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Executive Registry

79-280/4

1 MAR 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: Director of Central Intelligence

VIA: Deputy Director of Central Intelligence
Deputy Director for Operations
Chief, International Activities Division

FROM: Chief, IAD/Covert Action Staff

SUBJECT: Progress Report on Support for
Russian and East European Book
Distribution and Publishing

1. Action Requested: Please release the attached Memorandum which is in response to the Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs' request for information on progress and plans for the USSR/Eastern European book distribution and publication program.

2. Background: The attached report reflects in part use of the [] SCC-approved Reserve Release in FY 78. The report also updates the information provided to the SCC in your Memorandum of 15 December 1978 on this same subject.

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY []
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DATE 2007

Attachment: A/S

cc: DDCI

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Washington, D.C. 20505

Executive Registry
79-280/5

14 MAR 1979

MEMORANDUM FOR: The Honorable Zbigniew Brzezinski
Assistant to the President for
National Security Affairs

SUBJECT: Progress Report on Literature
Distribution to the Soviet Union
and Eastern Europe (S)

REFERENCES: A. Your Memorandum of 26 January 1979;
Subject: Book & Publication Programs
for Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union
B. My Memorandum of 15 December 1978;
Subject: Progress Report on Publishing
and Distributing Literature to the
Soviet Union and Eastern Europe

1. Distribution: Our major book distribution mechanism continued to use effectively the [] of Reserve Release Funds made available in February 1978 (see paragraph 2 of Reference B). In the final quarter of FY 78 an additional 63,000 items were distributed (30,000 to Soviets; 33,000 to East Europeans). Distribution for this normally productive summer period therefore attained the annual rate of 252,000 items (132,000 to Soviets; 120,000 to East Europeans). For the first quarter of FY 79 the distribution total increased by 4,500 items to 67,500 (40,000 Soviet; 27,500 East European). At a conservative estimate, total distribution in FY 79 should exceed 250,000 items as we now have [] programmed for this operational Activity--the same total figure spent in FY 78.

2. Effectiveness: To introduce as much specificity as possible in evaluating this program we require our distributors targeting on Soviet nationals to submit net charts indicating briefly where and in what circumstances

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the books, periodicals and pamphlets were transmitted. Mailings are separated from hand-to-hand distribution and, to the extent possible, the names of the recipients are collated. When the recipient declines to give his name a position title is often given, e.g., an engineer from Kiev. In Eastern Europe, distribution access to Poland, Hungary and Rumania is much easier and even more precise recipient and acknowledgment data is available. Tighter controls in Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria impede but do not prevent reasonably accurate data collation on (and from) recipients. One report from a distributor in the New York office states that of the 5,830 books distributed to Soviets by her net during the period 1 July - 31 December 1978, 4,112 were specifically acknowledged (either by letter or in person) and another 752 were read and returned to her by Soviet travelers in the West.

3. As you are aware, the primary objective of the distribution program to the USSR/Eastern Europe is not to provide books and other printed material to the rather small circle of active dissidents in the USSR, though, of course, they are among the recipients. Rather, it is as stated (in part) in the 7 June 1978 Presidential Finding-- "to support and encourage the citizens of these countries who favor liberalization and moderation of their countries' foreign and domestic policies." Attachment A contains a selection of seven testimonials (as received) from Soviet and East European emigres on the effectiveness of the program. Although it is also reflected in the others, the 2 January 1979 letter from S. Frederick Starr points up the program's potential impact on the technical and managerial elite in the USSR. Economists, philosophers, social scientists, etc. in the West are frequent requesters of books in their specialized fields which they send to their opposite numbers in the USSR and Eastern Europe. Attachment B is a comprehensive overview of this major distribution Activity written by the outside manager of the Activity. It should also be noted that a significant portion of the product of seven of the related Activities in the program are distributed via this mechanism.

4. In a report of this scope and purpose it is not possible to review in depth the nine separate Activities that constitute the present program. We remain persuaded that the current distribution of some 400,000 items to the USSR/Eastern Europe (includes 250,000 items by the major distribution facility) remains an important and effective

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part of the total U.S. Government program for the USSR/Eastern European area. At a December 1978 meeting with an Activity Principal in Rome, Andrei Sakharov's wife Elena Bonner Sakharova (who was in Italy for medical treatment) said that our Russian-language weekly published in Paris "is becoming increasingly important. It now arrives in Moscow regularly and it is the free Russian newspaper." Both the Soviet and Eastern European governments (particularly the Czech) attack regularly our Activity Principals in radio broadcasts, articles and occasionally in a book published specifically for that purpose. A defector from the Czech intelligence service (Ladislav Bittman) reported in a 1968 debriefing that one of his major duties was to counter via propaganda inside Czechoslovakia the impact of a Czech journal produced by an Activity Principal.

5. In the Polish area a book entitled Double Eagle has just been published (1979) by Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc. The author, a defector who was a Polish intelligence officer, states on page 159:

"The best Polish publication anywhere is printed not in Warsaw but in Paris. The Communist regime in Poland fears nothing so much as this monthly publication, which is called Kultura. Every unauthorized issue of this publication is confiscated. If you send an issue of Kultura into Poland by mail, the postal authorities will tell the intended recipient that they are ready to close their eyes to many things, but not this publication. Citizens who are discovered trying to subscribe to Kultura are at once put on blacklists. Merely for reading Kultura one can be sent to jail, on the official charge of absorbing 'propaganda of an anti-government printed publication.' Numerous Polish youths have been sentenced to five to seven years in prison for nothing more than reading this publication or attempting to distribute it.

"During my time as chief of the Foreign Ministry's Department of Poles Living Abroad, I had sole responsibility for the highly restricted distribution of the one hundred copies of Kultura that were permitted to arrive in Warsaw. I always retained five copies for my office use, and, believe me, every copy was in pieces after several months

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because it went through hundreds and hundreds of hands. Not only were the hundred copies widely smuggled, but Kultura's content was spread by word of mouth. Thus, despite the fact that Kultura is published abroad and restricted at home, the journal has an important influence on the life and politics of Poland."

6. We are also convinced of the effectiveness of our limited publication program in the West which feeds our distribution system. This publication is entirely in Russian, Ukrainian and East European languages and is only undertaken in the absence of normal commercial publication in these languages. For example, the works of Solzhenitsyn find a ready publisher, even in Russian. This enables us to focus our effort on publishing manuscripts produced by less well-known dissidents and exiles, and supporting the publication in the West of journals put out by exiles. Although not definitive, Attachments C, D and E provide a good flavor of recent and projected publications in this program.

7. Planning: As summarized in Attachment I, in FY 79 our total operational program is [] With the [] reduction in the FY 80 program, the total funds available for FY 80 are [] down [] from the FY 79 level. The principal funding reduction in FY 80 is in the major book distribution Activity. Consequently, its distribution is expected to drop from 250,000 items in FY 79 to approximately 215,000 in FY 80. Other FY 80 reductions will affect our publication of Russian and Polish books, as well as hampering the launching of a major distribution effort vis-a-vis the Soviet nationalities target. We are projecting a budgetary increase in FY 81 to [] which will permit the distribution of 300,000 items by the major distribution Activity.

8. In response to the NSC initiative, we have now contacted a highly qualified candidate at Rand Corporation to undertake a survey trip to Western Europe and the Middle East. The purpose of the survey is to identify possible channels for distributing printed material in one or more of the Central Asian languages. Negotiations are currently underway with Rand Corporation on this matter; sufficient funds are available in FY 79 to cover the proposed survey. We view this proposed program to reach the non-Russian populations of the USSR as complementing our present major book production and distribution Activity into the Ukraine. We plan to put more emphasis on the European aspect

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of the Ukrainian Activity through continuing to build up in FY 79 the publishing capability of the Munich office. We are purchasing an IBM composer and developer for this office and hiring a German national to operate this new equipment. We also are continuing to work toward a more meaningful operational presence in the Munich office.

9. In our 1979 program presentation to the NSC, we plan to add a tenth ongoing Activity which was formerly handled in DDO/European Division and has now been also transferred to the DDO's Covert Action Staff of the International Activities Division. The highly productive Activity Principal produces a bimonthly journal in Czech for infiltration into Eastern Europe and generates considerable publicity in Western Europe in support of dissidence in Eastern Europe/USSR. Our planning for the FY 79-FY 81 period also includes some experimental work with cassette infiltration in an effort to incorporate technological advances into our distribution techniques. And in the book publication area we are reviewing for possible publication in Russian a number of titles published recently in the West reflecting the best of Western thought in political, literary and philosophical areas.

10. We will continue to keep the NSC advised periodically of our progress including new developments and outstanding accomplishments in this covert action program.

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/s/ Stansfield Turner

STANSFIELD TURNER

Attachments
As Stated

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Russian & East European Book Distribution & Publishing Programs

<u>Activity</u>	<u>FY-1978</u>	<u>FY-1979</u>	<u>FY-1980</u>	<u>FY-1981</u>
Book Distribution to the USSR and E. Europe	\$1,900,000	\$1,900,000	\$1,700,000	\$2,685,000
Human Rights in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe	94,047	105,000	100,000	120,000
Support to Czech language quarterly magazine	113,480	125,000	125,000	155,000
Support to Russian language newspaper	414,350	380,000	380,000	400,000
Support to Ukrainian language publications	421,000	325,000	380,000	400,000
Support to Russian emigre organization	238,000	275,000	275,000	295,000
Support to book publishing and distribution	344,000	342,000	325,000	590,000
Support to book & pamphlet distribution	105,480	119,000	125,000	135,000
Support to monthly Polish language publication	133,000	130,000	130,000	155,000
Developmental/Proposed Funds for new assets and provide contingency funds for new opportunities	1,450	63,000	75,000	180,000
TOTALS	\$3,764,807	\$3,764,000	\$3,615,000	\$5,115,000

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Letter from Father Lev KONIN - December 1978.

(Konin is a 34-year-old Orthodox priest forced to emigrate from the USSR in June 1978, after five years of persecution, including three incarcerations in psychiatric hospitals as punishment for distributing religious literature.)

Many thanks for the books which are being sent to Soviet Union. At this time the need for religious and other free publications is particularly great in Russia. Many things are missing in the Country; even in the capitals, there are queues for food, but the queues are even longer for classical books. What to say about free literature, as the small quantities that reach us there, are being read up to the holes; copies are reproduced in typewritten form; they are also photocopied or voiced on tapes. Some of us have spoilt their eyes through reading faint typewritten copies during the nights. These last times, interest to religion has considerably grown up, and this among the young, but there is a great lack for religious publications. Not only bibles and prayer books are needed but also religious educational books. Some of these have reached us: Father Dudko's "O Nashem Upovanii", copies of "Vestnik RKhD", but unfortunately this is a drop in the sea. If this is at all possible: a big request from my friends in Leningrad and Moscow would be to see more religious educational literature reach USSR. This is a very important matter for educational purposes of our people who are going through fermentation, emotional feelings and searches.

signed: priest Lev KONIN

Translation

UNIVERSITE DE PARIS X - NANTER

(Efim Etkind, former professor of literature at the University of Leningrad, was a member of the Soviet Writers' Union. He was forced to emigrate in 1974 for "anti-Soviet activity," in particular collaboration with Solzhenitsyn. Prof. Etkind now teaches at the University of Paris.)

December 27, 1978.

I was expelled from Soviet Union in October 1974, and this to say that the situation as it is today is well known to me, specially that I maintain a tight contact with my friends and that I continually supply them with books. I can say that books published in the West are the sole moral support to our intelligenzia. I do not speak about political books only: any book received is an evidence of the existing solidarity. It brings our sympathy; it shows the level of now-a-days thoughts. Besides all that, a book is a living evidence indicating that anything can get infiltrated into USSR through its concrete border.

Books and radio broadcasts are just the ground on which new generations of dissidents are rising. There are, at this time, many freely thinking painters in Soviet Union. They were educated by modern art publications sent there from abroad. Quite a number of dissidents arose these last years among young university circles; most of the time they were formed by reading philosophical, or sometimes theological books, brought from the West (Berdiaev, S. Bulgakov, Frank, etc).

Let us imagine, just for a minute, that book distribution from the West is discontinued, that Soviet people are found themselves prevented from any access to literary periodicals published in France, in Germany, in the United States, or in England (Russian or other languages); that they are no more able to witness the fact that known Soviet writers are becoming Western authors (V. Aksenov, Dombrovsky, Bitov, Svetov; that the unified through our efforts literature is, as previously, broken into two literatures...such a thing would be catastrophic for the intelligenzia in Soviet Union.

We should not let this situation get down. The present situation had not been built rapidly, many years efforts were needed to achieve it, whereas losing it would take a very short time. A comparatively small financial economy can bring big and sad political consequences to the Russian movement of "differently-minded" people.

signed: E. ETKIND X

Professor at the Paris X University

K O N T I N E N T

(Vladimir Maksimov, a well-known former Soviet writer, is now prominent in the Paris emigration. He is editor of the journal "Kontinent.")

At the present time, events in Russia are developing with a swift movement. The aim for a democratization of the system strongly penetrates into all sections of the society - from its bottom to the top. The Country stands on the edge of enormous structural changes, and we can say without exaggerating, that this process finds its stimulation and its development with the help of the information which is obtained through radio and publications, and also through verbal witnesses which reach the totalitarian world.

In my mind, same to the radio broadcasts from the West, - one of the main sources of such an information are Russian language periodicals, newspapers and books.

My activities lead me to frequently meet people from Soviet Union and Eastern European countries, and I can see through my experience with them, how larger become circles of those who read and who are eager to get and to take with them a publication from here.

I am sure that in the nearest future it will be possible to realize the priceless action which contributed and continues contributing thanks to the organizations involved, to the diffusion of the truthful word in the world of lie and violence.

In our time only the spirit, the word, a book, can change the world, and not the gun.

signed: Vladimir MAKSIMOV

December 1978/

Translation

(Oskar Rabin and Yuriy Zharkikh, painters expelled from the Soviet Union for avant-guardism, are now active in Paris.)

Paris, Dec. 1978/

When we were still in Russia, we were very happy to get books published in the West and forbidden in Russia.

Every single book was read and read again by many, and there was no such a case when a book would quietly remain on a shelf. There was always someone asking to read the book.

Already here, in Paris, we met those who belong to the organization doing this noble action. Many of our friends in Russia are writing us with the request to give their thanks for the books received.

This is in its real meaning the spring water which is imperative to people in Russia, not less than bread or the air.

It would be a real tragedy if such a water would dry up.

signed: Oscar RABIN (painter)
Yri ZHARKIH (painter)

(Leszek Kolakowski, former professor at Warsaw University,
is now at Oxford University.)

To whom it may concern

It is a matter of common knowledge that one of the most fruitful and most reliable forms of fight the cultural oppression in totalitarian countries consists in breaking the cultural isolation. It is of utmost importance for the perspective of democratic development to keep intellectuals, students, scholars in those countries informed of the movement of ideas and of trends in human and social sciences in the West. The access to books and journals is in communist countries strongly limited both for financial and for political reasons. Therefore I credit with a great importance the work of (the Swiss distributor) who since many years has been helping Polish cultural life by collecting funds and sending to Poland a large number of books in various fields of humanities. His work has always been enormously appreciated by Polish intellectual community and it deserves all support. We are all extremely grateful to (him) and I may safely say that all people who benefit by his activity feel the same about its importance.

Leszek Kolakowski

All Souls College, Oxford

(formerly Professor of Warsaw
University)

(Olga Joffe, V. Prokhorov and Nadezhda Shatunovskaya were overt dissidents who recently arrived in the West.)

- 18 Jan 79

"At last, we can thank you for all you have done for us, and for what you continue doing in favor of our friends, who are in Soviet Union. It is difficult for you to imagine the significance of the books we had been receiving through Vadim Delaunay. When Vadim had informed us that he found possibilities of sending books to us, our friends have loaded us with lists of books they would like to have, - Kontinent, Novyi Zhurnal, "Vremia i My", Solzhenitzyn, Nabokov, Maksim, Voinovich, Zinoviev, Brodsky; philosophy, religion, history subjects. It is impossible to quote all the books which were on the lists. When the books were reaching us, we had no time to glance at them, not speaking of reading, - on account of the speed with which they were disappearing further... We find it difficult to even state how many persons have read these books.

Thanks to you, a friend of us (a woman) has succeeded in assembling a rare collection of art (painters) publications for her brother, a painter himself, who is due to be released from the camp in some near future for an assigned residence. Just imagine how happy he will be to have such a collection. Another woman whom we know, had told us that only thanks to albums Vadim was sending her, she could show to her little son what the world culture is (she lives in the province and such publications are completely unavailable there)..

Many believers were receiving from you religious publications and art. It is difficult to list all this, but you can understand, to what extent books are needed there, since they are ready to risk their liberty for them.

We thank you again, not only in our name, but in the name of all those who have been receiving and will receive books from you."

Signed by: Olga Joffe, her husband V. Prokhorov, and her mother N. Shatunovskaya (Joffe).

January 2, 1979

S. Frederick Starr, *Secretary*

I am writing to report that I have evidence that all but two copies of the book Melnikov: Solo Architect in a Mass Society that were sent last year actually reached their destinations in the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, Voice of America has presented a rather lengthy review of the book and the Soviet poet and former architect, Andrei Voznesensky, has spoken favorably on it in a VOA interview and also in a talk before the entire Soviet Embassy staff in Washington.

For these reasons I am requesting that further copies be sent to the following persons:

Valentin Kataev, novelist
Valentin Berezhkov, Institute of the USA
and Canada
Iurii N. Sokolov, Rector, Moscow Architectural
Institute
Mark Orlov, Director, Central Scientific
Research Institute for City Planning
E. I. Levinson, Institute for the History and
Theory of Architecture
E. A. Tarasova, same
M. I. Astafieva, same
V. I. Rabinovich, Institute for the History
of Arts

The cost of the book is \$25 but I would be able to obtain it at the usual author's discount of 40%, or \$15 per copy. Thank you very much for considering this matter.

Yours sincerely,

(signed) S. Frederick Starr

SFS/j

MEMORANDUM

Date: December 22, 1978

Reference:

Subject: Some encouraging similarities between the Soviet and East European book distribution patterns, and some caveats.

There are some encouraging similarities between readers' attitudes in the Soviet Union today and early reactions to our program in East Europe in the 1950's. The analogy is not perfect because the Soviets do not know Western languages, whereas East Europeans do, and because the Soviet Union, unlike East Europe, has always been isolated.

The parallel with East Europe can be followed step by step. At the beginning of our activity in Poland, for example, there was a great deal of interest among Poles in books written about them abroad. The same trend is evident now among Soviet readers, who are showing an especial interest in Hedrick Smith's The Russians.

Another early interest of East Europeans was in books about historical events following World War I, in their own countries. This is finding a parallel in the interest shown by Soviet readers in books about the last days of the Tsar and the early beginnings of the Revolution. A case in point is that of a well known Russian playwright -- Victor Rozov -- who, when offered an unlimited choice of American books on plays and recent Russian-language books, specifically requested Sokolov's book about the murder of the Tsar. Eltchaninoff, who usually stresses the distribution of purely religious literature, has reported that one of the main interests of his targets is in books about the last stages of the ancien régime.

The East Europeans' initial interest in their own writers' books published abroad during this century is paralleled by the Russian interest in the emigre literature of the twenties and thirties. This interest in exile literature is not limited to Russian literature. At the end of September, for instance, the Kreutzwald State Library of the Estonian SSSR officially requested the Estonian emigre publication, Mana. (Baltic publications from the Free World are very much in demand.)

A new development is the mutual interest of the Soviets and the East Europeans in each other's literature of dissent. (The interest of each area in its own literature of dissent is not new.)

Perhaps the most encouraging sign for our Soviet book distribution is the willingness, at long last, of some Soviets to give their names when taking books,¹ and the willingness of most of our distributors to let us have the lists of names of the people to whom they have given books.²

The much more professional choice of books shown in the requests of visitors and in the exchanges with Soviet institutions³ is another good sign, and so is the sure critical instinct of the Soviet readers who immediately recognized a great writer in Zinoviev. (This is more than can be said for Russian emigre publishers in the West, who rejected Zinoviev's manuscript for years, until a former Yugoslav art dealer decided to publish Gaping Heights in Switzerland.)

How far can we expect the Russian pattern to follow the East European one? We can probably expect more and more Soviet travellers to approach our outlets in Western Europe and the United States, take books and leave their names, as East Europeans have been doing for years. We can also expect our exchanges with Soviet institutions to grow larger and larger -- Wesley Fisher is now in the Soviet Union negotiating a 100% increase in our exchanges

at the request of Inessa A. Khodosh, Deputy Director of the Institut Nauchnoi Informatsii po Obshchestvennim Naukam (Institute of Scientific Information on Social Sciences) and Galina A. Presnova, Director of the Library at the Institut Sotsiologicheskikh Issledovaniy AN SSSR (Institute of Sociological Research of the USSR Academy of Sciences).

We can definitely expect more Soviets to take books in English and possibly in French and German, thus moving toward a more catholic reading pattern as they are allowed to travel a bit more and become more familiar with the West, its ways, its thought, and its languages. This, of course, will cause the interest in and the proportion of dissent literature to decrease gradually in the next two or three years, in favor of a book selection that will provide a more varied mix and better balanced information.

Such a change might mean that a larger proportion of the books distributed will penetrate the Soviet Union, since the censors are apt to be less severe with books in languages other than Russian. But Soviet bureaucracy being what it is, optimism in this respect should be under good control.

To conclude, here is what we probably cannot expect in the Soviet book distribution program for years to come:

Thousands of written requests for specific, up-to-date publications in all Western languages, as we have from Rumania and Hungary.

Full reporting of the type we have from the whole of East Europe, with names, addresses and signed letters to substantiate most distribution.

Free World organized smuggling parties (mainly cars and buses) delivering books straight to organized groups or to "flying universities" that take charge of distribution inside the target country, as is the case in Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Visitors from the Soviet Union who actually pay for the books they take, as do many Polish travellers at Librairie Polonaise, Paris.

And here is what we cannot expect in either the Soviet Union or East Europe in the foreseeable future:

The governments concerned providing the hard currency needed for buying foreign books.

Free World books being made openly available to the general public in bookstores and libraries without previous government censorship and selection.

The reading public of the Soviet Union and East Europe being able to afford the prices of Western books.

Financial and Editorial Status Report
January 1, 1979

RUSSIAN PROJECTS

Title	Status	Tirage cps.	Price	Payments outstanding			Amount spent	Total Estimate Cost
				Fees, Editrls	Translatns.	Produ- ction		
1. SHALAMOV - "Kolymskye Rassk."	In distribution. 2nd printing anticipated.	3000	\$20.-	\$500.-	-	-	\$ 500.-	\$19822.- \$20,322
2. POPOVSKY - "Upravlyayemaya"	In distribution.	2000	\$11.-	-	-	-	-	\$6030.- \$ 6,030
SVIRSKY - "Na Lobnom Meste" UKR	In final stages of pro- duction. Estim. publ. date - end January '79.	2500	\$20.-	-	-	\$14,500	\$14,500	\$1500.- \$16,000
AMALRIK - "Zapad i Sov.Soyz" PARIS UKR.	Anticipated completion end of Jan. '79.	1000	\$12.-	-	-	\$ 3,300	\$ 3,300.-	\$1070.- \$ 4,370
PLYUSHCH - "V Karnivalye" UKR PRERE.	Production commenced after extensive editing. Estim. completion-April. Being Printed	2000	\$16.-	-	-	\$ 9,700	\$ 9,700.-	\$1300.- \$11,000
3. TERTZ - "Progulki s púshk"	Second Printing. In distribution.	2000	\$ 6.-	\$1000.	-	-	\$1000.-	\$1984.- \$2,984.
BLOCH-REDDAWAY "Russk.Polit.Bol- nitsy"	Production delayed due to unacceptable trans- lation. Now being par- tially re-translated. Estim. publ.-fall '79	2000	\$15.-	-	\$1000	\$ 7,000	\$8000.-	\$2500.- \$10,500
NEKRICH - "Otreshis ot str- kha" SCHECHTER	Ms. to print Jan.79 Estim. publ. April 79.	2000	\$ 11.-	-	-	\$ 6000.-	\$6000.-	\$1360.- \$7360.-

Title	Status	Tirage cps.	Price	Payments outstanding				Amount spent	Total Estimated cost
				Fees, Editrls.	Transltns.	Productn.	Total balance		
MICHNIK - "Tserkov-Kvye - -dialog"	Translation completed. Awaiting transl.notes. Estimtd.publ.-May '79	1500	\$13.-	-	-	\$5000	\$5000	\$1925.-	\$6925.-
NEKRICH-HELLER "Korotkaya Istoria SSSR"	Ms. in preparation; available March-April '79	3000	\$12.-	\$2500.-	-	\$8000	\$10,500	\$1620.-	\$12,120.-
CZECH PAMPHLET	In translation.Estimtd. publication- Feb.'79	1000	\$3.50	-	\$500	\$700	\$1200	-	\$1200
WEIL - HISTORY of DISSIDENCE PROJECTS UNDER	IN PROVINCES - READY TO PRINT CONSIDERATION (FY 79/80)	1500							\$6000
✓ SOUVARINE - "Stalin"	Negotiations with tra- nslator in progress.	2000	\$22.-	\$250	\$3750	\$11,000	\$15,000	-	\$15,000
✓ SHKAPSKAYA Poems	Ms. sent to Karsov for production estimates VERY POSITIVE	2000	\$ 5.7	-	-	\$3000 ?	\$3000 ?	-	\$3000 ?
✓ FITZLYON - "Before the Revolution"	Negotiations re. rts. photo.blocks and trans- lation in progress	2000		?	?	?	?	-	?
RE MIZOV	"Russia in Whirlwind"	2000	\$ 1.50						\$3000

Financial and Editorial Status Report
January 1, 1979
POLISH PROJECTS

Title	Status	Tirage cps.	Price \$	P a y m e n t s o u t s t a n d i n g			Amount spent	Total estimtd. cost	
				Fees, editrls.	Transltns.	Production			Total bal- ance outsdg.
<u>own titles:</u>									
OPINIA (Iss. 5-8)	In distribution	1000	\$10.-	-	-	-	-	\$3500.-	\$3500
POLISH "KONTINENT"	In print. Estmtd. publ. dtd.-May '79	2000	\$10.-	-	-	\$4000	\$4000	\$2570.-	\$6570
WOROSZYLSKI "The Homecoming"	In print. Estmtd. publ. dtd.-June.	2000	\$8.-	200.-	-	\$3500	\$3700	\$ 800.-	\$4500
TYRMAND "Diary 1954"	Ms. in edit. revis- sion. Est. publ.- fall '79.	2000	\$10.-	200.-	-	\$4500	\$4700	\$ 600.-	\$5300
LABEDZ "Detente"	Ms. extensively re-edited and re- transltd. Sched. fall '79	1500	\$20.-	\$1000	\$1000	\$5000	\$7000	\$3300	\$10300
<u>SPOTKANIA (PRODUCTION SUBSIDY ONLY)</u>									
Issues 3-4	New printing fa- cility explored in Rome.	1500	\$7.-	-	-	\$2000	\$ 2000	-	\$2000
<u>ANEKS PUBLICATIONS (PRODUCTION SUBSIDY ONLY)</u>									
ANEKS 16/17	In distribution.	2000	\$6.20	-	-	-	-	\$2870	\$2870
ANEKS 18	" "	2000	\$3.10	-	-	-	-	\$3052	\$3052
ANEKS 19	" "	2500	\$3.10	-	-	\$3300	\$3300	-	\$3300
ANEKS 20	In print. Sched. spring '79	2500	\$3.10	-	-	\$3300	\$3300	-	\$3300

POLISH PROJECTS cont.

Title	Status	Tirage cps.	Price	p a y m e n t s o u t s t a n d i n g				Amount spent	Total estmtd. cost
				Fees, editorials	Translms.	Produc- tion	Total ba- lance outst.		
ZAPIS 4	In distribution.	2000	\$8.-	-	-	-	-	\$3630	\$3630
ZAPIS 5	" "	2000	\$8.-	\$400	-	\$3200	\$3600	-	\$3600
ZAPIS 6	In print. Schedld. Summer 79	2000	\$8.-	\$400	-	\$3200	\$3600	-	\$3600
POLISH CENSORSHIP Vol I (reprint)	In distribution.	1000	\$8.50	-	-	\$2720	\$2720	-	\$2720
VOL. II	" "	3000	\$10.-	-	-	\$7000	\$7000	-	\$7000
"KOR" APPEAL	In distribution.	4000	\$2.-	-	-	\$ 890	\$ 890	-	\$890
BARANCZAK (Samizd. poetry)	" "	1000	\$6.-	\$ 200	-	\$1786	\$1986	-	\$1986
1956 10 YEARS LATER	" "	2000	\$6.-	-	\$400	\$1250	\$1650	-	\$1650
"HISTORY AND PRESENT TIMES" (KROL SERIES) -									
WERESZYCKI "Polish Polit History 1864- 1918"	In print. Sched. for spring '79	3000	?	-	-	-	-	\$10,000 budget subsidy	?
MICEWSKI "Catholic olit. Groups in Poland"	In distribution.	2500	\$12.-	-	-	-	-	-	-

ÉDITIONS
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YMCA-PRESS Publications 1978-1980

I RELIGION

1. Mark POPOVSKY: The life and exploits of Monsignor Luc Vojno-Iasenetsky (600p.)

An exciting and impassioned biography of one of the greatest Russian surgeons who, at the height of the episcopal upheaval of the Orthodox Church, became not only a leading person in the medical world (recipient of the Stalin Prize in 1944) but also an apostle and confessor of faith, only to take, soon after, the road to exile and to the camps. This biography written by a soviet writer who specializes in biographies of scientific individuals, brings to life all the places and people associated with Monsignor Luc's life. The work on Monsignor Luc brought the author to the Christian faith and, very recently, to exile.

2. S. HAKKEL: The life of Mother Mary (250p.)

This is the most detailed account of the life of this amazing woman, who was both a nun and a poet, who knew Alexander Blok and Alexis Tolstoy and who, after emigrating, devoted herself to the underprivileged and, during the war, to the jews, an undertaking which led her to her noble death in the gas chambers of Ravensbruck.

3. XXX (USSR): The Russian Church today

Data and statistical table. Religious statistics remain a secret of the state in the Soviet Union. Painstaking research and investigations have allowed the author to draw up an accurate table of organization of the Orthodox Church in the Soviet Union.

4. A. SCHMEMANN (USA): Sermons

In a private letter he wrote in Russia, A. Solzhenitsyn said: "These are the sermons I would like to have heard (he had heard them through the jamming on the radio). I would have liked to be in the church where this remarkable preacher pronounces them. The author is the dean of St Vladimir's Seminary in New York.

5. A. SCHMEMANN: Explanation of the Divine Liturgy

Written by one of the most eminent contemporary liturgists, this work is undoubtedly the best commentary on the orthodox mass.

6. Serge BULGAKOV (1870-1944): Unpublished sermons

Bulgakov, whom P. Bouyer compared to Origen, left behind numerous short but rich sermons which constitute an incomparable introduction to the liturgical year.

7. Serge BULGAKOV: Spiritual diary

The inner world, the secret itinerary of one of the greatest theologians of the 20th century.

8. P. Gregory KRUG: Reflections on icons

An autobiographical album written by Krug, the man who is uncontestedly the greatest painter of icons of the 20th century. Numerous reproductions, several in color.

9. P. Dimitri DUDKO: Introduction to religious life

An anthology of the best texts of the author of "Moscow conversations".

10. Mgr. Basile KRIVOCHINE: Saint Symeon the New Theologian

I PHILOSOPHY

1. P. Paul FLORENSKY (1882-1943): Work in 3 volumes

Mathematician and theologian, music and art critic, physician and priest, Paul Florensky, who died in 1943 in a Siberian camp, is perhaps one of the most original and far-reaching minds of the 20th century, a sort of modern day Leonardo da Vinci. A compilation of his unpublished works is a must 35 years after his death.

2. P. Serge BULGAKOV: The tragedy of Philosophy

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3. BIOGRAPHICAL and PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUM of the religious and philosophical Renaissance in Russia at the turn of the century and among Russian emigrants (with legends in Russian, French and English).

II LITERATURE

4. L. TCHOUKOVSKAYA (USSR): Conversations with Anna Akhmatova (Memoirs, vol. 2)

Memoirs about the modern Sappho, written by an intrepid author possessed of a rare finesse.

5. L. TCHOUKOVSKAYA: My Father

Kornei Tchoukovsky was a sagacious and generous critic, an unequalled writer of children's books, a friend and supporter of the proscribed writers of his time (Pasternak, Solzhenitsyn).

6. V. VOINOVICH: Short stories

A collection of graphic short stories by the author of Ivan Tchoukine.

7. M. VOLOCHINE: Works

Volochine, a frequenter of Montparnasse before World War I, became a prophet above the mêlée. His poetical works, violent and vivid, remain in large part banned in the Soviet Union.

8. Anna AKHMATOVA: Works, vol. 3

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9. Nicholas GUMILEV: Letters and unpublished poems

Executed in 1921, this great poet has not yet been reinstated in the Soviet Union. This imposing collection of unpublished works is the latest addition to the four volumes already published.

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A novel by an official Soviet writer tracing the spiritual itinerary of the Soviet intelligentsia, from Marxism towards faith.

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Rozanov was both a brilliant and extremely prolific writer. He curate a great deal under various pseudonyms. This exhaustive bibliography (comprising thousands of references) is a scientific contribution.

13. Marina TSVETAEVA: Letters (vol. 2)

The letters of this great poetess who committed suicide in the Soviet Union in 1940 are both a reflection of literary life and veritable artistic jewels in themselves.

14. LITERARY CRITICISM, ESSAYS

14. N.R. (USSR): Four portraits - A. Akhmatova, N. Zabolotsky, V. Grossman, V. Berkovsky

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Short and trenchant essays on a wide variety of subjects, written by the man who, during the 1890's was Lenin's companion, later to become his sworn enemy. Peter Struve was considered by Minsky to be a master of conciseness.

16. George FEDOTOV (1894-1952): Essays (vol:3)

George Fedotov, medievalist, historian of the Russian Church, and unquestionably the most brilliant essayist of the emigration is currently one of the most highly regarded authors by the dissident intelligentsia in the Soviet Union.

17. REPUBLICATIONS

17. Constantin LEONTIEV (1831-1891): Father Clement Zedergolm

This short work written by the great russian thinker Leontiev about a protestant minister who became a monk at the Hermitage of Optino was not included in the edition of his complete works that was published before the Revolution and has never been republished. The works of this thinker and writer of genius are still banned in the USSR.

18. Nicholas BERDIAEV: The meaning of the Creation

This fundamental work of the illustrious philosopher has not been republished since it first came out in 1914.

19. Nicholas BERDIAEV: The new Middle Ages

A work that has been out of print for more than 20 years.

20. THE JEWS and RUSSIA

Written exclusively by jewish emigrants in 1919, this book raises the problems of the fate of the Jewish people with a rare acuteness.

21. Constantine MOTCHOUISKY: Dostoyevsky

Published by the YMCA-PRESS in 1948 and long out of print, this major work is by far the best and most complete ever written about Dostoyevsky.

22. The LIVES of the RUSSIAN ASCETICS of the XVIII and XIX centuries

13 volumes of biographies that are not to be found elsewhere nowadays.