mircea Cocea of the National Liberal Party, or PNL, were undercover officers of the former communist secret police...

*Source: Mediafax-Bucuresti, Romania. Oct. 25, 2006.*

- Socialist Alliance Party denounces anti-communist hysteria in Romania

*Source: letter of SAP Romania, 31 October 2006*

-The Romanian authority in charge with granting access to the files of the former communist secret police or CNSAS, will rule in the case of the appeal submitted...

*Source: Mediafax, Romania – Nov. 3, 2006.*

---

## **ROMANIA AND BULGARIA.**

-After the publication of the report of the Council of Europe of mid-December 2005 on massive human rights violations committed by communist regimes around the world several Bulgarian MPs, who were involved in the process, began taking steps to implement the recommendations of the PACE report. MPs of the Union of Democratic Forces introduced in the Bulgarian Parliament a draft law for establishing an Institute for National Memory of the crimes against the Bulgarian people committed under the communist regime.

The draft calls for gathering and arranging access to documents of the totalitarian regime from September 1944 till December 1989 as well as documents from other countries that relate to this period. The MPs declared that it was unacceptable 16 years after the fall of the communist regime files related to its crimes being treated as confidential. Such action would amount to Bulgaria's democratic government - being a candidate for membership of the EU – supporting the communist regime and assisting in hiding its crimes from society.

-Romania has also taken steps in the direction of making such information public. Several days prior to the draft law in Bulgaria, the government submitted the files of the Securitate to the State Archive, which will make the documents publicly available.

*Source: Ekaterina Popova, Epoch Times Bulgaria Staff. January 18, 2006.*

---

## **SERBIA**

-Serbia's government said Thursday it is finalizing a long-delayed restitution law intended to compensate thousands of victims of communist-era confiscation.

*Source: International Herald Tribune – France. 8 Sept. 2006*

---

## **SLOVAKIA.**

-Slovak government publishes files of former communist intelligence service.

*Source: The Associated Press, 21 Sept. 2006.*

-Slovakia became the first post-communist state to have published the files of its former intelligence service after the National Memory Institute.

*Source: Slovak Spectator – Bratislava, Slovakia, 23 Sept. 2006.*

---

---

## **RUSSIAN Federation**

-At the occasion of the anticommunist memorandum of the Council of Europe the chairman of the ultra nationalist Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, V. Zhirinovsky, demanded communist parties to be banned and their activities to be condemned not only in Russia, but all over the world. He also demanded the house arrest of Genadi Ziuganov, chairman of the CP of the Russian Federation.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, December 17, 2005.*

-Once more Russia's electoral laws change in an even more reactionary direction. From now on electoral cooperation of parties is forbidden and on voting lists of parties no one not belonging to the party will be allowed to participate.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 2 July 2006.*

-According to information by the Russian press a series of political parties, among which the Communist Workers' Party of Russia will not be ratified by the Ministry of Justice losing their right to be a political party. Based on the new antidemocratic laws they will even lose the right to participate in elections.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 22 Sept. 2006.*

-The Ministry of Justice of Russia decided to exclude the Communist Workers' Party and another 15 parties from the coming elections. The argument is that they don't meet the conditions needed to be recognized as a political party.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, Oct. 27, 2006.*

---

## **UKRAINE**

-A rightwing MP of the parliamentary group "Freedom" submitted a draft bill to ban communist ideology in the Ukraine.

*Source: Elliseos Vagenas, Int. Dep. CPG, 3-11-2005.*

-Oleg Tiagnibuk, MP and chairman of the ultra rightwing nationalist party "Svoboda" submitted to the Parliament an appeal to the Ukrainian president titled: "For the immediate condemnation of the crimes of the communist regime and the prohibition of communist ideology as hated by humanity and having caused irreparable damage to the Ukrainian people."

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, January 2006.*

-Ukrainian president of the parliamentary representatives Yuri Klyuchkovsky warned Ukrainian CP faction leader Pyotr Simonenko because of criminal responsibility.

*Source: Regnum, Russia. 20-7-2006.*

-Anti-Soviet fighters, who fought both Soviet and Nazi forces in WW2, rally in Ukraine demanding recognition.

*Source: International Herald Tribune, France. Oct. 14, 2006.*

-Hundreds of radical communists clash with police in Ukraine rallies during mass demonstrations in Kiev on Saturday marking Ukraine's divisive WW2 history at the occasion of the 64<sup>th</sup> anniversary of the foundation of the Ukrainian partisan forces.

*Source: Mosnews, Russia. Oct. 14, 2006.*

-Anti-communist rally.

There they honored the victims of communism including the millions that were killed by artificial famine in the breadbasket of Europe.

*Source: 5tv.com-Kyiv, Ukraine. Nov. 10, 2006*

- On the initiative of the “orange” President of the country, V. Yushchenko a draft bill is prepared to be tabled at the parliament, according to which there will be fines to anyone that disputes what is considered “historical truth” by the Ukrainian authorities, namely the so-called famine of 1932-1993. The secretary of the President, I. Vasiunik, justified this development saying that it is according to “established international practice”. He said that there are more than 10 countries, including France, Switzerland, Belgium and Poland, where there are provisions for fines to those that do not recognize the genocide of the Jews, while in other countries like Austria, Romania, Germany, Israel and Czech Republic similar cases are being punished with imprisonment up to 10 years. In this basis the Presidency of Ukraine prepares a bill that will punish anyone that does not accept the anticommunist distortions of the history of Ukraine. I. Vasiunik said also that penalties will be harder for the public servants and functionaries.

*Source: Rizospastis, Greece, 17 November 2006*

---

## **ARGENTINA**

- Fascist raid on Communist Party office

*Source: CP of Argentina, October 21, 2006*

---

## **AUSTRALIA**

- In the contest to prove who is the most rabid in championing “Australian values” and “Australian laws”, Kim Beazley [note: MP and leader of the opposition] said recently that, “they [meaning migrants] are welcome to participate in democratic life and express their views. They’re not welcome to express them violently. But if somebody has a revolutionary view, I don’t care whether it’s a revolutionary view for the Nazis, for Muslims, for Christians, for Communists, they should not be permitted into this country.”

*The Guardian, newspaper of the Communist Party of Australia, March 29, 2006.*

---

## **CANADA**

- CP Canada wins battle over status claiming a democratic victory over the federal government. After 13 years court-zoom battle. In 1993 the Cp’s registered status was taken away, when it failed to have 50 or more candidates for the election.

*Source: Globe and Mail, Canada. 18 July 2006.*

---

## **COLOMBIA**

- Assassination of communist party cadre Edilia Peña Rubis by military officers

*Source: Notipaco, 17 May 2006*

- Assassination of Alexander de Jesús Galindo, survivor of UP and ex political prisoner

*Source: Notipaco, 22 May 2006*

- Assassination of professor & communist party militant Edgar Fajardo

*Source, SolidNet September 3, 2006*

- Assassination of Communist party militant, trade-unionist leader & Human rights fighters Gregorio Izquierdo

*Source: SolidNet, September 13, 2006*

- Assassination of university students’ movement leader Julián Andrés Hurtado

*Source: Notipaco October 6, 2006*

- Political secretary of regional organization of the Communist Party Raúl Rojas González, escapes assassination attempt

*Source: Notipaco October 20, 2006*

---

## **INDIA**

- The Polit Bureau of the CPI(M) strongly condemned the assassination of one of its leading comrade and an activist of the Democratic Youth Federation of India, Comrade Arshad Ahmad Lone, in Kashmir. 15 days ago, Lone was kidnapped and brutally tortured and then released. In the late evening of June 20, militants attacked his home in village Hawora in tehsil Kulgam and killed him.

## ISRAEL.

-One of Marty Peretz's friends believes in the Israel lobby.

Israel forces to support his policies in Latin America and "to portray these policies as part and parcel of the same struggle against communism as Israel's...."

Source: *New York Observer* – New York, NY, USA. Nov. 1, 2006.

---

## LEBANON

- BEIRUT: Communist Party Secretary General Khaled Hadade said Wednesday his party was being targeted by security forces for "rejecting the government's economic and financial policies." Two of the party's members, Ernest Khoury and Amin Kheshen, were detained last week by the Internal Security Forces Information Department for questioning; Kheshen was reportedly beaten.

Source: *Daily Star Thursday, June 01, 2006*

---

## USA.

-In a seven-year-old secret program at the National Archives, intelligence agencies have been removing from public access thousands of historical documents that were available for years including some already published by the State Department and other photocopied years ago by private historians.

The restoration of classified status to more than 55.000 previously declassified pages began in 1999, when the Central Intelligence Agency and five other agencies objected to what they saw as a hasty release of sensitive information after a 1995 declassification order signed by Bill Clinton. This accelerated after the Bush Administration took office and especially after the 2001 terrorist attacks, according to archives records.

Historians say that the program is removing material that can do no conceivable harm to national security. They say it is part of a marked trend toward greater secrecy under the Bush administration, which has increased the pace of classifying documents, slowed declassification and discouraged the release of some material under the Freedom of Information Act.

Experts on governments secrecy believe the CIA and other spy agencies, not the White House, are the driving force behind the reclassification program.

Source: Scott Shane, <http://www.nytimes.com/2006/02/21/politics/21reclassify.html?>  
21 February 2006.

-The secret services of the USA knew where Adolf Eichman was hidden, but they didn't say it, because they were working together with the Nazi's in anticommunist espionage.

Source: *Google News, June 2006.*

-A 25.000 dollars donation from the Knights of Columbus, a Roman Catholic social organization, put the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation over its 825.000 dollars.

Source: *Political Gateway* – Deerfield Beach, FL, USA. 22-7-2006.

-The Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation has met its fund-raising goal and should begin breaking ground in September for a Capitol Hill memorial.

Source: *Town Hall* – Washington DC, USA. 26-7-2006.

-Since 1990, civic society's condemnation of communism has become concrete within a huge

volume of testimonies and documents: thousands of studies and works...

*Source: National Review Online, Blogs – New York, NY, USA. 28-7-2006.*

-What is conspicuously absent in everyday commentary concerning this issue (Castro) is that it is the philosophy of communism, not a man, that must die.

*Source: USA Today – USA. 9-8-2006.*

- Bush: 'Security of the civilised world depends on victory in Iraq'

The president [Bush] drew similar parallels, calling America's current enemies "the successors to fascists, to Nazis, to communists and other totalitarians of the 20th century".

*Source: The Guardian Friday September 1, 2006*

-....ceremony will be held Wednesday morning at the memorial's site near the US Capitol, said officials, for the Victims of Communism Memorial Foundation.

*Source: Washington Times – Washington DC, USA. 26 Sept. 2006.*

-Gorbachev, who played a key-role in ending the Cold War, says the US wasted a chance after the Cold War.

*Source: Melbourne Herald Sun, Australia. 16 Oct. 2006.*

-..are fighting not only terrorists, but also an ideology that shares the same goal of world domination and uses the same methods as Soviet communism and Hitler's...

*Source: Investor's Business Daily – USA. Nov. 2, 2006*

-Confronting the North Korean threat.

The main problem with North Korea, however, is not its nuclear missiles, but its communist system.

*Source: FrontPage magazine.com – Los Angeles, LA, USA. Nov. 1, 2006.*

-On Veteran's day Korean war often snubbed.

.....fought there, can't forget. "We took our stand against communism," Popolizo says. "The good old days. Today, you're dealing with....."

*Source: Palm Beach Post – FL, USA. Nov. 12, 2006.*