

The Moscow Times

SINCE 1992

No. 5764

JULY 21–27 2016

WWW.THEMOSCOWTIMES.COM

LOOKING BACK

Pokemon Wars

Nintendo's new game comes to terms with true virtual reality, Russian style → Page 3

LIVING HERE

Hell Food

Chalk, soap, starch, cattle wheat, E. coli — only the best ingredients for Russian consumers → Pages 12-13

RUSSIAN TALES

Turkey Sandwich

Caught out by new detente between Moscow and Ankara, Russian emigres feel the heat → Pages 6, 11

Game Over?





"There are no accusations against me, it would be unreal and impossible." **Vitaly Mutko**, Russian Sports Minister

68

Russian athletes contested their ban in court.

387

Athletes on the Russian national team that were due to go to the Games.



Sports Minister Vitaly Mutko has promised to resign if the entire Russian Olympic team is banned from this year's Games.

Copacabanned?

By **Daria Litvinova** d.litvinova@imedia.ru, Twitter: @dshalitvinovv and **Ola Cichowlas** o.cichowlas@imedia.ru, Twitter: @olacicho

Russia acts nervously as an Olympic ban looms.

Tension grows, as 16 days before the 2016 Rio Olympics it is still unclear whether Russian athletes will be allowed to compete. The International Olympic Committee (IOC) postponed its decision on whether to ban Russia from the upcoming Games until the Court of Arbitration for Sports, where Russian track and field athletes have challenged their ban, delivers its verdict.

Kept in suspense, the Kremlin seems desperate to get the country's national team to the Games. Some of its last-minute moves are aimed to show Russia is ready to comply with international rules. At the same time, it continues to blame foreign enemies for all of Russia's ills.

On the eve of the historic decision, The Moscow Times looks at both these strategies.

Ready to Collaborate

The latest World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) report, released on July 18, confirmed allegations of mass state-sponsored doping in Russian Olympic-level sport and made the Kremlin turn from blatantly denying any wrongdoing to trying to show it is willing to collaborate.

Right after the report was released, President Vladimir Putin promised to "temporarily suspend" sports and anti-doping officials mentioned in it. Six of them were dismissed the following day.

According to WADA, Sports Minister Vitaly Mutko must have been aware of the



Adrenaline and excitement has been replaced by despair and defiance.

large-scale doping scheme. Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov, however, insisted that Mutko was not named as an "executor" of the scheme, and so is not going anywhere.

Russian authorities also claim they are conducting their own investigation, under way for quite some time now. On July 18, Putin called for WADA to provide their findings and evidence to Russian investigators.

When in Doubt, Blame the West

In general, however, officials stick to a usual tune. "It feels like this is part of a well-planned, biased campaign aimed at pushing Russian athletes out of the Rio Olympics,"

Alexander Zhukov, president of the Russian Olympic Committee, said in a letter to IOC.

State-owned media followed a similar agenda. IOC and WADA are not independent organizations but "act on higher orders" (possibly from the White House itself).

Some political figures have already proposed leaving the international sports scene all together and creating an alternative one.

Yunus-bek Yevkurov, governor of Ingushetia, a region in the North Caucasus, suggested that Russia "demonstratively withdraw" from the Games and hope that other "friendly countries" would support the move. Yevkurov argued that it would be a "counter measure toward those who are trying to impose their will on us. Without Russia, the Olympic Games won't be complete," he said.

The flamboyant Orthodox priest Vsevolod Chaplin had other ideas. He suggested that Moscow should abandon the jurisdiction of IOC and form Russia's own international governing body for sports. Writing for the pro-Kremlin media outlet LifeNews, he predicted that in this case the country's "opponents" would plead for it to stay in the IOC, but Russia should not give in.

Fantasies aside, the situation looks far from promising for Russia. In addition to banning officials from the Rio Games, IOC urged international sports federations to withdraw all sporting events from the country.

The fate of the athletes will be decided in the coming days. **TMT**



The Moscow Times

No. 5764 (28) July 21 - 27, 2016

Editor-in-Chief Mikhail Fishman
Production Manager Igor Grishin
Advertising Director Maria Kamenskaya
m.kamenskaya@imedia.ru
Director Elena Stepanova
© Copyright 2016, The Moscow Times. All Rights Reserved. This publication is registered by the Federal Service for Media Law Compliance and Cultural Heritage, ПИ No. ФС77-62664

Founder and publisher
OOO Moscowtimes

Founder's, publisher's and editorial address

3 Polkovaya Ul., Bldg. 1, Moscow 127018

Editorial +7 (495) 234 3223

Fax +7 (495) 232 6529

Advertising Sales

+7 (495) 232 4774

Fax +7 (495) 232 1764

Subscription +7 (495) 232 9293

Distribution +7 (495) 232 9295

Internet www.themoscowtimes.com

—

The views expressed in the opinion columns do not necessarily reflect the position of The Moscow Times.

—

Любое воспроизведение материалов или их фрагментов на любом языке возможно только с письменного разрешения редакции.

—

Время подписания в печать по графику 19:30, фактическое 20:16.

Заказ № 161643.

—

Отпечатано в ООО «Первый полиграфический комбинат», 143405, Московская область, Красногорский район, п/о «Красногорск-5», Ильинское шоссе, 4 км

—

Тираж 55 000 Цена свободная

—

Cover photo by Matt Dunham / AP

SPORTING BEHAVIOR

Russian Sport in the Dock, But Others Will Not Escape Judgment

By **Yevgeny Slyusarenko**
Deputy editor of Championat.ru



The next several days will make sports history. Russian athletics are facing global accusations of the existence of a state-sponsored doping system, and at least some of the charges appear grounded. The most outspoken opponents of doping recommend banning Russia from the upcoming Olympic Games in Rio de Janeiro, while international sports officials are trying to formulate a compromise.

For its part, the global sports community must make certain ethical decisions that, judging by the painful saga surrounding the revelation of widespread Russian doping, will not prove easy. Who should be held responsible for state-sponsored doping? Should the principle of collective responsibility be applied to world-class athletes, especially when participation in the Olympic Games is at stake? Should pole vaulters share responsibility with long-distance runners, and should the water polo team be punished for Russian skiers who substituted their urine samples two years ago? Should athletes who are only suspected of cheating be punished and barred from the Olympic Games, even without conclusive evidence of a crime?

One sentence from the IOC Executive Committee decision of July 19, 2016 best sums up the current dilemma: "It will explore the legal options with regard to a collective ban of all Russian athletes for the Olympic Games 2016 versus the right to individual justice."

Next, the Court of Arbitration for Sport (CAS) in Lausanne, Switzerland, must rule on a lawsuit filed by the Olympic Com-

mittee of Russia and the 68 athletes requesting permission to participate in the Rio games. Everyone, including the IOC, is eagerly awaiting that verdict.

It all began in December 2014 when Germany's ARD television channel aired a film by journalist Hajo Seppelt titled "The Doping Secret: How Russia Creates Champions" claiming the existence of a state-sponsored system for doping and corruption in Russian track and field sports.

To investigate the allegations made by Seppelt, the World Anti-Doping Agency (WADA) formed an Independent Commission. That body decided to suspend all Russian track and field athletes from international competitions for an indefinite period, including from the upcoming Summer Olympics in Rio.

Russia leveled serious criticisms against the report, noting in particular what it considered a lack of facts and scanty evidence. Members of the Commission responded by saying that they had handed over specific facts and names to Interpol for further action. However, nothing more was heard from Interpol on the subject.

The Commission recommended, among other things, the dismissal of Grigory Rodchenkov, who it implicated in fraudulent schemes as director of the Moscow Anti-Doping Laboratory. Rodchenkov was sacked. That obviously came as a major blow to the 57-year-old professional who had worked in the laboratory for over 30 years. He moved to the United States in January 2016 and soon began spilling the beans.

WADA reacted immediately. It gave Canadian law professor

Richard McLaren — who also participated in the Independent Commission for Track and Field — status as an "independent person" and a budget of \$1.2 million to investigate the charges, this time made by Rodchenkov.

McLaren issued a 102-page report almost entirely based on Rodchenkov's testimony and that, admittedly, looks very convincing.

The investigation focused not on the particulars of Rodchenkov's claims — hardly mentioning, for example, the "cocktail" he created to help the athletes avoid detection — but on the essence of his story: Russian sport officials ran a system for substituting "dirty" doping samples for "clean" ones, and the state's intelligence agencies were directly involved.

The IOC has called these revelations "shocking," and WADA quickly demanded the barring of all Russian athletes from the Summer Games in Rio.

It seemed clear as of July 18, however, that the IOC was inclined to compromise by permitting Russian athletes to compete in Rio, but only under the Olympic flag. That would be an ideal solution. On one hand, it would protect the interests of "clean" athletes that took no part in the doping program. On the other hand, it would satisfy the WADA demand to punish Russian sports for doping.

Whatever decision the IOC ultimately reaches, it will be both a difficult and historic one. It will set a precedent, a new standard that the sports bureaucracy will uphold in the future. More such cases are sure to come. **TMT**



"The game appeared in Russia in the election context. Masterminded abroad, its goal is to destabilize."
Yevgeny Fyodorov, lawmaker.

>25M

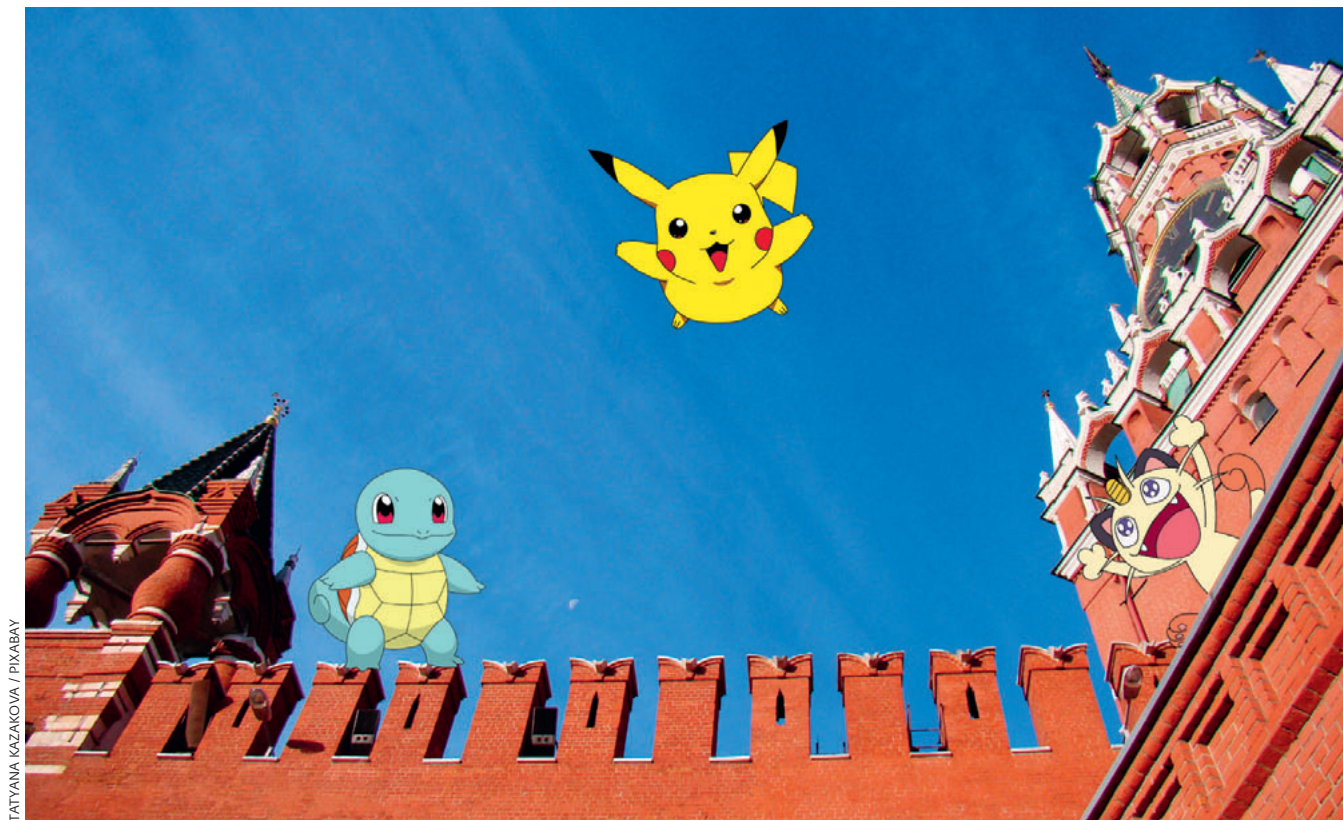
active "Pokemon Go"
 U.S. users play every day.



"These are substitutes for life — like cards or drugs. I'm for banning this nonsense."
Vadim Solovyov, lawmaker.

\$1.6M

Estimated daily revenue
 "Pokemon Go" generated
 for its creators.



"It feels like the devil arrived through [Pokemon] and is trying to tear our morality apart from the inside," said Frants Klintsevich, a senator of the Federation Council, Russia's upper chamber of parliament.

Virtual Meets Russian Reality

By [Daria Litvinova](#) d.litvinova@imedia.ru | Twitter: dashalitinov

"Pokemon Go" is getting a mixed reaction in Russia, with pro-Kremlin forces threatening restrictions and businesses jumping on the opportunity to promote themselves.

Russian fans couldn't wait for the official release. "My patience only lasted for two days," says Anna, an experienced gamer and a longtime admirer of Pokemon.

Like tens of thousands of other Russian smartphone users, Anna decided to download the unreleased app using an account set up in a foreign App Store. "The fact that it was sort of illegal and Apple could ban me for it didn't stop me," she said.

"Pokemon Go," the latest online game by Nintendo, went viral in a matter of days after it was released in the United States, Australia and New Zealand on July 6. With its interface placing cartoon creatures on actual landscapes captured by a smartphone camera, "Pokemon Go" is said to have created a new reality — one that connects a virtual world with the real one.

In Russia, the game has stumbled upon a different reality: bans, criticism from traditionalist forces and threats of criminal prosecution.

Russian officials have already condemned Pokemon as "dangerous" and "eroding morale." Several patriotic organizations have called for a ban. State-owned television channel Rossiya 24 aired an entire report explaining how Russians could be committing criminal offenses while playing it.

Businessmen, meanwhile, ignored the above, and decided to ride the Pokemon wave.

Restricting the Devil

Nintendo refuses to reveal when the game will be released in Russia. But Russia's traditional values crusaders are already worried nonetheless. "It feels like the devil arrived through [Pokemon] and is trying to tear our morality apart from the inside," said Frants Klintsevich, a senator of the Federation Council, Russia's upper chamber of parliament. Klintsevich has called for a list of "restricting measures" to help gamers avoid falling under Pokemon's corrupting influence.

He was not alone in calling Pokemon demonic. A nationalist, ultraconservative Cossack group based in St. Petersburg, Irbis, announced plans to appeal to consumer rights watchdog Rospotrebnadzor, the Federal Anti-Monopoly Service and Apple to ban the game in Russia, using the same compari-

son. "We need to take people out of the virtual world, and this generally smacks of Satan," said Andrei Polyakov, the group's leader.

The Russian government's Communications Minister Nikolai Nikiforov took a more reasonable stance. He doesn't see the need to ban the game, he said. That did not stop him preferring a conspiracy theory of his own.

"I'm starting to suspect that intelligence services might have contributed to this app," he said. Perhaps this was to "collect video-information" about different locations around the world, the minister said.

Several other concerned officials called for restricting players from hunting Pokemon at specific locations, including churches, cemeteries, military areas or in government institutions. "A game like this should definitely have location restrictions," said Yana Lantratova, a member of the Presidential Council for Human Rights.

The media storm peaked when Kremlin spokesman Dmitry Peskov decided to address the "Pokemon Go" question. Peskov was asked whether the Presidential Administration would object to people catching Pokemon in the Kremlin; he said that the Kremlin was "unprecedentedly open," but added that catching Pokemon should not be the only reason to visit the "treasury of worldly culture."

Behind Augmented Reality

"Pokemon Go" is not the first game based on augmented reality, says Alexander Kuzmenko, head of the Games Mail.Ru project. Five years ago, the creators of "Pokemon Go" released a similar game, "Ingress" — but it was too complicated, with numerous rules and teams. "Pokemon is simple and clear: you find them, you collect them and then you make them fight one another," Kuzmenko says.

"Ingress" and its augmented reality came out ahead of time, he adds. Creators of "Pokemon Go" used the same technology, and it exploded. "The unprecedented popularity of the Pokemon franchise contributed to the success a great deal," Kuzmenko says. "It was hugely popular back in the day, and now the generation of people who were fans of Pokemon [as chil-

dren] are playing it because they're nostalgic."

Kuzmenko is positive that the game is the first harbinger of augmented reality becoming part of everyday life. "Imagine all the ways it could be used," he says. "Just off the top of my head, you would be able to walk around a city, capture buildings and monuments with your camera and immediately see information about them. The game industry has always been on top of technology, and new useful inventions will definitely follow."

Speaking to The Moscow Times, child psychologist Anton Sorin insisted there was nothing dangerous about the game. Indeed, it might, perhaps, encourage teenagers to leave their computers and explore the world. "Cossacks and Orthodox activists adamantly resist it simply because it is an idea that unites people — just like their own ideologies, and they don't want Pokemon to steal their potential audience," says Sorin.

Nothing Personal, Just Business

While officials make headlines by vocalizing their concern about the game, Russian businesses have already begun to develop marketing schemes using "Pokemon Go."

Russia's state-owned banking giant, Sberbank, announced on Monday that it would launch "Pokestops" — areas containing many Pokemon — near its offices and offer players free accident insurance. Another state-owned bank, VTB24, promised to double cash-back for those who took a photo of a Pokemon and a VTB bank card. Russia's biggest luxury department store, TsUM, offered to add 500 bonus points to a shopper's discount card for every Pokemon caught inside the store.

"Pokemon Go" might also be used as a political tool, suggests Vladimir Petrov, a lawmaker from the Leningrad region. If app creators could place rare Pokemon in polling stations during upcoming elections, more youth votes could be gathered, he suggested on Sunday.

In the meantime, Russians' interest in the game grows by the day. So far, Russians have searched for information related to it more than 1.7 million times, spokespeople of the biggest Russian search engine Yandex told The Moscow Times. This is 50 times more than every other Pokemon-related search in recent years. **TMT**

4 Looking Forward



“Success for this trial would be if we can get a warrant for Ruslan Geremeyev.” **Vadim Prokhorov**, Nemtsov family lawyer.

The Moscow Times
No. 5764

55

Nemtsov's age at the time of his death.

15M rubles

The amount of money allegedly paid for Nemtsov's murder.



“A true patriot, deeply devoted to Russia and ready to give his life for his motherland.” **Ramzan Kadyrov** on main murder suspect Dadaev.



A Murder Untriable

By [Eva Hartog](#) e.hartog@imedia.ru, Twitter: @EvaHartog | Illustration by [Galina Gubchenko](#)

On July 25, preliminary hearings will begin into the killing of Boris Nemtsov.

In 2002, Boris Nemtsov told a room full of high-ranking Chechens that the North Caucasus republic needed a different type of governance. What Chechnya required was not a system of one-man rule, he argued, but a consensus-based parliament.

“When I left the room, a person with colorless eyes came up to me and said I should be killed for such talk,” the charismatic former deputy prime minister described in his book, *Confessions of a Rebel*. That person was Ramzan Kadyrov, son of Akhmad Kadyrov, the then-president of Chechnya who had forged an alliance with Moscow after years of brutal war.

“The Chechens around us rushed to say that Ramzan was joking,” writes Nemtsov, who became one of the fiercest critics of the Kremlin. “But I didn’t see any laughter in his eyes. I saw hatred.” For his remaining time in Chechnya, Nemtsov was assigned a “gigantic” security protection team by Ramzan’s father.

Thirteen years on, in 2015, Nemtsov had no protection when he received four bullets in the back while walking home over the Bolshoi Moskvoretsky Bridge near the Kremlin late on a winter evening. The gunning down of such a prominent figure just outside the perimeters of Russia’s seat of government shocked the world. Now, as Nemtsov’s murder trial is due to begin preliminary hearings at the Moscow District Military Court, the larger questions surrounding Nemtsov’s death remain unresolved: Who masterminded the killing? And for what reason?

Nemtsov’s supporters argue the evidence leads right back to Chechnya and Ramzan Kadyrov, who became leader of the republic after his father’s assassination in 2004. The young Kadyrov famously rules the republic with a combination of an iron fist and an active presence on social media, often involving displays of loyalty to his patron, Vladimir Putin, in the Kremlin.

The connection to Kadyrov was apparent soon after Nemtsov’s murder, according to media reports. Three days after the killing, Putin received a detailed briefing from FSB head Alexander Bortnikov, the *Novaya Gazeta* investigative newspaper said.

Several ethnic Chechens were swiftly arrested and charged with planning and staging the attack. Vadim Prokhorov, a lawyer for the Nemtsov family, says he believes “most” of the defendants in the upcoming trial — Zaur Dadaev, Shadid Gubashev, Anzor

Gubashev, Temirlan Eskerkhanov and Khamzat Bakhaev — indeed play a part in Nemtsov’s murder. But he says others continue to walk free. “There is a reason for this,” he says.

According to Prokhorov, the defendants are the trigger-pullers, while the organizers remain at large. Last April, the team of lawyers handed investigators a list of people they believed should be questioned. “To our great regret, almost nothing has been done to identify the contractors and organizers of the murder,” says Prokhorov.

Instead, the lead investigator on the case, congratulated for making quick progress, was replaced. At the time, Nemtsov’s supporters argued it was a sign the Russian leadership wanted to put a lid on the investigation.

The investigators’ trail has stopped at Ruslan Mukhudinov, the driver of a top commander of Chechnya’s Sever armed battalion, as the likely brain behind the attack. But to Nemtsov’s supporters, Mukhudinov is just another middle-man. They point to his former employer, Ruslan Geremeyev, a relative of some of Kadyrov’s closest associates.

“We’re practically sure he played a central role and that the organizing of this murder went through him,” says lawyer Prokhorov.

The two people in question, however, will be conspicuous at the trial only by their absence. Mukhudinov has gone missing, and when Russian police came for Geremeyev in a Chechen village, they were met with armed men and repelled.

Without them, the investigation has hit a wall that is unlikely to crumble. “Don’t expect any of the contractors to appear on the defendant’s bench,” says journalist Grigory Tumanov.

Kadyrov meanwhile has denied all involvement and stood by his men. In the month following the murder, he described main suspect Dadaev, a former deputy commander in the Sever battalion, as “a true patriot.” Only interference at the highest level could put the case back on track. The lack of progress suggests Putin may have already made his choice.

While Kadyrov’s alleged involvement in the high-profile killing might plausibly have irked Putin, such feelings are trumped by a desire to preserve stability in the North Caucasus. In Nemtsov’s own words: “Kadyrov has a fantastic chance to blackmail

Putin. He can decide to go into the mountains at any point [...] Chechnya is a region that is being ruled by a person who ‘by understanding’ is temporarily loyal to the Kremlin.”

Kadyrov was temporarily reappointed to his post in March, pending upcoming parliamentary elections in September which, with Putin’s backing, he is practically guaranteed to win.

“The support is symbolic, but it is enough to have symbolic support,” says Grigory Shvedov, editor-in-chief of the *Caucasian Knot* news portal. “There has not been a fundamental change in their relationship.”

The Chechen leader also shows no sign of laying low, famously posting a video of another opposition leader, Mikhail Kasyanov, in the crosshairs of a rifle.

Meanwhile, Russia’s security services are less willing to forgive. The FSB has had longstanding irritation with Chechnya’s leadership. The brash murder of Nemtsov in the center of Moscow — the FSB’s home turf — eroded what little patience remained.

“Even before Nemtsov’s murder their relationship was poor, but now it’s really bad,” says political analyst Stanislav Belkovsky. “The Investigative Committee and the FSB approach Kadyrov with heightened suspicion and want, if not his resignation, then a limitation of his role.”

With the supposed contractors of the killing out of reach, the big questions are likely to remain unanswered, says Tumanov. In fact, “as more details come out during the trial, it is likely to lead to even more questions,” he says.

Meanwhile, the prosecutors’ main trump card will be to attract media attention to the case. They could call upon the very top of the establishment to testify, including Kadyrov himself and the head of National Guard, Viktor Zolotov, who, in theory, is accountable for the actions of regional battalions such as Sever, Tumanov says.

But the court proceedings will likely present little threat to the Chechen leader. With Putin’s support and no debate in Chechnya over the trial, Kadyrov might be his own biggest enemy.

“The only way the trial can further harm Kadyrov’s reputation is if he himself makes a public statement,” says Shvedov. TMT



*"We will dig them up by their roots." Turkish Prime Minister **Binali Yildirim** about the military involved in the coup.*

265

people were killed during the failed military coup.



Russia and Turkey froze their relations for 7 months after Turkey downed a Russian military jet last year. They reconciled in June this year.

Over 50,000

people have been fired, suspended, detained or investigated since the coup.

Turkey's Chickens Come Home to Roost

What does the unsuccessful military coup in Turkey mean for Russia?



Op-Ed by **Fyodor Lukyanov**
Editor-in-Chief of Russia in Global Affairs

From the beginning, Turkey was one of the most active and ambitious players in the so-called Arab Spring that shook the foundations of the Middle East from 2010-2012. It is no surprise that such outward instability has seeped inward.

During the past five years of changes in the region, Turkey has come into conflict with practically all of its key partners, gotten mired in Syria's internal intrigues, confronted a sharp escalation of Kurdish dissatisfaction, and undermined its own economy that until then had enjoyed impressive growth.

Turkish President Recep Erdogan apparently realized some time ago that the country was heading nowhere, and this is what prompted recent attempts at reconciliation with Russia and Israel. However, he needed a weightier pretext in order to extricate the country from the dead end into which he had driven it, and the attempted coup came as a strange but convenient gift in this regard.

The failed attempt to overthrow the president serves as a "super-vote" of confidence for the leader, blotting out his previous failures. He now has carte blanche to do what he had found so difficult to accomplish since elections in June 2015. This primarily involves changing the constitution to transform Turkey into a presidential republic and entirely cleansing the state apparatus of disloyal or simply undesirable employees.

How will the impending changes affect foreign policy? The Turkish military has traditionally focused on the West, forming the cornerstone of Kemalism, the founding ideology of Turkey. The suppression of the uprising and its aftermath will most likely move the country in the opposite direction.

Ankara practically demanded that Washington extradite Fethullah Gulen, a Muslim cleric living in self-exile in the United States, whom Erdogan blamed for organizing the coup. However, the deportation of a person living in political exile violates U.S. principles and the request threatens to worsen the already strained relations between the two countries.

The Turkish authorities are speaking about reinstating the death penalty as if the question were already decided. This would end Turkey's chances of joining the EU because it would apparently force Ankara to leave the Council of Europe. It would also thwart Turkey's greatest aspiration of obtaining a visa-free regime with the EU. Brussels had promised to grant that request in return for Turkish cooperation on migration, but it had been frantically looking for a way to back out of the deal. Now Brussels will be only too happy to cancel it.

As for the Middle East, where Erdogan and his colleagues had taken steps toward reviving the Imperial Ottoman tradition, the new situation makes it possible to distance themselves from the disastrous results of that strategy.

Erdogan must have long ago realized that placing bets on the rapid fall of Syrian President Bashar Assad's regime and increasing Turkey's influence there was a losing gamble. Now, against the backdrop of efforts by Moscow and Washington to find a joint solution on Syria — and, symbolically, as U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry held active talks in Russia on the subject even as the coup unfolded — Ankara can withdraw into the shadows and proffer support for the U.S.-Russian initiative process. Of course, that does not mean that Erdogan's ambitions will not resurface at the first promising shift in the regional situation.

It is possible that in the prevailing circumstances, Turkey will try returning to the path it had been sounding out prior to its Middle East gambit. That is, involvement in the affairs of Eurasia, a general shift toward the East and closer relations with Russia. Back in 2013, when Erdogan was still Turkish prime minister, he suggested during a meeting with President Vladimir Putin that his country might join the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The Russian president reacted with some surprise at the time, and Erdogan



YAGIZ KARAHAN / REUTERS

The failed attempt to overthrow Erdogan serves as a "super-vote" of confidence for the leader, blotting out his previous failures.

has yet to show any serious intentions on that account.

What does all of this mean for Moscow?

If one overlooks Moscow's unflattering rush to return Russian tourists to Turkey after Ankara promised to guarantee their safety, the Kremlin has reason to be satisfied with the current state of affairs. Even if Erdogan mounts a hardline response to the attempted coup, his regime remains weakened. Shoring up his base at home also requires finding reliable partners abroad, and Erdogan's zigzagging will hardly win him respect in any foreign capitals.

Ankara and Moscow can now resume important joint economic projects that were suspended after Turkey downed a Russian fighter jet in November last year. However, tensions surrounding the so-called Turkish Stream project have not diminished, and worsening Turkish-EU relations will not increase Brussels' desire to work with Ankara in such a sensitive area as the transit of strategic raw materials. At the same time, this might lend new importance to the Akkuyu nuclear power plant and Rosatom, having already invested money in the project, can now breathe a sigh of relief.

Despite their obvious differences and even antagonisms, Russia and Turkey are united by one thing — the fact that they are two great powers connected historically, culturally and geographically to a Europe that never fully accepted them as one of their own.

Following the Cold War, they both fell out of the "Greater Europe" project, based on European integration. Paradoxically, both Vladimir Putin and Recep Erdogan made great efforts in the early years of their rule to ensure that their countries were included in that project.

Three processes are now occurring simultaneously. Russia and Turkey refuse to orient themselves toward Europe and the integration project has hit a severe structural crisis. The post-Cold War idea of a common European home has lost currency and European policy is backtracking all the way to the multipolar Europe of the 19th century.

Multipolar Europe was a time when competition between countries was the normal state of relations, small countries were a source of discord and a headache for everyone, and the "barbarians at the gate" — Russia and Turkey — were torn by feelings of both love and hate toward Europe proper. That situation generated constant conflicts and wars.

Of course, history never repeats itself exactly, and today's situation differs in at least one way: Europe is no longer the center of the world. Earlier, if Europe sneezed, the whole world caught cold.

Now, however, three-fourths of humanity is simply uninterested in what ails these strange people with their oversized ambitions and diminishing ability to implement them properly. **TMT**



Address: Arbat 47/23, Moscow
Tel.: +7 (499) 241-93-20







Hours: 9:00 a.m. – midnight daily
Wi-Fi • Turkish and European cuisine • Veranda • Hookah
Noon – 4:00 p.m. business lunch weekdays
Sundays 9:00 a.m. – 3:00 p.m. brunch (buffet)

RUSSIAN NATIONAL DANCE SHOW «KOSTROMA»

A Russian Dance Miracle!
GREAT HISTORY OF THE GREAT COUNTRY

SUPPORTED BY KOSTROMA REGION ADMINISTRATION



From June till September DAILY at 7.30pm At Folk Theatre
Tickets & Inquiries in English at: +7 495 1398998, +7 495 7693235
www.nationalrussianshow.ru



"An extensive spy network has been set up inside IS [...] The Russian air force is successfully destroying terrorist bases in Syria." **Ramzan Kadyrov**

3,000

Russians believed fighting in radical Islamic groups.

525

Number of people killed in Caucasus in 2014, according to Caucasian Knot.



"In the fight against terrorism, Russia has demonstrated the utmost responsibility and leadership." **Vladimir Putin** via Reuters



MURAD SEZER / REUTERS

No Way Back

By **Oliver Carroll** o.carroll@imedia.ru

A warming of relations between Russia and Turkey is causing concern among Russian-speaking diasporas in Istanbul.

ISTANBUL — Veronika is not her real name. Covered from head to toe, her only identifying features are a nervous laugh and a quiver of breath that ripples the black fabric of her veil. She says she is from Chechnya. She is risking her life to speak. The Islamic State* does not take kindly to criticism, and the "sisters" in Syria know where she lives. Every time she changes her phone, they track her down; they have "the best hackers" in the world. If they found out she's been speaking, they'd kill her.

And yet she speaks. She speaks of the fourteen months she spent in the Islamic State. She speaks of the death of her husband who had taken her there. She speaks of the terror. She speaks of the weekly hangings at public squares. Of the children that watched and took selfies; of the emotionless fighters on drugs; of the initially futile attempts to escape; of how she was eventually smuggled out for \$2,000. And of the "many" still looking to escape.

"I was fortunate; there is usually no way back," she says. And this is the reason she speaks: to warn other Russians against repeating her mistake. Her confession stops dead when a bearded man begins to stare intensely in our direction. "It's OK," she says after a pause. "I can tell if it is the Islamic State by the way people dress."

Even three days before an attempted coup brought new instability to the region, the Russian-speaking pockets of suburban Istanbul in which we meet are on high alert.

Following the June 28 triple suicide bombing and attack on Ataturk airport — perpetrated, apparently, by Russian, Uzbek and Kyrgyz terrorists — these neighborhoods

have repeatedly woken to multiple dawn raids. Over three dozen people have been arrested and 17 have been charged; 11 of these are originally from the Russian North Caucasus. "Most of those arrested are Islamic State people," Veronika says. The names were apparently well known to the authorities.

The fallout from the airport attack has coincided with a detente in relations between Turkey and Russia. This has spooked many of the North Caucasian diaspora in the city. Several thousand people left Russia to escape what they consider to be persecution — and, in many cases, prosecution. Up until now they had considered Turkey a safe haven.

This may be about to change. With the number of terror attacks in its cities rising, Turkey may well become impatient with its Caucasian residents, and look more kindly on Russian requests to extradite them.

The Islamic State knows this, says Veronika. "The only reason the Islamic State has begun targeting Turkey is because it is losing. It wants the Turks to lose patience, clamp down and provoke Caucasians to join the caliphate in Syria."

The New Muhajirs

Muslims from the present-day Russian North Caucasus have settled in Turkey since at least the 19th century. Usually, these migrations have been enforced; often they have been traumatic. At the start there were Circassians, who survived expulsion from their homeland at the end of the Russo-Circassian war in 1864. More recently, political and civilian emigres have arrived from the two Chechen wars

and a separatist-turned-Islamic insurgency that ravaged the region in the 1990s and early 2000s.

In the last few years, a new wave of migration hit Turkey. To some extent, these new emigres — known in Turkey as muhajirs — were driven by the activities of the Russian security services. In advance of the 2014 Sochi Winter Olympics, Russia clamped down on individuals and communities it considered linked to Islamic radicalism. Families and friends of known fighters were targeted, too. In the southern Russian republic of Dagestan, the more fundamentalist Salafi school of Islam came under particular pressure.

Russian security services remain adamant that the emigres were radicals, many with links to the Islamic State and other extremist formations. These claims are not entirely without merit. According to the figures of the Turkish General Staff, of the 913 detained for suspected Islamic State links in 2015, 99 were of Russian origin. At the same time, it seems not all those who left Russia for Turkey were interested in jihad. Some, quite possibly the majority, saw the trouble all around them — the disappearances, the persecution — and just wanted a normal life.

Wanted Men

The spa town of Yalova, a one-hour ferry ride from Istanbul, has provided refuge to a significant part of the male population from Gimry, a village in the Dagestani mountains, 48 kilometers from the capital Makhachkala.

Continued on Page 11 →

Out & About



July 21 – 27, 2016

7

Weekly round-up of all that's new, delicious and fun in Moscow.



YUZHANE



Yuzhane offers two seating areas: head downstairs for the bustling bar and bistro or upstairs for a more intimate dining experience.

Yuzhane: Krasnodar Classics in Moscow

By **Valerie Kipnis** artsreporter@imedia.ru

Nose to tail dining in a stylish setting

Yuzhane ("Southerners") is the latest venture from seasoned butcher and meat connoisseur Tahir Kholikberdiyev. Kholikberdiyev, a Krasnodar native, utilizes the meat, fish and recipes of his home region — like the famous "Kuban meat" that Kholikberdiyev is known for — and brings it to the heart of Moscow.

This fastidious approach to provenance ensures that Yuzhane is one of the few places in the capital you can eat as if you were in the south of Russia. Meat and fish are bought from farmers then aged to perfection in fragrant spices from the Black Sea region within the restaurant's large

curing chambers. But the spectacle really begins at the open grills, where chefs prepare dishes to the delight of hungry diners.

A warning: it's not for the faint-hearted. Yuzhane promotes the concept of eating "snout to tail" — which for Kholikberdiyev means never opting for appearance over taste. Ears, tails, ribs, shank, tongues, brains, necks, groins, hearts and liver — the kitchen doesn't shy away from the more grisly parts of the animal. This lends the menu to certain notable dishes: lambs tongues with tomatoes and basil (550 rubles) "kovbyk" — thinly sliced pig stomach with offal, served

with two pieces of classic Krasnodar bacon — (300 rubles) and a hamburger made from a large rodent called coypu (490 rubles.) Those looking for something more classic should opt for one the steaks which are tender, flavorful and perfectly prepared (from 690 rubles).

Meat may appear to be the staple of the Yuzhane menu, but you'd be foolish to overlook the less carnivorous options. The marinated grapes, plums, sauerkraut, pickled tomatoes and salted cucumbers offer an addictive crunch (100 rubles each) while the salads are fresh and inviting. And the fish could rival any of the steaks.

Classics from the Krasnodar region include the baked mullet with vegetables (650 rubles) and the Black Sea turbot (1200 rubles).

The interior is unfussy, yet stylish. Yuzhane has shrugged at ostentation in favor of heavy wooden tables and warm contemporary light fixtures that offset the industrial walls. Gourmands on the hunt for an authentic southern Russian meal in the center of Moscow need look no further. **TMT**

+7 (495) 926 1640
facebook.com/yuzhanemsk
10 Prospekt Akademika Sakharova
Metro Krasniye Vorota, Turgenevskaya

NEWS & OPENINGS



ANTRECOTE & CO.

Antrecote & Co.

Wine and dine with a view of the City
Lavish Antrecote & Co. offers a stunning domed glass ceiling and a great view of Moscow City. Start with the creamy gazpacho, then move on to the star of the show: the meat. The steaks, burgers, and cutlets are all of excellent quality, although the decadent lamb burger is a particularly good (750 rubles). Treat yourself to the chocolate nougat cake for dessert (250 rubles).

+7 (495) 690 7373
facebook.com/antrecotemoscow
36 Ulitsa Novy Arbat, Bldg. 3
Metro Smolenskaya



FOOD BAZAR

Food Bazar

Spoiled for choice in Hermitage Garden
Hermitage Garden's newest restaurant is reminiscent of sitting on a friend's wooden patio in the summertime — both in terms of food and atmosphere. The menu is a compilation of different world cuisines. The Italian and Uzbek offerings seem to be the most popular: the black burger with marbled beef (560 rubles), and the lamb lyulya kebab (220 rubles) are among the best.

+7 (495) 233 3300
facebook.com/foodbazar
3 Karetny Ryad
Metro Chekhovskaya, Tsvetnoi Bulvar



GOKOS

Gokos

Street food from the Mediterranean
Catch the growing wave of Greek fast food at vibrant eatery Gokos. The small cafe aims to serve quick, convenient and tasty food to customers while preserving authentic Greek cuisine. Hungry types should opt for a gyro (from 250 rubles) but the smaller kebabs (from 100 rubles) are no less flavorful. The smart blue and white interior brings a little bit of Greece to central Moscow.

+7 (499) 670 9298
facebook.com/Gokos-1045820448839290
19/4 Sushchyovskaya Ulitsa
Metro Mendeleevskaya



BREAKFAST CLUB

Breakfast Club

Refined all-day breakfast
Tucked away on a side street in the Patriarch's Pond neighborhood, Breakfast Club is the perfect spot for starting your day. Kickstart with a creme brulee latte (200 rubles) then move on to the restaurant's signature scrambled eggs (420 rubles). Russian choices such as kasha abound, the yoghurt parfaits are wonderfully decadent (420 rubles).

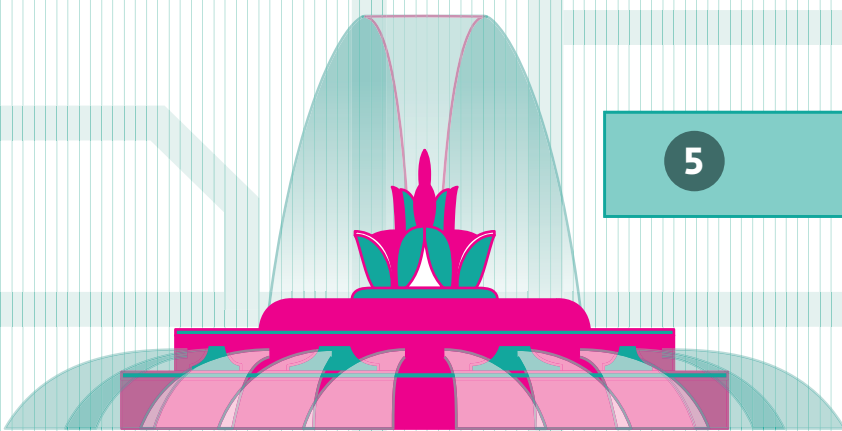
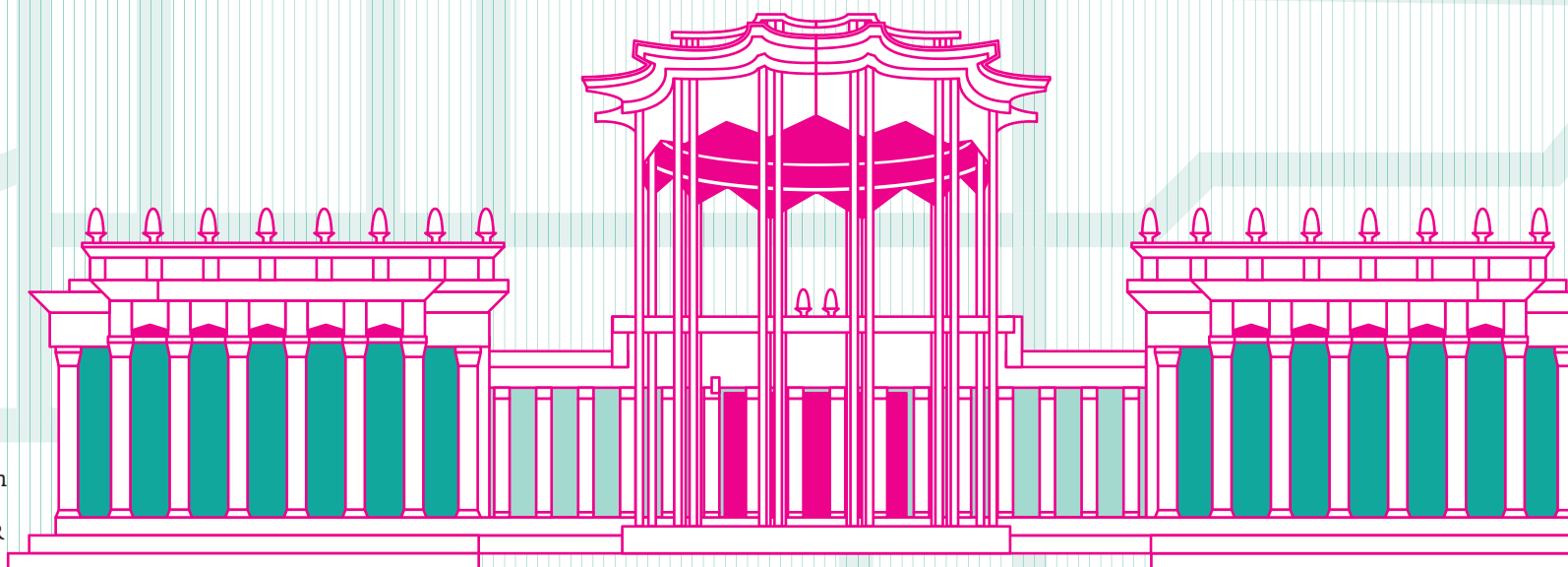
+7 (968) 481 9796
localband.ru
10 Maly Kozikhinsky Pereulok
Metro Tverskaya, Mayakovskaya

Take it and go!

Four pages packed with the best places in Moscow to eat, drink, walk, shop, listen, watch, dance and sightsee. A new walking route and listings every week! **Take it, use it, save it!**

3. Uzbekistan / Culture Pavilion

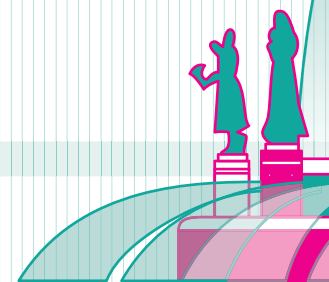
Across the fountain from the Central Pavilion to the right is a mighty white pavilion with an unusual rotunda fountain in the center and huge white block letters spelling out ART FOR THE PEOPLE. This is the former Uzbekistan pavilion — No. 66 — decorated with mosaics, carved wooden doors, and ornamented plasterwork. Inside is a modest exhibition of art called “Always Modern: Art of the 20th and 21st Centuries” organized by the ROSIZO Gallery. The works cover the period from 1910 to the 1980s and present a rather upbeat and celebratory vision of Soviet art, in which the destruction of an unsanctioned exhibition in 1974 by bulldozers is portrayed as a largely positive moment that spurred on a creative underground art movement. You can see the glorious Soviet past until Sept. 18.



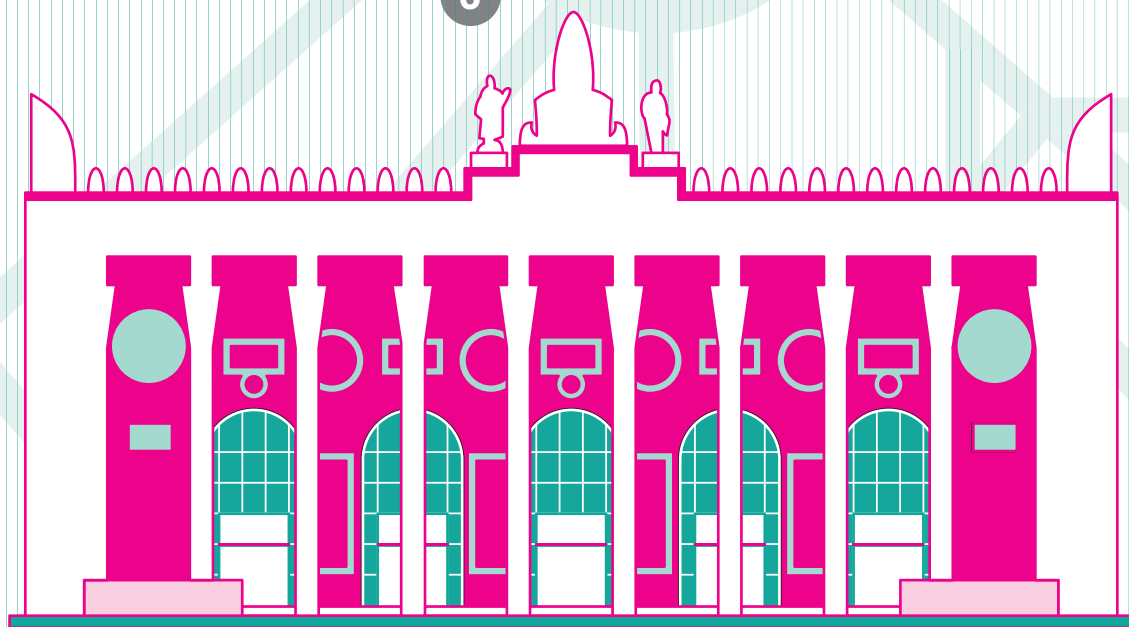
5

5. Stone Flower Fountain

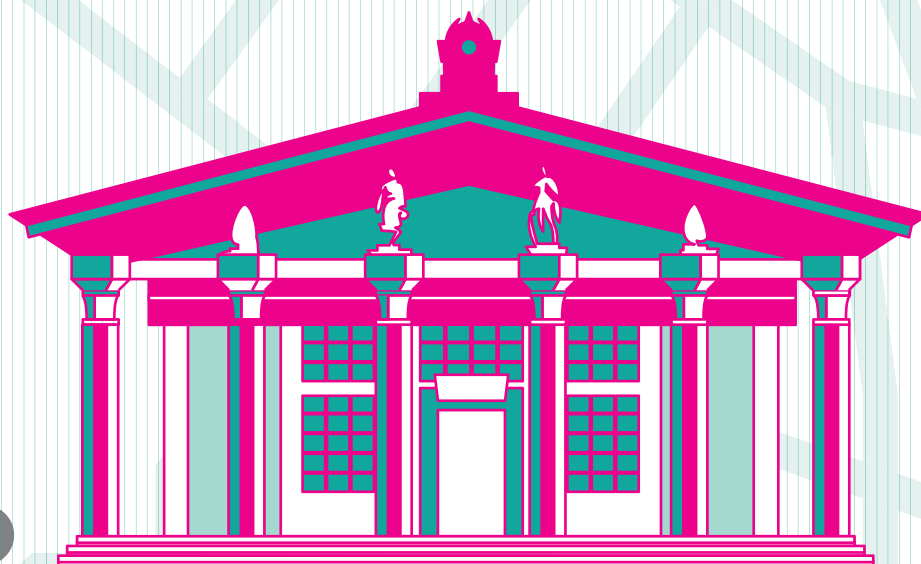
Behind the Friendship of Nations fountain is a lush garden and yet another spectacular fountain, this one called the Stone Flower. It is based on a folk tale from the Ural Mountains that was collected and reworked by Pavel Bazhov in the late 1930s. This very popular and compelling tale was then turned into a ballet by Sergei Prokofiev, which premiered in 1954 after his death. In the tale, a young stone carver is displeased by his work, which is far less beautiful than what nature creates. He is told about the Mistress of the Copper Mountain, whose stone flower is more beautiful than human beings can imagine. But once a person sees it, he never again can see the beauty in his own reality. The stone carver travels up the mountain to see the stone flower and then returns to his village. He destroys his carvings, abandons his beloved and runs away, never to be seen again. The fountain, a human approximation of the Stone Flower of legend, was opened in 1954 with music by Dmitry Shostakovich accompanying the 1,000 sprays of water.



6

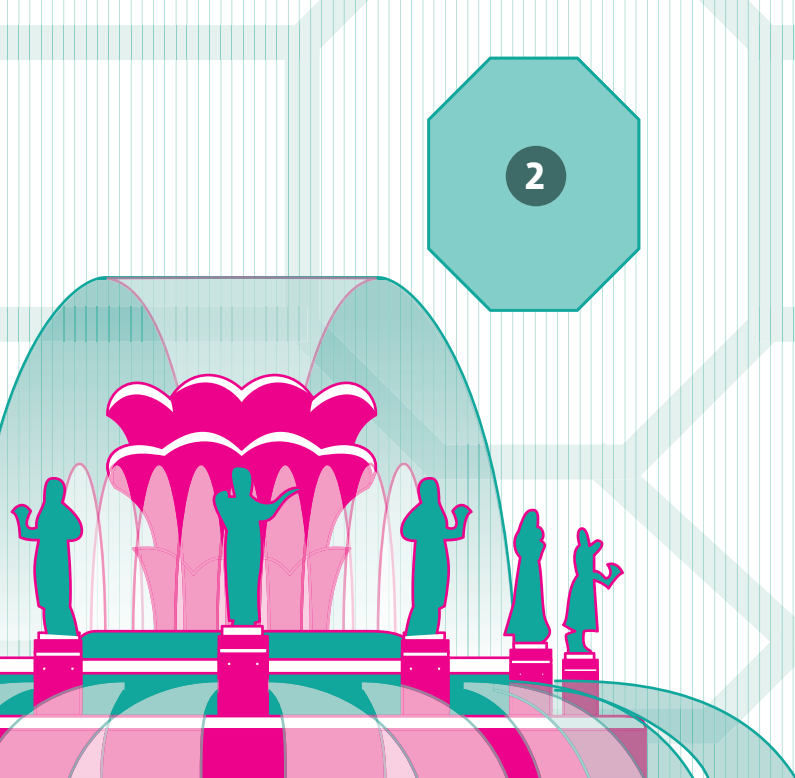
**6. Polytechnical Museum**

If you like hands-on science and scientific art — or artistic science — wend your way past the big rocket visible from the fountains to Pavilion No. 26, now housing the Polytechnical Museum while its building undergoes reconstruction. The permanent exhibition gives a brief tour of various scientific disciplines in their applied forms. You can try to pick up something while wearing a pair of space suit gloves, or experience a nuclear explosion on a special platform, or guess what invention was inspired by particular animals. Everything is described in English and Russian; stand under one of the explanatory cones at the beginning of each section, face the video person doing the explaining, and raise your left hand when they ask if you want English. The nice person will magically speak English. Be sure to see the special exhibit of works by Mexican artist Tania Candiani, who combines technology and art into bizarrely beautiful, vaguely steampunk creations that play through long trumpets the music of words you type or let you hear the soundtrack to radio plays as you imagine the action. This runs until Sept. 25. But the park with its many pleasures and treasures is open every day of the week.



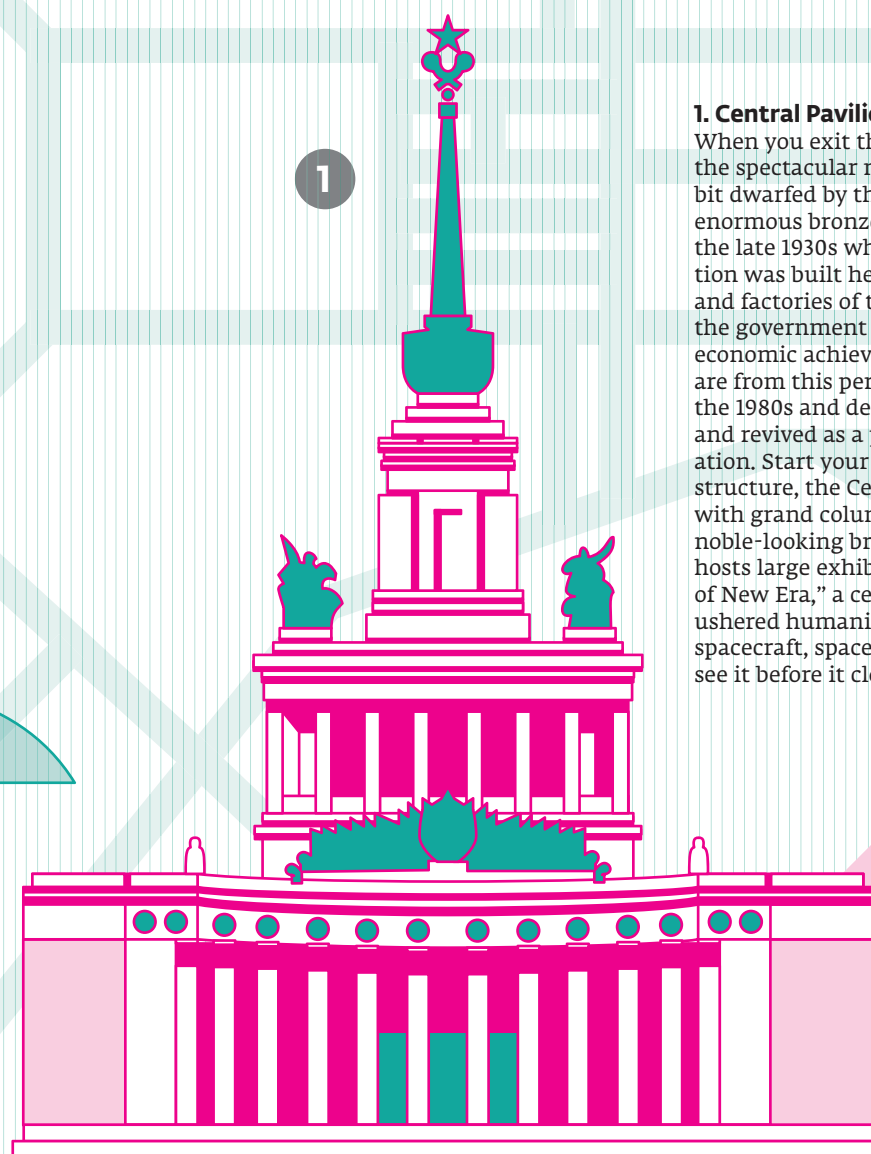
4. Karelia

The Karelian Pavilion next door (No. 67) has a carved wood façade that evokes the Russian northwest. Inside is a marvelous exhibition of Naïve Art from the collection of the Tsaritsyno Estate Museum: almost 200 works by 20th century amateur artists, who depicted their world and mythology in paintings, drawings, and wooden sculptures. Beautifully curated with works grouped by general themes, the show lets you wander into the world as seen and portrayed by villagers and city dwellers — sometimes rough, sometimes playful, always authentic artistic visions. Catch this show before it closes on Aug. 14.



2. Friendship of Nations Fountain

Behind the Central Pavilion is the magnificent Friendship of Nations Fountain: enormous golden figures representing the 16 Soviet republics dancing around a huge golden sheaf of wheat, all glittering under hundreds of sprays of water. Built in 1954, the gold-plated bronze “Soviet republics” were sculpted based on real representatives of these ethnic groups, including an Estonian ballerina and a pianist from Turkmenistan. Look carefully: the women are welcoming but mostly serious, and you can’t decide if they are dancing or frozen in time. This is a good place to sit for a while, smell the roses (literally), and take in the glory around you. Now over 500 hectares (almost 1,300 acres) including the Botanical Gardens and Ostankino Park, VDNKh has over 500 structures, along with playgrounds, restaurants, sports and game centers, theaters, and flower gardens. Ride a horse, paddle a boat, feed the animals, take a class, hear a talk, and then enjoy dinner and music under the stars.



1. Central Pavilion

When you exit the VDNKh metro station and enter through the spectacular main gates of the park, you may feel a bit dwarfed by the grandeur of the massive columns and enormous bronze figures. That was pretty much the idea in the late 1930s when the first All-Union Agricultural Exhibition was built here to highlight the successes in the fields and factories of the young Soviet republics. After the war, the government decided to expand the exhibits to cover all economic achievements, and most of the iconic buildings are from this period (1948-63). After a period of decline in the 1980s and decay in the 1990s, the park is being restored and revived as a place of museums, exhibitions and recreation. Start your tour with the biggest and most impressive structure, the Central Pavilion (No. 1), rising up 90 meters with grand columns, the crests of the Soviet republics, and noble-looking bronze figures. Today it has lecture halls and hosts large exhibitions. Currently on show is “Space: Birth of New Era,” a celebration of the people and machines that ushered humanity into the heavens, from early sketches to spacecraft, space suits, and even moonwalkers. Be sure to see it before it closes in January 2017.

The Heart of the Park

The Pavilions, Fountains and Gardens of Central VDNKh

By Michele A. Berdy m.berdy@imedia.ru | Illustration by Maria Zaikina

Start your exploration of VDNKh Park with a tour of iconic pavilions and fountains

**Ravi Kotecha, banker**

"When it comes to Chinese food you'll be hard pressed to find anything more authentic than **Druzhba** on Novoslobodskaya Ulitsa. The simple interior should not put you off as the extensive menu offers some of the tastiest treats this side of the Silk Road!"



VERESHCHAGIN



FOOD COURT



LETO

Food court**Not your run of the mill pit-stop**

Taking after trendy Moscow food markets like Danilovsky, VDNKh's food court boasts some of the leading players on Moscow's street food scene. Greek grill Gyros for Heroes sells a killer chicken gyro for 250 rubles — follow it up with a Stoyln ice cream in the shape of a movie villain (Darth Vader is the all-time favorite). Meanwhile Pho offers the eponymous Vietnamese noodle soup for 250 rubles and noodles with chicken, tofu or stewed beef for 300 rubles. If you fancy some seafood, head to Shrimp Box for the eponymous grilled shrimp with rice and vegetables (12 shrimp for 550 rubles). Krymsky Cheburek (Crimean "cheburek"), which sells the dough pockets with a variety of tasty fillings, is another popular pit-stop.

vdnh.ru/en/food-court
Pavilions 64 and 66

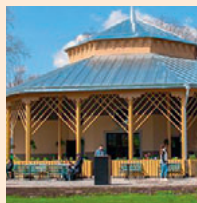


VLADIKAVKAZ

Vladikavkaz**Ossetian pie fix**

Ossetia, a small republic in the South of Russia, is best known to Muscovites for its pies. A tasty alternative to pizza, what you get here is as close to the authentic thing as it comes. Traditionally, three pies are served during an Ossetian feast: walibakh (cheese), kartofdjinn (cheese and potatoes) and tsakharadjin (cheese and beet leaves). Try at least a slice of each and pair your pie with an Ossetian beer, which is dark and sweet and tastes more like "kvas" (fermented bread drink) than your regular brew.

+7 (495) 644 5667
tripiroga.ru
Building 531



SVADBA SOYEK

Svadba Soyek**Georgian food in the park**

Svadba Soyek (Jay Bird wedding) looks like the dining hall of a large countryside dacha. Named after a Georgian folktale, it serves guests the traditional Georgian food so beloved by Muscovites. The khinkali (Georgian dumplings) come in three incredibly additive varieties: a traditional mix of pork and beef (55 rubles each), lamb (55 rubles) and suluguni cheese (65 rubles). Pair your meal with some highland tea (160 rubles) or try one of the restaurant's excellent wine offerings, also from Georgia.

+7 (495) 117 8297
facebook.com/svadbasoek
Building 550

Leto**Lunch by the pond**

Leto's terrace offers great views of the pond with the famous Zolotoi Kolos (Golden Wheat Head) fountain located in the very back of the VDNKh Park. The menu is simple but well executed. Try seasonal fare such as the grilled meats or shashlik and svekolnik cold beet soup (300 rubles). It's the perfect spot to escape the heat and enjoy a glass of beer or wine as you watch the world go by. Don't fancy a tippie? They also make delicious homemade lemonade and summery non-alcoholic cocktails.

+7 (495) 621 0756

facebook.com/cafeleto
Building 461



MOSKOVSKOYE NEBO

Moskovskoye Nebo**Light, airy cafe serving up the classics**

With three summer terraces and two expansive dining rooms, it's never hard to find a spare table at Moskovskoye Nebo (Moscow Sky). Wide arched windows, cream furnishings and chandeliers hark back to a former grandeur, while the menu focuses on revamped classics from across the Soviet Union. Try the classic Olivier salad made with pastrami (320 rubles) paired with a glass of Crimean white wine. On Sundays there are special cookery classes and activities for children. Given its size the restaurant is also the perfect venue for big group gatherings.

mosnebo.ru
Building 422



OTTEPEL

Ottepel**Soviet-era cuisine with a twist**

Ottepel is named after the "Thaw," a period when Nikita Khrushchev was in power and censorship and repression relaxed. Housed in the refurbished silk industry pavilion, next to the architecturally domineering Zelyony Teatr (Green Theater), the restaurant serves innovative, high-end takes on Soviet classics. Try the "shchi" (cabbage soup) with calamari (420 rubles) or "ok-roshka" with pastrami (360 rubles). The Mondrian-inspired aprons of the waiters add to the restaurant's romanticized version of the Soviet Union. You'll recognize the restaurant by a plaque bearing Chaika, the Communist nomenklatura's favorite car, on the facade.

+7 (925) 317 4315
ottepel-restaurant.ru
Building 311

Culinary Kaleidoscope: Eating Out at VDNKh

The sprawling grounds of VDNKh are home to striking pavilions representing the Soviet Union's former republics — and it's only fitting that its restaurants and cafes are equally diverse. So whether it's high-end dining, Georgian comfort food or a slice of Ossetian pie you're hankering for, this Soviet Disneyland has something to offer every foodie.



VERESHCHAGIN

Vereshchagin**Eastern cuisine in quiet comfort**

Feast yourself on an assortment of eastern dishes at VDNKh's Vereshchagin. With seating available on the outdoor veranda or inside the comfortably-decorated, two-story cafe, it's the perfect spot for an al-fresco lunch or cozy dinner. Try the Arabic meat-stuffed safiha or the popular and filling kebabs (500 rubles) and manti (70 rubles). A field is conveniently located next door so that your kids can let off some steam while you enjoy your post-dinner coffee.

+7 (985) 803 77 99

facebook.com/cafevereshchagin
Building 131



ANDERSON NA DACHE

AnderSon Na Dache**Eat and play**

AnderSon Na Dache is the kind of place that makes you wish you were 5 years old again. Designed specifically for kids, the fun-filled restaurant features a play room with toys, a slide, and best of all, a humongous ball pit. The food is good — much better than you expect in a kiddie cafe. They serve a wide range of dishes from burgers (620 rubles) to a chicken fillet in white sauce (440). The ice cream is the perfect treat for tiny tummies (170-350 rubles).

+7 (967) 166 62 05

cafe-anderson.ru
Building 136

The Moscow Times
CONFERENCES

PROJECTS OF THE
2nd HALF 2016

13
SEP

CIVIL CODE — APPLICATION PRACTICE AND RELEVANT CHANGES 2016

20
SEP

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICERS CLUB

14
OCT

THE LEGAL ISSUES OF THE PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY ANNUAL CONFERENCE

28
OCT

BUILDING AN EFFICIENT ONLINE BUSINESS

24
NOV

PERSONAL DATA AS A NEW REALITY

02
DEC

DOING BUSINESS WITH CHINA. CROSS-CULTURAL COMMUNICATIONS: RUSSIA-CHINA

13
DEC

TOP 10 LEGAL DISPUTES: PAST AND PRESENT PRACTICES OF CIVIL DISPUTES

14
DEC

TAX RESULTS OF THE YEAR

Head of Partnership Department
Natalia Bondareva
n.bondareva@vedomosti.ru

Head of Telemarketing Department
Irina Gavrikova
i.gavrikova@vedomosti.ru

Read more on the site www.themoscowtimes.com/conferences/eng

Advertising | 16+



“There are 7,000 people waiting in Turkey to travel onward to Syria.”
“Veronika,” ex-Islamic State

45

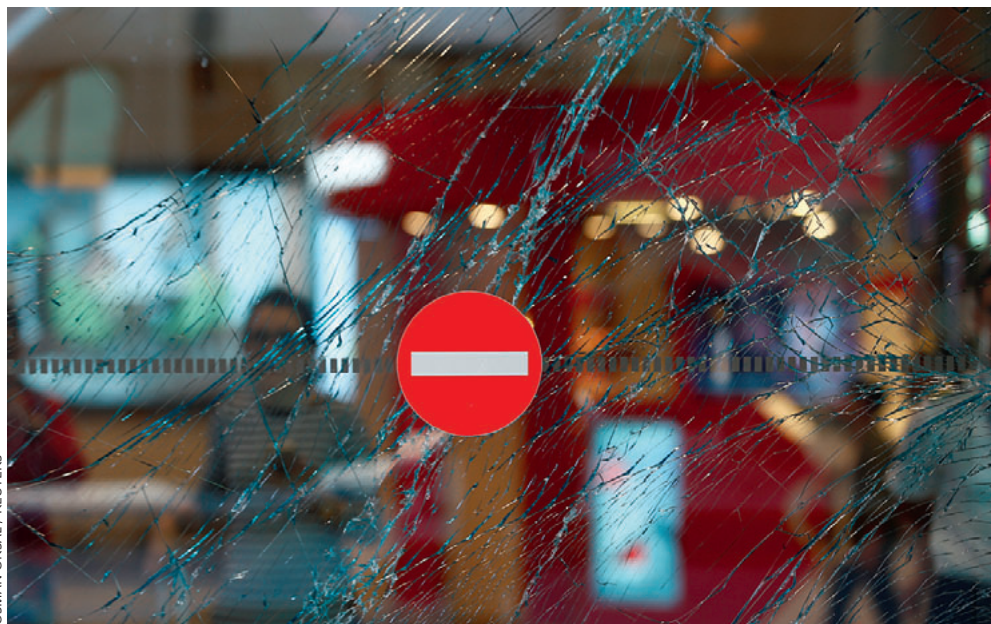
people killed in June 28 attack at Ataturk airport.



The day following Turkey's failed coup, Putin called Erdogan to condemn “anti-constitutional actions and violence.”

2014

Russia introduces measure outlawing fighting abroad “against Russian interests.”



OSMAN ORSAL / REUTERS

← Terrorists attacked Turkey's main Ataturk airport just as people were breaking Ramadan fast. 45 died in the attack.

→ Turkish patience for North Caucasian emigres is unlikely to hold if the attacks continue.



EMRAH GUREL / AP

← Continued from Page 6

The birthplace of two legendary religious leaders, Imams Gazimagomed and Shamil, isolated Gimry (population 6,000) has for centuries played a leading role in anti-Russian insurgency. In the post-Soviet vacuum of the early 1990s, it became a hotbed of religious militarism, leading to full-scale jihad by the turn of the century. In the 2000s, Gimry was one of the main centers of the so-called Caucasus Emirate, a terrorist organization affiliated to al-Qaida.

After first toying with control and containment, Russian law enforcement imposed a full cordon around the village in 2007. To this day, residents move in and out through a controlled barrier on the edge of town. Each has a number; no-one unknown to the security services is granted entry (tested by this reporter in February this year). According to locals, anti-terrorism operations have killed some 64 local men, most of them in the last three years.

Around 200 Gimry residents have reportedly left Dagestan to live in the Greater Istanbul area. Included in this number are people on Interpol lists, others on national wanted lists, and those alleged by Russia to have been involved in fighting in Syria.

Magomed Bartikhanov is one of the wanted. A distant relative of both of Gimry's most famous Imams, Bartikhanov openly admits to having fought as part of the Caucasus Emirate, though the broad-set Dagestani says he has nothing to do with the Islamic State. His brother was killed in December 2005, in the first real anti-terrorist operation carried out in the village. Bartikhanov himself cheated death in January 2006 when federal troops attacked his hideout in woods about two kilometers from Gimry. “They employed 700 men against eight of us — four helicopters, rockets, mortars, machine guns — and pelted us so hard that they assumed us dead,” he says. “But we miraculously crawled out the next morning without so much as a scratch.”

The insurgent left Russia for Turkey in 2009, and no number of international warrants have brought him any closer to deportation. He says the Russian authorities just wanted to make his life difficult. “They know I have nothing to do with the Islamic State, and Turkey can see this too,” he says. He is not worried about deportation, no matter how good the relationship between Turkey and Russia becomes. “They don't deport men being repressed on religious grounds, especially if he is a relative of Shamil and Gazimagomed,” he says.

Another man sitting alongside him, a 30-year-old currently listed by Interpol, says he assumed he was immune from extradition too. He did not seem as sure.

Conveyor Justice

Even at the lowest point of Russian-Turkish relations following the downing of a bomber plane on the Turkish-Syrian border in November 2015, some level of security cooperation existed between the two countries. The Russian authorities continued to issue their Turkish counterparts with “codes” of people wanted for involvement in international terrorism. Sometimes, the Turkish authorities would respond to the requests, arresting Russian targets when they tried to extend

tourist visas or residence permits. Occasionally, “coded” men and women would be held in deportation centers for up to six months. Less frequently, they would be dispatched to a third country such as Ukraine or Georgia.

But the Turks always showed great flexibility. “They understood the arbitrary nature of some of the requests,” says Elnur Beketov, (not his real name), an exiled preacher from one of the smaller regions of the Caucasus. “Now this is in the balance. Turkey will try to prove loyalty to Russia and there will be an increase of those deported, perhaps even to Russia itself. The trend is already clear, especially given that none of those arrested in connection to the airport attack have been released.”

It is certainly not hard to come across cases that suggest Russian terrorism claims are often exaggerated. In Istanbul, this reporter was able to speak to two brothers accused of fighting in Syria between 2014 and 2016. Both are originally from Cherkessk, the capital of the Karachayev-Cherkessia republic in southern Russia. Both have been included on national wanted lists, and both expect to be included in Interpol lists soon.

On the basis of the evidence, neither brother is a particularly convincing insurgent. Both were many miles from Syria during the time in question. One of the brothers, Tengiz Tambiev, a freelance translator, was able to provide banking details to The Moscow Times that seemed to demonstrate he was present in Istanbul rather than Syria. The younger brother, Burkhan, meanwhile, was seriously ill over at least part of the period he was supposed to have been fighting, and travelled between Russia and Turkey for regular medical care over a suspected brain cyst and eye disease. Again, The Moscow Times has seen medical records for this treatment.

Unusually for terrorism suspects, the Tambiev brothers have employed a legal team to fight the case at home. They do not anticipate any success. “There is gray between black and white among emigres here — sure, we understand that — but the security services should be able to tell who was in Syria, and who wasn't,” says Tengiz. “The problem is I don't believe they really want to know.”



YALOVA GOV/TR

The resort town of Yalova has historically served as a refuge for Russians from the North Caucasus.

Tengiz says he had thought being in Turkey was enough to avoid the worst. Now, he is not so sure, and is looking into other options of asylum in other countries.

“I understand [Turkish President Recep] Erdogan's pragmatism — talking to Israel, Europe, Russia,” he says. “But I hope to God hope it won't cost us our lives.”

They Keep Coming

“Going back to Russia is not an option,” says Ruslan Magomedov (not his real name). “Last year, five or six of our guys were deported to Russia and no one has heard from some of them since.”

Magomedov, a long time representative of the Chechen diaspora in Istanbul, is a veteran of both Chechen wars. Describing himself as on the political wing of Chechen independence (rather than pan-Islamic insurgency), he says he has little in common with many of the young Chechen men recently arrived to Istanbul. “The youngsters have been radicalized by Russia, and this has increased after Russia got involved in Syria,” he says.

Preacher Elnur Beketov confirms that a generational split exists in the Caucasian diaspora, with young men lured by promises of wives, Sharia law and immense riches.

“There was one occasion when a friend called me from the airport,” says Elnur. “I understood what was happening, and asked him if he was on his way to the Islamic State, and he said ‘yes.’ I spent a while explaining how the Islamic State was not good by Islam, and I thought I had persuaded him. But then he got a call from Syria from the widow of a friend who had just died on the battlefield. She told him that a three-bedroom apartment was now in the balance, and that was what swung it for him. He left the next day.”

Beketov is known locally for his work persuading ideologically vulnerable people against traveling to the Islamic State. He is not liked within the Islamic State, he says: “They said they wanted to assassinate me, but, as I was told, they were told they could not kill me outside the caliphate.”

In Russia, however, Beketov is seen as a recruiter, and is on a wanted list. Without a hint of irony, another government agency has been releasing his phone number to relatives searching for loved ones believed to be on their way to Syria. He says he has taken 50 such calls.

According to Veronika, as many as 7,000 are waiting in Turkey, ready to travel onwards to Syria. “These are confirmed figures,” she says. “But for the last one and a half years there hasn't been an easy route through.”

A clampdown by the Turkish government might push more people to make the journey into the war zone, and bring new people into the orbit of extremism.

Ruslan says the prospect of a crackdown has him worried. “Of course I'm afraid about deportation, of course I've thought about it,” he says.

But with an out-of-date passport and extralegal existence, there are few options available.

“I guess that means I'll end up in Syria.” **TMT**

* The Islamic State and the Caucasus Emirate are terrorist organizations banned in Russia.

"People are starting to understand the risks."

Alexei Alexeyenko, adviser to the head of Rosselkhoznadzor



2010

mandatory certification of food abolished in Russia.

78%

of Russian cheese brands lied about their quality and contents last year.



"There were cases when hospitals were sent tvorog made from vegetable oil." **Andrei Danilenko**, head of the Russian Union of Milk Producers



Bad Food Nation

By **Peter Hobson** p.hobson@imedia.ru, Twitter: @peterhobson15 | Illustration by **Yevgeny Tonkonogy**

If you live in Russia, you may already be worried about what you're eating. If you're not worried, maybe you should be.

Watchdogs say dairy producers routinely added starch, chalk and soap to their milk. One-fifth of caviar brands contained bacteria linked to E. coli. Bread bakers were discovered to use "fifth-grade" wheat, the sort usually intended for cattle. More than half the sliced salmon on shop shelves has been judged unsafe.

And those are only the most recent revelations.

Quality control in Russia's food sector appears to have broken down. Products are plentiful. But behind the glossy labels, their true contents are a lottery.

How did things get so bad?

Power to Business

In Russia's chaotic history since the downfall of the Soviet Union, there was likely never a golden age of food quality. But things undoubtedly took a turn for the worse in 2010, says Irina Tikhmyanova, a spokesperson for Roscontrol, a non-profit organization that monitors food standards.

Back then, Dmitry Medvedev was president, and his slogan was that "state bodies must stop tormenting business." One of the bureaucracies to be thrown out was mandatory certification of food.

The old system was not perfect. Many officials were happy to sell certification for a few hundred dollars. But it did ensure that any new product underwent some scrutiny.

And its demise tipped the balance of power in the food industry toward business. Food producers were now required only to declare that their food met quality standards. They,

together with retailers, were responsible for quality. The state limited itself to checking each manufacturer once every three years — and undertook to give prior warning before arriving, unless an official complaint was received.

"It was a victory for businesses that lobbied for less state control," says Alexei Alexeyenko, assistant to the head of Russia's Federal Service for Veterinary and Phytosanitary Surveillance, Rosselkhoznadzor.

The changes dramatically weakened consumer protection. "To all intents and purposes the layer of control between producers and the shop shelf — the basis of any defense against poor quality food — has been destroyed," says Tikhmyanova. The end of certification left Russians "increasingly reliant on the goodwill of producers and suppliers."

Then, two years ago, something transformative happened. In 2014, Moscow annexed Crimea and fomented civil war in eastern Ukraine. Most of the developed world imposed sanctions on Russia in response. Then, a few months later, the price of oil, Russia's most important export, began to fall rapidly.

There were two knock-on effects. First, Moscow imposed retaliatory bans on most food imports from Europe, the U.S. and others who had joined the sanctions. Second, Russia entered its deepest, longest recession since the 1990s, and which is still to run its full course.

These developments poisoned the food market. Imports worth some \$9 billion dollars a year were halted, freeing

Russian producers from high-quality competition. Meanwhile, as Russians became poorer, they began to spend less on food.

That created ruthless pressure on producers to drive down prices. And thanks to the newly weakened state oversight, many chose dishonest methods. "Local food production began to grow very fast," says Alexeyenko. "But with it came a negative — thanks to a lack of competition, producers began to falsify their products."

This Product Is Not Cheese

When a group of concerned Russians set up Roscontrol three years ago to monitor the quality of consumer goods, they expected around 15-20 percent of products they tested to be faulty. It turned out to be a massive underestimation. "Sixty percent of the products tested by Roscontrol are poor quality, unsafe or falsified," says Tikhmyanova.

Roscontrol buys products in shops, subjects them to laboratory testing, and publishes its findings online for the public to read. In April last year, it was joined by a new state-funded body called Roskachestvo, which does the same.

Their findings are often stunning. Thirty-six of 46 brands of cheese and butter tested last year by Roscontrol were falsified — that is, they violated sanitary norms, overused additives and preservatives, or were dishonest about their ingredients. "This product cannot be called cheese," was the verdict on multiple products. One brand of butter, whose wrapper shows cartoon cows grazing in a neon green field



“Practically everyone is lying. The consumer is a hostage.” **Dmitry Yanin**, chair of the International Confederation of Consumer Communities

58%

of cured salmon was found this year to be unsafe.



“It’ll take years of careful work to solve the problem.” **Ilya Loevsky**, deputy director of Roskachestvo

500k rubles
(\$8,000) maximum fine for typical sanitary or labeling violations by companies.

and boasts a 72.5 percent fat content, was found to “contain no animal fat, only vegetable oils.”

A mere seven of 33 brands of sausage tested by Roscontrol in March met quality standards. The others contained potato flour, soy, unidentified additives and skin. In another test, two out of ten mineral water brands used recycled water; another two exceeded permitted levels of radioactivity.

Among the offenders were major, nationwide brands and foreign companies.

These are not problems that are going to kill you. At least, probably not. Often, the fraud involved is a minor misstatement of a product’s contents. But worse does happen.

Roskachestvo unearthed its most shocking discovery while scrutinizing red caviar. Thirteen of the 23 brands tested failed to meet sanitary requirements. Five contained *E. coli*, a bacteria that lives in the gut and can be deadly.

The tests revealed multiple problems along the entire caviar supply chain, says Ilya Loevsky, Roskachestvo’s deputy director. Neither Roscontrol nor Roskachestvo can impose penalties themselves, so the information was passed to the companies involved and state authorities. Some stores removed the offending products, and some producers took immediate action, says Loevsky. But “some unscrupulous producers simply ignore the results,” he added.

Authorities have all the findings and have taken them into account, Loevsky said. He promised “there will be consequences.” But many of these brands, and other brands exposed in different investigations, remain on sale. It is unclear whether their quality or ingredients have changed.

Deep Dishonesty

The truth is that powerful market logic is pushing producers to exchange more expensive ingredients for cheaper ones. At the safe end, this means passing off cheap white fish as cod. At the unsafe end, factories are padding out cheese with technical-grade palm oil unfit for human consumption.

The food manufacturing sector is rife with substandard producers and “blatant crooks,” says Nikolai Vlasov, the deputy head of Rosselkhozadzor. The deceit penetrates all levels, he told the TASS news agency in June. Company bosses are often unaware that rules are being broken by underlings or suppliers hoping for quick profit. “It’s corruption at lower levels — for example, someone carts out the cream and switches it with vegetable oil — or it’s a “gift” from business partners,” he said.

Fraud creates a vicious cycle that pushes down prices and makes it harder for honest producers to stay in business. With Russians’ incomes still falling, the situation is becoming worse. “In the longer term,” says Tikhmyanova, “this sort of price competition could cause quality products to die out.”

“The main problem,” according to Andrei Danilenko, head of the Russian Union of Milk Producers, “is that fines are so miserable that there is no incentive to change.” It

takes Rospotrebnadzor, the state consumer rights watchdog responsible for doling out punishments, months to prove allegations against companies, Danilenko says. The maximum fine for a typical violation is 500,000 rubles (\$8,000) — mere “kopeks” to business. Sometimes Rospotrebnadzor can’t even find the offender — manufacturers have been known to put fake company names on product labels.

But tougher rules could be on the way. “People are beginning to take this seriously,” says Rosselkhozadzor’s Alexeyenko. They are starting to realize that a degraded food industry “imperils our health and is an extremely serious risk for the economy,” he says. If low standards become ingrained, Russian goods would be unable to compete with foreign rivals.

The agriculture minister has called for fines to be multiplied until companies “can feel them,” and suggested introducing criminal responsibility for fraud. There is talk of cigarette pack-style health warnings on products that contain palm oil. Last month, the government adopted a strategic plan to boost food standards through 2030.

But these efforts may clash with other, more urgent priorities. Putin sees food production as an urgent national security issue. He wants Russia to produce enough to feed itself by the end of the decade.

Large agricultural holdings have meanwhile been making bumper profits in recent years. Many of these are owned by well connected tycoons. At least some of them, according to Vlasov, have been involved in fraud.

Finally, Putin is wary of upsetting his electorate. He said last year regulation must not increase production costs or the price of food in shops. Better to have skin in a few sausages than risk a full-blown food price riot.

Working Fast

So what’s the solution?

Fraud will continue as long as Russians are stuck in economic slump and clamoring for cheaper products, says Dmitry Vostrikov, head of development at Russia’s food producers lobby, Rosprodsoyuz. “The situation will improve if people’s incomes begin to rise,” he says.

Loevsky disagrees. Roskachestvo’s investigations show that price has no direct correlation with quality. Discount brands frequently outclassed premium-brand rivals.

Loevsky says the answer is better information for consumers. Roscontrol and Roskachestvo are exposing the worst offenders. Roskachestvo is also working with consumer watchdogs in Europe and the U.S., and pioneering a new certificate of quality that companies can display on their branding.

The numbers remain small. Roskachestvo receives only a few dozen complaints and tip-offs from consumers each week, and around 3,000 people visit its website each day.

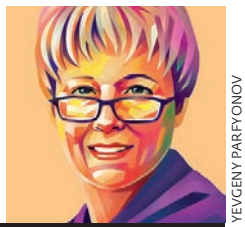
“We are trying to work very fast,” says Loevsky. But, he adds, “solving the problem will take years.” In the meantime, then, be careful what you buy. **TMT**

THE WORD’S WORTH

Fussing With Russian

Щепетильный: meticulous

By **Michele A. Berdy**
Moscow-based translator and interpreter, author of “The Russian Word’s Worth” (Glas), a collection of her columns.



The other day in an Internet discussion, someone mentioned the word *щепетильность*, and I thought: Oh, I hate that word. Great idea for a column, though.

So here I am on Day 3 of Me vs. Russian Word.

The problem with the noun *щепетильность* or the adjective *щепетильный* is that there isn’t one word in English that covers the range of meaning and also has the same connotations and associations. The words come from the root of *щеп* (splinter, sliver), and so they have the sense of being concerned with every little splinter, that is, every little detail of something. They suggest a scrupulous honesty and precision in any matters of money or behavior. So someone who is *щепетильный* will not only calculate a business deal with precision and attention to every detail, he’ll also count out the money he owes you down to the last cent or kopek.

Щепетильный человек is close to obsessive and sometimes even a little fussy. But in a good way.

And when you hear the word, you run to your thesaurus because no one word fits all the contexts it’s used in.

Sometimes it might refer to modesty. *Дырчатый металл скрывает тебя от шеи до колен, поэтому щепетильным женщинам, наверное, пользоваться этими туалетами не слишком удобно* (Metal with lots of holes in it covers you from neck to knees, so prudish women probably wouldn’t find it that comfortable to use that toilet.)

In other cases, it refers to someone who is very proper, the kind of person who knows exactly what clothes to wear on what occasion, always writes thank you notes — handwritten and posted by mail, of course — and would never slip up and use *ты* (informal you) with someone who is clearly *вы* (formal you). *Она была принципиальна и щепетильна в отношениях с людьми* (She was principled and utterly proper and correct in her dealings with people.) *Она была чрезвычайно щепетильной женщиной и никогда без стука не входила ко мне* (She was extraordinarily meticulous in her behavior and never came into my room without knocking.)

Sometimes I solve the translation problem by using the word scrupulously with an adjective. *Он был щепетильно чистоплотен и менял белье, как только переодевался* (He was scrupulously hygienic and changed his underwear every time he changed his clothes.) *Он не учил их порядочности, но так получилось, что всех его учеников отличает щепетильная порядочность* (He didn’t teach them to be decent people, but it turned out that all of his students were renowned for being scrupulously honest.)

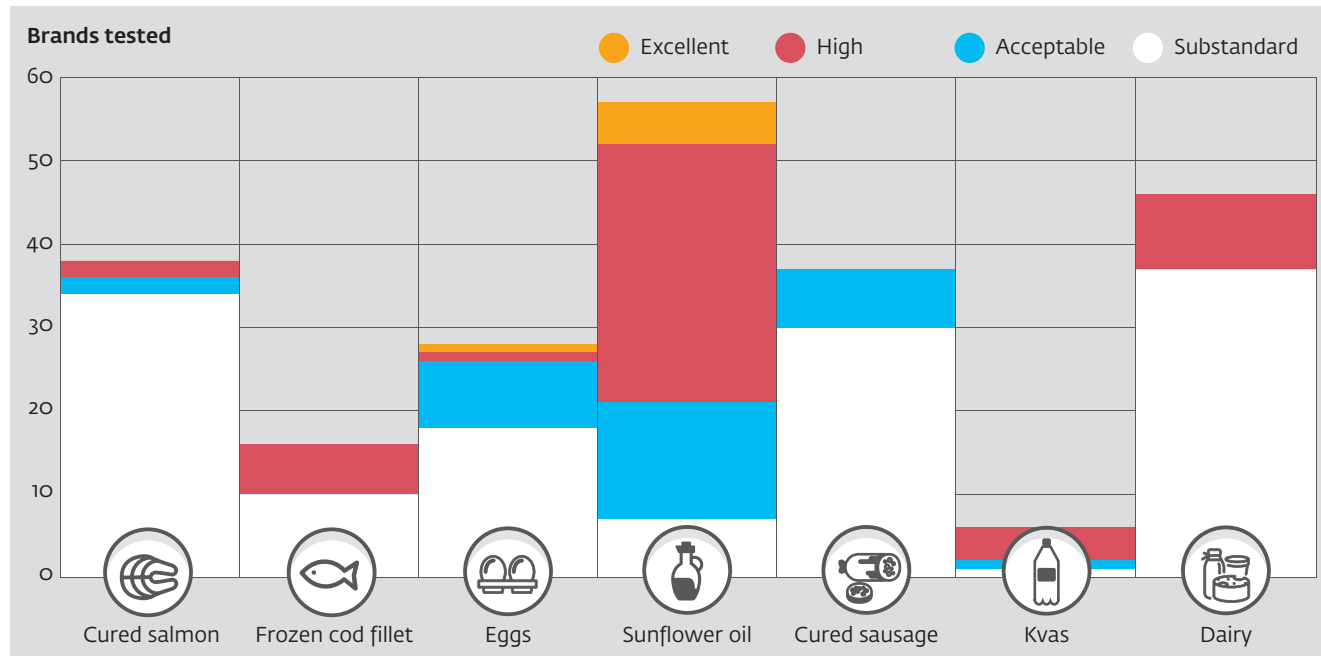
Or sometimes you can get away with one word: *Лучше бы фильмы про немцев снимать самим немцам, они к истории относятся щепетильно* (Germans should make films about themselves — they are meticulous about their history.)

And in other cases *щепетильный* is used not to describe someone who is scrupulous, but an issue or problem that requires scrupulous attention: *Извините, что анонимно пишу, но вопрос щепетильный* (Forgive me for writing anonymously, but this is a delicate issue.) This might, in some contexts, be touchy, thorny, or sensitive: *Её пенсия — дело щепетильное* (Her pension is a tricky issue.)

And then there are cases when you grab another word altogether: *Я неприхотлив в пище, но очень щепетильно отношусь к незнакомым блюдам* (I’m easy-going about food, but really picky about unfamiliar dishes.)

See why I hate this word? **TMT**

How Safe Is Russian Food?



Sources: Roskachestvo, Roscontrol

Tips for Life

The Moscow Times
No. 5764

Advice, answers and
life hacks to help you
enjoy Moscow.



CULTURE

What's Russia's Silver Age?

TMT: The period after Russia's Golden Age, of course.

Sorry, Russian lit joke. To understand what the Silver Age of Russian literature is, first you have to know about the Golden Age. That's easy: the 19th century in Russian literature began with Alexander Pushkin and then continued on with more great writers doing brilliant and innovative work per square centimeter than anywhere else on earth. Really.

Alexander Pushkin was both a poet and prose writer who is credited with not only consolidating the Russian literary language, but creating a literature that was genuinely and originally Russian after a century or so of Frenchified Russian prose and poetry. Other poets of the Golden Age include Mikhail Lermontov (who also wrote

prose), Nikolai Nekrasov, Alexei Tolstoy, Fyodor Tyutchev and Afanasy Fet.

On the prose front, the 19th century gave us such brilliant writers as Nikolai Gogol, Nikolai Leskov, and Mikhail Saltykov-Shchedrin, who were also renowned for their humor and comic view of Russian life. If you want to understand scams and bureaucratic misuse of power, pick up some Gogol. If you want to make fun of contemporary morals — or lack thereof — read Saltykov-Shchedrin. Barely does a day go by without one of your friends quoting one of them.

And don't forget Ivan Turgenev and Ivan Goncharov, whose character Oblomov barely got out of bed and came to characterize all that was wrong — and some that was right — with the 19th century Russian landowning class.

And then came the grand masters: Leo Tolstoy and Fyodor Dostoevsky, whose works took Europe by storm and transformed the European novel, an influence that can still be felt today. After them, Anton Chekhov, whose plays and short stories

revolutionized drama and modern prose. And don't forget non-fiction writers like Vissarion Belinsky and Alexander Herzen, who set the standard for literary criticism and memoirs, respectively.

So now you know why that era in literature was golden.

But at the end of the 19th and beginning of the 20th century, literature — and especially poetry — once again reached new peaks of mastery and innovation.

To distinguish this flourishing of artistic talent from the previous generations, the term Silver Age was coined.

The great poets of this era are the quartet of Anna Akhmatova, Marina Tsvetaeva, Osip Mandelstam and Boris Pasternak. Most generations have just one or two great poets; Russia had four.

But that wasn't all. Other great poets of the Silver Age included Alexander Blok, Sergei Yesenin, Valery Bryusov, Konstantin Balmont, Mikhail Kuzmin, Igor Severyanin, Sasha Chorny, Nikolai Gumilyov, Maximilian Voloshin, and Innokenty Annensky. A decade or so later, avant-garde poets ap-

peared on the scene: Velimir Khlebnikov, David Burlyuk, Alexei Kruchonykh and Vladimir Mayakovsky.

Prose writers in this period include Daniil Kharms, Ivan Bunin, Leonid Andreyev, Teffi, Yevgeny Zamyatin, Andrei Bely, Alexander Kuprin, and Fyodor Sologub.

The Silver Age writers differed in style and subject matter from their 19th century predecessors, reflecting perhaps the social, economic and political upheavals around them.

If the Golden Age writers were largely proponents of realism (of various sorts), the Silver Age writers were symbolists, Acmeists, futurists and absurdists, as if realism could not be used to describe the reality of pre- and post-Revolutionary Russia. Who could believe it?

That's the quick version of a century and a half of literary history, enough to be able to follow a debate around the water cooler or over cocktails.

And if you were wondering: Is there a Bronze Age of Russian literature? Not yet. We're still waiting.

Classifieds

ADVERTISING

Certified Court Interpreter
Pavel Savinov, PhD
8 916 600 9594



A state certified interpreter offers service of simultaneous and consecutive interpreting in the courtroom and sight translation of court-related documents. Accuracy and complete discretion in dealing with sensitive and confidential information; 19 years of professional experience.

DATING

<http://www.euro-dates.com>

HEALTH & BEAUTY

Antistress massage,
+7 (903) 156 4674

Aromamassage,
+7 (903) 792 1930,
www.kalina-service.ru

Anti-stress-massage.ru,
+7 (915) 450 5606, Irina

Aromamassage,
+7 (929) 965 7110,
www.bodymassage-moscow.ru

Antistress massage,
+7-963-661-3088, Natalia,
www.mowmassage.com

MASSAGE

MASSAGE,
+7 (903) 668 3201,
lic. #77-01-005808

TAXI

+7 (495) 956 0800
angel-taxi.com/moscow-tour

The Moscow Times is not responsible for the accuracy of advertisements contained in this section.

The Moscow Times

CLASSIFIEDS
EVERY
THURSDAY

Classifieds | Real Estate
| Education | Services |
Restaurants

To advertise, please contact Yulia Bychenkova:
tel.: +7 (495) 232 4774, e-mail: bychenkova@imedia.ru



ADVERTISING

Introductions

ADVERTISING

MASHA
24 hours
www.BEAUTIES-STUDENTS.ru
+7(495) 796-2616

www.escort-elitegirls.ru
KRISTINA
Call 24 hours!
+7(495) 768 1222

JULIA
24 HOURS
Try the best!
www.modelsinmyroom.com
+7 985 7765155

MARIA
+7(925)506-98-28
WWW.YOUNG-ESCORT.RU

The Moscow Times
is not responsible
for the accuracy
of advertisements
contained in this section.

The Moscow Times

To our
advertisers:

If the services of your company are subject to obligatory licensing, in accordance with the law on advertising, the number of the license and the body it has been issued by should be mentioned in the text of your advertisement.

Real Estate



FOUR SQUARES
+7(495) 937 55 72
info@foursquares.com
www.foursquares.com

APARTMENT RENTALS



SERVICED APARTMENTS



FURNISHED APARTMENTS PROMOTION



Beautiful FURNISHED townhomes now available. Priority admittance to the International School of Moscow (ISM) in Rosinka. WINTER SPECIAL RATES
For all enquiries please call +7 916 969 1354 or +7 916 927 9465

Kids



Ruslanguage House
Learn Russian with us!
Intensive, evening, weekend programs
Arbat, 11 Moscow
+7 (495) 691 5646
info@ruslanguage.ru
ruslanguage.ru

EDUCATION

ENGLISH PLAYSCHOOL MOSCOW

Member of the British Association for Early Childhood Education
Licensed by the Moscow Government
Tel.: +7 (499) 134 2006; +7 (499) 998 3525
87a Leninsky Prospekt
E-mail: gal_kh@mail.ru
www.englishplayschool.eu


Accredited nursery, preschool and kindergarten programmes for international children aged 2 to 7 years with native English speaking teachers.
Afterschool activities for children of different age groups (3-11 y.o.): books, history, animals, grammar advanced English Clubs.
Ballet, hand&foot, chess, sport classes.
Writing Course.
Cambridge exams, English for beginners (4 -8 y.o.).



Services

In July. Sales & Specials.

THAI AROMA OIL MASSAGE
with JUICE WATERMELON OIL or LEMONGRASS OIL for a special price
~~4500 P~~ **3150 P**



*Special offer is valid from 01/07/2016 until 31/07/2016 in Wai Thai Standart and Wai Thai Gold (contacts salons on the site www.waithaispa.ru). Each coupon - one-time discount only. Discounts are not cumulative. When buying Subscription tickets, one of this massage - as a gift.

EDUCATION

LIDEN & DENZ MOSCOW

Gruzinsky per. 3-181
Tel.: +7 (499) 254 4991
www.lidenz.ru moscow@lidenz.ru

Russian and English language training for the needs of business community. Internationally accredited language centre. Group/One-to-one courses. In-company training. Exam preparation. Certified native teachers. Cross-cultural seminars.



MEDICAL CENTERS

US DENTAL CARE

Olimpiyskiy Prospekt, 16 bld.5, Moscow 129110
Tel.: +7 (495) 933 8686
www.usdentalcare.com

OPEN DAILY, WEEKENDS.

American Board-certified specialist. Since 1994. We have the depth of a full service clinic and the atmosphere of a small family practice. Implantology, orthodontics, oral surgery, hygiene, cosmetic dentistry, whitening, 3D scan. Also with the current exchange rates, getting first class dental care is now costing you approximately 50% less money for all treatment - don't miss out - book an appointment now!



MOVING SERVICES

ACE MOVING

Household goods and personal effects
40/1 3rd Proyezd Marinoi Roshchi, Office 906
Tel.: +7 (495) 645 8543; +7 (495) 645 8534; +7 (495) 798 8317
Fax: +7 (495) 645-8539, E-mail: info@ace-moving.ru
www.ace-moving.ru

Worldwide international moving services, export & import customs formalities, personal effects export packing, local removals in Moscow, storage, free survey.



DELIKATNY PEREEZD

Full Service Moving
Tel.: +7 (495) 921 3018
www.pereezd.rumos@pereezd.ru
Operating in Moscow, Saint-Petersburg, Nizhniy Novgorod, Rostov-on-Don.
Local & intercity moves. Office moves. Apartment moves. Storage services. Free survey and consulting.



Nightlife



CHICKEN RUN
MADE BY FUNNY FAMILY
MOSCOW, ARBAT STR., 1

ORDER 9 CHICKEN WINGS AND GET ONE DRINK FOR FREE!

THE PROMOTION IS VALID ONLY UPON PRESENTATION OF THE MAP

EVERY MONDAY
get 50% discount
for the glass of wine
250 ML



5 Bldg 9 Malaya Dmitrovka Str.
+7 (495) 2520 25 02 Cabany.ru

EVERY TUESDAY
get 50% discount
for steaks
XXL SIZES



Instagram.com/cabany.ru
Facebook.com/funnycabany



BARS

KATIE O'SHEA'S

26 Grokholsky Per., Bldg. 5, Metro Prospekt Mira
Tel.: +7 (495) 792 5188 (2 Lines)

www.katieosheas.ru

www.facebook.com/katieosheas

Moscow Friendliest Irish Bar.

International menu at sensible prices.

Irish breakfast & business lunch.

Guinness, Kilkenny, Smitwick's, Magners.

Moscow's largest selection of Irish whiskies.

Curry Sundays & Pie&Pint Mondays.

English coverage of: football, rugby, GAA, golf & FI.

DJ & dancing Thursday, Friday & Saturdays.

"Make yourself at home in Katie's".



PUBS

SILVERS IRISH PUB

Mashkova 28/20
(On the corner of Mashkova & Sadovoe Koltso)

Metro Krasnye Vorota

Reservations Tel.: +7 (495) 917 1770

www.silversirishpub.com

www.facebook.com/silversirishpub

All your favourites including Guinness, Harp, Kilkenny & Magners bottled or on tap.

Silvers also offers a fine selection of both Irish whiskey & Scotch. Our menu caters to both traditional and international tastes.

Try our Monday all day Fish & Chips special 490 r including a pint of beer or a glass of wine.

Dj's every weekend.

"Irish attitude needs no adjustment".



PADDY'S IRISH PUB & EATERY

1/2 Lesnaya ul.,

Tel.: +7 (499) 575 0024

paddysmoscow@gmail.com

Only Steps from White Square Business Centre and Belorousskaya Metro.

Breakfast served daily including Full Irish, Eggs Benedict etc. Business Lunch Special - Choice of Starter, Main Course with Salad Bar - 370 r.

Large Irish & International Menu with all the drinks you would expect from your Local Irish Pub.

Darts Area, Live Sports (GAA, Rugby, Soccer, FI, Golf etc.),

Dj's on weekends.

Pop into Paddy's. Sláinte!



The Moscow Times

To our advertisers:

If the services of your company are subject to obligatory licensing, in accordance with the law on advertising, the number of the license and the body it has been issued by should be mentioned in the text of your advertisement.

The Moscow Times is not responsible for the accuracy of advertisements contained in this section.

What's On

The Moscow Times
No. 5764

See www.themoscowtimes.com
for more listings.



VDNKH

Find Nirvana This Summer: Korean Art at VDNKh

By [Sebastian Flick](#) artsreporter@imedia.ru

Fancy something a little more exotic than the excellent collections of European art in Moscow's main museums? This summer VDNKh has set its sights further afield, playing host to an exhibition of contemporary Korean art. "Nirvana" — an exhibition from some of Korea's most prominent contemporary artists — explores and toys with our perception of reality through painting, sculpture and photography. Artist Hyung Koo Kang's giant hyper-realistic portraits greet you on entry to Pavilion 13. Painted across enormous

canvases, the larger-than-life images of iconic individuals provide an arresting welcome to the exhibition. Churchill, Gandhi and a flaming red Sophia Loren are just some of the famous faces on display. Kang explained to The Moscow Times that the purpose of the works was to realistically render faces we would recognize, even if we knew little about the actual people. According to Kang the personality of the individual and their character is of less interest than the iconic status of their images.

Kang plays with the genre of realism, making subtle changes such as creating extra lines and wrinkles that perhaps only a real life acquaintance of his subjects would notice. The man who recently showed his work at the Saatchi Gallery in London even tips his hat to Russia with a 1997 portrait of Boris Yeltsin. The works are across several mediums — in Churchill's portrait the wartime British prime minister's piercing gaze been captured in steel plating.

In another exhibit it appears artist Han Sungpil has photographed a series of buildings, but on closer inspection they are revealed to be images printed and draped across the facades of existing buildings. In the works curtains several stories high conceal the true structures, which are either partially demolished, or being renovated. Meanwhile in the pavilion's largest room, artist Chun Kyung-woo plays with reflection. Twenty-four printed photographs of photographers appear on mirror sheeting, meaning that when examining the images the viewer sees their own reflection in the portraits. Another thematic current to the exhibition is the "combination of religious meditation with artistic practice." One of the works on show features a meditating Buddha, staring at a screen televising his reflection. The playful artworks on show provide a welcome invitation to become acquainted with little-exhibited Eastern art, as well as challenging you to take a second glance at the world around you. **TMT**

Vdnh.ru
Pavilion 13
119 Prospekt Mira
Metro VDNKh
Through Aug. 28

July 21 – 27

EXHIBITION Wild Cat Parade
[Take a walk on the wild side](#)

If you were hoping to see an Amur leopard prowling around Red Square, sorry to disappoint. Instead admire 10 giant feline sculptures inspired by the works of Malevich, Kandinsky and Matyushin. Who needs "Pokemon Go" when you can take a selfie with a giant cat? Red Square
Metro Ploshchad Revolyutsii
Through July 31

FILM Cafe Society
[Ravishingly shot film set in 1930s America](#)
Cafe Society, the latest release from Woody Allen, is out this week. This charming film features Kristen Stewart, Jesse Eisenberg and Allen himself as the narrator. With a stellar plot featuring gangsters, love, Hollywood and heartbreak, it's the perfect excuse to catch some shade this summer.
Various cinemas

FORUM SELECTOR PRO
[Russian and British music specialists under one roof](#)

SELECTOR PRO — a music forum uniting the hottest music professionals from home and abroad — kicks off at Moscow's Strelka Institute today. The program features lectures from leading specialists in the industry including rock musician John Robb and Rachel McWhinney, label manager at Moshi Moshi records.
Strelka Institute
strelka.com
14 Bersenevskaya Naberezhnaya, Bldg. 5a
Metro Kropotkinskaya
Through July 23

Something for Everyone: How to Spend a Day at VDNKh



SKYTOWN

SkyTown
[Safe, thrilling fun](#)

Always fancied yourself as the next Spiderman? Head down to VDNKh's Sky Town. Although busy on the weekends and little pricey (1100 rubles for an adult for 3 hours), the rope park offers a unique experience to thrill-seeking Muscovites. With three levels of difficulty, there are plenty of obstacles to traverse from 15 to 40 feet above ground. For those with a phobia of heights there is an open air cafe which provides the perfect spot from which to heckle your daredevil friends.

Near Pavilion 27



CITY FARM

City Farm
[Pet a goat, be happy](#)

A mini-park within the park, Gorodskaya ferma (City Farm) was designed by the renowned ar-

chitectural firm WOWHAUS as an educational space for children and their parents. There is a vegetable patch for the green-fingered and several petting zoos with small animals just itching to be stroked, fawned over and Instagrammed. Vending machines with carrots and biscuits up your chances of making a furry friend. A playground and a small pond with benches and deck chairs as well as a small cafe serving sandwiches and refreshments are available when you've had your overdose of cute.

zooferma.vdnh.ru
Near pavilion 47



LOCALWAY

Bike Rental
[Beat the heat](#)

Bikes are available to rent from the Bosco stand just to the left of the main entrance. Choose from tandem bikes, bikes for children, extra-speedy bikes and more — all in an array of bright and summery colors. Each bike requires a deposit of 3000 rubles and most bikes cost 350 rubles per hour, with discounts on weekdays. No registration is required. Once you've handed over this substantial sum (cash only, we're afraid) the enormous park is your oyster. Get lost down shaded forest paths, stop for an

ice-cream if the sun gets too much, admire the pretty pavilion buildings or take a break by one of the park's many fountains. For a change of pace, you can also rent roller-blades, skateboards, and scooters.

localway.ru/moscow/poi/bosco_electra_302504



CINEMA IN ROUND

Panoramic Cinema
[360 degree films](#)

Way back in 1959 film makers came up with the idea of shooting a film in the round: attaching six cameras together in a circle and synchronizing the filming process. Over the next few decades they shot almost 20 films, most of which are either lost or need restoration. But a few from the 1960s-1980s — mostly cool, retro travelogues shot around the Volga, Caucasus and Moscow — can be seen on Fridays, Saturdays and Sundays. There are five screenings a day, each about 20 minutes long, costing 150 rubles. You sit in the center as the film plays out on the circular walls around you. Eat your heart out, 360 App.

vdnh.ru/events/razvlecheniya/-krugovaya-kinopanorama/
Building 541
Left of main entrance



CRAFT PARK

Craft Park
[Put on your creative hat](#)

Park Remyosel (Craft Park) is a new space at VDNKh devoted to creativity. Its territory includes City Farm, Fisherman's Village, Ceramic Workshop by Dymov and most importantly, Dom Remyosel (Craft House), located in Pavilion 47. Craft House has several workshops, including a cheese-making school, where you can learn how to make Georgian sulguni or feta cheese for 4000 rubles, a flower workshop, a glass making studio and a coffee laboratory.
remesla.vdnh.ru
Pavilion 47

Space Shuttle Buran
[Cosmonaut culture](#)

Among the many other wonders of Soviet engineering in VDNKh, make sure you set aside an hour or so to learn about the Soviet space shuttle Buran. Take a tour through the interactive museum which includes a full-scale model of the shuttle and catch a short documentary film about its construction and launch. If you're lucky, get chosen to fly a simulation of its famous redirected landing. All for just 500 rubles.
Between pavilions 19 and 20