

ЛДПР

**Liberal Democratic
Party of Russia**

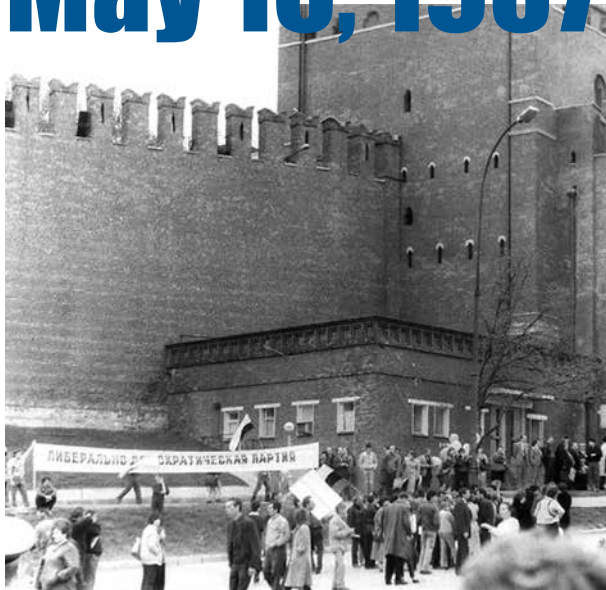
**always
in the
centre!**





In 2013 accordingly to a poll carried out by the All-Russian centre of research of public opinion, the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia Vladimir Zhirinovskiy is reckoned among the living personalities of whom Russian people are proud.

May 15, 1987



The date from which the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia naturally counts its life. That is the day when on the general meeting of the team of the publishing house "MIR" the future leader of the Party – Vladimir Zhirinovskiy nominated himself a deputy of the Dzerzhinsky district council of the city of Moscow. Unparalleled case for the USSR: in the country closed from the rest of the world, an unaffiliated person, in no way connected to the communist dictatorship and even calling for its reformation, boldly appeared before the electorate. A few years later, Zhirinovskiy's suggestions, made at the time, became the ideological fundamentals of the programme of Liberal Democratic Party of Russia.

December 13, 1989

The day when the meeting of the pressure group on which the resolution about creation of the liberal-democratic party was passed, was held. Vladimir Zhirinovsky was elected its president. The project drawn up by Zhirinovsky became the policy document of the new union. It was decided to elaborate the projects of programme and constitution of the Party.

The meeting also resolved: to prepare and to summon a constituent congress of the party in order to be able to register it thereupon.



March 31, 1990

The constituent congress of the liberal-democratic party of the Soviet Union was held in Moscow, in the recreation centre of I.V. Rusakov. At the time when the congress took place, about 4 thousand people from 31 regions of the country formed part of the party. 215 delegates from 8 Republics of the Soviet Union participated in the work of the congress. Liberal-democratic party of the Soviet Union became the second and the last political party registered (on 10.04.1991) in the Soviet Union after CPSU. This is how the first legally existing non-communist party appeared in the Soviet Union.



June 12, 1991



Russian presidential election. President of the Liberal-democratic Party of the Soviet Union V.V. Zhirinovskiy was nominated by the party as candidate for the presidency. His main pre-election slogan stroke the whole world: «I will protect Russians!»

At the time when all the other politicians in unison screamed about the rights of the aboriginal people of the USSR and hushed up the fact of homicide of Russians, inflicted by separatists and Nazis in the Soviet Republics, the voice of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy saved lives of many Russians by calling attention of the whole world to this slaughter.

August 1991

Liberal-democratic party supported the participants of State Committee on the State Emergency that was formed to save the country from the treacherousness of the incumbent president of the USSR Gorbachev and dissident Yeltsin, who was brewing a coup d'etat.

In the situation of acute opposition of the two clans of destructors of the country — Gorbachev's and Yeltsin's — liberal democrats did not deviate one step from the main aims of the party: preservation of the territorial integrity of the country and unity of its economy and culture.



June 1993



Liberal Democratic Party of Russia brought forward the project of new Constitution of Russia (which was reflected in the Constitution of Russian Federation, adopted on December 12, 1993). It was based on the idea of transformation of Russia into a unitary state with unique provincial territorial government, with common state language — Russian. The project recognized pluralism of all types of property. Russia, in the opinion of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia, had to become a presidential republic with a two-chamber legislative, executive and judicial branches of power. Education and healthcare had to remain free with admission of commercial organisations.

October 3–4, 1993

The days of forced disperse of the parliament of Russia by Yeltsin's followers and their firing of the building of Supreme Soviet. Liberal Democratic Party of Russia adopted a sound and realistic stand by coming out in opposition to the second civil war in Russia. Liberal Democratic Party of Russia offered the parties, were taking part in the armed conflict, to come to their senses and return to the political methods of solving the disputes, carry on with the democratic process, adopt a Constitution, to hold the elections to the parliament of Russian Federation.



December 12, 1993

The first State Duma elections in the post-Soviet era took place. Liberal Democratic Party of Russia obtained 22,79% (12 297 293) votes of the electors, and got 59 mandates of a deputy by the party's lists (the highest result in the elections) and 5 through the single-member districts. The deputies of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia formed their own group in the new parliament headed by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, which became the main loud-hailer of the opposition to the radical-democratic regime.



March 25–28, 1995

The Delegation of the deputies of the State Duma of Russian Federation, members of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia headed by Vladimir Zhirinovskiy visited Libya by invitation of the government of the country. Head of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia met with Muammar al-Gaddafi.

If previously the role of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia in the world politics was a cameo, now the party's influence over it became a constant factor. Acting along the lines, stated in the Zhirinovskiy's book «Last spurt to the South», the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia now as then helps the regimes who are friendly with Russia. Especially it concerns the Middle East — an important political ally of Russia and its strategic economical partner.



July 18–29, 1998



The unprecedented in the world politics agitation tour of Russia carried out by the deputies of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia parliamentary group. The railway itinerary Moscow–Irkutsk–Moscow provided for stops on some unimportant stations, where no leading politician has ever set foot.

For the first time Russia has seen Zhirinovskiy and his associates with its own eyes.

Accordingly to the results of the tour the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia gained tens of thousands of new supporters and followers. 125 thousand people participated in the 42 rallies and meetings.

April 25, 1999

The IXth congress of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia. Against the background of economical and political collapse of Yeltsinism the “Appeal to the people of Russia” sounded as the symbol of rebirth and renewal of the society, in which in particular it stated: «the main aim of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia is to obtain the unity of the society and the government, the unity of all the citizen of Russia!»

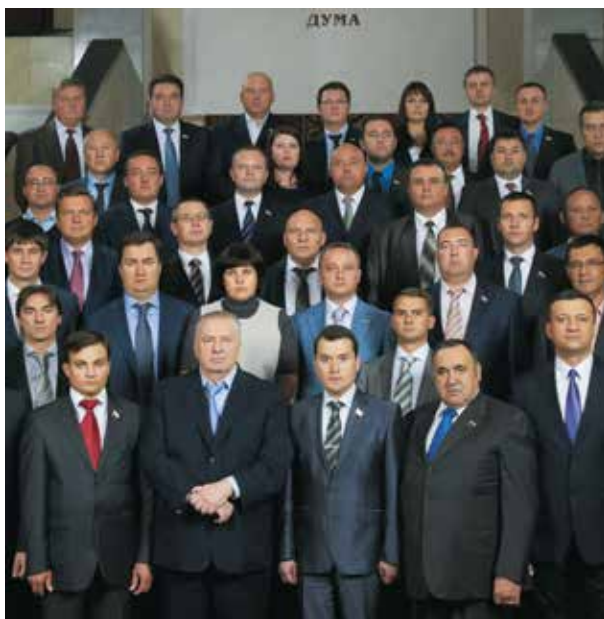
The congress demonstrated a significant increase in the number of the members of the party and consolidation of its social status. Members of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia entered the power structures of the country, and its body of the deputies of all levels accounted for more than 400 officials.



October- December 1999

The central election commission of Russian Federation under the formal secondary excuse refused the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia registration of its federal list of candidates of deputies. The congress of the kindred representatives of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia created an electoral block — «Zhirinovskiy's Block».

On December 19, 1999 during the III convocation State Duma of Federal Assembly elections from 26 electoral unions and blocks only six got over the required five percent barrier, among them the «Zhirinovskiy's block». The Liberal Democratic Party of Russia managed to assure seats in the Duma for a sufficient number of its deputies, to organise a group of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia in the State Duma.



June 2000

The Liberal Democratic Party of Russia actively participated in the process of elimination of the heavy burden of the legacy of the previous governors — antinational, corrupt regime. The group of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia submitted for revision of the Russian parliament many initiatives of revival of the greatness of Russia. The project of the Ruling of the State Duma “About the rights of the Russian people to self-determination, sovereignty on all the territory of Russia and reunification in one state” became the most important of them, and drew a wide international response.



2001–2013: TIME OF REALISATION.

After Yeltsin left the political. Russians stopped to look at the Western world, bow and scrape before the oligarchs and mafia-controlled structures. The power began to listen to the voice of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia.

Many of the party's suggestions started to be realised on the regional and all-federal levels. The steps were made to modernise the economy of the country, protection of Russian language, more active foreign policy, support of foreign compatriots and Russian farmers.

Especially the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia values the gradual transformation of Russia from the chaotic conglomerate of “national republics” created by the communists into a unitary state. According Zhirinovsky's proposals, merging of the regions, equalization of the rights of Russians



and the titular ethnic groups of the «sovereign regions» of Russia began.

The problem with Chechnya was solved — the terrorists' nest situated in this region was finally cleaned up. The budget of the country became more socialized: the pensions, grants, teachers', doctors' and military personnel's salaries were raised, etc.

However, the government is too slow and inconsistent in realizing everything and in many cases derogates from the target, as for example in the case with anticorruption campaign and in relation to the illegal migrants.

The youngest president of the committee of the State Duma – from the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia.

All the brief, but intense history of the new Russia suggests that the country will become prosperous, and the nation – strong and healthy only when a party of patriotic, professional, energetic and clever people - Liberal Democratic Party of Russia - will come to power!



Unyielding Zhirinovskiy



Academician of the Russian Academy of Sciences, Doctor of political sciences, professor Yuri Pivovarov once again used the superlative to evaluate Zhirinovskiy on March 2011. «Undoubtedly, he is a genius who was able to build a party which is voted for. He practically has no rivals in the international game of politics», — pointed out Pivovarov.

Everybody who thought to be the patriarchs of the national power elite left the arena, and the leader of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia was, is and, thanks to the voters, will be on the very peak of the political Olympus of Russia. He is a real politician, true leader, real man! All he achieved he achieved himself, this unyielding Zhirinovskiy ...

He represents Russia on the most significant international summits. His authority is recognized by the international community. Russians as before resort to Zhirinovskiy for advice and help; shake his hand gratefully, write in the Internet.

Vladimir Zhirinovskiy — an active blogger and twitter-user; he also has a podcast.

Weekly he comments topical events in his audio diary zhirinovsky.podfm.ru. Accordingly to the newspaper «Izvestia», his micro-blog in Twitter @Zhirinovskiy is one of the five most read among Russian politicians.

Rambler's Top100 — legendary rating classifier of Russian internet resources, that provides a universal panorama of Russian cyberspace — indicated that the renewed web page of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia becomes more and more popular, official web-representation of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia constantly occupies the third place in the section «political parties».

In the opinion of Vladimir Zhirinovskiy, Internet makes it possible to communicate directly without mediation of the misrepresenting mass media. Moreover Internet permits to directly address the representative of the government. And people do address. Simply. Because Zhirinovskiy is a true politician and rubs shoulders with his people in these difficult for Russia years.





The Liberal Democratic Party of Russia today is:

219 928 party members across Russia,
56 deputies in the State Duma of VIth convocation,

207 deputies in the regional parliaments,
2093 deputies municipal self-government,
68 heads of the municipal foundations,
1 governor (Smolensk region),
2 senators (Bryansk and Smolensk regions).

Regional departments of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia were created in 83 subjects of Russian Federation. 2254 departments act in the field.

The group of the Liberal Democratic Party of Russia is the youngest not only in the State Duma of Russian Federation, but also in all Europe (accordingly to the average age of the members of the group).



Moscow, 2014