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POLITICS IN RUSSIA: TRANSLATION OF ARTICLES REGARDING TODAY'S

RUSSIAN OPPOSITION MOVEMENT

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## **ABSTRACT**

The battle for true democracy in Russia has consistently been met with demonstrations of power by the Russian government, including a great variety of civil and violent punishments. Those who display their discontent with the political system in the Russian Federation risk losing their human rights, having their family members harmed, and even losing their own lives. Corruption in Russia has only grown since the election of Russian President Vladimir Putin in 2000, who is still president today.

In recent years there has been a growth in backlash against the corruption of political and business leaders Russia. Unfair elections has allowed for the same officials and president to control Russia and its citizens. Ordinary people have no say in who leads Russia and how— and the opposition is growing stronger and bolder. Protestors and candidates who were once fearful of the repercussions in speaking out against Putin and the Kremlin are now facing these issues head on and are determined to see change and improvement in Russia.

This project consists of translating two articles from Russian to English regarding the struggles of the opposition movement in Russia. The English version will be presented side by side with the original text. Short biographies about individuals mentioned throughout the articles will be presented directly before the articles.

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## 1.

**Protests and Elections in Moscow. Who is Lyubov Sobol and What is Happening?****Lyubov Sobol**

Lyubov Sobol is a 32 year-old Russian political activist and lawyer. She was born in Lobnya, Moscow Oblast in 1987 and was raised by her mother, who worked at Moscow Sheremetyevo International Airport and her father, who worked at a flight research institute. Sobol graduated from gymnasium (the Russian equivalent to high school) and soon after enrolled at the Institute of Jurisprudence of the State Law Academy in 2004. She then obtained her graduate degree in 2011 from the Law Faculty of Moscow State University. Sobol began her political activism career when she started working at Aleksey Navalny's Anti-Corruption Foundation and later as the lawyer of RosPil.info Project<sup>1</sup> fighting corruption in budget spending. She has done intense investigations and brought great amounts of evidence of corruption against Vladimir Putin, businessman Evgeny Prigozhin and many corrupt officials (Gershkovich). Sobol is involved in political rallies and activities and serves as the head of the YouTube news show Navalny LIVE and discusses politics, economics, culture and more. In 2016 Sobol announced and began her campaign to run for the State Duma, but was soon disqualified alongside other opposition candidates after hundreds of signatures from civilians for her registration were invalidated. Today, she continues her political activism and hopes to run for the

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<sup>1</sup> This and other names of organizations along with significant terms, which are underlines in the text of the translation, are explained in more detail in Appendix A of this thesis.

State Duma in the future. She is currently a member of the Central Council of the Russia of the Future Party (Gershkovich).

### **Evgeny Prigozin**

Born in 1961 in Leningrad (now called Saint Petersburg), Evgeny Prigozin was once an average Russian man who went from selling hotdogs at a hotdog stand to creating a successful restaurant and catering company serving the elite, including President Vladimir Putin. Prigozin made connections with the President and soon branched out with Russia's elite and received state contracts to supply food to Russian schoolchildren and soldiers (Harding, 2019). Prigozin has also opened successful businesses like the grocery store "Constrast"; he later bought an old ship docked on the Vyatka river to create his restaurant "New Island" (which became a dining area for the elite in Saint Petersburg, including President Vladimir Putin) ("Evgeny Prigozhin's right to be forgotten"). Today Evgeny Prigozin finds himself in a mix of issues domestically and internationally— notably under U.S. indictment for involvement African elections, 2016 United States Presidential Elections, and most recently the 2018 United States midterm elections. Prigozin alongside other Russian individuals is being targeted for his association with the Internet Research Agency, a company which he finances. The U.S. Treasury is targeting several assets including his "private planes, yacht, and associated front companies." (U.S. Department of the Treasury). His successful catering company *Concord Catering* has now been ordered to

compensate hundreds of parents for the food poisoning outbreak in Moscow schools in which his firm provides daily meals (Peter, 2019).

### **Margarita Simonyan**

Margarita Simonyan is a 40 year-old Russian journalist and editor-in-chief living in Moscow, Russia. Simonyan began her career covering the Second Chechen War and later reported on the 2004 Beslan school hostage crisis, where she witnessed hundreds of killings that impacted her greatly both emotionally and mentally. Soon after she headed to the Kremlin to continue her career (“Margarita Simonyan”). In 2005 she became the project manager for “Russia Today”, the 24-hour English-language Russian TV channel, founded by RIA Novosti, which Margarita designed to be “a perspective on the world from Russia” and a reflection of “Russia’s opinion of the world”. The news channel is intended to be similar to America’s BBC, CNN, and Europe’s Euronews (“RIA Novosti, 2005). In 2009 Simonyan was interviewed on the opposition news radio station “Echo of Moscow”; according to Simonyan, pregnant at the time, she was bombarded with questions about Sergey Sobyenin by Lyubov Sobol in the hallway of the station and had to be hospitalized after the incident. Simonyan stated, “harassing pregnant women through the corridors of a radio station is not the best method of campaigning.” (“Margarita Simonyan hospitalized”, 2019).

## **Sergey Sobyenin**

Sergey Sobyenin currently serves as the Mayor of Moscow. He was born June 21, 1958 in the village of Nyaksimvol, Beryozovo District of the Tyumen Region (“Sergey Sobyenin”). He received an education from the Kostroma Technology Institute in 1980 and in 1984 was appointed Head of the Administration Department of the Leninsky District Komsomol Committee of Chelyabinsk. In the late 1980s he worked in parliamentary positions in the Tyumen Region before studying at the Russian Law Correspondence Institute, receiving his Ph.D. Sobyenin continued in working for the government throughout the 2000s and eventually began to work in the Presidential Executive Office. His career as the Mayor of Moscow began in 2010 after being recommended by President Dmitry Medvedev and holds the position today (“Sergey Sobyenin”).



<b>Protests and Elections in Moscow. Who is Lyubov Sobol and What is Happening?</b>	<b>Протесты и выборы в Москве. Кто такая Любовь Соболь и что происходит? (Титова, 2019)</b>
<p>Who is Lyubov Sobol? When elections are taking place in the Moscow Duma, who participates? How do the opposition candidates fight for their right to be on the ballots to run for deputy? What happened on June 14 at Novopushkinsky Square at Moscow City Hall and the Moscow City Election Commission, <a href="#">Anews</a> informs.</p> <p>On June 14 Moscow held a meeting among the opposition candidates for deputies at the Moscow City Duma with voters, which, according to different estimates, was from one thousand to five thousand people. The opposition and their supporters demanded admission of all candidates to the election including those self-nominated and not supporting the current government. The meeting ended with mass detentions of organizers and civilians.</p>	<p>Кто такая Любовь Соболь? Когда пройдут выборы в Мосгордуму, кто принимает в них участие? Как оппозиционные кандидаты борются за право баллотироваться в депутаты? Что произошло 14 июля в Новопушкинском сквере, у здания московской мэрии и у Мосгоризбиркома, рассказывает <a href="#">Anews</a>.</p> <p>14 июля в Москве прошла встреча оппозиционных кандидатов в депутаты в Московскую городскую думу с избирателями, на которую пришло по разным оценкам от тысячи до пяти тысяч человек. Оппозиционеры и их сторонники требовали допуска на выборы всех кандидатов, в том числе и самовыдвиженцев, не поддерживающих нынешнюю власть. Встреча закончилась массовыми задержаниями организаторов и простых людей.</p>

<p>One of the candidates, Lyubov Sobol, went on a hunger strike the day before, since Moscow City Hall invalidated almost 15% of the signatures in support of her with an acceptable rejection allowance of 10%. This means that Sobol will not be allowed to run for office in the upcoming elections.</p>	<p>Одна из кандидатов Любовь Соболь накануне объявила голодовку, поскольку Мосгоризбирком признал недействительными почти 15% подписей в ее поддержку при допустимом браке в 10%. Что говорит о том, что Соболь не будет допущена до грядущих выборов.</p>
<p><b><i>Who is Lyubov Sobol?</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Кто такая Любовь Соболь?</i></b></p>
<p>Lyubov Sobol is a lawyer for <u>Aleksey Navalny</u>'s Anti-Corruption Foundation and has been working with the opposition since 2011.</p>	<p>Любовь Соболь - юрист Фонда борьбы с коррупцией (ФБК) Алексея Навального, работает с оппозиционером с 2011 года.</p>
<p>Sobol began her work as a lawyer on the "RosPil" project, investigating corruption and the misuse of taxpayer money. Sobol became the first lawyer working for "RosPil" and the first female to be a part of the project team.</p>	<p>Начинала свою деятельность Соболь в качестве юриста в проекте «РосПил», занималась расследованием коррупции и нецелевого расходования средств налогоплательщиков. Соболь стала первым юристом «РосПила» и первой девушкой в команде проекта.</p>
<p>In 2017 Lyubov Sobol became the host of the morning political show "<u>Cactus</u>" on the YouTube channel "Navalny Live".</p>	<p>В 2017 году Любовь Соболь стала ведущей утреннего политического шоу «Кактус» на YouTube-канале «Навальный Live».</p>

<p>However, after awhile, she left the project, explaining that she didn't have time to miss out on her professional life, working as a lawyer at <u>FBK</u>.</p>	<p>Однако через некоторое время покинула проект, объяснив, что ей стало не хватать времени на ее профессиональную деятельность, на работу юристом в <u>ФБК</u>.</p>
<p>In 2018 Lyubov Sobol became the lead host of the show "<u>According to the Facts</u>".</p>	<p>В 2018 году Соболев стала ведущей информационного шоу «По фактам».</p>
<p>Lyubov Sobol is married to Sergei Mokhov. In 2016 Mokhov was the victim of an attack. An unknown attacker waited for Sergei near the building entrance, stuck him in the leg with a syringe with unknown fluid, and disappeared, reported "<u>Navalny's Headquarters</u>".</p>	<p>Любовь Соболев замужем за Сергеем Моховым. Мохов в 2016 году стал жертвой нападения: неизвестный поджидал Сергея у подъезда, воткнул ему в ногу шприц с неизвестной жидкостью и скрылся, сообщал «Штаб Навального».</p>
<p>At the end of 2018 Lyubov Sobol made a statement that Moscow is trying to hide a dysentery epidemic at kindergartens. According to Sobol, the director of the kindergartens hid the problem, referring to the <u>ARVI epidemic</u>. On this occasion, Sobol conducted an investigation in which she claimed that the concealment of information about the epidemic was happening because the</p>	<p>В конце 2018 года Любовь Соболев выступила с заявлением, что в Москве пытаются скрыть эпидемию дизентерии в детских садах. По словам Соболев, директора детских садов скрывали проблему, ссылаясь на эпидемию ОРВИ. Соболев по этому поводу выпустила расследование, в котором утверждала, что утаивание информации о дизентерии происходит, поскольку</p>

<p>food in the Moscow schools was supplied by companies controlled by the businessman Yevgeny Prigozhin. In March 2019, Lyubov Sobol stated that she would be running for deputy of the Moscow City Duma. She is running in the elections for the 43rd Moscow electoral district, which includes the city districts of Arbat, Khamovniki and Presnensky. In order for her to be accepted as a candidate, she needed to collect 4,500 signatures from the residents of the 43rd district.</p>	<p>питание в школы Москвы поставляли компании, контролируемые бизнесменом Евгением Пригожиным.</p> <p>В марте 2019 года Любовь Соболь заявила, что будет баллотироваться в депутаты Мосгордумы. Она участвует в выборах по 43-му московскому округу, в который входят районы Арбат, Хамовники и Пресненский. Для того чтобы ее кандидатуру приняли, ей было необходимо собрать 4500 подписей жителей 43-го округа.</p>
<p>“We collected more than 6,000 signatures for my nomination to Moscow Duma of the required 4,500 and now we will seek registration for the election,” Sobol announced on July 6.</p>	<p>«Собрали более 6000 подписей за мое выдвижение в Мосгордуму при необходимых 4 500 и теперь будем добиваться регистрации на выборах», - заявила Соболь 6 июля.</p>
<p>On July 13 Lyubov Sobol posted a video which said that the election commission rejected almost 15% of her signatures, meaning she is not allowed to run in the election.</p>	<p>13 июля Любовь Соболь опубликовала видео, в котором сообщила, что в избиркоме забраковали почти 15% ее подписей, а значит ее не допустят до выборов.</p>

<p>According to Sobol, she is also not allowed to check the signature lists of other candidates, which violates her rights.</p>	<p>По словам Соболев, ее также не допускают до проверки подписных листов других кандидатов, чем нарушают ее права.</p>
<p>On July 14 Lyubov Sobol together with other opposition candidates went to Novopushkinsky Square for a meeting with voters with the goal of attaining registration of all the candidates.</p>	<p>14 июля Любовь Соболев вместе с другими оппозиционными кандидатами вышла в Новопушкинский сквер на встречу с избирателями, с целью добиться регистрации всех кандидатов.</p>
<p>In June 2019 Sobol appeared at the center of a scandal because of objectionable questions to the chief editor of “<u>Russia Today</u>” Margarita Simonyan.</p>	<p>А в июне 2019 года Соболев оказалась в центре скандала из-за неудобных вопросов главному редактору «Россия сегодня» Маргарите Симоньян.</p>
<p>The pregnant Simonyan appeared on the radio station “Echo of Moscow” where Sobol was waiting for her at the entrance with a camera turned on. In the video that Sobol posted on Twitter, she asks Simonyan to comment about Moscow mayor Sergey Sobyenin’s “handing out apartments in Moscow to his subordinates.”</p>	<p>Беременная Симоньян пришла на эфир радиостанции «Эхо Москвы», где у входа ее поджидала Соболев с включенной камерой. На опубликованном в твиттере Соболев видео она просит Симоньян прокомментировать информацию о том, как мэр Москвы Сергей Собянин «раздает квартиры в Москве своим подчиненным».</p>

<p>According to Simonyan, after the harassment by Sobol, she ended up in the hospital. However, Lyubov claims that the chief editor of Russia Today through the radio station broadcast, and then only after went for medical help.</p>	<p>По словам Симоньян, после настойчивого преследования со стороны Соболь она попала в больницу. Любовь же утверждает, что главред RT сначала отсидела эфир на радиостанции, и только потом обратилась к медикам.</p>
<p><b><i>When are the elections in the Moscow City Duma?</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Когда выборы в Мосгордуму?</i></b></p>
<p>The elections in the Moscow City Duma, in which Lyubov Sobol is going to participate, will happen during a single day of voting on September 8, 2019. In total there will be 45 deputies in 45 single-member districts elected. Deputies are elected for a period of 5 years until 2024.</p>	<p>Выборы в Московскую городскую думу, в которых собирается принять участие Любовь Соболь, пройдут в единый день голосования 8 сентября 2019 года. Всего будет избрано 45 депутатов в 45 одномандатных округах. Депутаты избираются сроком на 5 лет до 2024 года.</p>
<p>Candidates for registration were required to collect signatures before July 5 of voters in the amount of 3% of all voters of the district (from 4,500 to 5,500 signatures). Candidates nominated by parties represented in the State Duma did not have to collect signatures</p>	<p>Кандидатам для регистрации необходимо было до 5 июля собрать подписи избирателей в свою поддержку в количестве 3 % от всех избирателей округа (от 4500 до 5500 подписей). Сбором подписей не занимались кандидаты, выдвинутые политическими партиями представленными в Государственной думе</p>

<p>(United Russia, the Communist Party, Liberal Democratic Party, A Just Russia).</p> <p><b><i>Who from the opposition won't be allowed in the elections?</i></b></p> <p>16 opposition candidates were registered for participation in the elections, among them Lyubov Sobol, Ilya Yashin, Ivan Zhdanov, Dmitry Gudkov, Yulia Galymina, Konstantin Yankauskas, and others. The opposition submitted their signature lists on time. Before July 16 the Moscow City Electoral Commission must check the lists and make a decision to allow them in the elections or not. The rejection rate of the signature lists can't be more than 10%.</p> <p>The official election commission still hasn't made its decision. However, as noted by deputy chairman of the Public Chamber of Moscow and chief editor of The Echo of Moscow Aleksey Venediktov, all of the opposition will be rejected from registration.</p>	<p>(Единая Россия, КПРФ, ЛДПР, Справедливая Россия).</p> <p><b><i>Кого из оппозиционеров не допускают на выборы?</i></b></p> <p>Свои кандидатуры для участия в выборах зарегистрировали 16 оппозиционных кандидатов, среди них Любовь Соболь, Илья Яшин, Иван Жданов, Дмитрий Гудков, Юлия Галямина, Константин Янкаускас и другие.</p> <p>Оппозиционеры сдали свои подписные листы в положенный срок. До 16 июля мосгоризбирком должен проверить листы и вынести решение, допустить их до выборов или нет. Процент брака в подписных листах должен быть не более 10%.</p> <p>Официально избирком еще не оглашал своего решения. Однако, как сообщил зампред Общественной палаты Москвы и главред «Эха» Алексей Венедиктов, всем оппозиционерам откажут в регистрации.</p>
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<p>The candidates themselves are speaking up about this. Dmitry Gudkov said on Facebook that 1,500 of his signatures were rejected. According to him, the inspectors intentionally made typos and drove other data into the State Automatic System (GAS) “<u>Elections</u>” and the graphologist found fault with the numbers and dates.</p>	<p>Об этом говорят и сами кандидаты. Так, Дмитрий Гудков в фейсбуке сообщил, что у него забраковали полторы тысячи подписей. По его словам, проверяющие намеренно делали опечатки в данных, вбивали в систему ГАС «Выборы» другие данные, а графолог придирился к цифрам в датах.</p>
<p>“According to an ‘expert,’ in multiple cases the dates were written by one person” Gudkov said.</p>	<p>«По мнению «эксперта», даты во многих случаях написаны одной рукой», сообщил Гудков.</p>
<p>According to Dmitry, his father Genady Gukov experienced a similar situation.</p>	<p>По словам Дмитрия, у его отца Геннадия Гудкова аналогичная ситуация.</p>
<p>Member of the opposition Ilya Yashin said that he had 700 signatures rejected after the examination of the government registry of GAS “Elections.” After that, Yashin had a rally with his supporters at the building where the district election commission is located.</p>	<p>Оппозиционер Илья Яшин сообщил, что у него забраковали 700 подписей после проверки по государственному реестру ГАС «Выборы». После этого Яшин провёл митинг со своими сторонниками у здания, где находится окружной избирком.</p>
<p>Konstantin Janrauskas discovered the substitution for a receipt for payment of print subscription sheets that can lead to the</p>	<p>Константин Янкаускас обнаружил подмену квитанции об оплате печати подписных листов,</p>



<p>rejection of 500 signatures.</p> <p>Lyubov stated that she is not permitted to check signatures of other candidates, and among her signature lists close to 15% were rejected.</p> <p>On June 14 opposition candidates teamed up and called together their supporters to meet at Novopushkinsky Square.</p> <p><b><i>“Sobyanin, come out!” How did the uncoordinated meeting of candidates with voters go?</i></b></p> <p>The campaign under the slogan “For the admission of independent candidates to elections to the Moscow Duma” started on July 14 at Novopushkinsky Square, then moved down Tverskaya Street to the city hall.</p>	<p>что может привести к отклонению 500 подписей.</p> <p>Любовь Соболев заявила, что ее не допускают к проверке подписей других кандидатов, а среди ее подписных листов забраковали около 15% подписей.</p> <p>14 июня оппозиционные кандидаты объединились и призвали своих сторонников выйти на встречу с ними в Новопушкинский сквер.</p> <p><b><i>«Собянин, выходи!» Как прошла несогласованная встреча кандидатов с избирателями</i></b></p> <p>Акция под лозунгом «За допуск независимых кандидатов на выборы в Мосгордуму» началась 14 июля в Новопушкинском сквере, затем переместилась вниз по Тверской - к столичной мэрии.</p>
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<p>Demonstrators tried to force their way into the hall. They symbolically knocked on the closed doors of the building shouting, “Sobyenin, come out!”</p> <p>Neither the mayor of Moscow, nor any representative of the mayor’s office came out to them.</p> <p>After that, the demonstrators went even further down Tverskaya Street to the Moscow City Election Commission in the Mokhovaya Street courtyards across from the Kremlin. Protesters demanded that the chairman of the commission Valentin Gorbunov come out to them.</p> <p>Lyubov Sobol stated that she was continuing her hunger strike right outside of the building of the election commission and declared the action of indefinite duration. The followers of the candidate started to set up tents in front of the election commission. At that moment the detention of protesters began.</p>	<p>Демонстранты пытались прорваться в мэрию. Они символически стучали в наглухо закрытые двери здания с криками «Собянин, выходи!»</p> <p>Ни мэр Москвы, ни какой-либо представитель столичной власти к ним не вышел.</p> <p>После этого демонстранты прошли еще ниже по Тверской к зданию Мосгоризбиркома во дворах Моховой улицы напротив Кремля. Митингующие требовали, чтобы к ним вышел председатель комиссии Валентин Горбунов.</p> <p>Любовь Соболев заявила, что продолжит свою голодовку прямо у здания избиркома и назвала акцию бессрочной. Сторонники кандидата начали устанавливать палатки перед избиркомом. В этот момент начались задержания митингующих.</p>
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<p>Ilya Yashin, Yulia Galyamina, Lyubov Sobol, and Ivan Johnov ended up in police vans. According to “<u>ATS-Info</u>” 39 people were detained. The detainees were mainly charged with part 5 of article 20.2 of Code of the Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation “Violation of the established procedure for organizing or conducting a gathering, meeting, demonstration, march or picketing.”</p> <p>The detentions of participants in the event were harsh.</p> <p>Lyubov Sobol was delivered to the Luzhniki police station. The candidate tried to run away from police when she stepped out of the van. She was subsequently charged with article 19.3 of the Code of Administrative Offenses of the Russian Federation “Failure to obey the legal command of a member of the police.”</p>	<p>Илья Яшин, Юлия Галямина, Любовь Соболев, Иван Жданов оказались в автозаках. По данным «ОВД-Инфо» задержали 39 человек. Задержанным преимущественно вменяют часть 5 статьи 20.2 КоАП РФ «Нарушение установленного порядка организации либо проведения собрания, митинга, демонстрации, шествия или пикетирования».</p> <p>Задержания участников акции проходили жестко.</p> <p>Любовь Соболев доставили в ОВД «Лужники». Кандидат попыталась сбежать от полицейских, когда вышла из автозака, за что впоследствии ей предъявили обвинение по статье 19.3 КоАП РФ «Неповиновение законному распоряжению сотрудника полиции».</p>
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<p>According to “ATS-Info,” only four detainees remained at the police station overnight, and the rest were released after drawing up the protocols.</p>	<p>По данным «ОВД-Инфо», на ночь в полиции остались только четверо задержанных, остальных отпустили после составления протоколов.</p>
<p><b><i>What’s Next?</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Что дальше?</i></b></p>
<p>Opposition candidates intend to fight until the end for their right to participate in the elections. As part of the campaign “For the admission of independent candidates to the Moscow City Duma elections” politicians announced daily gatherings at Trubnaya Street at 7 p.m.</p>	<p>Оппозиционные кандидаты намерены до конца бороться за право принять участие в выборах. В рамках акции «За допуск независимых кандидатов на выборы в Мосгордуму» политики анонсировали ежедневные сборы на Трубной в 19:00.</p>
<p><b><i>What Does Moscow City Election Commission Say?</i></b></p>	<p><b><i>Что говорит Мосгоризбирком?</i></b></p>
<p>The chairman of the Moscow City Election Commission Valentin Gorbunov, whom protesters really wanted to see the day before, stated to <u>Nezavisimaya Gazeta</u> newspaper that the commission is as objective as possible to all self-nominated candidates—and attacks by the opposition on the Moscow City Duma were unfounded.</p>	<p>Председателем Московской городской избирательной комиссии Валентин Горбунов, которого накануне очень хотели увидеть митингующие, заявил «Независимой газете», что комиссия максимально объективно относится ко всем выдвинувшимся кандидатам-самовыдвиженцам, а нападки оппозиции на Мосгоризбирком необоснованны.</p>

<p>“Such hysteria is evidence of the uncertainty of these candidates. It’s like in soccer: if we win, then everything is good, but if the team loses, then everyone is to blame: bad coach, biased referee, the conditions... You can discuss concrete decisions when documents regarding rejection are released. It’s possible that the candidates have some kind of internal issues that make them think that they will be refused registration. We had an incident where an already registered candidate was removed from municipal elections on a complaint; it turned out he had a green card. So let’s wait for the verification of signatures and issuance of documents to candidates. We have one approach to all candidates at the Moscow City Electoral Commission—objective and fair, independent from labels,” Gorbunov stated.</p>	<p>«Такая истерия свидетельствует о неуверенности самих кандидатов. Это как в футболе: если наши выигрывают, то все молодцы, а если команда проигрывает, то виноваты все вокруг: плохой тренер, предвзятый судья, условия... Можно обсуждать конкретные решения, когда будут выданы документы об отказе. Возможно, у кандидатов есть какие-то внутренние проблемы, которые заставляют думать, что им откажут в регистрации. У нас был случай, что уже зарегистрированного кандидата снимали с муниципальных выборов по жалобе, оказалось, у него была грин-карта. Поэтому давайтеждемся результатов проверки подписей и выдачи документов кандидатам на руки. У нас в Мосгоризбиркоме подход ко всем кандидатам один — объективный и справедливый, независимо от навешиваемых ярлыков», - заявил Горбунов.</p>
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## **How Authorities Expect to Suppress Protests in Positive Content**

### **Vladimir Solovyov**

Vladimir Solovyov is a 56-year-old popular Russian television host and journalist, known to be one of the top Putin supporters. He studied the Moscow Institute of Steel and Alloys and later at the Institute of World Economy and International Relations. Solovyov has been introducing intense, controversial and scandalous questions and topics in his shows dating back to 1997 and most recently on his television show “Duel” on Rossiya 1 channel alongside his debate show “Evening With Vladimir Solovyov.” Solovyov’s content dives into political, economic, and religious topics and also covers sports and journalism. He is the author of *Russian Roulette* (2005), *The Gospel according to Solovyov* (2005) and *Solovyov vs. Solovyov* (2004). Often quite defensive and confident in his beliefs and opinions, Solovyov is known to sharply defend what he believes in and is often referred to as a “propagandist” by the opposition (“Vladmimir Solovyov”).

## **Ivan Golunov**

Ivan Golunov was born January 19<sup>th</sup>, 1983 in Moscow, Russia. He investigates and reports on anti-corruption for the independent news outlet Meduza. After completing his education at Moscow International Film School No. 1318 in the 1990s, he was an intern at Novaya Gazeta, followed by employment at Afisha, Vedomosti and Forbes throughout the early 2000s. His name became well known after the 2019 incident in Moscow. Golunov was arrested for drug-related charges that many friends and colleagues believe to be fabricated due to Golunov's investigative work on corruption. He has been supported by dozens of artists, journalists, public figures and citizens ("Ivan Golunov", 2020).

<p><b>How Authorities Expect to Suppress Protests in Positive Information Content</b></p>	<p><b>Как власти рассчитывают утопить протест в позитивном контенте.</b> (Давыдов)</p>
<p>Authorities of all levels, it seems, started to understand that people stopped behaving the way that they (the authorities) want. And decided to counter this threat with a new variant of <u>funny pictures</u> for the Internet.</p> <p>Authorities are worried. Authorities feel that something is amiss. Authorities, at all levels, are worried. Here, for example, is the grassroots, so-to-say, level: in the office of the Kuzminki district they discussed the results of the elections in the Moscow City Duma. The topic, of course, is hot. For just the average person the results of the elections are unjust sentences for random people of the “Moscow affair” for fabricated “massive riots” and for officials- a mandate that a candidate from the city hall did not get. They are working, clearing up how it happened.</p>	<p>Власти всех уровней, кажется, начали понимать, что люди перестали вести себя так, как им хочется. И решили противопоставить этой угрозе новый вариант веселых картинок для интернета</p> <p>Начальство волнуется. Начальство чувствует — что-то пошло не так. На всех уровнях волнуется начальство. Вот, например, низовой, скажем так, уровень: в управе района Кузьминки обсудили итоги выборов в Мосгордуму. Тема, конечно, горячая, вот только для обычного человека итоги выборов — это несправедливые приговоры случайным людям в рамках «московского дела» за выдуманные «массовые беспорядки», а для чиновников — мандат, который не достался кандидату от мэрии. Работают, выясняют, как же так вышло.</p>



<p>Apparently, they will be forced to think up something. They cannot permit the elections to happen honestly and fairly. They cannot just allow people to vote the way they want to. It doesn't happen that way, otherwise it'll turn into some kind of <u>Maidan</u> and our geopolitical enemies will have a complete victory.</p>	<p>Ну, придется что-нибудь придумывать, видимо. Нельзя же допустить, чтобы выборы прошли честно, правда. Нельзя просто взять и разрешить людям голосовать так, как они хотят. Так не бывает, это уже какой-то Майдан получится и полная победа наших геополитических врагов.</p>
<p>By the way, “the video ended up on the internet”- that is such a soft, streamlined, and impersonal formulation. Here, only drugs are graced with intellect and will— after all, this summer they were tossed in the backpack of journalist <u>Ivan Golunov</u> (in any case, the perpetrators have never been found). The video couldn't leak itself onto the Internet, and that means that someone among the participants of this meeting leaked it— no one else could have. That is to say, they themselves understand they are busy doing shameful and ridiculous things, and wink at us.</p>	<p>Да, кстати, «видео попало в сеть» — это такая мягкая, обтекаемая, безличная формулировка. Интеллектом и волей у нас здесь пока наделены только наркотики — подбросили ведь они летом сами себя в рюкзак журналисту Ивану Голунову (во всяком случае, других виновных так и не нашли). Видео само себя слить в интернет не может, а значит, слил его кто-то из участников совещания — больше никому. То есть они сами понимают, что заняты делами стыдными и смешными, и нам подмигивают.</p>

<p>This short clip is worth watching, at least for the sake of appreciating the sophistication of the bureaucratic language. Unfortunate state employees, for example, that are simply deprived of the right to vote, there are called “people that used to respond to our requests.” Candidates from the opposition are “Ukrainian-style Cossacks.” There are other gems. But for the time being we just want to make the following clear: small-caliber authorities are worried. We fix and raise our eyes to the gray autumn sky.</p>	<p>Короткий ролик стоит посмотреть хотя бы ради того, чтобы оценить изысканность чиновного языка. Несчастные бюджетники, например, которых попросту лишают права выбирать, называются там «людьми, которые раньше откликались на наши просьбы». Кандидаты от оппозиции — «казаками украинского типа». Имеются и другие красоты. Но мы пока просто зафиксируем: малокалиберное начальство волнуется. Зафиксируем и поднимем глаза к серому осеннему небу.</p>
<p>Authorities at the very top are also worried. The President of the Russian Federation is worried. It looks like the President doesn't particularly like intellectual preferences of Soviet, pardon me, crossed out, Russian youth. The government is trying. It's driving children to a <u>Yunarmia</u> to storm the <u>Wooden Reichstag</u>.</p>	<p>Там, на самом верху начальство тоже волнуется. Президент Российской Федерации обеспокоен. Похоже, президенту не особо нравятся интеллектуальные предпочтения советской, извините, зачеркнуто, российской молодежи. Государство старается. Гонит детей в Юнармию, на штурм деревянного рейхстага.</p>

<p>For those who are older, he bombards television with incantations about Ukrainian nightmares and victorious communiques from Syria. Every evening Vladimir <u>Solovyov</u> chimes in- this man also arrived, literally- in the history of language arts, and from such a history one does not escape, from now until death he will have to continue chirping- Solovyov's less known colleagues repeat, who haven't worked out a personal nickname yet for themselves. For the time being they don't have faces or surnames.</p>	<p>Для тех, кто постарше, переполняет телевизор заклинаниями об украинских кошмарах и победными реляциями из Сирии. Звенит ежевечерне Владимир Соловьев — вот тоже попал человек, буквально — попал в историю словесности, а из таких историй не выбираются, ему теперь до смерти звенеть, — и вторят Соловьеву коллеги попроще, которые на персональное прозвище себе пока не наработали. Которые пока без лиц и без фамилий.</p>
<p>And it looks like young people don't see this at all. They hang out on their damned internet (or, rather, on the international global “Internet” network, if we shift over to the language of the big brass), succumbing to the pernicious of the West. They absorb the values of humanism foreign to our traditions. They don't want to prepare for a heroic death in a final war, they appreciate the ordinary non-heroic life.</p>	<p>А молодежь, похоже, вообще это все не видит. Сидит в своем проклятом интернете (в международной глобальной сети «Интернет», вернее, если уж переходить на язык большого начальства), поддавшись тлетворному влиянию Запада. Впитывает в себя чуждые нашим традициям ценности гуманизма. Не хочет готовиться к героической смерти в последней войне, ценит обычную негероическую жизнь.</p>

<p>It's a nightmare, of course. The President has hardly seen the global information network close-up, but clearly feels that it presents a threat. There is pornography, immorality, and other horrors, but instead of beloved and easy to understand television, some kind of junk for the masses (See "<u>Yuri Dud</u>" in Appendix). And for some reason this guy is more popular with young people than the yells and howls of Solovyov's Volodya.</p> <p>(This is in parentheses: I don't know whether or not you were paying attention, but all guests of Solovyov's broadcasts without exception call the host, not a particularly young man, Volodya.)</p> <p>Something like this, in any case, follows from the "List of conclusions following a meeting of the Council for the implementation of state policy in the field of protection of family and children," which the President recently approved.</p>	<p>Это кошмар, конечно. Едва ли президент видел глобальную информационную сеть «Интернет» вблизи, но явно чувствует, что оттуда исходит угроза. Там — порнография, безнравственность, прочие ужасы, а вместо любимого и понятного телевизора — вообще какая-то мутная дудь. И почему-то эта дудь у молодежи популярнее, чем визги и завывания «Володи» Соловьева.</p> <p>(Это в скобках: не знаю, обращали ли вы внимание, но все гости соловьевских передач называют ведущего, человека не такого уж и молодого, непременно «Володей».)</p> <p>Что-то такое, во всяком случае, следует из «Перечня поручений по итогам заседания Совета по реализации государственной политики в сфере защиты семьи и детей», который на днях утвердил президент.</p>
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<p>First, one needs to know the enemy face to face: “To provide regular research of consumer preferences and behavioral patterns of the audience of young people in the Russian segment on the Internet in order to increase the level of awareness of government bodies of the Russian Federation and organizations acting in the educational sphere regarding the influence of the informational environment on the formation of views of the younger generation.”</p> <p>Second, the enemy should be beaten with his own weapon: “To create, on the basis of a non-profit organization, a coordinating center for organizing the production of content aimed at the spiritual and moral education of youth and its spreading on the Internet.”</p>	<p>Во-первых, врага надо знать в лицо: «Обеспечить проведение регулярных исследований потребительских предпочтений и особенностей поведения молодежной аудитории в российском сегменте сети “Интернет” в целях повышения уровня информированности органов государственной власти Российской Федерации и организаций, осуществляющих деятельность в сфере воспитания, о влиянии информационной среды на формирование взглядов подрастающего поколения». А во-вторых, врага надо бить его же оружием: «Создать на базе некоммерческой организации координационный центр по организации производства контента, направленного на духовно-нравственное воспитание молодежи, и его распространения в сети “Интернет”».</p>
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<p>Once the President orders something - it means they'll start scurrying. They will start to clog the Internet with dull videos and texts about the intrigues of the enemy and the achievements of various authorities. They are made not only wretchedly, but with some kind of deliberate foolishness— after all it is designed for young people, so one has to find ways to approach them, to invent a language for contact with an unsophisticated audience. In general, it's easy to imagine what the result will be. There is only a single joy: crumbs will probably fall to the writers-statists. I, sparing no mental health, follow the creative works of such writers and pity them. There is no talent, no happiness in life, judging their writings. Let them at least get some money so they can buy something they need.</p>	<p>Раз президент приказал — значит, засуетятся. Начнут засорять интернет унылыми видеороликами и текстами о кознях врагов и о достижениях разнокалиберного начальства, сделанными не только убого, но еще и с нарочитой какой-нибудь дураковатостью — на молодежь ведь рассчитано, придется искать подходы, изобретать язык для контакта с несмышленной аудиторией. Легко в общем, себе представить, что получится. Одна радость — перепадут, наверняка, какие-нибудь крохи сочинителям-государственникам. Я, психического здоровья не щадя, слежу за творчеством таких сочинителей и жалею их. Таланта нет, счастья в жизни, по писаниям судя, тоже. Пусть хоть денег получают, купят себе что-нибудь нужное.</p>
<p>But, to tell the truth, even the writers-statists may be rejoicing too early. Here is an important nuance:</p>	<p>Правда, даже и сочинителям-государственникам, возможно, рано радоваться. Вот важный нюанс:</p>

<p>“Person in charge: <u>D. A. Medvedev.</u>”</p> <p>That is to say that nothing will happen, most likely. We know this person in charge.</p> <p>All jokes aside, this is what happens: authorities from top to bottom, as already has been noted, are worried. The upper echelons feel that the harmonious system is failing to work. Decades and millions have been spent on its creation, and it so well imitated the existence of an almost real state— with elections, media, and other great things, while allowing everyone who is invested as a part of the system to live fully and happily, stops working. The upper echelons are nervous and looking for solutions.</p> <p>You can put an overseer with a cudgel to every state employee in elections. The State Duma will easily accept the corresponding law, explaining it to be necessary to protect children from veterans.</p>	<p>«Ответственный: Медведев Д. А.» То есть вообще ничего не получится, скорее всего. Знаем мы этого ответственного.</p> <p>Но если шутки отбросить, то вот что получается: начальство снизу доверху, как было уже отмечено, волнуется. Начальство чувствует, что стройная система, на создание которой потрачены десятилетия и миллиарды, и которая так здорово имитировала наличие почти настоящего государства — с выборами, СМИ и прочими положенными вещами, позволяя при этом всем, кто в систему инкорпорирован, жить сыто и счастливо, работать перестает. Начальство нервничает, начальство ищет выходы.</p> <p>Можно приставить к каждому бюджетнику на выборах надсмотрщика с дубинкой. Госдума с легкостью примет соответствующий закон, объяснив его необходимостью защитить детей от ветеранов.</p>
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<p>Or veterans from children. It's not important at all. You can gather a herd of mediocrities near the next trough with food and give them an order to compose three units of spiritual and patriotic content per day with a required report to submit to higher authorities.</p>	<p>Или ветеранов от детей. Это вообще не важно. Можно собрать стадо бездарей возле очередного корыта с кормом, и дать им команду сочинять по три единицы духовно-патриотического контента в день с обязательным отчетом по инстанциям.</p>
<p>But you can also wonder: aren't the actions of authorities themselves are forcing subordinate state employees to spoil ballets? Isn't it the reluctance of youth to consume "spiritual and patriotic content," which is produced in commercial quantities, connected with the properties of the content itself? Maybe it is a little bit rotten? Maybe, it's simply time to move, if not to change. Allow people to breathe freely, to vote for those whom they want, to read, watch and listen to what they actually like?</p>	<p>А можно подумать: не в действиях ли самого начальства причины, заставляющие подневольных бюджетников портить бюллетени? Не связано ли нежелание молодежи потреблять «духовно-патриотический контент», который и без того производится в товарных количествах, со свойствами самого контента? Может, он немного того, протух? Может, просто немного пора подвинуться, если уж не поменяться. Разрешить людям вздохнуть свободно, голосовать за тех, за кого они хотят, читать, смотреть и слушать то, что им на самом деле нравится?</p>



<p>But it's a simple thought that doesn't come to mind to the authorities- neither from below, nor from above. It's a frightening and unacceptable thought for them. It's on the tip of their tongue— “an attempt to undermine the basis of the constitutional system, the propaganda of Maidan and activities aimed at the destruction of Russia.” They think, of course, that they are Russia.</p>	<p>Но эта простая мысль не приходит в начальственные головы ни внизу, ни вверху. Это страшная, недопустимая для них мысль. Это на их языке — «попытка подрыва основ конституционного строя, пропаганда Майдана и деятельность, нацеленная на уничтожение России». Они ведь думают, что они — Россия и есть.</p>
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## Appendix A

**According to the Facts**- Youtube series hosted by Lyubov Sobol discussing news, comments and facts all about Russia.

**Afisha**- Once a magazine, Afisha is now a Russian entertainment and lifestyle website (“Afisha”, 2020).

**Anews**- Russian news website covering politics, economy, business and finance, technology and science and more. The site is a platform for media, blogs, projects that display interesting and current information (“About Us”, 2018)

**ATS-info**- Founded in 2011, ATS-info is a Russian media project focused on human rights and stopping political persecutions (“ATS-info”, 2019).

**Cactus**- Morning political show on Aleksey Navalny’s “Navalny Live” Youtube channel. The show is hosted by Lyubov Sobol.

**D.A. Medvedev**- Chairman of the United Russia Party.

**Echo of Moscow**- 24/7 Russian news station in Moscow dating back to 1990. Echo of Moscow is “an authoritative source of information, and its publications are regularly cited, relied on and reproduced by major Russian internet publications and other media sources (“Echo of Moscow”, 2020).

**FBK**- Anti-corruption foundation founded by Aleksei Navalny in 2011 that fights and exposes the corruption amongst high-ranking Russian officials. The foundation consists of 30 employees that “research and investigate cases of corruption and

illicit enrichment, prepare documents for legal action and appeal to Russia's Investigative Committee, the Department of Justice and the Public Utility Services" ("Anti-corruption Foundation").

**Funny pictures**- monthly Russian children's magazine that began publishing in 1956. It is a "Soviet and Russian literary and artistic magazine" and consists of poems, short stories, games, comics, puzzles and jokes ("Funny pictures (magazine)", 2020).

**GAS Elections**- "The State Automated System of the Russian Federation "Elections" is a system that automates electoral actions ("GAS Elections", 2020).

**Nezavisimaya Gazeta**- Russian newspaper. Since 1990 Independent Newspaper has been "one of the largest periodicals in modern Russia devoted to pressing problems of social, political and cultural life in Russia and beyond" ("About the newspaper").

**Maidan**- reference to the 2014 Ukrainian revolution in Kyiv. The revolution included "a series of violent events involving protesters, riot police, and unknown shooters in the capital" and "the ousting of the elected Ukrainian President, Viktor Yanukovich, and the overthrow of the Ukrainian Government" ("2014 Ukrainian Revolution").

**Meduza**- Founded in 2014, this Russian online newspaper is run by a team of 20 journalists that produce and publish their own content and many "forbidden" topics ("Meduza", 2020).

**Navalny's Headquarters**- "Navalny's Headquarters" refers to the multiple regional headquarters opened in Russia to deal with local problems in relation to Aleksei Navalny's 2018 campaign.

**Navalny Live**- Aleksei Navalny's Youtube channel that promotes the honest and uncensored discussion of politics in Russia, often exposing the corruption that pro-government sources avoid ("Navalny LIVE").

**Russia Today**- government-funded international news television network headquartered in Moscow, Russia. The network broadcasts not only in Russian, but also English, Spanish, French, German and Arabic ("About RT").

**RosPil**- Aleksey Navalny's 2010 news site that helped to expose corruption in Russia. Specifically, the project collected "information on obvious violations within the state procurement system" (Petrov).

**SARS Epidemic**- "Sever Acute Respiratory Syndrome"

**Sergey Sobyanin**- Russian politician that has been serving as mayor of Moscow since 2011.

**Solovyov**- "Every evening Vladimir Solovyov chimes in..." is a reference to the Nightingale bird (in Russian, соловей). The Nightingale is a bird with a loud, distinct and powerful song.

**Aleksey Navalny**- prominent political activist and lawyer of the Russian opposition to Vladimir Putin.

**RIA Novosti**- Russian news agency founded in 1941 until its closure in 2014 by Vladimir Putin. The agency discussed socio-political topics in many foreign languages. It was then merged with the international radio service Voice of Russia ("RIA Novosti", 2020).

**Vedomosti**- daily Russian business newspaper founded in 1998 ("Vedemosti").

**Wooden Reichstag**- refers to the 2017 construction of a replica of the Reichstag in Moscow to allow patriotic Russian children (Youth Army) "to

recreate the storming of the building during the Soviet capture of Berlin in 1945” (“Russia builds replica Reichstag”, 2017).

**Yunarmia**- also known as “Youth Army”; organization and “patriotic educational movement” developed by the Ministry of Defense in Russia and has attracted over 270,000 members ranging in age from 8 years old to 18 years old (Muraviev, 2019).

**Yury Dud**- referring to “мякая дудь”, in English, “murky dud.” Yury Dud is a Russian sports journalist; he also opened an Internet show in 2017 called “vDud” where he interviews Russian musicians, journalists, businessmen, and politicians (“Yuri Dud”, 2020).

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## ACADEMIC VITA

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- Passionate College Senior graduating with degrees in Russian and International Politics with concentration in National Security.
- Known for written and spoken communications, ability to meet timelines, organizational talents, and analytical skills.
- Experience assessing the creation of terrorist networks and identification of key players and targets of potential attacks. Source documents, conduct research, and author analytical reports, risk analyses, and papers.

## OFFICIAL RECOGNITION:

**Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society**  
**Schreyer Honors College**  
**Paterno Fellow**

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## EDUCATION

**BA, International Politics, concentration in National Security, *Honors***, Pennsylvania State University, State College, PA  
 May 2020

**BA, Russian, *Honors***, Pennsylvania State University, State College, PA  
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**CIEE Study Abroad Program**, Saint Petersburg State University, Saint Petersburg, Russia  
 Spring, 2019

- 160 Credits including 38 honors credits
- **Paterno Fellows Program:** Accepted as Fellow based on high GPA, dual majors, study abroad, demonstrated global awareness, substantial leadership/service commitment, completion of 35 honors credits, and submission of senior research project.
- **Schreyer Honors College:** Received Early Acceptance as Sophomore to honors program based on honors credits and GPA.
- **Phi Beta Kappa Honor Society:** Admitted to Phi Beta Honor Society in 2018.
- **Notable Courses:** Security & Risk Analysis, Intl. Relations, Politics of Terrorism, Threat of Terrorism, Foreign Studies, Comparative Politics - US and Russia, Intro to Contemporary Africa, Russian Culture & Civilization, Intl. Politics, Intl. Relations, Russian I & II, Advanced Russian Translation, Russian Literature, Russian Literature 1870-Present, Russian Culture
- **Senior Research Thesis:** Translating documents regarding opposition to current Russian government to support research for senior thesis “**Opposition Protests in Russia.**”
- **Russian Senior Seminar:** Submitting paper on “**Adoption and Orphan Crisis in Russia,**” late

spring 2020.

- **Politics of Terrorism Class:** Wrote paper on “Relationship between Russia and Chechnya.” Received 100%.
- **Threat of Terrorism Class:** Researched/authored paper “ISIS Recruiting American Youth.” Achieved requirements to convert credits to Honors credits.
- **CIEE Study Abroad Program:** Translated source materials and wrote multiple papers including “Could the Soviet Union Exist in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century?,” “Russian Mafia,” “Opposition in Russia,” “Gender Oppression in Russia,” “LGBTQ Laws in Russia,” “Vladimir Putin: Monster to the West / Greatest Russian Ever?”

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## WORK EXPERIENCE

**McCLENAHEN LAW FIRM LLC** | State College, PA

sessions) 2016-Present

**OFFICE MANAGER & LEGAL ASSISTANT**

Support office with one attorney, one investigator, and 2 legal assistants. Answer phone calls, greet clients, schedule appointments, file paperwork, and log information. Only assistant hired as freshman; only assistant that has stayed 4 years.

- **Office Manager:** Promoted/took over as office manager. Create/manage monthly schedule and office supply orders.

**BRGR RESTAURANT & BAR** | State College, PA

Oct 2019 - Present

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2016 - Aug 2019

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## VOLUNTEER EXPERIENCE AND LANGUAGE SKILL

**COLONIAL INTERMEDIATE UNIT (CIU) 10** | State College, PA

2018 - Dec 2018

**VOLUNTEER / ENGLISH AS SECOND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR** (SEP 2018 - DEC 2018)

**INTERN / ENGLISH AS SECOND LANGUAGE INSTRUCTOR** (JAN 2018 - MAY 2018)

Tutored Russian permanent residents in the US.

**LANGUAGE SKILLS:**

Russian (Advanced Low, American Council on the Teaching of Foreign Languages, 2019)