



“**History accuses’ (1992)**, Litograph. 34x49 is a graphic visual account of the atrocities committed to the Baltic peoples by the former Soviet Union,” wrote Aleksandrs, “It is a collage of images of murder and mass executions that took place under the Soviet occupation. Beginning at the lower left and moving clockwise is a row of corpses, workers of a sugar refinery murdered on June 26, 1941 at Panevizys, Lithuania. Above, is the “Home of Soviet Youth” in Kureassaare, Estonia, where at least sixty-one Estonians, from all walks of life were found tortured and then murdered by the NKVD. Above this is a scene of the mass deportation of Latvians to Siberia from Riga, in 1941. To the right is a scene of the senseless attack by the dreaded Soviet Black Berets (OMON) forces on Lithuanian citizenry as they demonstrated in support of their independence in Vilnius on January 13, 1990. Below, a member of the OMON stands menacingly over one of his victims in Riga, Latvia on January 20, 1990. The lower right corner seems to be ripped off, symbolizing that the horrors inflicted by the ‘Russian imperialism’ onto the peoples of the Baltic nations may not be over for good. In the center is the mutilated body of the workman Peteris Dobe that was found in a mass grave in Latvia in 1941. Watching over these grotesque acts of ‘ethnic cleansing,’ Bolshevik style, is the death’s head of fascism. In one of the empty eye socket’s is the hammer and sickle, the symbol of ‘red fascism,’ while in the other the swastika, the symbol of ‘brown fascism,’ one and the same.””

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«**История обвиняет» (1992)** – является визуальным подсчетом зверств, совершенных по отношению к людям из Балтийских стран бывшим Советским союзом» пишет Александр, «Это коллаж из картин убийств и массовых казней, состоявшихся при советской оккупации. Начиная с нижней левой стороны, и, двигаясь по часовой стрелке, мы видим ряд трупов работников сахарного завода, убитых 26 июня 1941 года в Паневежисе, в Литве. Сверху – «Дом советской молодежи» в Куреассааре, в Эстонии, где, по меньшей мере, шестьдесят один эстонец из разных социальных слоев были подвергнуты пыткам, а затем убиты сотрудниками НКВД. Выше изображена сцена массовой депортации латышей из Риги в Сибирь в 1941 году. Справа – бессмысленное нападение Советских черных беретов (ОМОН) на литовских граждан во время демонстрации в поддержку независимости, в Вильнюсе, 13 января 1990 года. Снизу член ОМОНа грозно стоит на одной из своих жертв в Риге, 20 января 1990 года. Правый нижний угол оторван, символизируя то, что ужас, нанесенный «Русским империализмом» народам Балтийских стран, возможно, не закончен. В центре – изуродованное тело рабочего Петериса Добе, которое было найдено в братской могиле, в Латвии, в 1941 году. Смотря на эти гротескные акты «этнической чистки» в стиле большевиков, мы видим эмблему смерти фашизма. В одной пустой глазнице серп и молот, символ «красного фашизма», в другой – свастика, символ «коричневого фашизма», что является одним и тем же»».