

APPENDIX

Proposal

to establish an international repository of documents related to war crimes and human rights violations at the Open Society Archives

Preserving memory is a fundamental tool in preventing human rights violations and crimes against humanity from recurring. Documents created and collected by various national and international bodies – truth commissions, tribunals, even civil organizations – contain descriptions of facts, data, evaluation and analysis of events and procedures which are of vital importance in preserving memory and exposing the past. These textual and non-textual documents also constitute a valuable source for historical research. However, if these documents are dispersed, are in various states of processing, and are subject to differing accessing regulations, reliable comparative research becomes very difficult, and sometimes almost impossible.

I am convinced that establishing an international repository for preserving the most important and most typical documents on this subject, and making them available for comparative analysis and historical research would significantly promote the work of other such institutions, and would forward the work of human rights organizations, as well as scholarly research and education.

I believe that the Open Society Archives in Budapest, a research and education base equipped with long-term and secure storage facilities and top-notch expertise, would be an ideal site for such a repository.

The mission and holdings of the Open Society Archives

The fundamental mission of the Open Society Archives (OSA), founded by George Soros in 1995, is to obtain, preserve and make available research resources for the study of communism and the Cold War (particularly in Central and Eastern Europe), and for the study of twentieth and twenty-first century human rights issues.

The core of the Archives' communism and Cold War holdings are the records of the Research Institute of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty, including a unique collection of samizdat publications. OSA's current human rights holdings embrace a significant collection of materials related to the war in the former Yugoslavia. These materials were donated to the Archives by the International Human Rights Law Institute (IHRLI). This record group includes the reports of the UN Commission of Experts, as well as their original background documentation (textual documents, video tapes, audio tapes, books and journals). OSA also holds the records of the Index on Censorship and the International Helsinki Federation.

OSA regularly receives researchers from all over the world and runs a reference and retrieval service augmented by a copying and mailing service. OSA ensures equal access

to its holdings to local and distant researchers through its mailing service, by offering research grants to support visiting scholars and journalists, and by maintaining a web site which contains information about its holdings.

While advocating and practicing easy access and openness, OSA has instituted a restriction policy aimed at, among other things, honoring the wishes of donors and depositors, and maintaining personal privacy. For example, in the case of the materials received from IHRLI, Mr. Cherif Bassiouni, Chairman of the Commission of Experts and Rapporteur for the Gathering and Analysis of Facts, decided which documents should be available for research, and which should be temporarily closed.

OSA also provides research opportunities for the professors, MA and PhD students of Central European University. In the future OSA will develop an even closer working relationship with the Human Rights Program of the Legal Studies Department, which will launch new courses with curricula based on our archival holdings. Some of the planned courses are: Human Rights Aspects of Armed Conflicts, Political Rights, Minority Rights, Humanitarian Law and Protection of Civilians, Asylum and Refugees, and International Human Rights Issues.

Proposed acquisition principles

The main sources of documents in such a repository would be truth commissions, tribunals, committees of experts at the national and international level; international organizations and their sub-branches; and international, national or local human rights organizations.

If an important document collection is in danger of being destroyed, disarranged or dispersed, the repository should be able to take it over in its entirety. However, the repository does not intend to acquire any documents which constitute an integral part of a given country's history if they have a long-term, secure storage place with adequate provisions for preservation, processing and research by outsiders. Therefore, this repository would mainly be composed of *copies* of individual documents and samples of distributed or printed material.

Documents in the repository could cover the following areas:

- laws, resolutions, agreements and other legal papers documenting the establishment of institutions set up to investigate war crimes and human rights violations; documents describing any debates and arguments preceding the adoption of such laws and resolutions;
- documents describing the actual founding process of these institutions;
- internal documents about the work of such institutions;
- drafts and final reports, analyses and statistical data about their activities;

- documents sent by the institution to international organizations;
- publications about the work and findings of the institutions;
- typical cases and procedures.

The creator and/or owner of the original records would judge the importance of the documents, deciding which ones should be copied and sent to the repository. As stated before, OSA is ready to follow the express restriction requirements of any donor organization.

International cooperation is needed

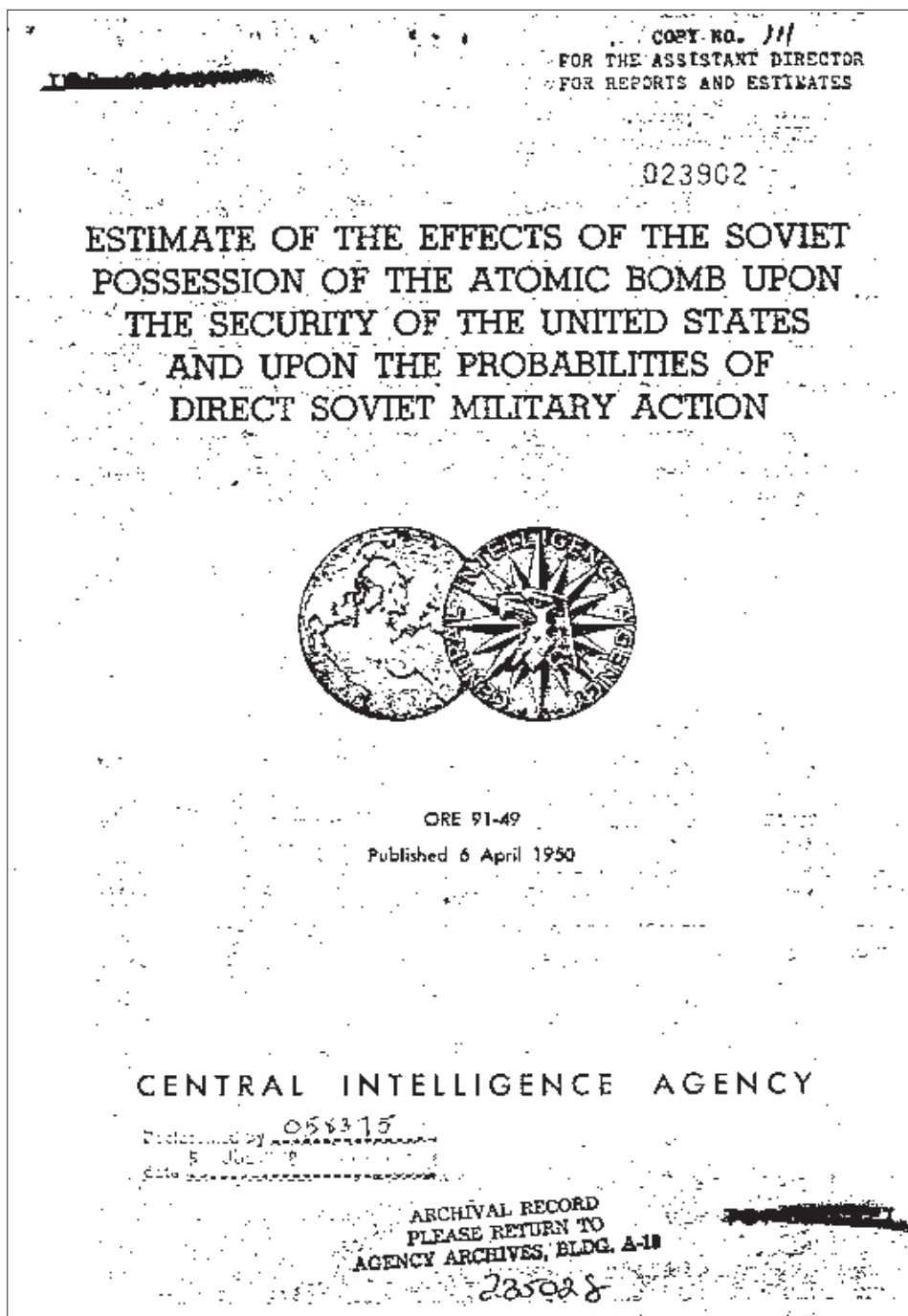
My recent discussions at the International Seminar on Justice, Truth and Reconciliation, held in Geneva, 9–12 December 1998, and the resulting enthusiastic response to this idea reinforced my conviction that there is a need to establish such a repository. However, moral support received from reputable international organizations is not sufficient for realizing this idea – your cooperation is essential to the success of creating this repository. Therefore, I am now sending this proposal to the leaders of the organizations represented at the Geneva seminar, and asking them to consider this idea and embrace our initiative.

We are prepared to launch this project as soon as our potential partner institutions express their intention to cooperate with the Open Society Archives. We intend to inform all our partner institutions on a regular basis about the growth of the repository and the processing work completed or underway.

Budapest, 12 January 1999

István Rév

Director, Open Society Archives



Cover-page of a CIA Research Report, issued on 6 April 1950 regarding the Soviet atom bomb. Published on microfilm after declassification.

Fonds 300 Records of the RFE/RL Research Institute, OSA.

**GENETIC PROOFS OF RELATEDNESS TO HELP RECOVER
THE IDENTITY OF REFUGEES
WITHOUT DOCUMENTS AND OTHER PROOFS OF IDENTITY**

Principles and Recommendations

DRAFT

Preamble

The Open Society Archives

- Realizing the danger inherent in modern wars and civil wars that masses of people might leave their homes, losing their documents and other proofs of identity;
- Ascertaining that techniques for genetic demonstration of relatedness are available for mass use at moderate costs;
- Assuming that in case of lack of other proofs or non-approval of proofs it might be necessary to demonstrate genetic relationships as a means of recovering identity;
- Being aware however, that the introduction of these techniques might arouse anxiety and that it is therefore desirable to give assurances as to their proper use;
- Being aware of the dangers of discrimination and social stigmatisation which may result from genetic data, and determined to fight such phenomena;
- Being aware also that abusing human rights comprises not only physical assaults but also infringements of information rights which can have a long-lasting impact on the individuals' future;
- Convinced therefore that such tests could be carried out only when initiated by the persons concerned, in full respect of their personal rights and the internationally accepted norms of data protection;

Recommends that

- The international community and democratic governments accept the following principles and promote their application;
- Humanitarian and other civil organizations have due regard to these principles while carrying out their activities and ensure their wide circulation among the potential subjects;
- Medical organizations suitable to carry out such tests follow these principles and be assured that their tests are used in a way which complies with these principles;

as well as

All these organizations cooperate, when necessary, to enforce these principles.

Scope and Definitions

These Principles and Recommendations apply to the collection of samples and use of DNA analysis for the purposes of demonstrating genetic relatedness in order to help recover the identity of refugees without documents and other proofs of identity.

“DNA analysis” or “genetic tests” refer to any procedure which may be employed in the analysis of deoxyribonucleic acid (DNA), the basic genetic material of life.

“Samples” refers to any substance of living origin which may be utilised for the purpose of DNA analysis.

“Genetic data” refers to any structured collection of the results of DNA analysis tests whether retained in material form, as manually held records, or on a computerised database.

Informing the public

The public should be informed about the possibilities of genetic demonstration of relatedness, in particular their availability, purpose and implications – legal, medical, social and ethical – as well as the centres where they are carried out.

Equality of access and non-discrimination

Among refugees who have no other proof of identity, or their proof of identity is not acceptable, there should be equality of access to genetic testing, without financial considerations and without preconditions concerning eventual personal choices.

No condition should be attached to the acceptance or the undergoing of genetic tests.

Self-determination

The provision of genetic services to demonstrate relatedness should be based on respect for the principle of self-determination of the persons concerned. For this reason, any genetic testing, even when offered systematically, should be made only when initiated by the persons concerned and should be subject to their express, free and informed consent.

The testing of the following categories of persons should be subject to special safeguards:

- minors;
- persons suffering from mental disorders;
- adults placed under limited guardianship.

Testing of these persons should be permitted only if the information is imperatively

needed to prove genetic relatedness. The consent of the person to be tested is required in these cases too.

Non-compulsory nature of tests

Health service benefits, family allowances, marriage requirements or other similar formalities, as well as the admission to, or the continued exercise of certain activities, especially employment, should not be made dependent on the undergoing of genetic tests.

The granting of citizenship, and issuing of identity documents may depend on the results of genetic demonstration of relatedness only if the person concerned expresses his free and informed consent to the use of these results as the basis of proving identity.

Quality of genetic services

Genetic tests may only be carried out under the supervision and responsibility of a duly qualified physician.

It is desirable for centers where laboratory tests are performed to be approved by a competent national or international organization, and that they participate in an external quality assurance.

Counselling and support

Any genetic testing procedure should be accompanied by appropriate counselling, both before and after the procedure.

Such counselling must be non-directive. The information to be given should include the results of tests, pertinent medical facts, as well as the potential consequences and choices inherent in the results. It should explain the purpose and the nature of the tests and point out possible risks. It must be adapted to the specific local circumstances in which individuals and families receive genetic information.

Everything should be done to provide, where necessary, continuing support for the tested persons.

Data protection

The collection and storage of samples, and the processing of information derived therefrom, must be in conformity with the Council of Europe's basic principles of data protection and data security laid down in the Convention for the Protection of Individuals with regard to Automatic Processing of Personal Data, European Treaty

Series No. 108 of 28 January 1981, and in line with the relevant Recommendations of the Committee of Ministers in this field.

Nominative genetic data or associated personal data may be collected, processed and stored only for the purposes of demonstrating relatedness when so requested by the persons concerned.

Genetic data, as all medical data, should as a general rule be kept separate from other personal records.

Professional secrecy

Persons handling genetic information should be bound by professional rules of conduct and by the rules laid down by national legislation which are aimed at preventing the misuse of such information and, in particular, by the duty to observe strict confidentiality. Personal information obtained by genetic testing is protected on the same basis as other medical data by the rules of medical data protection.

However, in the case of a demonstration of genetic relatedness, and the finding of a severe genetic risk or illness for the person tested or other family members, consideration should be made whether family members or those affected should be informed about matters relevant to their health or the health of their future children in accordance with national legislation and professional rules of conduct.

Such findings may be communicated to the person tested only if they are of direct clinical importance to the person or the family. Communication of such findings to family members of the person tested should only be authorised by national law if the person tested refuses expressly to inform them even though their lives are in danger.

Handling of samples and data

Samples taken from individuals for DNA analysis should be destroyed after the rendering of the final decision in the case for which they were used, unless it is necessary for purposes directly linked to those for which they were collected.

Measures should be taken to ensure that the results of DNA analysis and the information so derived is destroyed when it is no longer necessary to keep it for the purposes for which it was used. Samples, or the information derived from them, may be stored for longer periods:

- when the person concerned so requests; or
- if needed for population and similar research and statistical purposes, provided that all personal data with which the individual concerned can be identified are irreversibly removed prior to use of the samples or data for such purposes.

The same applies to the publishing of such data.

CHRONOLOGY OF EXHIBITIONS

Samizdat Exhibition

15–22 March 1996

The Representation of the Counter-revolution

4 November – 20 December 1996

Nonconformist Art from the Soviet Union and The Art of the Unofficial

10 October – 31 December 1997

50 Years Ago It Was 100 Years Ago...

13 March – 10 April 1998

*Legends in Life and Art:**The Portrait Photography of Roloff Beny from the National Archives of Canada*

15 April – 15 May 1998

23 Years of the International Helsinki Human Rights Movement

27 June – 5 August 1998

Prague Spring / Prague Fall – 1968

10 September – 11 October 1998

Freeze Frames of Communism

21 October – 18 December 1998

The Commissar Vanishes – Falsified Photographs of the Stalin Era

12 March – 25 April 1999

Ten Years of Freedom – 1956 in Hungarian Historical Thought

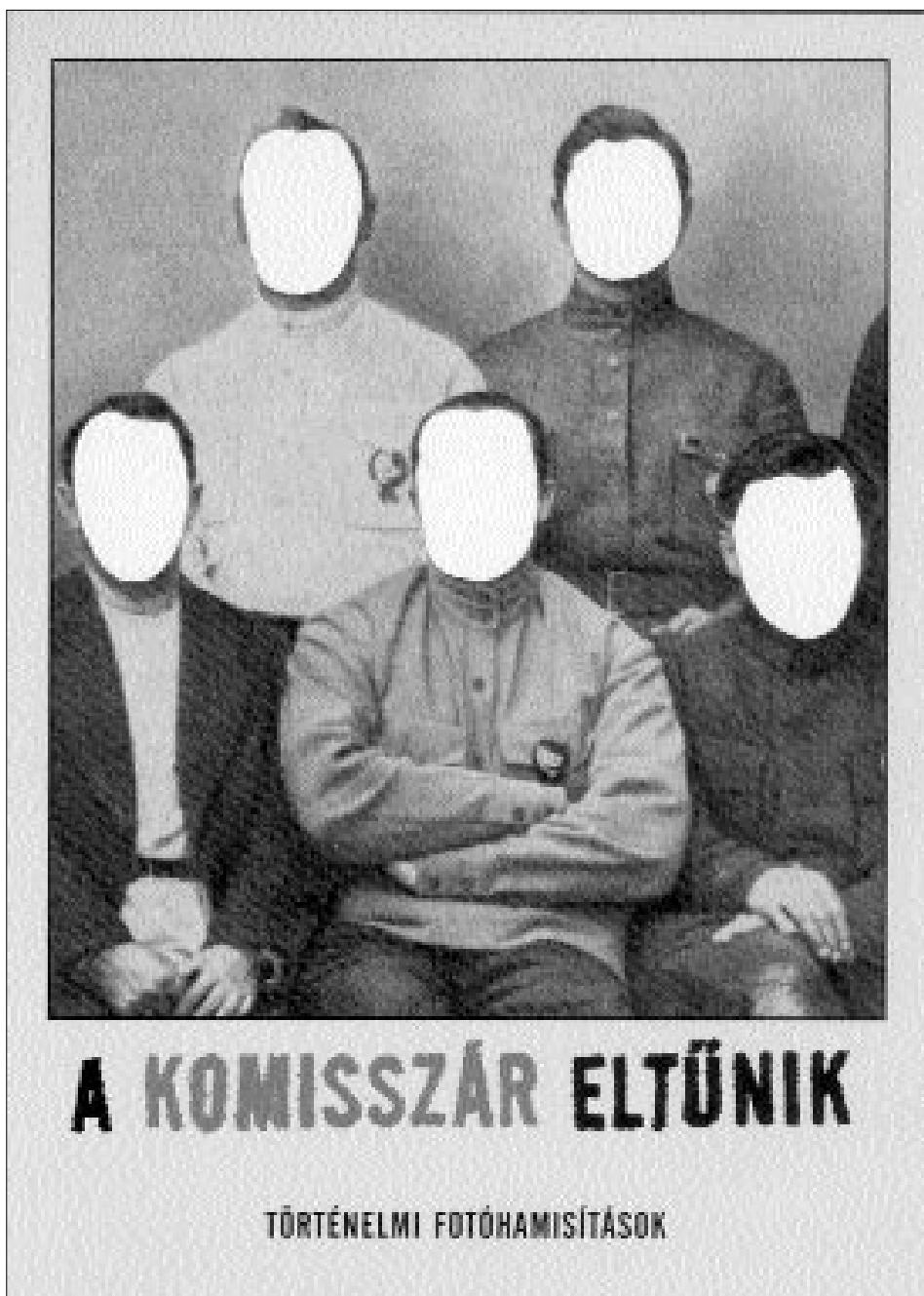
28 January – 27 February 1999

Gulag

1 May – 30 May 1999

Ten Years After

23 June – 1 August 1999



The invitation card designed by Zsuzsa Medve and Ferenc Nemzetes for the exhibition *The Commissar Vanishes* (March–April 1999). The same design was used for the poster of the exhibition.

Fonds 206 Records of the Open Society Archives.

POLITICS AS ART/ART AS POLITICS

An international conference organized by the Open Society Archives
at the Central European University, Auditorium
11–12 October 1997, Budapest

Consultant: *Konstantin Akinsba*

Program:

Underground Art as Art

Moderator: *Andrew Solomon*, art critic of The New York Times Magazine

Panelists: *Boris Groys*, Professor of Philosophy and Aesthetics at the Hochschule für Gestaltung, Karlsruhe
Ekaterina Dyogot, art historian, art critic for the “Kommersant,” Moscow
Kim Levin, President of the International Association of Art Critics, New York

Underground Art as Politics

Moderator: *Wolfgang Eichwede*, Director, Research Institute of Eastern Europe, Bremen University

Panelists: *Andrei Kovaliov*, Professor at Western European Art Department of Lomonosov University, Moscow
László Beke, Director, Palace of Art, Budapest
Alla Rosenfeld, curator and art historian, Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Art Museum, Rutgers University

Collecting Underground Art

Moderator: *Dennis Cate*, Director, Jane Voorhees Zimmerli Art Museum, Rutgers University

Panelists: *Alexander Borowsky*, Head of the Department of New Trends at the State Russian Museum, St. Petersburg
Andrei Erofeev, curator and art historian, National Tsaritsyn Museum, Moscow
Rene Baigell, Professor at the Art History Department of Rutgers University



Invitation card for the exhibition *50 Years Ago was 100 Years Ago* (March–April 1998), designed by Péter Vajda.

The same design was used for the poster of the exhibit.

Fonds 206 Records of the Open Society Archives.

RUSSIA IN THE 20TH CENTURY COMPETITION FOR HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS, 1997

In November 1997, the Open Society Archives organized a two-round competition for high school students in connection with the OSA exhibition *The Art of the Unofficial – Rebel Artists and Their Work from the Soviet Union*. According to the contest guidelines, each of the participating groups sent in two essays on topics in the two thematic groups, history and art history, by the deadline at the end of January 1998.



An ingenious concept for a case, which serves as a pop-up illustration of the essays submitted for the competition *Russia in the 20th Century*. Prepared by the student competitors: Lilla Bodor, Krisztina Havasi, Norbert Jankovics, Rebeka Kánnai, Melinda Sipos, László Szűcs from Tóparti Gimnázium és Művészeti Szakközépiskola (Secondary School for Arts and Humanities, Székesfehérvár, Hungary).

Photo by András Révész. Fonds 206 Records of the Open Society Archives.

Twenty-nine school groups visited *The Art of the Unofficial*, and were led on tours guided by OSA historians. Of these, 18 groups submitted essays in the competition. The five best essays were selected by the judges, and four students from each of the five groups were invited to compete in the finals.

The judges of the competition were Professor Ágnes Gereben of Eötvös Loránd University, and literary historian Ilona Kiss, researcher at the COLPI Russian Studies Center.

The five groups competing in the finals came from the following schools:

- Béri Balogh Ádám High School, Tamási
- Technical Secondary School for Crafts and Design, Budapest
- József Attila High School, Makó
- Kossuth Lajos High School, Miskolc
- Szent-Györgyi Albert School for Elementary and Secondary Education (1–12), Budapest.

The finals were held on 27 March 1998, in Galeria Centralis. All of the groups proved to be exceptionally well prepared for the oral competition, displaying sound knowledge of the subject matter. Prizes were awarded the following groups:

First Prize (tie) – 150,000 HUF	Szent-Györgyi Albert School for Elementary and Secondary Education, Budapest; Kossuth Lajos High School, Miskolc
Second Prize – 100,000 HUF	József Attila High School, Makó
Third Prize – 50,000 HUF	Béri Balogh Ádám High School, Tamási

The schools close to use the prize money for field trips.

Open Society Archives at CEU
announces
FROM DISSENSION INTO MADNESS
A Festival of Documentary Films on the Conflicts in the former Yugoslavia
4:00 pm, Oktober 6. building, 1st floor, Room # 107

Monday, 26 April

DEATH OF YUGOSLAVIA (part I)

(BBC, United Kingdom, 1995, 50 min.)

An excellent and detailed account of the turbulent history of Yugoslavia from WW I to the secession of Slovenia in 1991. One ideology replaces another: the fall of communism, brotherhood and unity and the rise of nationalism. Old rivalries and hatred are ignited. The 'powder keg' of Europe explodes again.

Tuesday, 27 April

DEATH OF YUGOSLAVIA (part II)

(BBC, United Kingdom, 1995, 50 min.)

The second part of this series traces the ultimate disintegration of the federation. Nationalism in both Serbia and Croatia evoke deep-buried memories of terror. Political solutions are ridiculed when warring spirits run high. All sides disregard the consequences, and the war machine is set in motion. The result is the horror and madness that is Vukovar.

Wednesday, 28 April

A STREET UNDER SIEGE (part I)

(Saga, BiH, 1994, 10 min.)

A series of short clips depict the everyday lives of people living in besieged Sarajevo. Ordinary people in unique circumstances. Water, food and shelter – basic needs attained through unimaginable obstacles.

DISAPPEARING WORLD: WE ARE ALL NEIGHBORS

(Channel 4 London, United Kingdom, 1992, 55 min.)

A very thoughtful story of a Bosnian village where Croats and Muslims lived together for centuries. Can friendships spanning half a century be maintained under the pressure of war? What makes neighbors, living together peacefully for decades, suddenly take up arms against one another?

Thursday, 29 April

A STREET UNDER SIEGE (part II)

(Saga, BiH, 1994, 10 min.)

A second part of a series tracing human destinies in war-torn Sarajevo. Disbelief, fear, anger, disillusionment, resilience and resignation...

SARAJEVO DIARY

(Channel 4 London, United Kingdom, 1994, 52 min.)

A British ex-pat in Sarajevo for 27 years becomes a refugee in his native country. The return to a city he remembers as colorful, cosmopolitan and tolerant is painful amidst the destruction and horror. Yet the Sarajevo he finds is not unlike the city of his memories: at once defiant and accepting. War brings fear and suffering, but the human spirit prevails.

Friday, 30 April

ROMEO AND JULIET IN SARAJEVO

(Frontline-PBS, United States, 1993, 85 min.)

The title tells all: boy loves girl but nationalism and hatred intervene. Their story is not atypical, it is one example of the great number of mixed marriages in Bosnia. Yet their death is all the more tragic and disturbing as it brings no resolution in a world ruled by hatred.

The films comprise a part of the audio-visual holdings of OSA. To access the audio-visual holdings of the Archives for similar or different materials go to:
<<http://www.osa.ccu.hu/holdings/av/index.htm>>

GULAG FILM WEEK

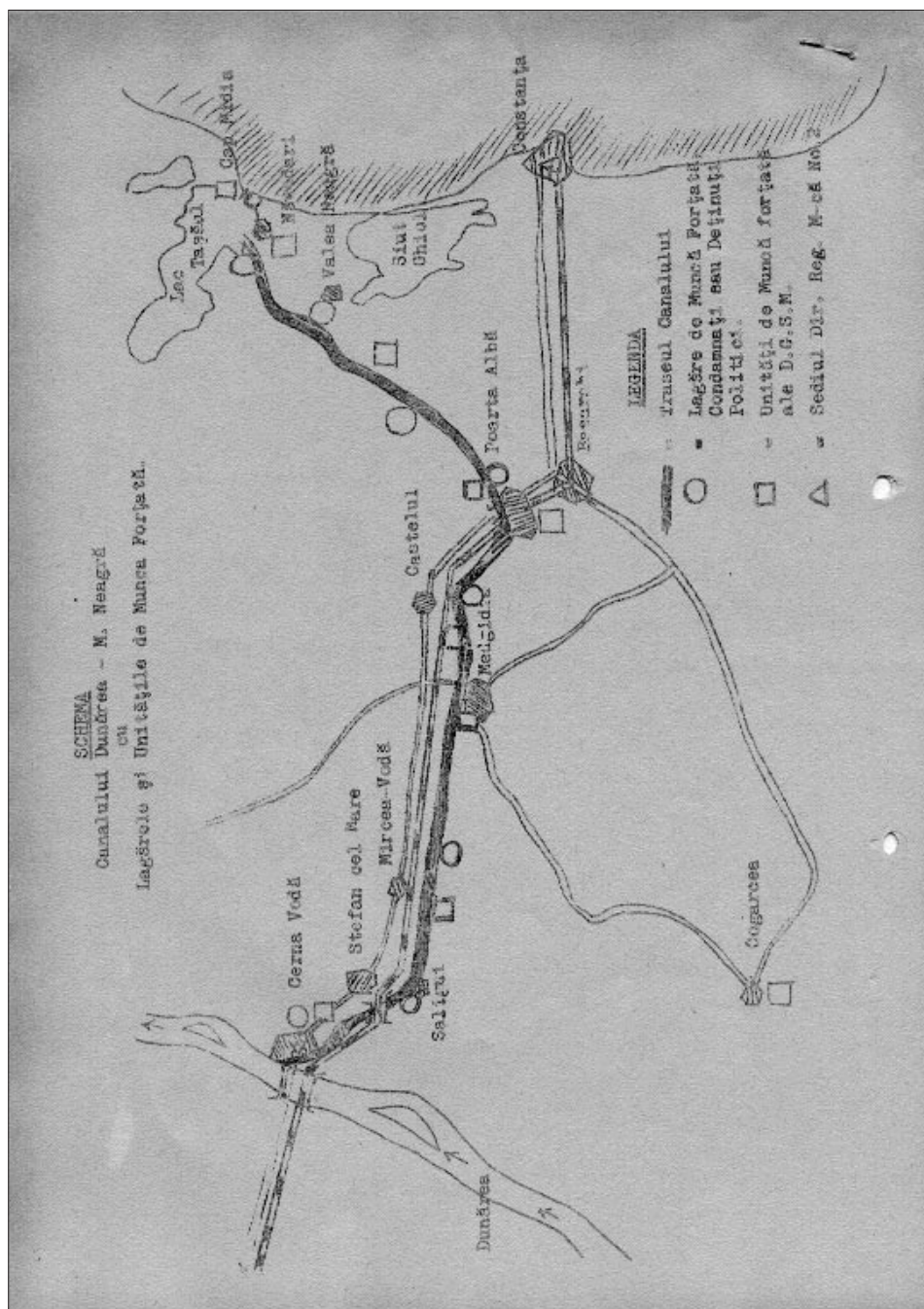
On the week of 6 May 1999 the Open Society Archives organized “Gulag film week”, a screening of a series of films to coincide with the Archives exhibit “Gulag”. The topic of labor camps were approached from three angles, by showing the following types of films:

- The most famous *propaganda films* made about the Gulag in the 1930’s (The White Sea Canal, Solovki and The Fergana Canal.)
- Soviet *feature films from the 1930’s*, which present the Soviet Union as a “heaven on earth”, and its society as being comprised of continuously and tirelessly happy people. These movies – Volga-Volga, Jolly Fellows – and other Soviet classics such as The Party Membership Card, The Big Sunrise, The Road to Life, Far from Moscow and Chapayev present a non-existent world as reality, thereby creating an absurd effect on present-day viewers.
- *Documentary and feature films from the 1980’s and 1990’s* showing the reality of the Gulag system and the totalitarian regime (Hungarian Women in the Gulag, Recsk, The Division, Chinese Defense, The Cold Summer of ’53).

The opening act of the film week was a lecture by Ilona Kiss, scholar of Russian literature.

Program:

6 May	6 pm	Lecture by Ilona Kiss <i>The Party Membership Card</i> (D: Pirev, Soviet, 1936.)
	8 pm	<i>The White Sea Canal</i> (D: Lemberg, Soviet documentary, 1936.) <i>The Sunrise</i> (D: Chiaureli, Soviet, 1938.)
7 May	6 pm	<i>Solovki Camp</i> (D: Cherkasov, Soviet propaganda film, 1928.)
	8 pm	<i>The Division</i> (D: Péter Gothár, Hungarian feature film, 1995.)
8 May	6 pm	<i>Volga – Volga</i> (D: Aleksandrov and Dunaevski, Soviet comedy, 1938.)
	8 pm	<i>Recsk I–II.</i> (D: Böszörményi and Gyarmathy, Hungarian documentary, 1985-87.)
9 May	6 pm	<i>Jolly Fellows</i> (D: Aleksandrov and Dunaevski, Soviet comedy, 1934.)
	8 pm	<i>Hungarian women in the Gulag</i> (D: Sándor Sára, Hungarian, 1991.)
10 May	6 pm	<i>The Road to Life</i> (D: Ekk, Soviet, 1931.)
	8 pm	<i>The Cold Summer of ’53</i> (D: Proshkin, Soviet, 1988.)
11 May	6 pm	<i>Far from Moscow</i> (D: Stopler, Soviet, 1950.)
	8 pm	<i>Chinese Defense</i> (D: Gábor Tompa, Hungarian, 1998.)
12 May	6 pm	<i>The Fergana Channel</i> (Soviet documentary, 1939.)
	8 pm	<i>Chapayev</i> (D: the Vasilyev brothers, Soviet, 1934.)



A graphic appendix of an Item (anonymized interview) from 16 March 1953, showing the scheme of the Danube-Black Sea Canal with the attached forced labor camps and units.

Romanian Unit, Fonds 300 Records of the RFE/RL Research Institute, OSA.

SELECTION OF THESES OF CEU STUDENTS WHO CARRIED OUT RESEARCH AT THE OPEN SOCIETY ARCHIVES

History

- The Dynamics of Extinction: The Nazarene Religious Community in Yugoslavia after 1945
- Ethnic Competition and State Policies in a Village from South-Eastern Transylvania, 1970–1999
- Institutional Structure of Soviet Unofficial Art in Post-Stalin Russia
- Politics of Power versus Politics of Culture: Intellectuals under Communism
- Perceptions of Self and the Other: the Construction of National Identity in Czech and Slovak History Textbooks during the 1980s and 1990s
- Bulgarian Communist Historiography on Bulgarian Fascism
- Generation Gap during the “Thaw” Period: Nonconformity of Soviet Youth
- The Post-War International Activities of the Bulgarian Exarchate (1944–1953)
- Local History vs. National History: Collective Memory Among the Pomaks in the Region of Teteven, Bulgaria
- Reflections on the Revolution in Czechoslovakia
- The Image of the Leader in the Communist Period: The Romanian Case in the Ceaușescu Era
- Advertising “Goulash Communism”: Consumer Good and Service Advertisement Films in Hungary in the 1970’s and 80’s
- Pedagogic Work of the Soviet Authority: The Party Against Musical Formalism
- The Church under Conditions of Krushchev’s Anti-Religious Offensive: The Ukrainian Situation and its Polish Parallel
- The First Avant-Garde Exhibitions and Culture in Turn-of-the-Century Kyiv
- Holocaust Denial in Romania’s Post-communist Period
- Borrowed Clothes: History Politics in Hungary, 1945–1956
- The Peasant Uprising in Western Siberia (1921): A Case Study in History of the Russian Civil War
- National Movement in Croatia, 1971
- Unzipping the USSR: Jeans as a Symbol of the Struggle Between Consumerism and Consumption in the Brezhnev Era, 1964–1982
- The Bulgarian Exarchate: Church Policy and Balkan Nationalism (1870–1913)
- The Celebrations of Polish National Holidays by the State and the Church between 1944 and 1980
- “The Kosovo Battle”: The History, the Myth, the Manipulation
- De-Stalinization of the Soviet Bloc Countries, 1953–1956: The Case of Hungary

- Dissident vs. Conformist in Kadarist Hungary: Mental Reservation as an Intellectual Strategy of Survival
- U.S. Foreign Policy During the Balkan Conflict
- Political Usage of Culture: Cultural Policies of the Bulgarian Communist Party in the Sixties and Seventies
- Broken People: The Story of Prejudice and Collaboration Perpetrated Against the Roma in Communist Hungary
- The Memory of 1956 Gendered Transcript
- Representation of National History in the 1950's in Hungary
- Intellectual Dissidents in Romania, 1977–1989
- The Threat From Below: Workers' Protest in Communist Romania
- The “Making” of Elena Ceaușescu's Cult of Personality by the Romanian Communist Party's Propaganda Daily, *Scinteia*, 1971–80
- First Feminist Groups in Leningrad, 1979–1982

Political Science

- Intellectuals, National Identity and Mass Media in Latvia: 1986–1991
- Problems of Administrative Reform: The Case of Ukraine
- Values in the Content of the Election Platforms of the Bulgarian Socialist Party and the Union of Democratic Forces (1990–97)
- Delayed Transitions: Management of Time in Post-Communist Romania
- Dual Television Broadcasting in Transitory Societies: The Case of Czech and Slovak Television Operators
- Media as a Weapon: The Role of the Media in Ethnic Conflicts, Case Study: Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Opportunity Structure And Political Attitudes
- False Hopes, False Fears
- Ethnicity and the Structuring of the Political Field in Bulgarian Transition

Environmental Sciences

- Biomass Assessment and Utilization Options for Energy Production in Albania
- A Simulation Model of a River Basin as a Tool in Sustainable Management
- Factors Impacting Agricultural Occupational Health Arising From the Privatization of Agriculture in Albania: Pesticide Issues, Policy and Agricultural Occupational Health

Gender Studies

- East Meets West Where Past Meets Present: Translating Western Feminism into Eastern Europe

RESEARCH GRANTS

1996

- Comparative Study of State and Nation Creation Processes in the post WW II Lithuania and Poland
- The Russian Patriarchate and the Slavonic Orthodox Churches during the Period of the Cold War

1997

- The Impact of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution on the West
- Alternative Macroeconomic Policies for Transitional Economics: The Case of Poland
- Stalin, Technology and Russia's Environmental Crisis
- Problems of Democratic Transition: Poland, Czech Republic, Slovakia and Belorussia
- Mass Media in the Civil Conflicts: Eastern Europe and the Former USSR
- Option for the West: Polish Foreign Policy Orientation
- The Responses of Eastern European Countries to the 1967 Arab-Israeli War
- Chernobyl Stories (short stories)
- Collectivization in the 1970's and 1980's: The Case of Zamogorie, Slovakia
- Transmission of Values in the Hungarian Political Programs of Radio Free Europe
- Minorities in Communist Romania, 1948–1965

1998

- Human Rights Violations During the Sovietization of Armenia
- The Effects of the 1950 Repression in the Field of Genetic Research
- The Relationship Between Human Rights Movements in the Balkans and Existing Social and Cultural Models of Women's Behavior
- The Efforts of the International Community to Solve the Emerging Ethnic Conflicts Resulting from the Dissolution of the Former Yugoslavia
- Civil-Military Relations in Post Communist States
- Multiculturalism in Bosnia and Hercegovina
- Russians Abroad: Memoirs, Diaries, Letters, 1917–1991
- The Policy of the Soviet Union Towards Eastern Europe, 1953–1958
- The Transformation of Bulgarian Political Elites During the System Change, 1988–1993
- The Reception of Andrei Sakharov's Texts by Human Rights Movements in Eastern Europe

- The Evolution of Cold War Propaganda Images, 1948–1989, in the Context of US–Bulgarian Relations
- The Effectiveness of the International Law of Armed Conflicts – The Problem of Reprisals
- The Educational Policy of the Socialist Countries
- Caricature as a Source for Nationalism Studies: The Image of the Balkan Neighbor As Seen by the Bulgarian Political Caricature
- The Macedonian Question: Nationalism and Communism in Bulgaria and Yugoslavia in the Wider Cold War Context, 1958–1989.
- The Ways Public Space Was Controlled by the State Socialist Regime in Czechoslovakia
- Political Communication Before and After the Cold War: Structural Changes, Perception and Foreign Policy Decision Making
- Dissident Movement in the Former USSR in 1950–1960
- The Role of Samizdat in the Democratization of Former Socialist Countries
- Nationalism in Czech Republic and Slovakia: A Comparative Study
- Censorship Mechanisms in Central and Eastern Europe During Communism
- The Attitude of Western Propaganda Toward Political Life in Bulgaria, 1949–1956
- Marxism-Leninism and Non-conformist Intelligentsia: Years of Resistance and the Revival of Russian National Consciousness
- Romanian Historians Under Communism
- The Experience of the “Russian Sixties” and the Cold War

1999 (January–August)

- Democratization, Civil Society and Ethnic Peace Constituencies: East European and Post-Soviet Prospectives
- Coming to Terms with the Past: Ethnic Restructuring and Its Aftermath in the Baltic States
- Turkestan Re-Union: National Identity and Regional Integration in Central Asia
- Yugoslav Theatre and the 1968 Student Protest
- The Interplay of Communism and Nationalism in the former Soviet Union (The Case of Armenia)
- National History and Nationalist Myth: A Case Study of the Historical Thought of Ukrainian Dissidents, 1960s – 1980s.
- The Systematic Discrimination of Roma and Criminal Justice Reform in Hungary: A Critical Sociological Approach
- Basic Attitudes Towards Europe in Belarus and Russia, 1975–1980
- The Roots of Collapse: Soviet “Sixties” and the End of Communism

REFERENCE INFORMATION PAPERS (RIP)
PREPARED BY OSA STAFF

RIP 1: Raoul Wallenberg

RIP 2: The Environment

RIP 3: Roma

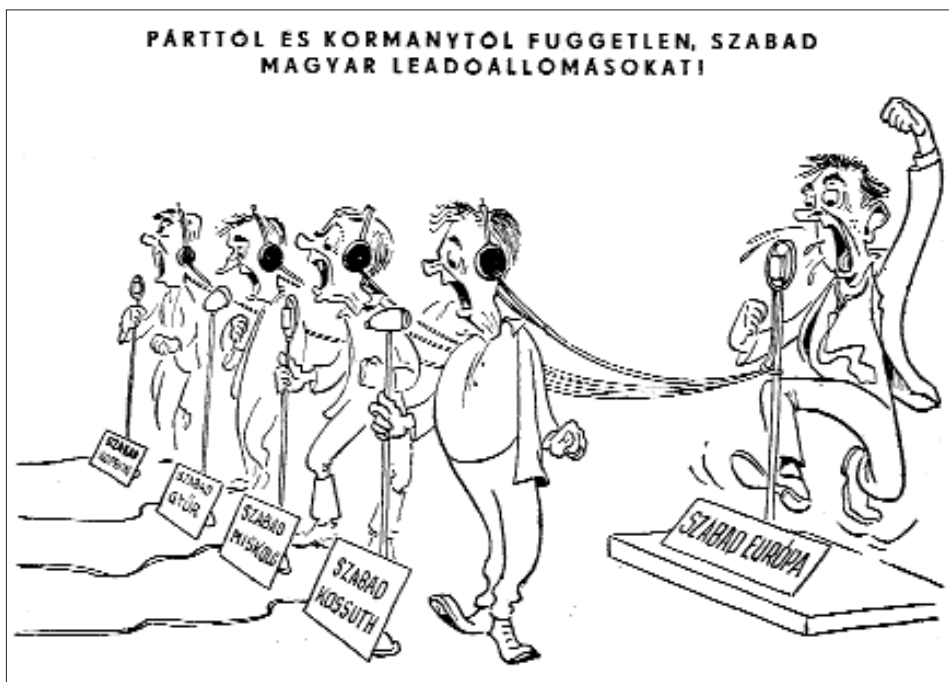
RIP 4: 1956 Hungarian Revolution

RIP 5: Religious Issues and Church History (in Hungarian)

RIP 6: Non-Conformist Artists In the USSR, 1956–1986

RIP 7: Records Relating to Prague Spring 1968

RIP 8: Forced Labor Camps under Communism



"We demand free Hungarian broadcasting stations, independent of the Communist Party and government! – Radio Free Europe"

Cartoon from Sándor Pogány's book "*Október 23*" which was published in Budapest in 1958. The series of caricatures on the 1956 Hungarian revolution "was inspired by anger, hatred and sarcasm" and was pulped after its publication. Even the authorities found it too brutal. Three known volumes remained – one of them is in the OSA Library.

REFERENCE INFORMATION PAPER 6

Records Relating to Non-Conformist Artists in the USSR, 1956–1986

Records of the Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty Research Institute
Information Resources Department

Compiled by *Olga Zaslavskaya* and *Bosko Spasojevic*, 17 September 1997

The Research Institute of Radio Free Europe/Radio Liberty maintained files pertaining to non-conformist artists and art in the Soviet Union for use by Radio broadcasters and analysts. Approximately 2400 pages of such materials are found in the research records of Radio Liberty which supported broadcasting to the USSR.

The records of the Slavic, Baltic and Eurasian Archives of the Information Resources Department of the Research Institute of Radio Liberty are arranged in two main groups of records:

1. The Soviet (“Red”) Archives, records the Radio gathered about Soviet government and life, contain 35 files of documents relating to non-conformist art issues such as Exhibitions (2 files), Art (9 files), Artists (6 files), Culture (2 files), Dissenters (10 files), Intelligentsia (2 files) and Censorship (4 files). The “Red” Archives contain only two files on specific non-conformist artists: Ernst Neizvestny and Oscar Rabin. These files contain press clippings, wire service dispatches, RFE/RL Background Reports and research materials.

2. The Samizdat Archives are records on dissidents, *émigrés* and human rights issues in the Former USSR, including a body of self-published works collected by the Radio. These files contain press clippings, news agency releases and Radio Liberty Research Reports which are primarily in Russian and English. Two major series of Samizdat Archives records include materials on non-conformist artists:

a) The Biographical Files contain two kinds of files:

– Files on Individuals. These files contain 18 personal files on the following individual artists: BIRGER Boris, BULATOV Eric, IANKILEVSKII Vladimir, KABAKOV Il’ia, KOMAR Vitalii, KROPIVNITSKIE Evgenii, KROPIVNITSKIE Lev, KROPIVNITSKIE Valentina, MELAMID Aleksandr, NEIZVESTNYI Ernst, NEMUKHIN

Vladimir, PRIGOV Dmitrii, RABIN Oscar, RUKHIN Evgenii, RYBAKOV Iulii, SHTEINBERG Eduard, SIDUR Vadim, SINIAVIN Igor, SYSOEV Viacheslav and FILIMONOV Vadim.

– Alphabetical files with records on several individuals grouped together. These files contain records pertaining to nearly 70 other non-conformist artists and art critics (see next page.)

b) The Subject Files contain the following entries on non-conformist art and cultural issues: Arts, Artists, Censorship, Culture, Dissenters, Exhibitions, Intelligentsia and Nonconformist Artists.



A scene from the exhibition *The Commissar Vanishes* (Galeria Centralis, March–April 1999).

Photo by Zsuzsanna Fekete. Fonds 206 Records of the Open Society Archives.

**Alphabetical files containing records
on non-conformist artists and art critics**

Ablakova, Natal'ia	Nakhova, Irina
Abezgauz, Evgenii	Naumets, Vladimir
Avetisian, Lev	Nesterova, Natal'ia
Alekseev, Nikita	Nysberg, Lev
Anufriev, Sergei	Ovchinnikov, Vladimir
Aref'ev, Alexandr	Petrov, Arkadii
Babin, Alexandr	Pivovarov, Victor
Bakhchinian, Vagrich	Plavinskii, Dmitrii
Belenok, Petr	Purygin, Leonid
Chuikov, Ivan	Putilin, Anatolii
Ganikovskii, Igor'	Piatnitskii, Vladimir
Gerloviny, Valerii, Rimma	Roginskii, Mikhail
Gumennuik, Feodosii	Roshal'Ō, Mikhail
Iakovlev, Vladimir	Roiak, Yefim
Infante, Frantsisco	Runge, Sir'e
Kalinin, Viacheslav	Shemiakin, Mikhail
Kantor, Maksim	Shnurov, Alexandr
Kaplan, Anatolii	Shurgin, Anatolii
Kharitonov, Alexandr	Semenov-Amurskii, F.
Kizevalter, Georgii	Sitnikov, Vasilii
Kopistianskie IgorŌ, Svetlana	Skersis, Victor
Kosmachev, Vadim	Slepyshev, Anatolii
Kosolapov, Aleksandr	Sveshnikov, Boris
Krasnopevtsev, Dmitrii	Tabenkin, Lev
Kulakov, Mikhail	Tiapushkin, Aleksei
Ladyzhenskii, Efim	Tselkov, Oleg
Lebedev, Rostislav	Shelkovskii, Igor'
Leonov, Aleksandr	Filatov, Nikolai
Makarevich, Igor'	Zhilagov, Anatolii
Makarenko, Vladimir	Zhilius, Valdas
Masterkova, Lidiia	Zakharov, Vadim
Mikhnov-Voitenko, Evgenii	Zverev, Anatolii
Monastyrskii, Andrei	Zvezdochetov, Valentin

ACQUISITION POLICY

Cold War and Communism

The mission of OSA is to expand its collection related to the Cold War, and the life and afterlife of communism. Although we are interested in the *afterlife* (this is why we collect tapes of evening news from the colliding countries of the former Yugoslavia) we do not feel it to be our duty to collect materials on *life after* communism. Although OSA acquired the documentation of the *East European Constitutional Review*, which is part of our holdings related to the process of transition, it is not our ambition to consider transition as an unending, unlimited process.

The Archives considers it inappropriate to collect and ship to Budapest original documents from other countries unless – for whatever reason – there is no place for them in an archives of the country of origin. In our acquisition policy concerning materials from the communist period we will primarily concentrate on audio-visual materials. We are interested in textual materials only in as much as they complement our existing holdings.

- We plan to make a conscious effort to build a collection of propaganda materials, primarily *propaganda films* made by the military, military academies and open or covert propaganda agencies.
- Our plan is to create a regional film collection of *historical films* produced both after the second World War and after 1989.
- We will increase our efforts to expand the documentary film collection.
- We also plan to start collecting multi-media teaching aids for history.
- We propose to the Environmental Studies Department of CEU a collaboration in creating a “state of the environment report” collection from the countries of the region. In addition to reports documenting the current situation, we try acquire reports from the period of communism, thereby supplementing our sizable special collection on the Chernobyl disaster. (Beside our extensive textual collection, we have a large collection of audio-visual interviews relating to the Chernobyl accident.)
- OSA is ready to house a special oral history archive that might develop out of the Oral History Teaching Program at CEU.

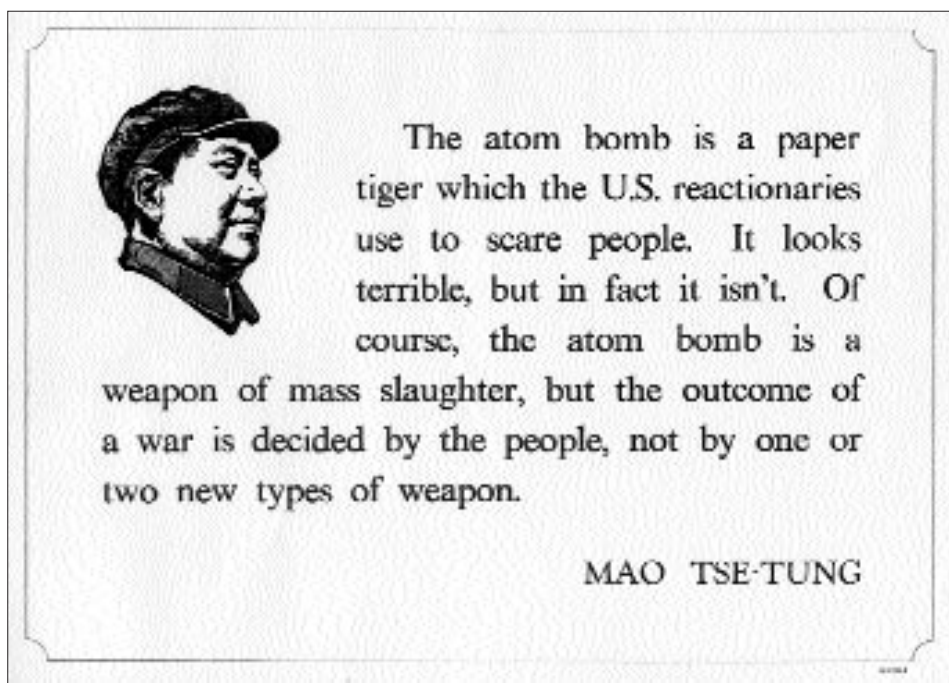
Solicitation of human rights materials

The Archives is planning to be pro-active in collecting materials related to human rights violations during Communism in East and Central Europe. However, in the field

of human rights our mandate is broader than concentrating exclusively on the Cold War period and on the geographic boundaries of East and Central Europe. Accordingly, we are negotiating about the formation of a core holding on *war crimes*, and *Truth and Reconciliation Commissions*. We are active in bringing over documents of the organization *Physicians for Human Rights* and there is a chance that Archives of *Human Rights Watch* and *Penal Reform International* will eventually be donated to OSA.

Soros Network and CEU

The Archives is in charge of the records management of CEU and the Soros Foundation. OSA, in cooperation with the CEU and the Foundation, is working on records management guidelines both for traditional and electronic records. These guidelines might serve as a model for electronic records management in general for the region.



A Chinese propaganda poster with Mao Tse-Tung's infamous slogan about the atom bomb, which was used as an installation at the exhibit Prague Spring / Prague Fall - 1968 in Galeria Centralis (September-October 1998). Collection of Posters, Fonds 300 Records of the RFE/RL Research Institute, OSA.

LIST OF FONDS

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András Mink, historian, Program Coordinator of OSA

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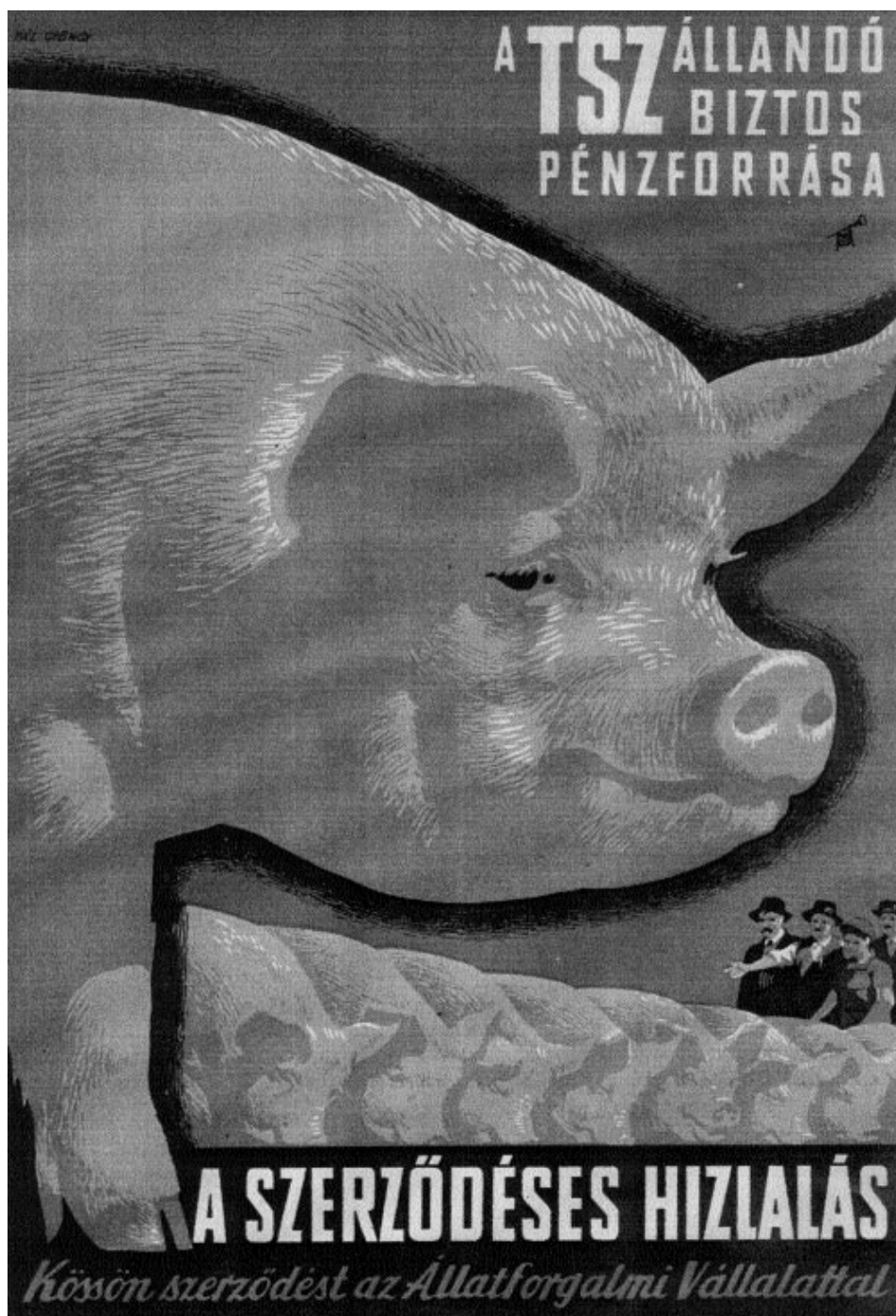
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Eric Weaver, Academic Program Coordinator, OSA

Sergey Glushakov, Electronic Services Manager, OSA

Nóra Ábrahám, Public and Special Events Coordinator, OSA



A stable financial source for the cooperative farm: the contracted hog fattening: A poster designed by György Pal (1961) displayed at the exhibition *Freeze Frames of Communism* (October–December 1998). Property of the National Széchenyi Library.



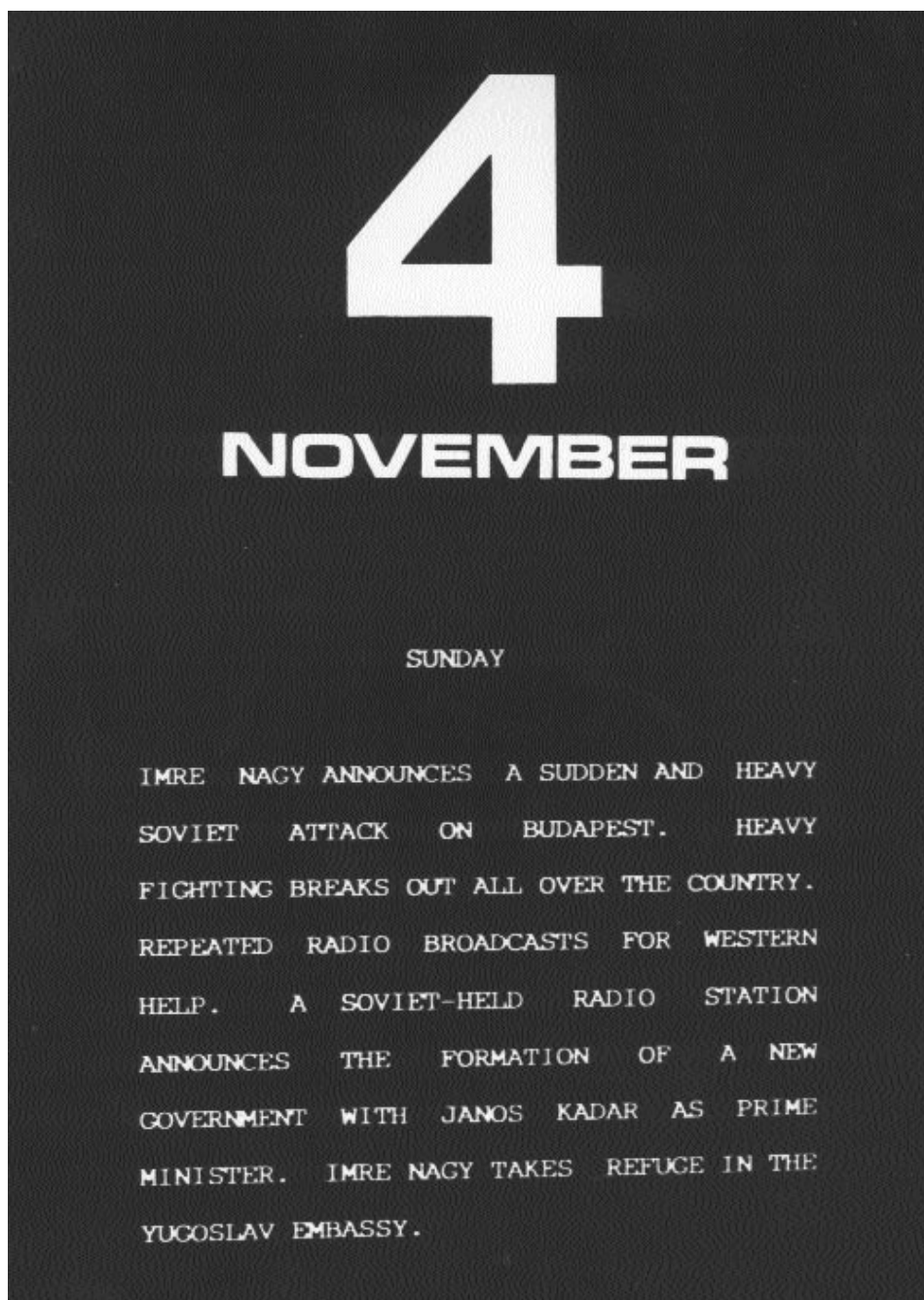
Processed archival material are stored in acid-free cardboard boxes in the depository of OSA.

Photo by Ferenc Nemzetes, Fonds 206 Records of the Open Society Archives.



Compact shelving system in the archival depository of OSA.

Photo by Ferenc Nemzetes, Fonds 206 Records of the Open Society Archives.



Page from a special revolutionary calendar designed for the exhibition organized on the 30th anniversary of the 1956 Hungarian Revolution at RFE/RL in Munich. The texts on the preceding pages, covering the events from October 23 to November 3, were printed on a tricolor, red-white-green basis. The last two pages, November 4, the day of the Soviet invasion, and the Epilogue, were printed in black.

Hungarian Unit, Fonds 300 Records of the RFE/RL Research Institute, OSA.

Staff of the Open Society Archives

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