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Newspapers of the Russian Diaspora – Chronicling the Creation of a Unique Preservation Initiative[1]

Abstract: The article presents the creation and development of the Russia Abroad Digital Collection (RADC) at the Hoover Institution Library & Archives at Stanford University – a groundbreaking digital initiative aimed at preserving and providing global open access to the press of the Russian diaspora from 1917 to 1991. Built on Hoover's extensive holdings and developed in collaboration with leading libraries and archives, including the Slovanská knihovna in Prague, the project constitutes the most comprehensive digital repository of Russian émigré newspapers to date. The author discusses the origins of the project, the digitization process, the scope of the collections, and the scholarly value of this initiative for research on the cultural, political, and social life of the Russian emigration. Particular attention is paid to the international partnerships that make the RADC a model of transnational collaboration in the field of digital preservation.

Keywords: Russian diaspora – émigré press – Hoover Institution – digitization – Russian Abroad – Slovanská knihovna – digital humanities

Słowa kluczowe: diaspora rosyjska – prasa emigracyjna – Hoover Institution – digitalizacja – Rosja na emigracji – Biblioteka Słowiańska (Slovanská knihovna) – humanistyka cyfrowa

On March 30, the Hoover Institution Library and Archives announced in a news release[2] a generous donation from John Stephan[3], Professor Emeritus of Russian and Japanese history at the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa and a specialist on the Russian Far East and émigré Russian communities. This donation was earmarked for the creation of a vast, searchable digital collection of newspapers, initially identified as the Russian Diaspora Initiative (RDI).

"By digitizing Russian vernacular newspapers serving Russian communities in Eurasia, the Americas, and Oceania", Professor Stephan stated, "the Hoover Institution Library & Archives will offer readily accessible, searchable, comprehensive coverage of diverse and at times discordant voices of millions of former Tsarist subjects and Soviet citizens and their descendants in a global 'Russia abroad' (*Rossiiskoe zarubezh'e*) during seventy-four years of Soviet rule (1917–1991)".

The press release also highlighted that "As anyone who has ever handled old newsprint knows, it is one of the most brittle formats for print media: the paper used in the production of newspapers was once extremely acidic, as the medium was not intended to last a long time. This is particularly true of émigré titles, which usually operated on small budgets and used less costly, more fragile paper. Consequently, Russian émigré newspapers are particularly ephemeral, and most of what has survived is in an extremely fragile state. Fortunately, digitization can make these sensitive materials widely available without further risk of damage to the originals—and the holdings of the Library & Archives are among the best in the world".

The Russian Diaspora Initiative thus established a digital repository named Russia Abroad[4] Digital Collection (RADC), modeled on Hoover's Japanese Diaspora Initiative's *Hoji Shinbun* Digital Collection[5], a collecting and digitization

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2 *Transformative Donation Will Make Global Russian Émigré Newspapers Available Digitally*, [online] https://www.hoover.org/news/transformative-donation-will-make-global-russian-emigre -newspapers-available-digitally [accessed 29.10.2025].

3 John J. Stephan – professor Emeritus of History, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa. A specialist in modern Japan and Russia in Northeast Asia, he is the author of *The Russian Far East: A History* (Stanford University Press, 1994); *Sakhalin: A History* (Oxford University Press); *The Kuril Islands: Russo-Japanese Frontier in the Pacific* (Oxford University Press); *Hawai'i Under the Rising Sun: Japan's Plans for Conquest After Pearl Harbor* (University of Hawai'i Press); and *The Russian Fascists: Tragedy and Farce in Exile, 1925–1945* (Harper & Row).

4 Marc Raeff popularized the term "Russia Abroad" in his study of the Russian diaspora. Raeff argued that émigrés in Europe, the Near East, China, and the Americas maintained a sense of belonging to a shared "Russian" world, even while dispersed. This "Russia Abroad" continued Russian artistic, religious, intellectual, and educational traditions—through schools, churches, publishers, universities, and cultural associations, and the diaspora's publishing of periodicals and newspapers is an appropriate representation of "Russia Abroad" as civilization in exile. See M. Raeff, *Russia Abroad: A Cultural History of the Russian Emigration, 1919–1939*, New York 1990.

5 *Hoji Shinbun Digital Collection*, [online] https://hojishinbun.hoover.org/ [accessed 29.10.2025].

project that has produced the largest single source for open-access digitized global Japanese newspapers. It has also brought many significant archival collections to Hoover, including the Sakata Yasuo[6], Ashizawa Hirozumi[7], and Mitsuo Fuchida[8] papers.

The first selection of newspapers for inclusion in the Russia Abroad Digital Collection was drawn from Hoover's own collection, utilizing mainly microfilm holdings. As original print media can be difficult to handle due to its often-deteriorating state, microfilmed newspapers allow for more cost-effective processing, and potentially a quicker turnaround. The selected titles originated from four continents[9], and, thus, accurately represented the far reach of the Russian diaspora's presence, and the global nature of this digitization project. A first shipment of 191 reels of microfilms was transferred to Hoover's technical vendor, EastView Information Services[10], in December 2023, with processing effectively beginning in late January 2024. On November 18, 2024, the Hoover Institution Library & Archives announced the official launch of the Russia Abroad Digital Collection[11], an open-access platform that provides a global gateway to digitized newspapers of the Russian diaspora between 1917 and 1992.

6 *Yasuo Sakata papers, 1856-2015*, [online] https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:%2F13030%2Fc-8cr60kd [accessed 29.10.2025].

7 *Hirozumi Ashizawa papers, 1908-1945*, [online] https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:%2F13030%2Fc8r78mqn [accessed 29.10.2025].

8 *Mitsuo Fuchida papers, 1905–1979*, [online] https://oac.cdlib.org/findaid/ark:%2F13030%2Fc8x63vbx [accessed 29.10.2025], see also *Mitsuo Fuchida papers*, [online] https://digitalcollections2.hoover.org/browse/collection/2304211?limit=10&sort=metadata.coll_id_seq_number.en.keyword&sort=-_score [accessed 29.10.2025], and *Captain Mitsuo Fuchida and the Bombing of Pearl Harbor*, [online] https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vHltX28GiDE&t=10s [accessed 29.10.2025].

9 The inaugural list of newspapers consisted of 16 titles and included "Dni" (Paris, 1922–1928), "Gun-Bao" (Harbin, 1929–1932), "Kharbinskoe vremia" (Harbin, 1932–1937), "Kitaisko-russkaia Gazeta" (Shanghai, 1947–1948), "Novosti dnia" (Tianjin, 1946–1949), "Rossiia" (New York, 1946–1973), "Russkaia zhizn'" (San Francisco, 1922–2022), "Russkii golos" (Belgrade, 1931–40), "Russkii golos" (Harbin, 1921-25), "Russkii v Argentine" (Buenos Aires, 1933–1934), "Russkoe slovo" (Shanghai, 1947), "Shankhaiskaia zaria" (Shanghai, 1929–1933), "Shankhaiskaia zhizn'" (Shanghai, 1919), "Vestnik Naroda" (Yining, 1947), "Vozrozhdenie Azii" (Tianjin, 1933–1942) and "Zaria" (Harbin, 1929–1937). The provided years indicate the Hoover Library & Archives' microfilm coverage of these titles and are not indicative of actual publication dates.

10 East View Information Services, Inc., a Minneapolis-based commercial vendor (founded 1989) specializes in foreign-language and international scholarly content. It supplies print and digital resources (books, journals, newspapers, microforms, datasets, maps) from regions such as Eastern Europe, Asia, the Middle East, and beyond, with supporting translation, licensing, and technical services.

11 A. Shmelev, *Hoover Launches Landmark Russia Abroad Digital Collection*, [online] https://www.hoover.org/press/hoover-launches-landmark-russia-abroad-digital-collection [accessed 29.10.2025].

The stated goal is to digitize all available Russian-language newspapers published outside the USSR and enable worldwide research of their contents. Initial plans for the RADC platform were focused on digitizing upwards of 350 titles from up to 30 different countries, primarily from its own holdings, however, researching various holdings at leading libraries and repositories around the world, the Russia Abroad Digital Collection's objectives began to include possible collaborations with some of the most important repositories of Russian diaspora materials worldwide, leading to agreements with project partners allowing for the RADC platform to become as comprehensive in its digital holdings as possible. As a continuously growing database of newspapers of the Russian diaspora, within a year since its launch this digital platform has indeed transformed the research experience with user friendly search capabilities, allowing users to browse, save, download and email digital pages of scanned newspapers. With additional titles being continuously added to this platform, RADC has now exceeded one million pages on its platform as of November, 2025.

While Hoover's own collection of newspapers forms the core of the source materials, RADC has actively been identifying titles that already exist in digital form or are available elsewhere on microfilm, while also scanning newspapers from the original print in order to create the largest online collection of Russian diaspora newspapers globally. All of these materials are offered at no charge without any subscription fees, representing a serious paradigm shift for researchers worldwide, especially as access to collections within the Russian Federation has become problematic for Western researchers in recent years, due to current travel restrictions and a cooling down of collaborative relationships between institutions.

Newspapers in the Russia Abroad Digital Collection originated from various host countries where Russian émigrés settled and formed refugee communities. Publications included thus far in this online platform were published in 100 cities from contemporary Argentina, Austria, Belarus, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Brazil, Bulgaria, Canada, China, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Georgia, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Italy, Japan, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, The Netherlands, Philippines, Poland, Romania, Russia (some occupied territories during the Second World War), Serbia, Slovakia, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Ukraine, Uruguay and United States. Additional countries that will appear on the platform in the near future include Belgium and the United Kingdom. The largest concentration of Russian diaspora newspaper and periodical publishing derives from China, and it is represented also in RADC's offerings – 121 titles published in China have already been made available online, and additional titles are being scanned and prepared for inclusion in the RADC platform.

While no single, comprehensive and definitive bibliography of Russian émigré periodicals exists, several bibliographies continue to be crucial in the research and identification of titles for inclusion, such as the T. Ossorguine-Bakounine's *L'Émigration Russe en Europe*[12], O. Bakich's *Harbin Russian Imprints*[13], V. Kudriavtsev's *Periodicheskie i neperiodicheskie kollektivnye izdaniia russkogo zarubezh'ia*[14], M. Schatoff's *Half a Century of Russian Serials*[15], A. Shmelev's *Bibliography of Russian Émigré Military Publications*[16] and others. A very useful online resource is the online project *Emigrantika*[17], created in 2009 by O. A. Korostelev. *Emigrantika* continued its work until 2014, and while this online catalog and bibliography is no longer being expanded, the website remains operational and represents the most comprehensive online reference resource of Russian émigré periodicals.

The Russia Abroad Digital Collection is a highly valuable resource because it allows access to émigré newspapers on one searchable platform, eliminating the need to visit physical repositories. This project is both timely and eminently useful, helping scholars and the public alike overcome challenges to conducting research in Russian and Ukrainian archives and libraries. At time of publication, the Russia Abroad Digital Collection includes 594 titles comprising 1,166,316 pages, fully digitized and OCR-processed, with various search functions, on its live site. All titles are listed in both Russian and English and can be searched by title, keyword, location, or date using either the Cyrillic or Latin alphabet. The largest number of digitized pages is currently from 1933, which comprises a total of 9,069 pages. Included titles currently span from 1911 to 2010, and amount to 199,227 issues. The central focus of the project is, however, the period 1917–1991.

The initial goal focused on building the platform around the major dailies of the Russian emigration, as well as including some of the most influential, widely read and researched titles. To that end, RADC introduced its readers early

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12   T. Ossorguine-Bakounine, *L'Émigration russe en Europe: Catalogue collectif des périodiques en langue russe*, vol. 1: *1855–1940,* Paris 1976.

13   O. Bakich, *Harbin Russian Imprints: Bibliography as History, 1898–1961: Materials for a Definitive Bibliography,* New York 2002.

14   V. B. Kudriavtsev, *Periodicheskie i neperiodicheskie kollektivnye izdaniia russkogo zarubezh'ia: 1918–1941*, 2 vols., Moscow 2011.

15   M. Schatoff, *Half a Century of Russian Serials, 1917–1968: Cumulative Index of Serials Published Outside the USSR.* 4 vols, ed. by N. A. Hale, New York 1970–1972. See also K. Maichel and M. Schatoff, *A List of Russian Newspapers in the Columbia University Libraries*, New York 1959.

16   A. Shmelev, *Russian Émigré Military Publications: The Gering Bibliography,* 2nd ed., revised and enlarged, New York 2007.

17   *Сводный каталог периодики русского зарубежья*, [online] http://emigrantica.ru/ [accessed 29.10.2025].

on to such as titles as "Dni" (Paris), "Molva" (Warsaw), "Nakanune" (Berlin), "Novoe Russkoe slovo" (New York), "Posledniia Novosti" (Paris), "Rossiia" (New York), "Rul'" (Berlin), "Russkaia zhizn'" (San Francisco), "Russkoe slovo" (New York), "Rossiia i slaviantsvo" (Paris), "Segodnia" (Riga), "Vozrozhdenie" (Paris), "Vremia" (Berlin), and "Za Svobodu" (Warsaw)[18].

The platform is designed as a user-friendly resource, providing researchers with multiple search functions, allowing for titles to be searched and sorted alphabetically, by country, city or publication dates; titles are listed both in Cyrillic and transliterated, making them searchable using either alphabet. An "Edit title metadata" option also exist, allowing authorized users to correct texts, or enter bibliographic information directly in the appropriate fields, thereby ensuring the continuous enhancement of the platform's data. Given the relatively recent launch of the platform, improvements and adjustments to its functionalities continue to be addressed.

Searched pages may be printed, and emailed, and registered users are able to save their searches, returning to them at a later time. As an example, in the following two examples, using the basic search function, I performed a search for the keyword *Struve*[19] using transliteration, and a search for *Врангель*[20] in Cyrillic. Both names are, of course, central to Russian émigré history, specifically of the Interwar years. *Struve* produced 18,598 hits, while *Врангель* yielded 39,784 results; results represent both Cyrillic and transliterated occurrences, allowing users to perform searches in the original, transliterated, and using English spelling as well.

While the Hoover Library & Archives are actively digitizing newspapers from their own collections, both from print and microfilm, Hoover is also collaborating with numerous repositories around the world. Just like Hoover's *Hoji Shinbun Digital Collection*, RADC works with numerous external partners and contributors, which allows this project to achieve international significance not

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18   "Dni" (Paris, 1925–1928), "Molva" (Warsaw, 1932–1934), "Nakanune" (Berlin, 1922–1924), "Novoe Russkoe slovo" (New York, 1920–2010), "Posledniia Novosti" (Paris, 1920–1940), "Rossiia" (New York, 1933–1973), "Rossiia i slavianstvo" (Paris, 1928–1934), "Rul'" (Berlin, 1920–1931), "Russkoe slovo" (New York, 1910–1920), "Russkaia zhizn'" (San Francisco, 1921–), "Segodnia" (Riga, 1919–1940), "Vozrozhdenie" (Paris, 1925–1936), "Vremia" (Berlin, 1919–1925), "Za svobodu" (Warsaw, 1921–1932).

19   Petr Struve (1870–1944) – Russian liberal philosopher, economist, and political publicist; early Marxist critic who became a leading Kadet and later a major émigré intellectual. See R. Pipes, *Struve: Liberal on the Left, 1870–1905*, Cambridge 1970 and *Struve: Liberal on the Right, 1905–1944*, Cambridge 1980.

20   Petr Nikolaevich Wrangel (1878–1928) – a general in the Imperial Russian Army and, after 1919, commander-in-chief of the White forces in Southern Russia during the Civil War. After the Civil War, he led the evacuation of the White Army from Crimea to Gallipoli and emigration. See Wrangel's memoirs, *Always with Honour*, New York 1957.

just because of its content but also due to cross-border collaborations with the most significant repositories, libraries and archives, holding Russian émigré titles. Currently, RADC's project partners include The New York Public Library, Stanford University Libraries, University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Library, Berlin State Library (*Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*), Latvian National Library (*Latvijas Nacionālā biblioteka*), Library of Congress, Museum of Russian Culture (*Музей русской культуры*), National Library of the Czech Republic – Slavonic Library (*Národní knihovna České republiky – Slovanská knihovna*), National Library of Estonia (*Eesti Rahvusraamatukogu*), Russian Life (*Русская жизнь)*, and Russian Print Abroad online resource[21]. The Russia Abroad Digital Collection is continuing to build partnerships both nationally and internationally with interested repositories, especially in countries where the presence and hence the publishing activities of the Russian diaspora was especially strong.

Several of these repositories have contributed numerous titles in digital form to RADC's platform, including the *Staatsbibliothek zu Berlin*, *Slovanská knihovna, Latvijas Nacionālā biblioteka*, *Eesti Rahvusraamatukogu*, and Russian Print Abroad[22]. In other cases, titles received from partner institutions were digitized from microfilm (The New York Public Library), as well as from the original print (University of Hawai'i at Mānoa Library).

In October of 2024, the Hoover Institution signed an agreement with the *Národní knihovna České republiky – Slovanská knihovna*, initially allowing Hoover to digitize more than 150 titles from microfilm for inclusion in the RADC platform. The significance of the *Slovanská knihovna*[23] for the identified goals and objectives of the Russia Abroad Digital Collection cannot be overstated. It is precisely in Prague, in the historic building of the Klementinum, where the *Slovanská knihovna* is located, that the collected periodicals of the Russian Historical Archive Abroad (*Russkii zagranichnyi istoricheskii arkhiv,* also known by its acronym RZIA) are preserved to this day. The Russian Historical

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22   Not all digital files that are submitted to RADC for its platform include optical character recognition, OCR, and post-processing of digital files often includes the inclusion of OCR. In addition, quality of OCR files can vary, depending on when files were originally scanned. OCR quality continues to evolve, and optimal results are still achieved when scanning from the original print materials.

23   For a definitive history of *Slovanská knihovna*, see L. Babka, *Slovanská Knihovna 1924–2024: průvodce po dějinách, fondech a službách = The Slavonic Library, Prague 1924–2024: a guide to its history, funds and services*, Prague 2024.

Archive Abroad was established in Prague in 1923 under the auspices of the Czechoslovak government's Russian Aid Action (1921–1936), which supported anti-Bolshevik émigrés. Originally, RZIA was named Archive of the Russian Emigration, and administered by the Prague *Zemgor*[24], the main coordinating body of Russian émigré charitable institutions. Its purpose was to collect, preserve, and organize the papers, publications, and institutional records of the first wave of Russian emigration—political exiles, military organizations, cultural institutions, religious bodies, and intellectual circles displaced by the 1917 Revolution and Civil War. RZIA was acquired by the Czechoslovak state in 1928 and continued its activities until 1945. During the Interwar years, RZIA became the largest archival repository for Russian émigré papers, chronicling the phenomenon of *Russia Abroad*. In addition to its archival collection focus, RZIA also amassed an impressive and most comprehensive collection of newspapers and periodicals during the Interwar period, as émigré publications from the various host countries of the Russian diaspora made their way into RZIA's collections. June 13, 1945, effectively marks the end of the activities of RZIA, as the Czechoslovak government formally transferred most of RZIA's collections to the Soviet Union under pressure. However, part of RZIA's holdings, including its collection of books and periodicals, was deposited with the *Slovanská knihovna*, where it remained as a restricted collection until 1989, which marked the end of communist rule in Czechoslovakia. As a result, *Slovanská knihovna*'s holdings of Interwar Russian diaspora newspapers represent a unique and often more comprehensive collection than any other repository of Russian émigré print materials. Furthermore, *Slovanská knihovna*'s collecting activities of Russian diaspora materials, including periodicals, has continued since then, and the partnership between RADC and *Slovanská knihovna* was recognized as a key step in building the largest and most comprehensive online digital collection of Russian diaspora newspapers.

Thus, beginning in October 2024, 275 reels of microfilm from *Slovanská knihovna* were digitized and have been processed for inclusion in the RADC platform, signifying the largest collaboration to date. However, an overwhelming percentage of *Slovanská knihovna*'s Russian diaspora newspapers have not yet been digitized or microfilmed. *Slovanská knihovna*'s holdings of Russian émigré periodicals number more than 3,386 titles. While newspapers represent the largest percentage of these holdings, this list also includes journals, annuals, bulletins, and other periodical and non-periodical irregular publications.

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24   *Zemgor* (Union of Russian Officials from Urban and Rural Government) was a continuation of its namesake in Russia that existed from 1915–1918. Prague's *Zemgor* committee operated from 1921–1933, when it ceased operations due to limited financial support.

In June 2025, the Hoover Institution Library & Archive and *Slovanská knihovna* embarked on an ambitious goal to begin digitizing print titles from *Slovanská knihovna*'s rare holdings that fall within the current scope of the Russia Abroad Digital Collection project, focusing initially on newspapers. With the tireless support of the librarians and staff of the *Slovanská knihovna,* 1,639 volumes of newspapers (405 newspaper titles) were processed for shipping and transfer to the digitization team, located in Budapest, Hungary. These have already been digitized*,* and have been added to the RADC platform. The number of newspaper titles included in RADC from *Slovanská knihovna* represents less than 50% of the anticipated targeted content for inclusion. In addition, as the Russia Abroad Digital Collection is broadening its scope to include journals and other periodicals in its online collection, this specific collaboration will continue to be crucial in achieving the ambitious objectives of the Russia Abroad Digital Collection.

While the goal is to present a comprehensive digital repository of *Russia Abroad*'s newspaper publications, it is often impossible to find complete or even near complete runs of publications, and it is not uncommon to only locate few or even single issues. An important aspect of this project includes searches for missing issues, and missing years in an effort to fill the gaps that frequently exist in library and archival holdings of émigré newspapers, and therefore also on this digital platform. This is an area where this kind of collaboration between institutions becomes ever more important to combine holdings on RADC's open access digital platform.

A few examples – "Bessarabskaia pochta"[25] – Hoover Library & Archives holds a single issue, dated January 6, 1929. By digitizing the same title from *Slovanská knihovna*'s holdings, issues dating from 1922–1939 have been added. "Shankhaiskaia zaria"[26] – RADC had initially included 2,859 pages on its platform, mostly from 1932; *Slovanská knihovna*'s print holdings of this title are from 1925–1939, presenting the fullest available run of this title. The New York newspaper "Russkii golos"[27] is held by the Hoover Institution Library & Archives, and has yielded 3,140 scanned pages, offered on RADC's platform. However, a number of gaps need to be filled; *Slovanská knihovna*'s holdings represent 1917–1938 and will thus fill existing gaps of this title as well.

Researching the holdings of *Slovanská knihovna*'s Russian émigré newspapers has provided access to some extremely rare publications, at times in brittle condition, elevating the importance of this collaboration, allowing for the preservation of this unique collection. Among these finds are "Seadate

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25 "Bessarabskaia pochta" (Chişinău, 1922–1938).
26 "Shankhaiskaia zaria*"* (Shanghai, 1925–1940).
27 "Russkii golos*"* (New York, 1917–1978).

Besher", 1934, the only Russian language newspaper published in Persia; "Ogni", published in typescript in 1921 in the Gallipoli White Army camp[28] in Turkey, and numerous gems, such as "Staroe vremia" (Belgrade, 1923–1924), "Put'" (Helsinki, 1921–1922), "Ekho" (Harbin, 1925–1926), "Nasha gazeta" (Harbin, 1933), "Vera i vernost'" (Novii Sad, 1923–1925), "Nash vek" (Berlin, 1931), "Golos bezpartiinykh" (Harbin, 1922), "Ogni" (Prague, 1924), and "Narodnaia gazeta" (Presov, 1927).

Of specific interest also are two other unique titles, one previously only available in the original print at the *Museum of Russian Culture* in San Francisco or on microfilm at the Hoover Institution Library & Archive, and the other one not available anywhere, and now included on RADC's digital platform.

"Zarubezh'e", the first and only issue, was slated to be published on January 1, 1952, in Paris. An unrelated "Zarubezh'e" appeared as a journal in the 1960s published in Munich[29], no evidence survives that the original Paris newspaper was ever published. While the editor of this newspaper is unknown, the editorial office address is provided in the masthead, and a list of the publication's representatives across France and in other countries is included. This paste-up dummy consists of eight pages with typewritten and handwritten content affixed to layout sheets, with some content yet to be added. One of the news items included in this issue alerts the targeted readership of Russians in the Philippines, on Tubabao, awaiting their departure to the United States. The second newspaper, "Nash vestnik, Our Herald", was published aboard the United States Navy Ship General W.C. Haan from January 1–22, 1951, when the displaced Tubabao Russians arrived in the U.S. But, as evident from the unpublished issue of "Zarubezh'e", not all Russians were able to leave to leave Tubabao in 1951, as "Zarubezh'e" still provides data on the number of Russians remaining on the island a year later.

The process of growing the Russia Abroad Digital Collection continues, and the search for missing titles to fill the current holdings of newspapers will likely be a continuous process. Additionally, the Russia Abroad Digital Collection is currently broadening its scope of content by the inclusion of journals, some news and information bulletins, and specifically by exploring the unique holdings of *Slovanská knihovna*, as well as the Hoover Institution's own library holdings, including archival papers that often include rare and unique print materials.

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28 Gallipoli White Army Camp, Gallipoli Peninsula, Turkey — established in late 1920 as a temporary refuge for the remnants of the Russian White Army after their evacuation from Crimea at the end of the Russian Civil War. The camp housed soldiers, officers, and their families, providing shelter, education, and cultural activities, before most evacuees relocated to Bulgaria, Serbia, and other countries by 1921.

29 "Zarubezh'e" (Munich, 1965–1979).

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