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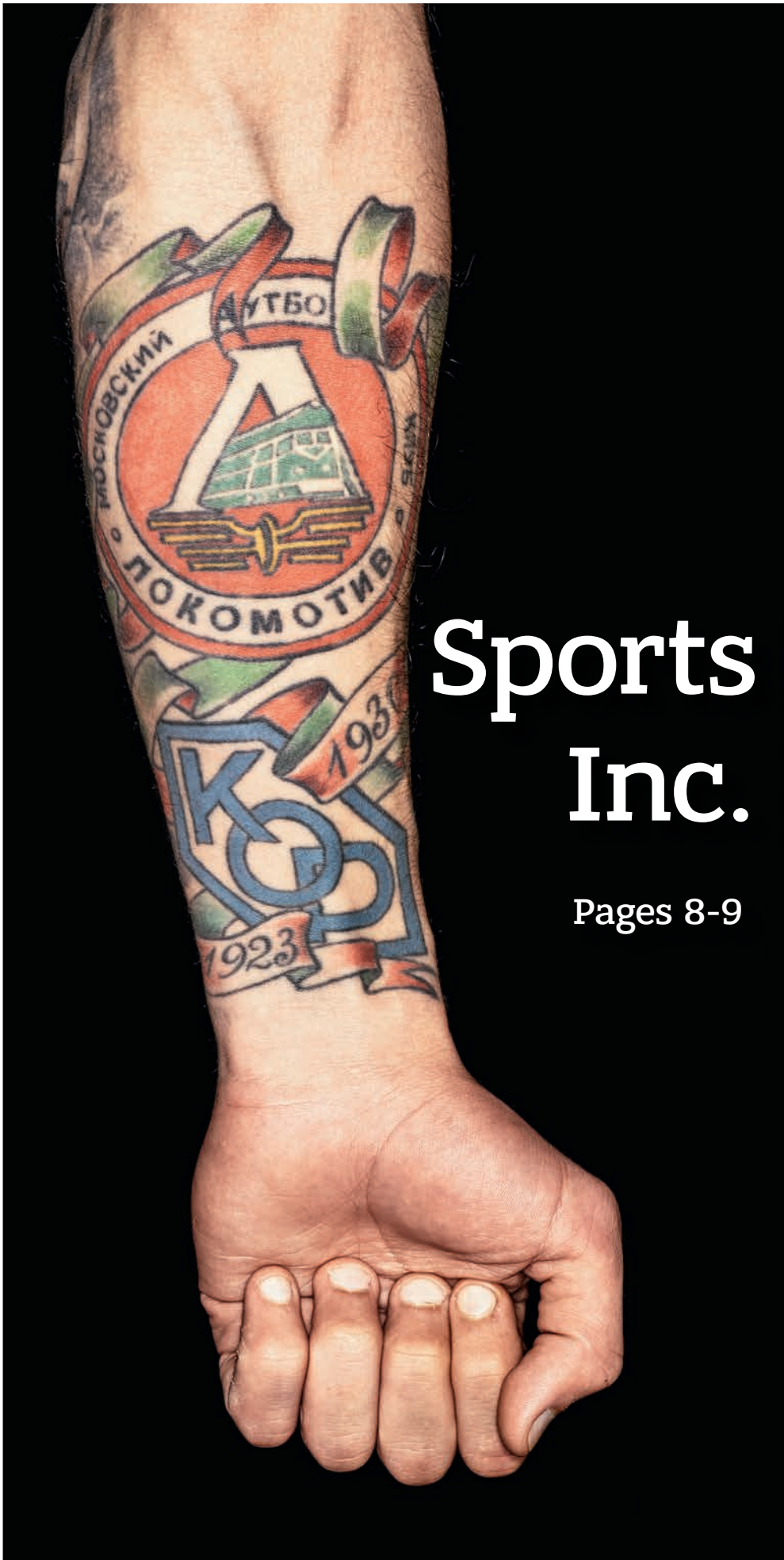
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# The Moscow Times

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Sports  
Inc.

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## Moscow to Open Second Fan Zone

Moscow city officials have announced that a second World Cup fan zone will be opened in the capital in time for the quarterfinals of the tournament this weekend.

The fan zone at Vorobyovy Gory near Moscow State University has a capacity of 25,000 people, but has been stretched as spectators from home and abroad have flocked to the site to watch the knock-out rounds of the competition.

Local officials have asked fans to avoid the popular site and instead watch matches in cafes, hotels and restaurants in other neighborhoods of the capital, citing "safety concerns" and "serious overcrowding."

On Thursday, Moscow Mayor Sergei Sobyenin announced plans for a second fan zone to be built next to Spartak Stadium.

"The [Vorobyovy Gory] World Cup fan zone is hugely popular," Sobyenin said on Twitter. "For fans' convenience we've set up an additional site to watch games next to Spartak Stadium."

The second fan zone, in northwestern Moscow, is set to open on Saturday at 2 p.m., in time for the game between Sweden and England and, later that evening, Russia's game against Croatia.

The site will reportedly accommodate up to 50,000 fans, the state-run RIA Novosti news agency cited Vladimir Chernikov, the head of the city's regional security department, as saying on Thursday.

The new fan zone is adjacent to the Spartak Metro station, connected to the Purple Line and the Tushino train station. City authorities are also working on a plan to provide free shuttle buses, the state-run news agency RIA Novosti reported, citing a local transport official.

Students at Moscow State University will be glad to hear of the opening of the second fan zone. In the run-up to the tournament, they held several protests against the Vorobyovy Gory site, arguing that the crowds would disrupt their studies and warning of congestion.

## Foreigners Face Registration Ruckus

Stricter registration rules are set to cause mayhem for millions of foreigners in Russia. Currently, foreign citizens are required to provide the Federal Migration Service (FMS) with an address of stay after entering Russia. For more than a decade, a simpler alternative has been for employers to register their foreign employees at their work address.

However, according to an amendment to migration law signed by President Vladimir Putin last month, starting July 8, employers will no longer be able to register their foreign employees unless they actually reside at their office.

Instead, foreigners will have to be registered with the FMS by their landlords and provide a home address.

With the deadline looming and much about the new rules still unclear, companies who employ foreigners are in limbo, members of the business community told The Moscow Times.

"It's a freak-out situation," said Alexis Rodzianko, President and CEO of the American Chamber of Commerce (AmCham), listing the red tape required to comply with the demands. "It's an additional burden, additional ambiguity and an additional way to make life miserable."

Most foreigners rent their property off the books, with landlords preferring to risk a fine rather than pay taxes.

But even those who don't will struggle to convince their landlords to go through the arduous process of registering their tenants at the FMS in person.

As of July 8, therefore, non-Russians will have to either find a different place to live or risk violating migration laws. Fines range between 2,000 rubles (\$32) for individuals and 500,000 rubles (\$7,900) for companies. Foreigners also risk being deported.

The Association of European Businesses (AEB) told The Moscow Times that "it was observing the situation."

"The AEB is keeping contact with the Russian government on this question," Frank Schauf, AEB's chief executive, said in a written statement.

But with days to go until the new rules enter into force, questions remain, including for those foreigners who don't have landlords.

"I don't know where to go, who to speak to or how to register myself in my own apartment, which

See REGISTRATION, Page 3

Friday  23°C  
Saturday  22°C  
Sunday  22°C

18+



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## REGISTRATION

Continued from Page 1

I've owned for almost 20 years," AmCham's Rodzianko said, adding the same situation applied to "many highly-paid specialists."

Even those who specialize in offering visa support services seem to be confused.

"People are calling us non-stop about this," said Yekaterina Larinova, a manager at Visa-Delight, a Moscow-based visa agency. "For now, there is no explanation from the authorities other than that there's a new law, and you'll have to take steps to change your registration."

While the regulation affects expats at a time of heightened tensions with the West, most experts agree the new rules are meant to increase

oversight over labor migrants from Central Asia and help the authorities collect taxes from real estate owners.

Some, however, are already warning the new measure is likely to increase, not decrease, the number of so-called "rubber apartments," in which up to thousands of people are registered but do not live.

Meanwhile, said Rodzianko of AmCham, "People will just be unable to register or will try to register and will fail, or someone will register them anyway, so it'll be confusing."

"We don't know how many victims have to get caught in the crossfire before it gets solved," he added.

Anton Muratov contributed reporting.



SERGEI SAVOSTYANOV / TASS

Experts say the extra red tape could discourage foreigners from staying in, or coming to, Russia.

## Novichok Poisons Britons

Britain demanded on Thursday that Russia provide details about the Novichok nerve agent attack on a former double agent and his daughter after two British citizens were struck down by the same poison.

The two Britons, a 44-year-old woman and a 45-year-old man, were critically ill after an apparently chance encounter with the poison near the site of the March attack on Sergei and Yulia Skripal.

"The eyes of the world are currently on Russia, not least because of the World Cup," British Home Secretary Sajid Javid said.

"It is now time that the Russian state comes forward and explains what has gone on."

Britain has accused Russia of poisoning the Skripals with Novichok — a nerve agent developed by the Soviet military during the Cold War.

Russia has denied any involvement in the March incident and suggested the British security services had carried out the attack to stoke

anti-Moscow hysteria.

Sergei Zheleznyak, deputy speaker of the State Duma, told state television that the new poisoning incident in Britain looked like an attempt to spoil English football fans' positive perception of Russia.

Meanwhile, the Kremlin said that it had already offered Britain its assistance in investigating March's nerve agent attack, but had been rebuffed.

"It was made long ago and unfortunately the British side is not showing any interest in such proposals," the Kremlin's spokesperson Dmitry Peskov told reporters on a conference call on Thursday.

Peskov said the Kremlin was worried by the latest news from Britain and hoped the two Britons in a critical condition would recover.

He said he was unaware of any official British requests to Russia for help with investigation into the new incident and said the Kremlin was concerned by reports that a nerve agent had once again been used on European soil. (Reuters)

## Taxi Rams Crowd in Sochi

One person was killed on Wednesday when a taxi rammed into a crowd of pedestrians in the World Cup host city of Sochi in what appears to be the latest example of a deadly crash caused by a fatigued driver.

Surveillance camera footage showed a black Nissan swerving across oncoming traffic and onto the pavement at high speed, before plowing into a group of people on the sidewalk. The crash killed a 63-year-

old resident and injured three others.

The incident is the second crash involving an allegedly tired driver hitting pedestrians since the tournament began. Russian authorities have worked to downplay fears of terrorism after promising to host a safe World Cup.

"I woke up from the impact and saw that I had hit pedestrians," the driver involved in the Sochi crash said in a police report cited by the state-run

Rossia-1 television station, noting that he had just worked a 48-hour shift.

"I don't remember the moment of the collision because I was asleep," he said.

Last month, a taxi driver drove onto a pavement in central Moscow, injuring two Mexican fans.

The driver told police he had lost control of the vehicle after a 20-hour shift and two hours of sleep, denying the incident had been intentional.

## OPINION

By William Courtney and Kenneth Yalowitz



## Trump and Putin Should Start Small

On the heels of his historic meeting with North Korea's Kim Jong Un, Donald Trump will now hold his first formal summit with Vladimir Putin in Helsinki on July 16. Their agenda will likely include sources of strain in relations: Ukraine, Syria and election interference. Russia's actions cannot be ignored. Yet the presidents may also search for some common ground. They might find it easier to make concrete progress if they start with lower profile issues — as Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan did at their first summit.

At the Geneva Summit in 1985, Gorbachev and Reagan debated nuclear arms and human rights issues, but reached concrete agreement on expanding scientific, educational and cultural exchanges and opening consulates in New York and Kiev. These might again be promising areas for progress, along with steps to improve commercial ties and ease travel restrictions.

Begun under the Eisenhower administration, exchanges gained fame in the U.S.-Soviet "kitchen debate" of 1959, when President Richard Nixon exchanged barbs with Nikita Khrushchev at a U.S. exhibit in Moscow. Over the years, they have provided channels of dialogue and led to cooperation in space exploration, the Arctic and medical research and innovation.

Reagan and Gorbachev oversaw the launch of U.S.-Soviet high school student exchanges, which opened the door to expanded school and university partnerships. Others brought emerging Soviet leaders to meet with American counterparts. Interest among U.S. students in studying Russian reached all-time highs, while in Russia demand surged for English. Cold War-era distrust ebbed as exchange participants came to know people from the other country.

In recent years links have eroded. Putin ordered the end of high school exchanges in 2014 and the closure of a Moscow-based U.S. cultural center the following year. He seems to believe that such contacts encourage his opponents. In 2011, he blamed then-Secretary of State Hillary Clinton for giving a "signal" to encourage anti-Kremlin protesters after reports of fraud in Russia's parliamentary elections.

The presidents might find it easier to make concrete progress if they start with lower-profile issues.

At the upcoming summit, Trump and Putin should recognize the value of exchanges. Reviving them could help lay a broader foundation for improved U.S.-Russian relations.

The two leaders might also re-examine consulate closures and diplomatic expulsions. Last August, Washington shuttered the Russian Consulate General in San Francisco in response to Moscow's slashing of the staff of the U.S. Embassy and consulates in Russia by 755 personnel, mostly local employees. In March, the United States closed the Russian Consulate General in Seattle and expelled 60 diplomats in response to Moscow's alleged involvement in the poisoning of former Russian double agent Sergei Skripal and his daughter in the United Kingdom. Moscow shut down the U.S. Consulate General in St. Petersburg after that.

Another step would be for Trump and Putin to emphasize the role of business. Ambassador Jon Huntsman encouraged U.S. business leaders to attend last month's St. Petersburg International Economic Forum, and they were the largest foreign contingent. But sanctions constrain these ties. Until Moscow ends its war in eastern Ukraine, Russians will likely face limits on access to Western finance and to some energy and defense technologies.

Despite sanctions and political tensions, many American businesses in Russia have sustained or even expanded their work. They are active in such areas as energy, consumer goods, advisory services, transport and manufacturing, and are great advocates for fair and ethical business practices, which are sorely lacking in Russia today. The United States could also review its advisory on travel to Russia. Warnings could remain on travel to the risky North Caucasus, where few Americans venture, and occupied Crimea.

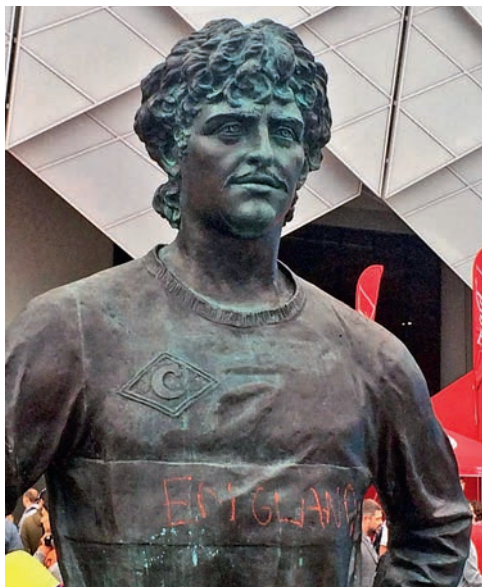
Gorbachev and Reagan had to crawl before walking, but at their third summit in 1987 they signed a historic nuclear arms treaty. U.S.-Russian relations are at a post-Cold War low point, and overcoming rancor over election interference and Ukraine and Syria will require patient diplomacy and dialogue. In our experience, exchanges, tourism and commercial ties have proven to be effective and inexpensive means to restore sundered ties.

William Courtney is a former U.S. ambassador to Kazakhstan and Georgia. @courtneywmh

Kenneth Yalowitz is a former U.S. ambassador to Belarus and Georgia. A version of this piece was originally published by Reuters.



# England Fan Apologizes After Statue Outrage



VASILY KONOV / TWITTER

For Russians, Cherenkov is untouchable.

A British fan who was fined for defacing a football statue in Moscow has issued an apology to Russian fans following widespread outrage in the local footballing community.

The 20-year-old British national was caught on camera scrawling the word "England" on a monument to legendary Soviet footballer Fyodor Cherenkov outside the Spartak Stadium before England's match with Colombia on Tuesday.

He was later identified by the stadium's security guards and taken away from the stands in the second half of the match to be detained, the RBC news website reported.

On Wednesday, a Moscow city court issued the man a 3,000-ruble (\$47) fine for violating the "rules of conduct for mass sporting events."

"The citizen took part in the court proceedings, admitted his guilt and apologized to Russia," a court spokesperson was cited as saying by RBC.

The man later issued a video apology to Russian fans, carried by the Sport-Express outlet.

"I feel sorry. I feel embarrassed ... If I had known this would offend people, I would never have done it and I fully apologize," he said.

"I love this country. For the two days I've been here, your people have been welcoming. I would never disrespect the country."

The incident had sparked outrage among local football fans, who laud Cherenkov as one of the greatest footballers to ever play for Spartak Moscow and the Russian national team.

Cherenkov, who died in 2014, famously led Spartak to victory in two games on British soil: against Arsenal in 1982 and Aston Villa in 1983.

Some commentators feared that the graffiti could spark tensions between British and Russian fans, whose violent clashes before a Euro 2016 match in Marseille led to fears of a repeat at the World Cup in Russia.

The stadium's general director, Andrei Fedun, called the incident "hideous" and said he hoped the fan would be deported, Sport-Express cited him as saying.

"As a notice to British [fans]: The meaning of Cherenkov to us is the same as Bobby Charlton to you," the head of Spartak's press service, Leonid Trakhtenberg, wrote on Instagram, referring to the renowned Manchester United midfielder.

Meanwhile, State Duma deputy Dmitry Svishev, a member of the committee for sport and tourism, said the fan had "spit in the souls of our fans" before commending other England fans who reportedly attempted to rub the graffiti off the monument.

Another deputy, Igor Lebedev, asked fans to avoid giving too much significance to the incident.

"I don't think that this was an organized incident with a political undertone," he told Sport-Express.

"This is just an example of hooliganism, which can happen among the fans of any country," he added.

## Historic TV Ratings

Russia's match against Spain last Sunday became one of the three most-watched sporting events of the past 20 years, according to a report cited by the RBC news website Wednesday.

Research by the Mediascope company said that 18.6 percent of the Russian population watched Sunday's game, or 58 percent of those who turned on their television at the time of the match, according to RBC.

The first and second most-watched games were Russia's semifinal match against Spain at the 2008 Euros and its World Cup game against Japan in 2002, which had ratings of 21 and 25.1 percent respectively, even though Russia lost both games.

Russia has progressed to the quarterfinals of the World Cup and will be facing Croatia on July 7 for a ticket to the semifinals.

## MEET THE FANS

I went to St. Petersburg last week, and it seems people are much happier here in Moscow. I think they're really great!

Jeremy from France



TORU HANAI / REUTERS

The Nigerian team is out, but a fan has stayed.

## Nigerian Seeks Political Asylum

A Nigerian football fan has reportedly applied for asylum in Moscow, citing fears of political persecution in his home country.

The 31-year-old citizen of Nigeria arrived to Russia for the World Cup before asking police in Moscow's Perovo district for political asylum, the RBC news agency reported, citing an unnamed police source.

"The man said that he had participated in anti-government protests in his country and that his life was currently threatened by Nigerian governmental forces," the police source was cited as saying.

The asylum request has been transferred to the Interior Ministry, RBC reported.

Dozens of asylum seekers have also attempted to enter Europe from Russia using their Fan IDS, media have reported.



JOHN SIBLEY / REUTERS

Don't jinx it! Brazil fans take a selfie with a replica of the World Cup trophy.

## Shower in Pairs, Samara Says

The hospitality of Russian residents in this World Cup season is now expected to extend to public utilities, after residents of host city Samara were asked to shower in pairs to save water for visiting fans.

Water regulation authorities in Samara said they have had to ramp up supplies in the last few days to accommodate an increase in water use during the football tournament.

ment made worse by a recent heat wave.

"Thousands of visitors who also consume water are contributing to the increase," the utility company Samarskiye Kommunalniye Systemy wrote in a press release on Wednesday.

In some of the city's neighborhoods with the most demand for water, there was a decrease in water pressure,

the company said.

To solve the problem, it suggested residents should "save water and take showers in pairs." It ended its message with a smiley face.

The statement did not mention whether a water shortage is expected to hit Samara on Saturday, when the city will host England's match against Sweden in the quarterfinals of the competition.



YOUTUBE

Visitors ate 21,000 echpochmaks this month.

## Fans Feast in Kazan

When in Kazan, eat like the locals do.

Since the beginning of the World Cup, football fans have gobbled up some 21,000 echpochmaks in Kazan alone, the Tatarstan tourism department has said.

Shaped like a triangle and filled with mushrooms, potatoes and spices, echpochmaks are traditional pastries of Tatarstan, a Russian republic of which host city Kazan is the capital.

In the first 20 days of the tournament, 21,125 echpochmaks have been sold in the city and washed down with 87,926 liters of beer, the tourism department said in an online report.

One café reported having served more than 57,674 khinkali – Georgian dumplings – and 5,768 khachapuri – Georgian cheese-stuffed bread – over the course of the tournament.

The report also described foreign fans as "cheerful guests who created a friendly atmosphere and unforgettable impressions," and who employed the word *spasibo* generously.

Colombians, who were in town for their match against Poland, left the biggest mark. After dining in a local restaurant they serenaded the chef in gratitude, the report said.

Only a week into the tournament, some bars and restaurants in Moscow warned they were already running low on beer.

## Newfound Faith

Russian football fans have drastically upped their faith in the country's World Cup chances, according to a survey by the state-run VTsIOM pollster.

After Russia's unexpected victory over Spain last Sunday, 65 percent of respondents said that the country would at least reach the semifinals of the World Cup, up from 28 percent who thought so before the tournament started.

The majority of respondents also said that Russia had the best chance of winning the World Cup. Twenty-two percent believed their country would win the trophy, while only 10 percent thought the winner would be Brazil. France was chosen as the third most likely to win the trophy (5 percent).

VTsIOM conducted the survey among 1,600 respondents on July 2.

## UPCOMING GAMES

Friday 5 p.m.		Nizhny Novgorod Stadium	
	–		
URUGUAY		FRANCE	
9 p.m.		Kazan Arena	
	–		
BRAZIL		BELGIUM	
Saturday 5 p.m.		Samara Arena	
	–		
SWEDEN		ENGLAND	
9 p.m.		Sochi Fisht Stadium	
	–		
RUSSIA		CROATIA	



# Success Is Addictive, Russia Defender Says

World Cup hosts Russia were distant outsiders only weeks ago, but their unexpected success at the tournament has made them hungry for more as they clash with Croatia for a spot in the semifinals, defender Ilya Kutepov said.

Russia edged Spain out on penalties in last week's round of 16 match after the Spaniards played more than 1,000 passes but failed to create any scoring opportunities.

Kutepov, who has played every minute of the host's four matches, said his team was now allowed to dream big.

Russia has advanced its furthest in the post-Soviet era, and could be dreaming of improving on even the old Soviet Union's best performance, when they reached the last four in 1966.

"There are always chances. We are getting ready, focusing," Kutepov said. "We have ambitions, we want to go further, everything is decided on the pitch. It is a kind of addiction — you want more and more."

Midfielder Alexander Samedov was back training with the team after missing Monday's session with an unspecified fitness issue. But Alan Dzagoev, who has recovered from a hamstring injury earlier in the tournament, did not train due to a minor back muscle problem.

The Russians came into the tournament as the lowest-ranked team and making it through the group stage was their initial goal.

After their penalty shootout win over Spain, however, the country has been gripped by World Cup fever with Russian fans wanting more success.

"There is nothing impossible in the remaining part of the tournament," midfielder Alexander Golovin said. "Before the match with Spain we un-



DYLAN MARTINEZ / REUTERS

derstood that we can reach the final, and now we think about it like something normal."

That will require different tactics than the ones deployed against Spain, when Russia sat back while the Spaniards dominated possession but lacked a clinical edge in front of goal.

"We all understood that Spain will control the ball, it happens in every match they play with any team," Golovin said. "With the Croats we should play using our strong points, dictating our play."

Russia face Croatia at Sochi's Fisht Stadium on Saturday, and the winner will play either England or Sweden for a spot in the July 15 final in Moscow.

"If the team has less control of the ball it doesn't mean they are weaker," Golovin said. "That's just another style of play. They don't aim to control the ball for the whole match, they aim to achieve a favorable result. From this point of view, it's easier."

"The team that shows more muscle and is more stubborn will win the game." (Reuters)

**Ilya Kutepov got a rush from Russia's victory over Egypt — and, he admits, he's hungry for more.**

**If you don't get the results, you are crucified. If you get the results, they make you a saint.**



ILYA NAYMUSHIN / REUTERS

All-knowing or just hungry? Aurora the polar bear predicts a Russian victory over Croatia.

## Trucker Poses as Iceland Fan

A Russian truck driver successfully adopted a Viking persona and elementary English-language skills to avoid a traffic ticket in Rostov-on-Don.

Anecdotal evidence from the past two weeks of the tournament suggests that foreign fans have received preferential treatment from the authorities in cases of minor infractions.

In a filmed encounter posted on Wednesday, the truck driver in Rostov is heard introducing

himself as a football fan from Iceland to a traffic police officer who had stopped him on the highway.

"I from Iceland, you know ... Fan club," the driver says in heavily accented English in the video posted on social media.

"Can you explain me what's happened?" he asks the visibly confused police officer.

Despite the supposed language barrier, the trucker goes on to answer every one of the

traffic cop's Russian-language questions in English during the interaction.

"Good job," the cop tells the driver, after appearing to have realized he was being taken for a ride, but impressed at the driver's creativity.

As he is let go, the trucker is heard saying, "Thanks, brother, see you later" in perfect Russian, to which the traffic inspector responds with a knowing smirk.

### OPINION

**By Evan Gershkovich**



## Hiddink Won't Make Predictions Anymore

**G**uus Hiddink has overseen his fair share of shock World Cup successes. In 2002, the Dutch football coach led South Korea, a country which had never left the group stage, to the tournament's semifinals. In 2006, he shepherded Australia into the knockout rounds for the first time in its history, too.

Then, in 2008, he oversaw one of Russia's most resounding triumphs: its run to the European Championship semifinals. For his achievement, he was honored with a patronymic — Ivanovich — and a decade later, fans still recognize him around town.

Considering the man knows something about the Russian national team, it seemed pertinent to ask him how this year's line up has been able to stun the world. (Full disclosure: Before the tournament, Russian football pundits and I all suggested the team would crash out early and hard.)

On Wednesday afternoon, several days before the team's quarterfinal meeting against Croatia, we met at a hotel in central Moscow. One of the apartments at the hotel, which is adjacent to the State Duma building, was Hiddink's home for the five years he spent as Russia's coach.

"The first thing I discuss before taking a position as a national team manager is my housing," he said. "You need to feel like you're at home to do well."

Unlike Hiddink, Russia's current coach, Stanislav Cherchesov, is a born-and-bred Russian. Gruff, mustachioed and ever-serious, he could not feel more at home than at this World Cup.

Yet before the tournament kicked off, his team had gone without a win in its last seven matches. It had only registered one shot on target in its final two games. Russia was also the lowest ranked team going into the tournament.

The team's record had not gone unnoticed. Days before the first match on June 14, Ivan Urgant, a popular late-night host, poked fun at Cherchesov, suggesting fans grow mustaches in support. "Everything is against him now: expectations, the weather, the laws of physics, the anatomy of certain footballers and just plain-old logic," the host said.

But Hiddink gives full credit to Cherchesov. "If you don't get the results you are crucified," he said. "But if you get the results, they make you a saint."

Hiddink especially applauded the coach for Russia's victory on Sunday against tournament heavyweight Spain in the round of 16, one of the most historic upsets in World Cup history.

"It was not the most attractive," he said of Russia's strategy to sit back for 120 minutes before squeaking by on penalty kicks. "But it was very pragmatic."

"Because the way they set up their two walls of five players in front of a very good goalie," he said, "Spain did not have the power to overcome it."

When Hiddink visited the team a few days before that match, he told the players their already garnered success was "unexpected for me." After, Hiddink stood by his pre-World Cup pessimism: "Nothing about their play said: 'Hey, this team is growing towards becoming a competitive tournament team.'"

A favorable draw starting with Saudi Arabia and Egypt played into the team's hands, Hiddink said. By the time they faced Uruguay (a 3-0 loss), they had already qualified for the knockout rounds. "Now you can use the momentum, plus the support of the public," he told me.

Even if Russia advances all the way to the final, however — or even if it lifts the trophy — Hiddink still believes that an emphasis on youth development is essential if Russia is to see sustainable success on an international level, not just Cinderella runs once every decade. This was one of his main points of criticism when we last spoke in the fall. This week, Hiddink did not see any reason to believe much had changed.

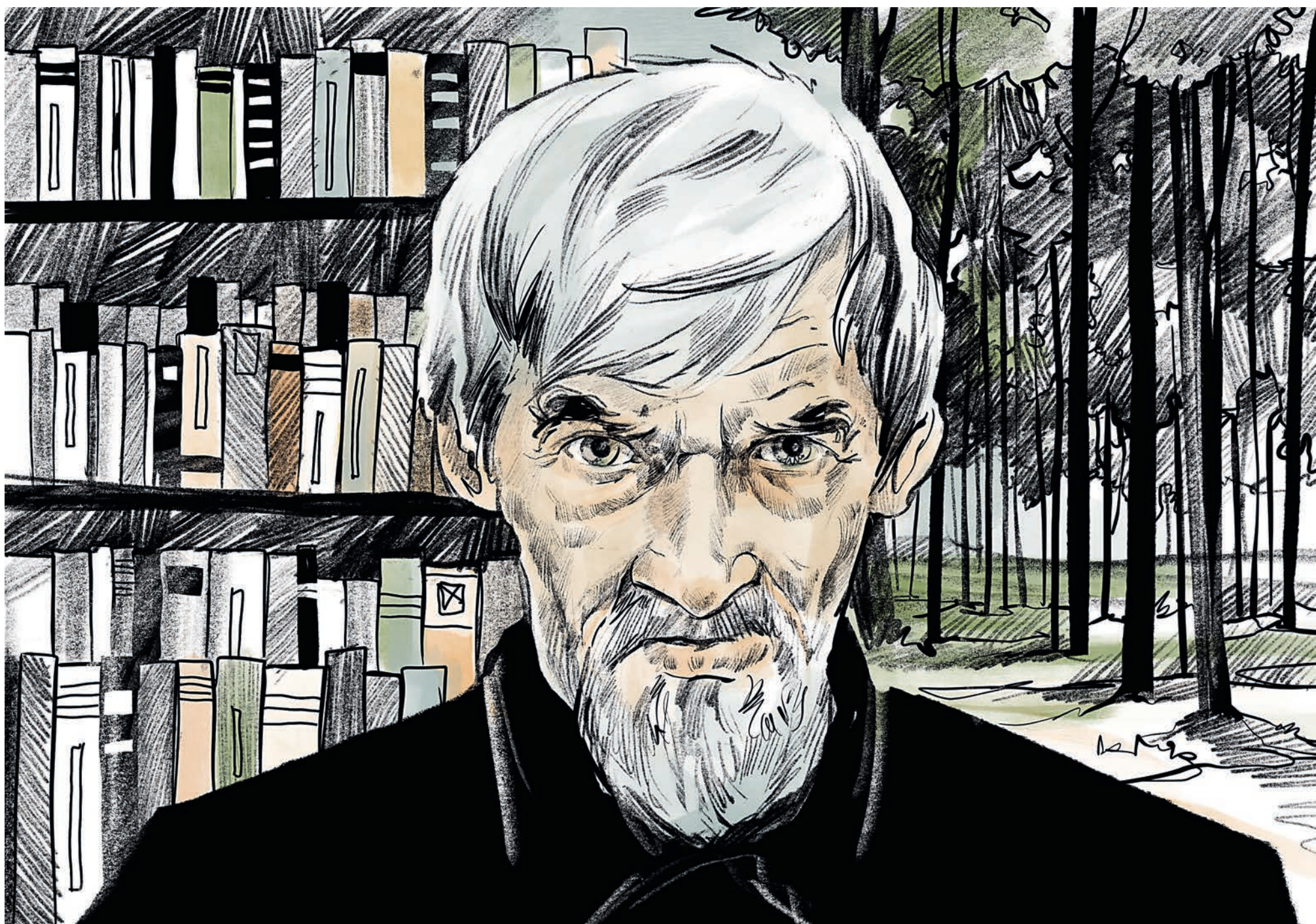
"Russians like victories, that's for sure," he said, pointing to the recent groundswell of patriotism, with thousands of Russians spilling out into the streets to celebrate the victories against Egypt and Spain. Referring to the yearly celebration of the Soviet victory over Nazi Germany, he added: "It's not for nothing that there are still such large May 9 celebrations, right?"

Still, Hiddink hopes the Russian team doesn't get ahead of itself before Saturday night's quarterfinal in Sochi. "Croatia is a smart team," he said. His prediction for the match? "Anything can happen in football."

Evan Gershkovich is a reporter at *The Moscow Times*.

[@evangershkovich](#)





SOFIA MIROVEDOVA

# A Gulag Historian Returns to Prison

Acquitted of child pornography, Yury Dmitriyev now faces charges of sexual assault

BY EVAN GERSHKOVICH [@EVANGERSHKOVICH](https://twitter.com/evangershkovich)

**Y**ury Dmitriyev normally hates Moscow. The concrete, the commotion, the pollution. As much as he can, he stays in Karelia, where he was born, raised and has spent his 62 years. In the northwestern region bordering Finland and the Baltic and White Seas, he can usually be found in the woods or in his study, writing.

Yet on a pleasant evening in mid-May, Dmitriyev, a prominent researcher of Soviet crimes, was happy to be in the metropolis. Accompanied by his elder daughter, Yekaterina Klodt, and his lawyer, Viktor Anufriyev, old friends greeted him with grins and tight hugs in a courtyard outside Teatr.doc, a progressive theater, ahead of a human rights awards ceremony.

One month earlier, Dmitriyev had been cleared of child pornography charges. Authorities had detained him in December 2016 after investigators found nude photos of his 11-year-old adopted daughter; Dmitriyev said he took the photos to monitor her physical changes as she was prone to illness. From the outset, hu-

man rights defenders claimed that the case was fabricated to silence an outspoken activist.

If the arrest came as a shock to those who knew him, so too did his acquittal: Fewer than one percent of criminal defendants in Russia are cleared.

But authorities, human rights defenders now say, weren't done with the historian just yet. Only a month after the awards night, a judge annulled the April decision, starting the trial anew.

Then, two weeks later, prosecutors brought additional charges to the table: This time they claimed that Dmitriyev had sexually assaulted his daughter. As of late June, the historian was back in jail facing another uphill legal battle, his freedom having been fleeting.

"The new charges are a chance for the prosecution to get it right," Anufriyev said. "They failed the first time, so officials are giving them another chance to get the job done."

## Digging and documenting

Two decades ago, Dmitriyev discovered a set of mass graves in a Karelian forest containing the bodies of more than 9,500 victims of Josef Sta-

lin's Great Terror. Poring over KGB documents, the head – and sole employee – of Memorial's Karelia branch spent the next 20 years documenting each victim's story.

"What makes Yury unique is that he combines both the digging and the documenting," said Sergei Krivenko, a colleague of Dmitriyev's at Memorial and a member of the Presidential Human Rights Council. "Some people work on compiling books of names, some people search for the exact locations of the killings. No one has dedicated themselves to both the way Yury has."

Those who know Dmitriyev say he toiled every day. "He's been doing this work for the past 30 years, and I'm 33," said Klodt, his elder daughter. "I'm so used to it that, for me, his work is no different than a dentist's."

Since the fall of the Soviet Union in 1991, historians say, the state has supported them in lo-

cating and memorializing the burial sites of the estimated 15 to 30 million victims of Stalin's rule. At the location Dmitriyev discovered – Sandarmokh – local authorities helped build roads and erect monuments and aided with an annual gathering at the site.

But in recent years, human rights defenders say, the climate has become less hospitable. Those who spoke with The Moscow Times pointed to a resurgence in Stalin's popularity as a significant reason: In June last year, Russians voted him the "most outstanding" person in history. In second place was President Vladimir Putin, who has accused the West of "excessive demonization" of the Soviet leader.

Others pointed to a surge in nationalism since 2014, when Russia annexed Crimea and got involved in Ukraine. "There were many foreigners killed at Sandarmokh – Norwegians, Poles, Finns and Ukrainians, including around 200 intellectuals," Krivenko said. "This is a very important place for Ukrainians especially, and a delegation would visit the site annually."

Dmitriyev organized the memorial visit every year on Aug. 5. He invited foreign delegations and led discussions, Krivenko said. After the events in Crimea and Ukraine, the discussions often turned to politics.

"I think this is why they went after him," Krivenko said. He also pointed to an October 2016 decision to add Memorial to a register of "foreign agent" organizations that receive foreign funding. "I think this gave the local siloviki"

**No one has dedicated themselves to both digging and documenting the way Yury has.**



## The people I dig up were in the same prison, walked the same halls and were behind the same bars.

— officials with ties to law enforcement — “a signal that they could go after us.”

Two months later, in December, Dmitriyev was first arrested.

### Prison as a work trip

The day after the awards night, Dmitriyev was invited to speak with human rights students at the Sakharov Center, named after the Nobel Prize-winning human rights activist.

Klodt had come with him and complained that she wasn't feeling well. “Maybe they should put you in prison for a year too so they can toughen you up,” her father joked.

Quick to laugh, thin and slightly disheveled, Dmitriyev presents an unimposing figure. But when the subject of his work comes up, he turns deadly serious.

“I don't fight the system. That's a dead end, and I'm already old now,” he told The Moscow Times before the event. “I fight for memory. I fight so anyone who wants to can learn about their relatives, regardless of whether the government wants it or not. These people existed at some point. They worked and loved and had children. I'm for protecting the freedom of private life and of those memories.”

Without those memories, Dmitriyev continued, today's generation cannot judge whether their government is laudable or acting improperly.

“When a person knows the history of their family for multiple generations, they can understand what our state is doing right and what it's doing wrong,” he said. “Called upon by the state to do this or that, they'll say, ‘No, my great-grandfather was summoned in the same way and it ended badly for him. So maybe it'll end badly for me as well.’”

Dmitriyev shrugged at the subject of his time in prison. “I don't make a great tragedy out of that year,” he said. “I just think of it as a work trip. I've gained a better understanding of what my heroes — the people I dig up and write about — were thinking. They were in the same prison, walked the same halls and were behind the same bars.”

More difficult, he said, was being separated from his younger daughter. Dmitriyev himself was adopted, and at some point he decided he wanted to care for an orphaned child too. He hoped he'd be able to talk to her again by the end of the year. “It's a humane policy by the prosecutor's office,” he joked. Then he turned serious again: “I can handle it, I'm a tough person. But what about the child? She thinks everyone has abandoned her.”

### Into the forest

After Dmitriyev was first arrested, the girl was taken in by her biological grandmother. Klodt said the family and the grandmother maintained regular communication. But when Dmitriyev was acquitted, Klodt said, the grandmother cut off all communication with the family. Then she sent a letter to the prosecution demanding the acquittal be overturned.

Anufriyev, Dmitriyev's lawyer, believes that local authorities pressured her into writing the letter. He also says that the new charges of sexual assault are founded solely on a June 6 meeting between investigators and the girl during which, Anufriyev says, they coerced her into saying what they wanted. “They say they're helping the child, but really they're making her suffer,” he said.

Reached by phone, Tatyana Kordyukova, a spokesperson for the prosecutor's office, said she couldn't comment on the case and referred The Moscow Times to the Investigative Committee. The Investigative Committee, in turn, did not respond to requests for comment.

On July 25, the retrial of the first case will begin. The Investigative Committee is currently researching the new charges, a process which could take months. The original charges carry up to 15 years in prison; the new charges up to 20.

This time, though, Anufriyev says Dmitriyev is better prepared. “After his last stint in prison, he now knows that we can fight and win this thing,” he said.

Klodt, too, is ready for the fight. “I'm not constantly hysterical like last time,” she said. “I understand that something needs to be done. I'm not giving up.”

His colleagues say they won't give up either. When Dmitriyev was first arrested, human rights defenders, artists and writers across the country spoke out for him and wrote letters to Putin. Still, they are sober about the possible outcome.

“This is the atmosphere for us right now,” Krivenko said. He pointed to the case of Oleg Sentsov, a Ukrainian filmmaker accused of terrorism after he had refused to accept the annexation of Crimea, and Memorial colleague Oyub Titiev, who is also in prison on charges widely believed to be fabricated.

“The only good thing from all this is that the president is showing us how it all happened in the 1930s — how people were blamed, how siloviki read signals from the top,” Krivenko said. “We used to study this in archives, now we see it in real life.”

During his short stint out of prison, Dmitriyev returned to work. Anatoly Razumov, a historian and one of Dmitriyev's closest friends, stayed at his house from the night before the acquittal was overturned until June 19. The entire time, he says, Dmitriyev worked on a book he had to put off when he was first arrested.

In May, asked if he would return to his work or if he feared doing so would anger certain parties, Dmitriyev was unmoved. “If you're afraid of wolves, you shouldn't go into the forest,” he replied.



Yury Dmitriyev says he is motivated by a desire to protect the memories of the past — like those of the 9,500 victims of Stalin's Great Terror unearthed in Sandarmokh.

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Dynamo's Lev Yashin is considered one of the greatest goalkeepers in history and is the object of veneration for many fans.

# Until Death

For fans of Moscow team pride is more

Photos by Alexand



This CSKA fan sports a tattoo dedicated to the official club of the Soviet Army.



A tattoo commemorating Dynamo's four-match undefeated tour against the best British clubs in 1945.







→ Spartak's rhombus logo is the centerpiece of pride for fans of the *Narodnaya Komanda* — "the People's Team."



← This Spartak tattoo incorporates imperial imagery — eagle wings and a crown — and Moscow's coat of arms with St. George.

# n Do Us Part

Moscow's football clubs,  
more than skin deep

Alexander Anufriyev



Fans of Torpedo Moscow, which now plays in Russia's third division, take pride in the club's working class roots.



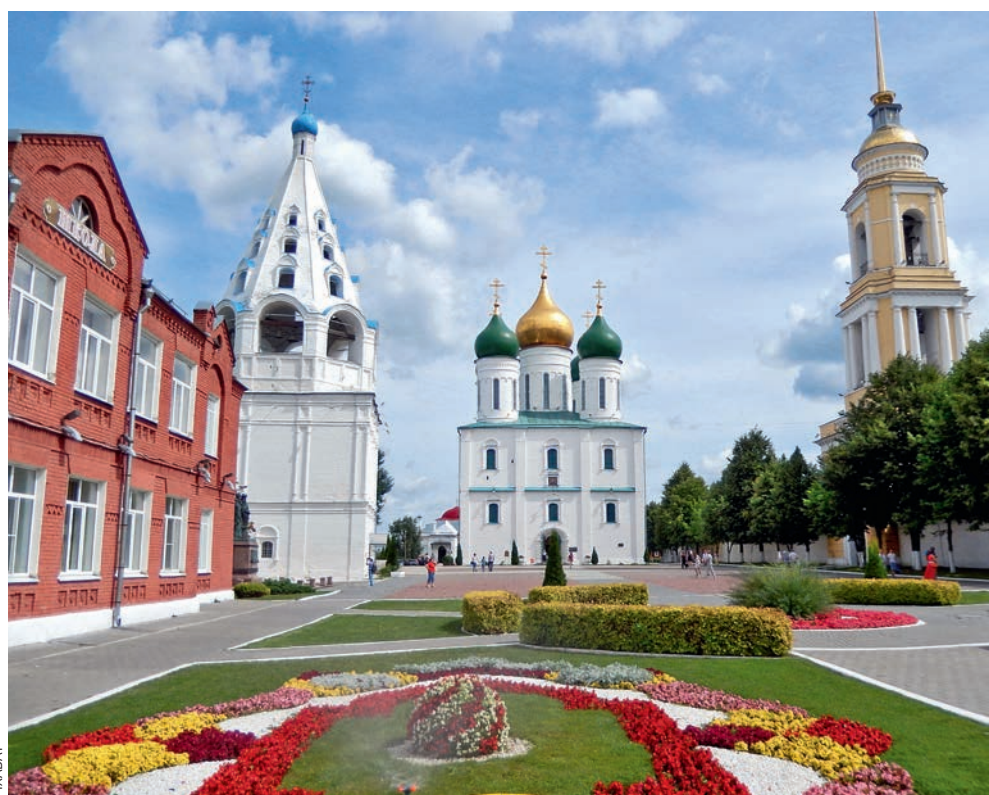
Fans of Spartak are sometimes called "sectarians" due to their religious devotion to the club.



Torpedo's gifted striker, Eduard Streltsov, served five years in a gulag in the middle of his career.







Different periods of Russian architecture and history stand together in Kolomenskoye (left). Especially notable is the 16th-century Church of the Ascension (right).

## Where to Go: Kolomenskoye

*A park filled with history and some of Russia's most beautiful buildings*

For centuries, the summer residence most favored by the great princes of Moscow and the Russian tsars was Kolomenskoye, located to the south of the city on a beautiful spot high above the Moscow River. They were not the first people to inhabit the site: Archeologists have unearthed settlements here dating back 2,500 years.

"Modern" Kolomenskoye dates to the 13th-century Tatar-Mongol invasion, when Russians who were fleeing attacks on the city of Kolomna settled here and gave the village its name. Here the Russian armies under Dmitry

Donskoi gathered after the victory against the Tatars in the Battle of Kulikovo Polye in 1380. The remarkable Church of the Ascension was built at Kolomenskoye in honor of the birth of a royal heir, the future Ivan IV ("the Terrible"), who spent many summers here. Peter the Great spent part of his youth rambling through the woods and swimming in the river.

The many palaces that once stood on this site have not survived. The most spectacular was built in the 17th century by Tsar Alexei. Called the Eighth Wonder of the World, it was a twisting, asymmetrical hodgepodge of 270 rooms on several levels under bulbous and pyramidal roofs,

domes and gables. In Alexei's time, the Front Gate Tower was flanked by mechanical lions that rolled their eyes, waved their paws and "roared" when guests arrived. The lions were lost, and eventually the dilapidated wooden palace was torn down. Two later palaces were also destroyed.

In the early 1920s, the art historian Pyotr Baranovsky had the idea of preserving wooden buildings that were decaying in the hinterlands by moving them to Kolomenskoye. This is still a controversial practice. Russian buildings were designed to fit organically into the site where they were built, nestled against a mountain, overlooking a river or standing atop a hill. In an ideal world, Russia's churches, fortresses and residences would be preserved where they stood. But the world isn't ideal, and it was particularly unkind to ancient Russian architecture following the 1917 Revolution, when churches and "outdated buildings" were torn down to make way for the new Soviet architecture.

Over the years, Baranovsky and the museum staff dismantled, transported and rebuilt on the grounds of Kolomenskoye a number of wooden structures. Today there are more than 20 buildings dating back over four centuries, including an excellent museum of Russian ceramics, wood carvings, icons and everyday objects.

The most interesting of the wooden buildings is the cabin Peter the Great lived in when in the city of Arkhangelsk. It's hard to imagine the nearly two-meter-tall Peter (whose height is marked by a piece of white tape on the wall) nattering around this small, rustic cabin.

The masterpiece of Kolomenskoye is the magnificent Church of the Ascension (1532), a unique stone tent-spire church that soars 62 meters over the river. Indeed, many experts will tell you that it is the most remarkable and stunning building in Moscow — a structure of bewildering beauty and an astonishing engineering feat for its time. It underwent its only extensive restoration several years ago, and visitors can now enjoy its austere beauty and imagine Ivan the Terrible sitting on a stone bench built specially for him on a church gallery overlooking the river.

The church's setting on a steep bank of the Moscow River adds to the emotion that the Church of the Ascension inspires. The Russian architectural historian William Craft Brumfield describes it: "As an expression of the Musco-



Kolomenskoye is famed for its religious icons.

vite ruler's special relation to the deity, the form of the Ascension at Kolomenskoye can be compared to a votive candle, a fortress tower, a beacon — all serving as a metaphor of the authority of the grand prince, the endurance of the princely dynasty and the centrality of Moscow in the formation of the Russian state."

Past the stockade tower is a path that leads down to a gully and then up an incline through the woods to the 16th-century Church of the Beheading of St. John the Baptist. Historians think it was built by the architects who designed St. Basil's Cathedral in Red Square.

The gully itself is reputed to have magical powers. Legend has it that men need only sit for a few minutes on the stone called the Goose to improve their virility. Women who wish to have children should spend some time on the Grandmother Stone.

But no one should spend too much time in the ravine. Pre-revolutionary and Soviet newspapers published reports about people who disappeared here. They re-appeared dozens of years later, all telling the same tale of a bright tunnel of light and "tall furry people."

Kolomenskoye. 39 Prospekt Andropova.  
mgomz.ru/kolomenskoe

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garagemca.org/en



GARAGE MUSEUM OF CONTEMPORARY ART



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This is one of the largest bookstores in Moscow, and one of the most packed and chaotic. There isn't a single chair to sit on, and you can barely pass through some aisles. But despite all this, it does have things going for it, namely nearly 20,000 foreign books covering a full range of subjects, a section selling English teas and other Anglophile goods and a truly impressive collection of paperbacks.

6/3 Myasnitskaya Ulitsa, Bldg. 1. Metro Lubyanka, Kuznetsky Most, Kitai-Gorod.  
Biblio-globus.ru



SERGEI KISELOV / MOSKVA NEWS AGENCY

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8 Novy Arbat. Metro Arbatskaya.  
Mdk-arbat.ru



THE HOUSE OF FOREIGN BOOKS

### The House of Foreign Books

This regal store on Kuznetsky Most has been in operation since 1936. Now part of the enormous Moscow House of Books chain, it still maintains its charm with a genuine, old-fashioned bookish vibe. The shop has over 20,000 books on sale in foreign languages, although the majority are in English. The store has a particularly rich assortment of English-language textbooks, as well as coffee-table books on the arts, translations of Russian classics, a fairly up-to-date section on Russia past and present, cookbooks, how-to guides and travel guides for Russia. There's also the Western-style bookstore paraphernalia: bookmarks, cards and mugs.

18/7 Kuznetsky Most. Metro Kuznetsky Most.

## WHAT'S ON

## The Moscow Times

## 11

### THE WORD'S WORTH

By Michele Berdy



## Moscow's Merchants, Malls and Walls

Кремль: Kremlin

Hey there, sports fans! As you celebrate victory – or mourn defeat, as the case may be – in the center of Moscow, you've probably been curious about some of the odd place names you see around you. No? Are you more curious about the varieties of craft beer to try, or the telephone number of that very attractive person across the fan zone? Well, we can't help with that, but we can tell you that Moscow place names are a lot more interesting than you think.

I'll prove it to you. Let's start with something you think you know – the name of that vast square next to the Kremlin walls. Red Square, right? Named after all those Red Communists? No and no. In Russian красный (red) and красивый (beautiful) were once the same word. No one knows why. Perhaps a millennium or so ago red was such a rare color in nature and associated with such wonderful, lovely, delicious things like berries and a lover's lips that anything red was perceived as beautiful.

In any case, when people began to call this place Красная площадь, they were referring to the Beautiful Square next to the Kremlin walls.

And speaking of the Kremlin, by now you may have figured out that the name is simply the word for a fortress: кремль. You'll find kremlins in other Russian cities, too. The word, however, is of uncertain origins. Some scholars think it's from кремень (hard stone). Others think it's from кремь (an old word

for a part of the forest that produces the strongest trees). Among another half-dozen theories is the assertion that the word comes from the Turkic words кырым (rampart) and эль (settlement). Supporters of this theory point out that in places like Veliky Novgorod, untouched by the invading Turkic-language armies from the East, they didn't call their fortress кремль. They called it детинец – charmingly from the word дети (children): a heavily defended, walled-in area to house and protect children.

In any case, now the capital-letter Кремль and Kremlin mean: the seat of government in Russia.

The area on the other side of Red Square is called Китай-город, which sounds like Chinatown (Китай – China; город – town or city). But don't imagine Ivan the Terrible ordering Chinese take-out from the local noodle shop. Although, like all word histories, there are several versions, the most likely truth is that it's from the word кита, a wooden pole or stake. The area was originally called Великий Посад (the Grand Settlement) – a посад was an unprotected settlement outside a walled-in fortress or monastery. In the 16th century a wall was built around it, first made of wooden logs and interlaced wooden poles called кита. With that, the area was no longer an unprotected посад, and Китай-город got its name.

These days the hotspot inside Китай-город is Никольская улица (Nikolskaya Ulitsa). The name comes from Никольская башня (St. Nicholas Tower) on the corner of the Kremlin walls, which is where the street began. Now the street is home to revelers and the grand shopping arcade ГУМ (GUM, pronounced GOOM). Opened in 1893 as the Верхние Торговые Ряды (Upper Trading Rows) – followed by the Middle and Lower Trading Rows cascading down the side of the square to the river – it was first closed by Vladimir Lenin and then reopened by him in 1921 as Государственный Универсальный Магазин (State Universal Store). Now the abbreviation of this glass-covered emporium is usually deciphered as Главный Универсальный Магазин – the country's main department store.

Long before GUM was built, merchants stayed in another place in Kitai-gorod: Гостиный двор (Gostiny Dvor). The name might remind you of where you're staying – in a гостиница (hotel), from the word гость (guest). But in times gone by, гость was a traveling merchant and двор (now a courtyard) was where goods were stored or sold.

This was a kind of medieval version of a mall and a hotel – you know, like where you're staying today.

Michele A. Berdy is a Moscow-based translator and interpreter, author of "The Russian Word's Worth," a collection of her columns. Follow her on Twitter [@MicheleBerdy](#).



## On the Streets Where They Lived



NABOKOV MUSEUM

Why did physiologist Ivan Pavlov, the scientist who discovered the reflex reaction, keep icons in his house? Why did Fyodor Dostoevsky, like many of his characters, change his apartment almost every couple of years?

The apartment museums of some of St. Petersburg's most famous residents—poets and writers, composers, singers, scientists and politicians—offer important insights into the city's history, not just the dwellers' lives. They show the character of the times, as well as the environment and the society around them. Moreover, many of them now host concerts, performances, lectures and master classes.



IVAN P. PAVLOV'S MUSEUM-APARTMENT

### Ivan Pavlov

This apartment was home to the Nobel laureate physiologist Ivan Pavlov for 18 years. Three rooms of the spacious six-room apartment were preserved in their original state by the scientist's widow and daughter, who founded the museum in 1949. You will see Pavlov's study and his library, his fabulous collection of the 19th century Russian paintings and a collection of insects. Do not be surprised by the icons in the scientist's bedroom. Although the man who discovered the reflex reaction was not devoutly religious, he attended Orthodox Church on its main holy days and even appealed to the Soviet government to stop destroying churches. Three other rooms display other personal and professional memorabilia and host scientific lectures. The building

itself is well known. Nicknamed "The Academics' House," it once served as the home of a total of 80 members of the Russian Academy of Sciences. It was built by the decree of Peter the Great specifically for the Academy. Its facade bears nearly 30 memorial plaques. The museum can be visited by appointment and only in a group.  
2 Vasilyevsky Ostrov, 7th line  
[russianmuseums.info/M125](http://russianmuseums.info/M125)



ALEXANDER PUSHKIN MEMORIAL APARTMENT

### Alexander Pushkin

Perhaps the most popular apartment museum in St. Petersburg is the Alexander Pushkin Memorial Apartment Museum. Russia's most worshipped poet moved into this 11-room apartment with his family in September 1836. Only four months later he died here after a mortal wound in his duel with Georges D'Anthes. Pushkin's

deathbed, a lock of his hair and his death mask are on display here.

12 Naberezhnaya Moiki  
[museumpushkin.ru](http://museumpushkin.ru)

### Vladimir Nabokov

This imposing three-story mansion has been richly described by Vladimir Nabokov in his autobiographical novel "Speak, Memory." It was here that the author of "Lolita" was born in April 1899. He referred to this place as his only home—and it was true: Nabokov and his family never owned a home after their departure from St. Petersburg in 1917 following the Bolshevik Revolution. A must visit for all Nabokov lovers, the museum does not have a rich collection, but it does plunge you into the atmosphere of many of Nabokov's works.

47 Bolshaya Morskaya Ulitsa  
[nabokov.museums.spbu.ru](http://nabokov.museums.spbu.ru)



CHALIAPIN MEMORIAL APARTMENT

### Fyodor Chaliapin

When the legendary Fyodor Chaliapin left his apartment in 1922, the trip was declared a foreign tour but effectively ended as a politically-charged emigration. Every day these walls hear the voice of the basso profundo, whose renditions of Mephistopheles, Boris Godunov and Don Quixote are still regarded as iconic. The museum contains a collection of recordings that are played during every excursion. One of the halls represents a copy of the singer's dressing room at the Mariinsky Theater. Tastefully furnished, decorated with a number of the singer's portraits made by such Russian artists as Kustodiev, Golovin and Korovin, the atmospheric apartment is a beautiful example of a turn-of-the-century St. Petersburg bohemian home.

2B Ulitsa Graftio  
[theatremuseum.ru/filial/dom\\_muzey\\_shalyapina](http://theatremuseum.ru/filial/dom_muzey_shalyapina)

### Sergei Kirov

Visitors are often surprised by the modesty of Sergei Kirov's apartment. It is ascetic, presenting a sharp contrast to the luxurious private houses of the country's leading politicians of today. One of the leading Bolshevik politicians and head of the city's Communist Party Committee, Kirov received this flat from the Soviet government in April 1926 and lived there with his wife until his

assassination in December 1934. The murder of the politician, who was seen as a martyr by Soviet historians, marked the beginning of mass repression and deportations. This apartment, visited by Stalin and the most prominent politicians of the time, makes for one of the best museums for documenting the Stalinist period. One of the rooms copies Kirov's office at Smolny. An impressive interactive display in a maid's room illustrates the system of food distribution in the 1930s, when ration cards were used to distribute scarce supplies among the starving population.  
26-28 Kamennostrovsky Prospekt  
[www.kirovmuseum.ru](http://www.kirovmuseum.ru)

### Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov

Composer Nikolai Rimsky-Korsakov, who created some of the most famous and beloved Russian operas and ballets, was a most hospitable host. His apartment was a cultural center in its own right. His "Korsakov's Wednesdays" parties gathered up to 100 people, with composer Sergei Rachmaninoff and artist Mikhail Vrubel being among the most frequent guests. The apartment, where the composer lived for 15 years and created 11 of his 15 operas, is rich in memorabilia, has a cozy atmosphere and features a small concert hall, which hosts a concert every week.

28 Zagorodny Prospekt  
[rkorsakov.ru](http://rkorsakov.ru)



DOSTOEVSKY MUSEUM

### Fyodor Dostoevsky

This building was Fyodor Dostoevsky's last address in St. Petersburg. He lived here from 1877 until his death in 1881. The author of "The Brothers Karamazov" and "Crime and Punishment" spent most of his life in Russia's northern capital. Like many of his characters, he changed his apartments often: While in St. Petersburg, he moved flats more than 20 times. The heart of the museum is the writer's study, which was meticulously reconstructed according to a photograph made after Dostoevsky's death. The study contains a wealth of personal memorabilia, such as the family icon, books, a wallet and a pillbox. The clock, which belonged to Dostoevsky's brother Andrei, shows the time of the writer's death. The museum has a small theater that often organizes programs, performances and literary evenings.  
5/2 Kuznechny Pereulok  
[eng.md.spb.ru](http://eng.md.spb.ru)

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РЕКЛАМА





An undated photo of the Russian Gymnastics Society, a predecessor of the Spartak football team (left), and Russian football founder Arthur MacPherson (right, center of photo).

# How Football First Came to Russia

By [Marianna Hunt](#) | [@MariannaHunt5](#)

*A Scotsman led the way in making football a national sport*

**W**e've come a long way since when the first football match was played on Russian soil in 1893, squeezed in between tug-of-war competitions and horse races. The game aroused only laughter and confused questions. Who would want to roll around in the mud wearing white? The answer at first was simple: only the British citizens who brought it over.

## A British import

In its earliest beginnings, football existed in Russia only as groups of homesick British expats, waiting by the St. Petersburg docks for crews of ships arriving from Britain to provide enough men for opposing sides.

The man who transformed football from an imported oddity into a national sport was a Scotsman, Arthur MacPherson, who became the founder and president of the All-Russian Football Union from 1912-13.

In the pre-revolutionary era, football was first embraced by Russian factories, which formed teams for their workers as a way to distract

them from drinking vodka on the weekends. But the Orthodox Church, already suspicious of the possibly harmful influences of this decadent European pastime, was scandalized to see men running around in shorts. The first Russian players had to make their own shorts instead — which reached down to their ankles.

Immediately after the 1917 Revolution the tide turned against this "bourgeois" sport. Clubs were seized and transformed into public services and tearooms. MacPherson himself was arrested in 1917. Two years later his body was found under a pile of 40 others in a Moscow prison.

## Political football

After the initial anti-bourgeois campaign died down and the Soviet government began to promote sports, football became a form of entertainment for workers. Each government department created its own team: CSKA for the army, Lokomotiv for the railway workers — even the secret police got involved. Today their club is one of the most recognizable names in Russia's football scene: Dynamo Moscow.

Displeased with the political dimension the sport had taken on, one man set about shaking

up the status quo. And so in 1934 the most successful club in Russian history, Spartak Moscow, was born. Named in honor of Spartacus, the rebel slave turned gladiator of Roman legend, Spartak Moscow was known as "the team of the people." Its founder, Nikolai Starostin, also played in the team alongside his three brothers. The Starostins quickly became the greatest football stars of their day.

However, the astonishing success of Nikolai Starostin's football army of rebel slaves also put them under the scrutiny of the highest powers in the Soviet Union. In 1942, the four Starostin brothers were accused of a plot to blow up Vladimir Lenin's mausoleum and assassinate Josef Stalin. They were arrested and sent to Siberia. The charges arrived suspiciously soon after their patron, head of the Komsomol youth organization Alexander Kosarev, had fallen out of political favor.

Fortunately for Nikolai Starostin, the guards at the labor camp he was sent to were staunch Spartak supporters. He was given some level of protection and asked to organize prison football matches. And then, on the personal order of Stalin's football-loving son Vasily, Nikolai

was brought back to Moscow to live with him in his home.

After his political rehabilitation, Starostin returned to Spartak as their manager, bringing them — and Russian football — onto a level playing field with the rest of the world. His less fortunate brothers stayed in the gulag for the entirety of their sentence.

This June, the Federal Security Service (FSB) finally declassified some materials in the case against the Starostins, revealing that the testimonies against them were obtained by torturing their close friends, family and colleagues. Even so, to make the claims against the brothers stick, the charges had to be reduced. Instead of attempted assassination, the Starostins faced a number of bizarre accusations that included stealing a wagon filled with factory goods, embezzling funds and promoting the values of "bourgeois" sports.

Those days are far in the past. On the centenary of the Russian Football Union, President Vladimir Putin and the heads of FIFA raised their glasses to MacPherson, the 19th-century Scottish industrialist who brought football to millions of Russians, and his dream of bringing free and fair football to the people of Russia.

## INFO FOR U.S. CITIZENS TRAVELING TO THE WORLD CUP IN RUSSIA

### EMBASSY MOSCOW

Bolshoy Deviatinsky Pereulok 8  
+ (7) (495) 728-5577 or + (7) (495) 728-5000 (after hours)  
[moscowacs@state.gov](mailto:moscowacs@state.gov)

### CONSULATE GENERAL YEKATERINBURG

Ulitzka Gogolya 15  
+ (7) (343) 379-3001 or + (7) 917-569-3549 (after hours)  
[consulekatakcs@state.gov](mailto:consulekatakcs@state.gov)

### CONSULATE GENERAL VLADIVOSTOK

Pushkinskaya Ulitzka 32  
+ (7) (4232) 300-070 or + (7) (914) 791-0067 (after hours)  
[vladcons@state.gov](mailto:vladcons@state.gov)

## SERVICES FOR U.S. CITIZENS DURING THE WORLD CUP

- Replacing lost or stolen passports (only at a U.S. embassy or consulate)
- Providing information on medical resources
- Helping victims of crime
- Assisting after an arrest or detention
- Locating a lost U.S. citizen
- Helping after the death of a U.S. citizen

## EMERGENCY SERVICES IN RUSSIA

- All Emergency Services: Call 112 or 101
- Police: Call 102 or 112 if using a mobile phone
- Fire: Call 101
- Medical: Call 103

## USEFUL LINKS

- Official FIFA World Cup Russia 2018 Website  
[www.fifa.com/worldcup/index.html](http://www.fifa.com/worldcup/index.html)
- Fan Guide Information  
[welcome2018.com/en/fan\\_guide](http://welcome2018.com/en/fan_guide)
- Official ticket reseller  
[www.fifa.com/worldcup/organisation/ticketing/index.html](http://www.fifa.com/worldcup/organisation/ticketing/index.html)

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[travel.state.gov/WorldCup](http://travel.state.gov/WorldCup)

[Facebook.com/travelgov](https://www.facebook.com/travelgov)

[twitter.com/travelgov](https://twitter.com/travelgov)

Sign up for the Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP) at [step.state.gov](http://step.state.gov) to receive important safety and security information.





## Some Real Russian Pubs

### Beer & Brut

If you're struggling to choose between beer and wine, Beer & Brut has got the answer: Both, and plenty of them. At this elegant manor-house restaurant in the heart of Moscow, visitors can begin their day with a late noon-to-6 p.m. breakfast of cottage cheese in white chocolate with cherry marmalade and a glass of Prosecco, stay for a lunch of crab burgers and Speyside Oak Aged Blond Ale, and come back again for dinner – perhaps a dozen oysters and a Pinot Grigio Corvesso? No matter your drink of choice, Beer & Brut has just the dish to go with it.

26/1 Pokrovka Ulitsa. Metro Kitai-Gorod.  
perelmanpeople.com/en/restoran/beer-brut



BEER & BRUT

### Vse Tvoi Druzya

Created by rappers from the Russian band ILWT, Vse Tvoi Druzya – which translates to All Your Friends – has drawn a loyal following among the intellectuals, oddballs and hipsters of Moscow. The quirky decor and no-reservation policy mirror the pub's informal vibe: Everyone there's your friend, so come by and don't stand on ceremony. With 18 taps of unusual craft beers and ciders, celebrity DJs and a 6 a.m. closing time, Vse Tvoi Druzya has everything you need for a wild night out.

12/27 Maly Gnezdnikovsky Pereulok.  
Metro Chekhovskaya.  
facebook.com/vtdmsk

### Varka

With its down-to-earth spacious interior and simple wooden tables, Varka doesn't let any-

thing distract from the main event: the impressive food and drinks menus. There are summery fresh lemonades for those who don't drink, and everything from lemon and ginger Alska cider to Noir coconut session milk stout for those who do. You can chase your drink with one of the pub's huge original burgers, listen to some quality rock music and enjoy Varka's lively atmosphere as you watch the next World Cup match. 1/5 Ulitsa Solzhenitsyna. Metro Marxistskaya.  
facebook.com/varkacraftbar

### One More Pub

Capturing the warmth and good cheer of a British neighborhood pub, One More Pub lives up to its name as the embodiment of quintessential British drinking customs – albeit with a Moscow twist. With its unassuming homey interior and wide comfy couches, it's the perfect place to

chill out with a pint after a long day or watch a match with your friends. Do try the homemade sausages – they pair wonderfully with the pub's Russian Konix Crazy Moose APA or the mysterious Adnam's Ghostship.

5 Butyrsky Val. Metro Belorusskaya.  
onemorepub.ru



### 1516

It doesn't get much more craft than an on-site brewery, and at 1516 their collection of 50-some bottled beers from seven different countries is supplemented by stout and ale of the establishment's own making. Take a tour of the brewery to find out more about the history and technology of beer-making, or simply stop by the bar and try one of 1516's creations: With tropical Session Ale, Imperial Porter and German-style Doppelbock, you'll have a hard time settling on just one. 4a Abelmanovskaya Ulitsa. Metro Proletarskaya.  
1516pub.ru



RULE TAPROOM

### Rule Taproom

Every one of Rule Taproom's 27 eye-catching taps is handmade and uniquely decorated, and that says everything you need to know about the bar's attitude to its craft. Always first on the scene when a new ale or beer comes to town, Rule Taproom is meticulously selective and ends up serving only the very best – and that goes for both Russian and international labels. From the warming Imperial Oatmeal Stout to tangy Pumpkin and Yam Beer, the Taproom's diverse collection surprises every time you visit. 19/7 Starovagankovsky Pereulok.  
Metro Arbratskaya.  
ruletaproom.ru

### Russky GastroPub

The concept of the gastropub – a place where the kitchen perfectly complements the bar and the setting balances both comfort and aesthetics – is embodied in every particular of the Russky GastroPub, from its tasteful dishes, to the wood-based interior, to the atmospheric background music. The pub doesn't neglect English traditions, but adapts them to Russian culture, filling a traditional English pie with rich Stroganov meat and adding a layer of *salto*, the Russian cured pork fat staple, to everyone's favorite burgers. Visitors can marvel at the variety of excellent beer options from the best Russian breweries, or try one of GastroPub's well-balanced cocktails, inspired by Russian recipes of old.

10/1 Tverskoi Bulvar. Metro Pushkinskaya.  
ruspub.ru/en



BUTYLKA, KRUSHKA I KOTYOL

### Butylka, Kruzhka i Kotyol

When you love beer, there's nothing like seeing it brewed before your own eyes. Butylka, Kruzhka i Kotyol, with its open brew nights and countless craft labels lining the shelves, has brought together a true community of beer enthusiasts looking for new flavors and a chance to geek out about their favorite drink. Settle down to try a Brut I.P.A. or an Hasta Manana, Amigos!, come to a beer-tasting or get some craft to go for 25 percent off the price. Whether you just want a good drink or an in with the Moscow craft scene, Butylka's the place to be.

48 Pokrovka Ulitsa. Metro Kitai-Gorod.  
facebook.com/BKIKo.Bar

### Ptitsa-Sinitsa

A mannequin hangs from the ceiling, a birdcage holds a bottle of whiskey and on-tap beer seems to come out of an old Ukraine piano. Moscow's edgy bar Ptitsa-Sinitsa has long attracted the city's young and artsy crowd with its quirky vibe and eclectic array of artworks, statuettes, vintage bric-a-brac and – last but not least – the stellar food and alcohol. Gather your friends, settle down on the mismatched chairs and chat with the friendly bartenders as they pour you some killer cherry cider or a mango I.P.A. This is a fine venue to enjoy.

3/5 Bolshoi Spasoglinishchevsky Pereulok.  
Metro Kitai-Gorod.  
facebook.com/pticasinicapub

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