MEMORY OF THE WORLD REGISTER

Archives of the Literary Institute in PARIS (1946-2000)
(Association Institut Littéraire "Kultura")
(Poland)

Ref N° 2008-54

PART A – ESSENTIAL INFORMATION

1 SUMMARY

ARCHIVES of THE LITERARY INSTITUTE in PARIS (1946-2000) (Association Institut Littéraire “Kultura”)

The Archives of the Literary Institute are the complete documentation of the Institute’s activities in the years 1946-2000. They are a unique collection, which depicts the work of an unparalleled emigration institution, which, thanks to the intellectual and political vision implemented for decades by its founders and leaders, played an extremely vital role in one of the most important historical events of the 20th century – the peaceful victory over the communist dictatorship and the division of the world into two hostile political blocs.

The Institute significantly contributed to the success of the transformation of 1989-1990s by creating intellectual and political foundations, which, through a dialogue of the elites, allowed for reconciliation between the nations of Eastern and Central-Eastern Europe. The Institute also deserves recognition because it enabled the intellectuals of this part of Europe to participate in a wide international intellectual exchange in a period of an information blockade and censorship that lasted till the end of the 1980s.

The Institute fulfilled the functions of:

- the publishing house that produced the journal “Kultura” that inspired intellectuals from Central-Eastern Europe and fought against censorship in the countries under totalitarian rule,
- a centre of independent political thought for emigrants from Eastern European countries, such as Poland, Ukraine, Belarus, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Baltic countries,
- an organizer of support for authors, dissidents and independent organizations from countries behind the Iron Curtain in the 1950s and 1960s, especially for organizations that were established in the 1970s, like e.g. the Czech movement Charter 77, and later, in the 1980s, when the “Solidarność” (Solidarity) movement appeared and the clandestine opposition arose,
- a centre, that showed to the elites of the Free World what the communist Soviet system was like and what threats it posed.

The Institute spread independent thought so effectively, that the independent printed word became a more dangerous weapon than any technical means of destruction.

The monthly “Kultura”, published by the Literary Institute, was written about as follows:

*It is difficult to find another monthly in the world which, with so little means, would play such a major role* /Bohdan Osadczuk, Ukrainian dissident and intellectual (Berlin, Germany)/.

2 DETAILS OF THE NOMINATOR

2.1 Name (person or organization)

Association Institut Littéraire “Kultura”

2.2 Relationship to the documentary heritage nominated owner

2.3 Contact person (s)

HENRYK GIEDROYC, WOJCIECH SIKORA, JACEK KRAWCZYK
3.4 Contact details (include address, phone, fax, e-mail)
91 Avenue de Poissy, Le Mesnil le Roi, 78600
Maisons-Laffitte, France,

3 IDENTITY AND DESCRIPTION OF THE DOCUMENTARY HERITAGE

3.1 Name and identification details of the items being nominated

ARCHIVES OF THE LITERARY INSTITUTE IN PARIS (1946-2000) include:

- 512 volumes of the “Kultura” Library series,
- 134 volumes of “Zeszyty Historyczne” (“Historical Booklets”),
- 637 issues of the “Kultura” journal,
- 100 000 received letters and copies of all letter sent
- archive materials of the editorial office, as well as of the publishing house,
- recordings, films, photographs,
- a book collection, an art collection (paintings, drawings, medals).

It amounts to 163 linear meters of archive materials.

3.2 Description

The Archives of The Literary Institute of “Kultura” comprise materials which were created and collected during its activity in the years 1946-2000.
The Archives include all works published by the Institute over the 54-year period, half a century of correspondence kept by Jerzy Giedroyc (the founder of the Institute and chief editor of its periodicals) with authors, artists, intellectuals and politicians from Western European countries, dissidents and artists from Poland, Russia, Ukraine, Belarus and other states of the Soviet zone; among others:

**Nobel Prize winners** - André Malraux, Albert Camus, Alexander Solzhenitsyn, Josef Brodski, Czesław Miłosz,

**Outstanding politicians and intellectuals** - James Burnham, Bertrand Russell, Henry Kissinger, Zbigniew Brzeziński,

**The most eminent Polish writers and playwrights** - Witold Gombrowicz, Gustaw Herling-Grudziński who, as the first in post World War II Europe, presented a Russian gulag preceding Alexander Solzhenitsyn by 25 years; Zbigniew Herbert, Sławomir Mrożek, Stefan Kisielewski, Andrzej Bobkowski.

J. Giedroyc’s correspondence with hundreds of people (100 000 letters in total), is an extremely important testimony of the second half of the 20th century, as well as an exceptional and unique example of epistolography. The letters concern mainly the assessment of the political situation, the vision of changes needed in Europe and all over the world after the Second World War to change the status quo. It is a collection like no other in the world, presenting the history of intellectual resistance and fight against communist ideology. Without knowledge of this collection and the Literary Institute activities it would be impossible to understand the history of the collapse of the communist system with its international consequences and peaceful nature of the transformation of the end of the 20th century. The archive also contains documentation of the Institute’s successfully carried out campaign, which rallied support for Lech Wałęsa being awarded the Nobel Peace Prize during martial law in Poland.

Other documentation kept in the Archives is a testimony of the political and organizational activities of the Institute that maintained broad relations in the Soviet bloc, in particular with Russian, Ukrainian, Belarusian and Lithuanian people and supported political opposition in Poland and the trade union movement “Solidarność”. It also had a strong relationship with the Czech Charter 77, as well as the independent intellectual movements in East Germany and Hungary.

The Archives also contain documentation recorded on magnetic tapes, video cassettes, DVDs, as well as films, disks and artistic works connected with publishing, organizational activity and with personal relationships.
3.2.1 Brief history of the archives

The most important dates and initiatives of the Literary Institute in the years 1946-2000, which are documented in the Archives:

1. 1947 – The first issue of the journal “Kultura” is published;
2. 1950 – With active participation of Jerzy Giedroyc and Józef Czapski, the Congress for Cultural Freedom (CCF) is founded, to work for freedom and democracy in Europe;
3. 1960 – The first volume of “Kultura” in Russian, describing relations between Poland and Russia, comes out.
5. 1966 – Russian dissidents, Andrei Siniawski and Yulij Daniel, are accused of contacts and collaboration with “Kultura” and put on trial in Moscow.
6. 1970 – The trial of the so-called “mountaineers” - a group of Polish dissidents and intellectuals who smuggled “Kultura” volumes across the border along high mountain paths.
7. 1974 – In cooperation with “Kultura” and with its help, a Russian emigration magazine titled “Kontinent”, is launched.
8. 1977 – Inspired by Jerzy Giedroyc, Czechoslovakian, Polish, Russian and Hungarian activists issue an unprecedented declaration about Ukraine’s independence.
9. 1980 – Czesław Miłosz, one of the major authors and contributors to “Kultura”, receives the Nobel Prize in Literature, (in 1984 “Kultura” published “The Collected Works” of Czesław Miłosz in Polish),
10. 1982- Jerzy Giedroyc and Konstanty Jeleński initiate the establishment of the Aid Fund for Independent Literature and Science in Poland (as a reaction to the martial law in Poland, as well as to the restrictions imposed upon artists and scientists).
11. 1991- A selection of texts from “Kultura” titled “Between East and West. Writings from Kultura” is published in the USA; J. Giedroyc receives the first of his seven honorary doctorates from the The Jagiellonian University in Cracow, the oldest Polish university.

3.2.2 Accessible modern researchers:

Krzysztof Pomian (France), 120, Avenue St. Exupery, 92 160 Antony; Tel. 01.46.60.86.17; kpomian@gmail.com

Basil Kerski (Germany) Chefredakteur (editor-in-chief), Deutsch-Polnisches Magazin DIALOG c/o Deutsch-Polnische Gesellschaft Bundesverband e.V. Schillerstrasse 59,10627 Berlin (Charlottenburg); Tel. -49-30-26 551 630 Fax. -49-30-26 551 631 basil.kerski@t-online.de www.dialogonline.org www.deutsch-polnische-gesellschaft.de

Timothy Snyder (USA) Department of History, Yale University timothy.snyder@yale.edu

4 JUSTIFICATION FOR INCLUSION/ ASSESSMENT AGAINST CRITERIA

4.1 Is authenticity established?
It is a coherent, integrated and closed set of documents, covering the years 1946-2000.

4.2 Is world significance, uniqueness and irreplaceability established?
The Archives of the Literary Institute are a unique collection of international significance, which constitutes the documentation of a one of its kind emigration centre which played a vital role in the process of reconciliation and political and social development after 1989, as well as the peaceful overcoming of the communism and the Yalta system. The significance of the Institute’s activities is due to several factors, i.e.:

- A unique and particular political program founded on Jerzy Giedroyc’s vision (shared by few politicians) of the collapse of the communist system and, at the same time, the opportunity for the enslaved societies under its rule to peacefully regain their independence and freedom. A crucial element of the Literary Institute’s program was to serve as a constant reminder of the importance of pluralism of world-views and opinions, of the role of civil society, democratic traditions and freedom, dialogue and reconciliation, as features of the European identity opposed to every authoritarian and totalitarian regime;

- The Institute published and diffused in the Soviet bloc banned works of such authors, as A. Camus, G. Orwell, A. Koestler, R. Aron, S. Weil, M. Djilas, B. Pasternak. It also executed its unique, visionary political program in exile, successfully establishing and maintaining contacts with cultural milieus in the countries of the so-called socialist camp, as well as in the Soviet Union itself, supporting rising dissident movements and political opposition, thereby enabling the intellectuals behind the “Iron Curtain” to be in touch with international free intellectual life.

In 1959, thanks to “Kultura’s” efforts, the first anthology of Ukrainian poets (in Ukrainian) sentenced to death by J. Stalin appeared. It played a major role in the development of Ukrainian national identity. The publication is considered a major contributor to the restoration of the Ukrainian literary language. The Institute had a profound influence on the development of publications, which were banned or censored in Soviet bloc countries. Among other things, the Literary Institute also offered financial support to several hundred independent publishing houses that operated in the countries of the Soviet bloc. Thanks to “Kultura’s” efforts, the first editions of Russian dissidents and authors (A. Siniawski, J. Daniel) were published, the first free-world editions of poems by Josif Brodski and Natalia Gorbaniewska, as well as, the first publications of the Russian samizdat appeared. Some outstanding authors from Eastern Europe who, among others, were published by the Literary Institute:

**Russians** - Borys Pasternak, Alexander Solzhenitsyn,

**Ukrainians** - Borys Lewycky, Ivan Koshelivets (the Institute published the anthology titled “Rozstrilane Vidrodzhenna”)

**Lithuanian** - Tomas Venclova.

The Literary Institute had an influence from abroad – which has no equivalent in the whole world – on the development of the political opposition in Poland, its way of thinking and the creation of independent centers of political thought and artistic work. Krzysztof Pomian writes about it: “For publishers and authors of Kultura, the history of Poland and the Polish culture were part of the history of Europe and the European culture.”

In the 1970s and 1980s (the period of Solidarity and martial law) the Institute financially supported several dozen independent magazines in Poland, which were published illegally in underground publishing houses and organizations. It also aided the program “Video” (recordings were smuggled to Poland). In the years 1977-1990, the texts of the Literary Institute were reprinted 1073 times by independent underground publishing houses in Poland.

To summarize:

The Literary Institute and “Kultura” were a unique independent émigré institution in Europe and possibly worldwide. It combined literary and publishing activities with political inspiration, as well as the spirit of independence and anti-communism. All these activities were undertaken under extremely difficult financial conditions. Those conditions were the price for which the Institute and “Kultura” could manage to remain totally independent, which guaranteed credibility and enhanced the effectiveness of the activities they were involved in.
The “Kultura” team created or inspired political thought in numerous countries, where the communist system and ideology were imposed. It also played an important role in unmasking the Soviet influence in Western European countries. The activities undertaken by the Institute prepared the ground and provided support for opposition movements inside the Soviet bloc and these very movements contributed to the collapse of the communist system in the Soviet Union, and to the sovereignty obtained by the countries which had lost it after the World War II division into two Blocs.

Is one or more of the criteria of (a) time (b) place (c) people (d) subject and theme (e) form and style satisfied?

The exceptional role and world significance of the Archives of the Literary Institute as a testimony to the activities of great international influence manifests itself especially with reference to the following criteria: (a) time, (c) people, (d) subject and theme. As far as other criteria are concerned, that is (b) place and (e) form and style, although these criteria are of lesser relevance to this nomination proposal, it is also worth emphasizing the uniqueness and originality of the Archives.

Time - The proposed nomination fully satisfies the criterion of “time” because it involves a heritage documenting activities having a vital impact on crucial historical processes of the 20th century. The persisting division of the world into two antagonistic blocs separated by the Iron Curtain seemed in the second half of the 20th century (1946-2000) impossible to change. At this very time, the Literary Institute and “Kultura” consistently, firmly and consciously opposed the situation and constantly undertook activities in order to overcome the effects of that division, laying foundations for peaceful transformation of the 1990s.

Place - The criterion of place is satisfied because, on one hand, the unique collection is complete and consolidated, not dispersed, and, on the other one, it is a testimony to the Literary Institute’s impact on intellectual and political situation in Europe.

At this point, it is also worth to emphasize the exceptional contrast of the narrow financial base (a villa in a suburb of Paris - Maisons Laffitte - a private ownership, lack of subventions) compared to the scale, power and extraordinary effects of undertaken actions; a place of asylum for eminent representatives of several nations of Eastern Europe, for which France has traditionally been for centuries an asylum for exiles-emigrants, as well as intellectual centre.

People – The founder of the Institute – Jerzy Giedroyc – and the milieu he gathered around “Kultura” were exceptional personalities enjoying wide international recognition and having considerable international influence.

Jerzy Giedroyc, editor, unusual personality, a political visionary who, contrary to general opinion, based his public engagement on the conviction that communism would break down and all the countries incorporated into the Soviet empire would gain independence. Jerzy Giedroyc’s activity is comparable with that of the greatest personages of the 20th century, like Mahatma Gandhi and Nelson Mandela who had recourse to peaceful actions only. Using only scanty means, J. Giedroyc effectively contributed to the achievement of goals that most people thought impossible.

J. Giedroyc was decorated with the Officer’s Cross of the French Legion of Honor, orders from Romania, Belgium, Estonia, and Lithuania and obtained seven honourable doctorates from Polish universities and from the Swiss university in Fribourg; the 100th anniversary of J.Giedroyc’s birth (the year 2006) was included on the UNESCO list of anniversaries. Jerzy Giedroyc’s closest collaborators were Henryk Giedroyc, Zofia Hertz and Zygmunt Hertz, as well as Józef Czapski, Czesław Miłosz, Witold Gombrowicz, Gustaw Herling-Grudziński. Among them: Józef Czapski, related to aristocratic European families, outstanding painter, but first of all author of important books (among other “The Inhuman Land”, showing a few years after the Second World War, many years before Alexander Solzhenitsyn, the truth of the Soviet gulags and Katyn massacre); deeply engaged in activities for freedom, democracy and anti-war movements, co-founder of the Congress for Cultural Freedom.
Czesław Miłosz – poet, writer, essayist, professor at the University of California, Berkley, one of the most eminent intellectuals of the 20th century, Winner of the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1980.

Witold Gombrowicz, one of the most outstanding writers and playwrights of the 20th century, “Kultura”’s regular contributor and author, where he published “Dziennik” (“Diary”), in a new format, featuring a thorough analysis of social processes and psychological human behavior inspiring many artists worldwide; in 2004, the 100th anniversary of his birth was included on the UNESCO list of anniversaries.

Gustaw Herling-Grudziński – eminent writer and essayist, a gulag prisoner and author of “Inny świat” (“A World Apart”), which is a unique description of the Soviet gulag, long-term co-editor of the journal “Kultura”.

Subject and theme – This criterion is satisfied in particular, as it is beyond doubt that the subject of non-violent dissolution of communism and the Yalta system and the transformation in Europe of the 1989-1990s is of global importance. The Literary Institute’s impact on that process is widely recognised.

The Archives are also such a unique combination of literature, art, political thought and organization activity. The effect of political commentary and literature on political transformation is known in history (the impact of Pierre Beaumarchais’ dramas on the revolutionary feeling in France in the 18th century, or the periodical publication “Kolokol” (or Bell) by Aleksandr Ivanovich Herzen appearing in the 19th century in London on changes taking place in Russia). In case of “Kultura”, however, the coherence of political conceptions, their presentation and the scale of influence were incomparably more significant.

Leopold Unger, journalist of Belgium’s “Le Soir” and the “International Herald Tribune” about “Kultura”:

A monthly without stereotypes, without illusions, without prejudices, without taboos, nonconformist (sometimes to the extreme), fighting chauvinism, ostracism, anti-Semitism (...). Its’ mission: the dignity of Polish culture and, above all, to save common sense and the set of values which our civilization is based on.

Its’ principle: the “printed word” counts, which, in Giedroyc’ opinion, had an enormous and sometimes even magical influence in the Eastern part of Europe.

Form and style – A unique and unusual set of documents, illustrating the extraordinary means used by the Literary Institute and its editor J. Giedroyc who left behind a heritage of 100 000 letters;

4.4 Are there issues of rarity, integrity, threat and management that relate to this nomination?

The Archives of the Literary Institute are a collection of documents, which have no equivalent in the World. It is a unique testimony that, through the propagation of literature and political concepts, effective influence can be gained. Bohdan Osadczuk, a Ukrainian journalist about the Literary Institute and Jerzy Giedroyc:

The history of humankind does not know a similar phenomenon, where a group of people, working in exile, thousands of kilometers from their native country, who have neither military power nor great fortune, managed not only to create a project aimed at mitigating old conflicts and preparing co-operation abroad – as there were many such projects and all have not been carried out – but to pass on their concept to new political classes and to win their support for its implementation in a new configuration of powers in Europe.

The Archives of Literary Institute are managed by a special institution, that is The Literary Institute “Kultura” Association (Association Institut Littéraire “Kultura”). Its aim is to protect the Institute’s heritage, scientifically compile the archive materials and propagate the “Kultura’s” output. Every year it puts into practice a grand and well-considered plan of meetings, conferences, exhibitions and publications in various European countries e.g. in France, Italy, Germany, but especially in Central-Eastern European counties.
5 LEGAL INFORMATION

5.1 Owner of the documentary heritage (name and contact details)

Association Institut Littéraire “Kultura”

5.2 Custodian of the documentary heritage (name and contact details, if different to owner)

Henryk Giedroyc, Jacek Krawczyk, Wojciech Sikora

5.3 Legal status:
(a) Category of ownership  private
(b) Accessibility  fully accessible under custodian’s control
(c) Copyright status  Association Institut Littéraire “Kultura”
(d) Responsible administration
   Henryk Giedroyc, president
   Wojciech Sikora, association secretary
   Marek Krawczyk, treasurer
(e) Other factors -

6 MANAGEMENT PLAN

6.1 Is there a management plan in existence for this documentary heritage? YES

The Institute protects and provides access to its collections in a professional way. Its activities have been extremely intense since the time of its foundation. They include various forms. Below is the overview of the recent years:

Scientific activity and popularization:

2005

2006
There were two important anniversaries in the year 2006:
  - the 100th anniversary of the birth of Jerzy Giedroyc,
  - the 60th anniversary of the establishment of the Literary Institute,

The society for the Protection of the Archives of the Literary Institute in Paris, operating in Warsaw since 1995, took part in the organization of numerous events in The Year of Jerzy Giedroyc, both in Poland and abroad.

Events in Europe:

Some important events:
  - 100th anniversary of the birth of Jerzy Giedroyc – July – Maisons-Laffitte, France
  - Conference and exhibition in the UNESCO headquarters – September, Paris, France
  - Conference What’s next with “Kultura’s” heritage? Jerzy Giedroyc. Editor and his work – May, Prague, Czech Republic
  - Ukraine-Lithuania-Belarus concept from the idea to its implementation. On the 100th anniversary of the birth of Jerzy Giedroyc – June – Minsk, Belarus
• Presentation of publications of the Literary Institute in Paris – Ivan Franko National University of Lviv – September – Lviv, Ukraine
• International conference Jerzy Giedroyc – “Kultura’s” heritage. Paris’ "Kultura" towards USSR and Russia – November – Moscow, Russia
• International conference devoted to Jerzy Giedroyc. Europe – the past and the future. Visions and revisions – November – Kiev, Ukraine

Conferences, publications, meetings and exhibitions:
Belarus, Belgium, Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Croatia, France, Spain, Lithuania, Moldova, Germany, Russia, Slovakia, Ukraine, Hungary, Great Britain, Italy

Exhibitions:
• Jerzy Giedroyc and “Kultura” – Czech Republic
• Jerzy Giedroyc and the circle of “Kultura” – Belgium, France
• Jerzy Giedroyc and age of “Kultura” – Belarus
• The phenomenon of Jerzy Giedroyc and Paris’ “Kultura” – Russia
• There is no independent Ukraine without an independent Poland. Jerzy Giedroyc and “Kultura” – Ukrainian context – Ukraine
• Jerzy Giedroyc – The voice of European freedom – in the seat of European Parliament – Brussels

Some significant publications 2006-2007
• Distant closeness. Photographs by Bohdan Paczowski
• Jerzy Giedroyc: An autobiography for four hands
• Jerzy Giedroyc Witold Gombrowicz: Letters 1950-1969
• Jerzy Giedroyc and Belarus – materials from the international Round Table in Minsk in 2001 • In commemoration of Jerzy Giedroyc - materials from the international conference "Ukraine-Lithuania-Belarus - Concept - from the idea to its implementation" - Minsk 2006
• Rafał Habielski: Where should we go? Jerzy Giedroyc from “Bunt Młodych” ("Youth Rebellion") to “Kultura”
• Andrzej St. Kowalczyk: From Bucharest to Laffiters. Jerzy Giedroyc’s epistolary republic
• Małgorzata Ptasińska-Wójcik: From the history of The "Kultura" Library 1946-1966
• Barbara Toruńczyk: Talks in Maisons-Laffitte 1981
• Before “Kultura” was established. Anthology of texts by Adolf Maria Bocheński on Eastern policy
• Marek Żebrowski: The history of an argument. “Kultura” in the public emigration debate in the years 1947-1956
• Supplements on Jerzy Giedroyc and “Kultura” to “Rzeczpospolita”, “Tygodnik Powszechny” and “Przegląd Polityczny”
Radio and television programmes, documentary films and film screenings

Conferences, seminars and contests in Poland
• The International Scientific Conference Jerzy Giedroyc: culture-policy-the 20th century – Warsaw
• The International Conference The relevance of the message of Paris’ “Kultura” in today’s Europe– Lublin

2007
The year 2007, the 60th anniversary of Kultura's first issue

• Belarus – Grodno, Janka Kupała University – a cycle of meetings about Jerzy Giedroyc and “Kultura” with the students and university lecturers;
• Ukraine – Kiev – The Jerzy Giedroyc Award for master and doctoral thesis on Polish-Ukrainian relations
• The Czech Republic – exhibition in the Czech Republic about “Kultura” in Karwin
France - Paris – Sorbonne – Conference ‘KULTURA’ ET SON RÔLE DANS LES CHANGEMENTS POLITIQUES EN POLOGNE (with the participation of Adam Michnik, Agnieszka Grudzińska and Bernard Guetta).

Poland – exhibition Jerzy Giedroyc and “Kultura’s” Safer: Jagiellonian University, University of Białystok, University of Gdańsk and University of Warmia and Mazury - exhibition Jerzy Giedroyc – Prince of emigrants: Kalisz, Zamość and Chelm, Maria Curie-Skłodowska University in Lublin and Adam Mickiewicz University in Poznań- exhibition Jerzy Giedroyc and the lost romantics in Wrocław, Jelenia Góra and other places of Lower Silesia

Plans for 2008: see point 10

7 CONSULTATION

7.1 Provide details of consultation about this nomination with (a) the owner of the heritage (b) the custodian (c) your national or regional Memory of the World committee

(a) Association Institut Littéraire “Kultura”
(b) Anna Nowakowska, The Central Archives of Modern Records in Warsaw, ul. Hankiewicza 1, 02-103 Warszawa
(c) Maria Wrede, head of the Manuscript Department, The National Library in Warsaw, Pl. Krasinskiх 3/5, 00-207 Warszawa, Poland
(d) Approved by the Polish Memory of the World Committee

PART B – SUBSIDIARY INFORMATION

8 ASSESSMENT OF RISK

8.1 Detail the nature and scope of threats to this documentary heritage

The majority of the collection of The Archives of the Literary Institute “Kultura” is stored in specialized, metal cabinets on special stands.

The indispensable planned actions:

- Regular control of temperature and humidity parameters and regular service, including the monitoring of mycological and bacteriological hazards.

9 ASSESSMENT OF PRESERVATION

9.1 Detail the preservation context of the documentary heritage (see 3.3)

As far as making it available is concerned:

- formalizing the access procedures
- decision on levels of accessibility of information about collection

As far as conservation works are concerned:

- selection of one room and its’ adaptation for a storeroom for all the archive materials in order to make their protection more effective
- disinfection before moving them into a new storeroom
- repacking them into new conservation packaging with higher pH

10 SPECIAL RESEARCH AND PUBLICATION PROGRAMMES IN THE NEAR FUTURE

Plans for 2008

Switzerland - exhibition Jerzy Giedroyc and “Kultura’s” Circle: Geneva, Zurich, Fribourg together with scientific conferences and discussion panels; a presentation of films about J. Giedroyc

Great Britain - exhibition and seminar on “Kultura” in London

Lebanon- exhibition and conference at the Lebanese University; a presentation of films about J. Giedroyc
France - Lyon, Grenoble, Lille – exhibition Jerzy Giedroyc and “Kultura’s” Circle; a presentation of films about J. Giedroyc
Romania - supplement on “Kultura” and Jerzy Giedroyc in a social and cultural monthly
Slovakia - publication of an anthology of texts from “Kultura”; exhibition and conference Jerzy Giedroyc and his “Kultura” at the University of Bratislava; a presentation of films about J. Giedroyc
Ukraine - release of a selection of correspondence between Jerzy Giedroyc and Ukrainian emigrats; exhibition Jerzy Giedroyc and his “Kultura”
Russia - exhibition Jerzy Giedroyc and his “Kultura” – Petersburg
Poland
Warsaw - exhibition and accompanying events in Łazienki Park: Andrzej Bobkowski – freedom hooligan, conference on Andrzej Bobkowski; next edition of the Jerzy Giedroyc Award,
Łódz – The Library of the University of Łódz – exhibition Jerzy Giedroyc and “Kultura’s” Safer, conference on the 100th anniversary of the birth of Zygmunt Hertz
Lublin – Leopold Unger holiday, journalist of “Kultura” – a celebration during which the Jubilee Book, prepared on the 85th anniversary of the birth and the 60th anniversary of journalist’s work, will presented unto him;
Katowice - exhibition and symposium Jerzy Giedroyc and “Kultura’s” Safer – The Silesian Library
Cracow and Gdańsk – exhibition Andrzej Bobkowski – a freedom hooligan

PART C - LODGEMENT

This nomination is lodged by:

Association Institut Littéraire “Kultura”
(- )Henryk Giedroyc
(- )Jacek Krawczyk
(- )Wojciech Sikora

(- )Sławomir Radoń – Chairman of the Polish Committee of the "Memory of the World"

(Please print name)...Sławomir Radoń

(Signature)………………………………… (Date)…march 31. 2008