



## **CRL FY17 PURCHASE PROPOSAL ITEMS APPROVED FOR ACQUISITION**

### **al-Waqā'i' al-Misriyya (1828-1900)**

*Microfiche (exact count to be determined). \$40,000 (less a vendor credit). Library of Congress Field Office, Cairo*

The official gazette of Egypt and the first newspaper published in the Middle East, this publication provides insights into political, social and cultural life in Egypt and the Middle East in general. The title was approved as a three year purchase, acquiring 1828-1900 this year, and the remaining volumes (1901-2016) to be purchased during the next two years. Funding for subsequent years comes from a separate CRL allocation for continuing purchases.

### **Armenian Diaspora Publications**

*Microfilm, est. 140 reels. \$20,000. Armenian Cultural Foundation*

Periodicals from 1878-1991, including the following titles:

- *Amrots'* (Fortress), Paris, 1936-1937, 1 reel
- *Arawot* (Morning), Constantinople, 1924, 1 reel
- *Arew* (Alexandria), 1908, 1 reel
- *Arewelk'* (East), Constantinople, 1884-1893; 1898-1912, 30 reels
- *Azatamart* (Freedom Battle), Constantinople, 1909-1915, 7 reels
- *Azat Bem* (Alexandria), 1903-1905, 3 reels
- *Azat Mitk'* (Cairo?), 1936-37, 1 reel
- *Azg* (Nation), Boston, 1908-October 1917, est. 7 reels
- *Banber* (Bearer of News), Istanbul, 1933, on same reel with Martkots
- *Binwazandion* (or *Begzadian*) (Byzantium), Constantinople, v. 1-19 (1897-19), 26 reels
- *Dzayn Hayreneats'* (Voice of the Homeland), New York, 1899-1907, 3 reels
- *Dzayn Hayreneats'* (Voice of Fatherland), Constantinople, 1908-1910, 1 reel
- *Hayk'* (Armenia), New York, 1891-1893, 1 reel
- *Hayrenik'* (Fatherland), Constantinople?, 1891-1896; 1909-1910, 7 reels
- *Hayreniki Dzayn* (Voice of Fatherland), Yerevan, 1981-1991, 4 reels
- *Lusaber* (Bearer of Light), Cairo, 1904-1908, 2 reels
- *Marmara*, Constantinople, 1924-1925, 2 reels
- *Martkots* (Battery), Paris, 1933-1934, 1 reel
- *Masis*, Constantinople, 1878-1884; 1896-1898, 8 reels
- *Nayiri* (Beirut), 1953-1983, 17 reels
- *Nor Keank'* (New Life), London, 1898-1900, 1 reel
- *Pahak* (Guard), Boston, 1915-December 3, 1917, est. 7 reels

- *P'aros* (Cairo?), 1901-1902, 1 reel
- *Razmik* (Warrior), Bulgaria, 1905-1908, 1 reel
- *Surhandak* (Messenger), Constantinople, 1899-1900; 1910, 2 reels
- *Tsaghik* (Flower), Constantinople, 1897-1903, 2 reels
- *Vem* (Cornerstone), Paris, 1933-1938, 2 reels

### **The Dutch Political Conflict with the Republic of Indonesia, 1945-1949**

*2,203 microfiche. \$19,973 (depending upon exchange rate). Brill*

This series documents not only in the pivotal years 1945-1949, but also the early 1960s and the decolonization of Netherlands New Guinea. It will also reach back into the 1930s and the years of war and occupation (1942-1945). [Information provided by vendor].

This collection includes:

- Part 1. Documents from the Secret Archives of the General Secretariat of the Netherlands Indies Government and the Cabinet of the Governor General
- Part 2-1: Papers of A. J. Vleer (1946-1955): Minutes of Federal Conferences/BFO (1948-1949)
- Part 2-2: Papers of A. J. Vleer (1946-1955): Documents concerning his tenure as Commissioner of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in South-Sumatra, and the economy of Indonesia, 1950-1955
- Part 2-3: Papers of L.L.A. Maurenbrecher (1934-1954): Java/Celebes/New Guinea
- Part 2-4: Papers of A.J. Piekaar (1933-1955 [1959]): Sumatra
- Part 2-5: Papers of J. Zwart (1946-1947): Java/NEFIS (intelligence service)
- Part 2-6: Papers of J. van Baal (1934-1964): New Guinea, Lombok/Bali
- Part 3-1: The General-Commission for the Netherlands Indies: Papers of W. Schermerhorn (chairman)
- Part 3-2: The General-Commission for the Netherlands Indies: Papers of M.J.M. van Poll (member)
- Part 3-3: The General-Commission for the Netherlands Indies: Papers of P. Sanders (secretary)

### **Dutch Underground Press, 1940-1945**

*1,839 microfiche. \$18,940. Brill*

The founding of the State Institute for War Documentation in Amsterdam in May, 1945, was anticipated during the last years of the German occupation of the Netherlands. The Institute's priority was to collect documents of historical value relating to the occupation, especially those in the possession of private citizens, where preservation might not be certain. Forming an almost complete collection of the vast number of newspapers circulated clandestinely during the war, this material ranges from primitively handwritten or typed sheets containing simple daily news items to professionally edited and printed papers filled with political articles and views. It provides invaluable data on every conceivable aspect of a West European nation during the Second World War, a rich source for historical and sociological research. [Information provided by vendor]

### **Russian anarchist periodicals of the early 20th century**

*213 microfiche and 1 microfilm reel. \$3,350. Brill*

This collection reveals the eventful history of Russia during the revolutionary era, from the perspective of metropolitan and provincial newspapers and journals published by the most

radical political forces. Furthermore, these materials shed new light on the relationship of the anarchists with the Bolsheviks and the Soviet State, and also reveal the impact of anarchist ideas on the literature and art of the period. [From the vendor]

*One additional collection was approved for purchase, but acquisition is dependent upon CRL securing the requisite permission for duplication by the Library of Congress:*

***La Nación (1939-January 15, 1993)***

*428 microfilm reels. \$36,380. Library of Congress*

*La Nación* (Santiago, Chile) was founded as an independent paper in January, 1917, but in 1927 was taken over by the state. Since then it has remained under government control. Following the coup that overthrew the Salvador Allende government in 1973, *La Nación* became a tabloid and briefly changed its name to *La Patria*. Two years later it changed again, to *El Cronista*. Since the 1980's the name again reverted to *La Nación*. During the 1980s, *La Nación* became the official voice of Augusto Pinochet's government, and included much government propaganda. In 1990 the newspaper changed to a center-left ideology during the period of the Concertación, and in 1991 published in full the Rettig Report (the outcome of the Comisión de la Verdad y de la Reconciliación). The report listed killings and disappearances by the security forces and thousands of other human rights abuses.

**Total Estimated List Price: \$138,643**