

FROM THE EDITORS

The new volume of “*Studia Rossica Gedanensia*” addresses the eeriness of Russia’s invasion of Ukraine on February 24, 2022, in several texts. The cruelty of this invasion seems romantic to the authors of “*Studia Rossica Gedanensia*”. Their papers, similarly to Grzegorz Ojcewicz’s paintings, capture the tradition of presenting Russia as an evocation of collective myths and subconscious mental tensions expressed in Romanticism in the form of ghosts, vampires and lycanthropes. In this way, Romanticism initiated ways of naming what is different – wild, cruel, destructive in the tradition of Russian statehood – which is its core and destiny, the imperial entelechy of the nation in the state of incarnate vampirism, i.e. in a state colonizing its citizens and – in order to reliably effect this colonization – colonizing its neighbors, treating partition wars as a remedy to prevent internal implosion.

In sum, the ninth volume of “*Studia Rossica Gedanensia*” offers its readers 19 texts by Polish and foreign authors, i.e. 12 research articles, including one bibliographic monograph, three review articles, three first editions of translations (two literary and one scientific). “The Chronicle” includes a memory of Professor Wojciech Chlebda, maintained in the convention of a retrospective scientific meeting, sent in by Piotr Wierzchoń.

We present Grzegorz Ojcewicz’s paintings that make up the “The Ukrainian Cycle: The War Chronicle”, created from February 24 to November 21, 2022. We are grateful to the Author for making them available.

This year’s volume begins with Zbigniew Kaźmierczyk’s, Magdalena Dąbrowska’s and Grzegorz Ojcewicz’s literary reflections. Zbigniew Kaźmierczyk presents the issue of a destructive panphobia as an indigenous tradition of Russia in the views of the Romantics and later authors in terms of the eeriness of necrocracy wallowing in destructiveness, entering Ukraine with the seed of death, the passion for disemboweling people, animals and houses.

In the second of the articles, the Warsaw Russianist uses documentary and literary texts to conduct an in-depth reconstruction of the intellectual peregrinations around Europe of Riga-born French-speaking Baroness Beate Barbara Juliane von Krüdener, a later advisor to Alexander I, posing a question about the cultural identity of the writer.

Grzegorz Ojcewicz, who has already had a permanent place in our journal, whose inquiries this time are part of the émigré trend in Russian literature, makes a “comprehensive review” the travel diary *Człowiek ustawicznie szuka szczęścia* [Man Constantly

Seeks Happiness], published in the 1990s, by Tatiana Goricheva, the most famous Russian ecotheologist and defender of animal rights; the researcher is particularly interested in her interpretation of “Christianity and faith”.

Continuing the innovative explorations of Georgi Efron’s literary ego-diarists, Ojcewicz provides our readers with a translation of an excerpt from *Zapiski paryżanina* [The Notes of a Parisian] for the first time, at the same time making it clear that the literary attempts of Marina Tsvetaeva’s 19-year-old son are not widely known in his homeland, let alone in Poland. The translation is enriched with philological glosses to the ego-document. An excellent commentary on the monographic research on Efron’s epistolography is an article by Jolanta Brzykcy under the meaningful title *Porzućcie wszelką nadzieję, którzy tu wchodzić* [Abandon all hope, you who enter here]. It refers to this year’s publication of *68 listów z piekła sowieckiego raju: 1940–1944* [68 letters from the hell of the Soviet paradise: 1940–1944] by Georgi Efron, translated and edited by Ojcewicz.

The part presenting the art of translation includes a timeless, poignant work *Rosyjski żołnierz* (Русский солдат) [Russian Soldier] by a Chechen bard consciously creating “in the language of the enemy” – Timur Mutsuraev, translated by Ojcewicz. The song evokes strong associations with today’s war in Ukraine at the behest of one aggressor – the Kremlin.

The history and security section includes two important scientific reflections on Russia - the current neo-imperialist one and the Soviet one – by outstanding Polish specialists. The paper by Rev. Marcin Składanowski *From an Ideological War to an Ideology of War: The Assumptions of Dugin’s Neo-Eurasianism and Their Application in Russia’s Preparations for the War Against Ukraine* answers the question of whether “the neo-Eurasian ideology is the real basis of the Russian neo-imperialist policy, or whether it is just a useful propaganda facade.” In turn, Przemysław Waingertner, in a mini-lecture proposed to Russicists, entitled *Rosja Sowiecka i Związek Sowiecki w refleksji politycznej ruchu zetowego w Drugiej Rzeczypospolitej* [Soviet Russia and the Soviet Union in the political reflection of the Zet movement in the Second Polish Republic], explains the foreign policy concepts of one of the most unusual intellectual political and social movements in Poland of the 20th century, based on the “postulate of weakening »the red Kremlin«, defined as a declared opponent of independent Poland”.

The part presenting Polish lexicographies includes a small bibliographic monograph by Katarzyna Wojan entitled *Z polskiej leksykografii biograficznej, nekrologicznej i komemoratywnej. Rosja i ZSRS a Polska – ofiary antycywilizacji. (Bibliografia prac z lat 1832–2021 – w wyborze)* [From Polish biographical, obituary and commemorative lexicography. Russia and the USSR versus Poland – victims of anti-civilization. (A bibliography of selected works from 1832–2021)]. The key to build the bibliographic list were historical facts, such as the Russian partitions, exiles, deportations, murders by the Soviet army, victims of Stalinism, victims of the NKVD, the Katyn massacre, as well as stays (forced and not only) and activities of Poles in Russia, etc. Of critical importance here are the Katyn lists and publications from *The Index of the Repressed* series prepared by the “Karta” Center and the Institute of National Remembrance in close cooperation with the Center for the Storage of Historical and Documentary Collections – “Memorial” Center for Research, Information and Dissemina-

tion (NIPC) – a association, which is this year’s well-deserved by all means, one of the three winners of the Nobel Peace Prize. The collected bibliography is preceded by the motto: *Pamięć nie dała się zgładzić...* [Memory has not been destroyed...] – a quote from Feliks Konarski’s (1965) poem *Katyń*.

The texts in the field of literary studies are complemented by two reviews of last year’s editions of books sent in by Magdalena Dąbrowska. The subject of attention are multi-authored monographs. The first one, *Польская художественная культура в историческом и современном контексте* (2021), edited by Igor Svetlov and Iwona Luba, contains works by 32 Polish and Russian scholars devoted to Polish art and its analogues in Russian culture. The second one, consisting of seven essays, *Oświecenie, czyli tu i teraz* [The Enlightenment, or here and now], edited by Łukasz Ronduda and Tomasz Szerszeń (2021), shows the connections between the Enlightenment and the current century.

The theme of Roman Jakobson and Krystyna Pomorska’s intellectual discussion is crossing the boundaries between linguistics and literary studies. Its part titled *Poezja i gramatyka* [Poetry and Grammar] has been translated by Bogusław Żyłko. This translation is published for the first time.

The linguistics section opens with Daniel Dzienisiewicz’s comparative study titled *Finalne formuły epistolarne w polsko- i rosyjskojęzycznej korespondencji prywatnej (na materiale wiadomości przesyłanych na kartach pocztowych)* [Final epistolary formulas in Polish- and Russian-language private correspondence (on the material of messages sent on postcards)] from the author’s monographic series in the field of contemporary pragmalinguistics. The author analyzes selected components of the sent short postcard messages through the prism of language etiquette and customary usage by Poles and Russians, showing cultural similarities and slight differences, based on extensive authentic materials (3,000 Polish- and 1,000 Russian-language antiquarian and retrieved from the Internet postcards), from the second half of the 20th and two decades of the 21st centuries. Maria Dzienisiewicz, a young researcher from Poznań, presents an analysis of the phenomenon of idiolectal epithetization in Russian music criticism texts. She includes modern forms of publishing reviews, such as blogs, forums, music criticism portals and websites of cultural institutions (operas, philharmonics, etc.).

The article by Daiki Horiguchi provides interesting results of his empirical research conducted at the Kyoto University among Russian language learners (at different levels of education) in the first semester of the 2022 academic year (lasting in Japan from April to July). A survey of Japanese students carried out at the end of the semester, whose purpose was to determine the motivation for choosing a foreign language in the event of Russian armed aggression in Ukraine, revealed their concern about the stigmatization of the Russian language.

The social communication and media studies section includes three texts. Iryna Ivanova, of the University of Kharkiv, in her article titled *Потеря Я-уникальности как элемент пропаганды в языке советской публицистики* shows the political Russification activities of the 1930s–1940s aimed at the destruction of the Ukrainian nation, and she considers them in the context of a linguistic genocide. *Strategie komunikacyjne w nagłówkach prasowych o wojnie w Ukrainie w duńskim dzienniku „Politiken” (z perspektywy odbiorcy)* [Communication strategies in press headlines about the war

in Ukraine in the Danish daily “Politiken” (from the viewer’s perspective) is the title of a contribution proposed by Józef Jarosz, representing the Scandinavian community in Wrocław. The methods of presenting current information about the situation on the war front by Western journalists may be a good starting point for conducting comparative press studies. In turn, Eleonora Shestakova, an independent scholar from Donetsk, focuses on the development of the aesthetic function in the culinary media text, placing her research in the field of socio-humanities.

Feel invited to read the papers!

Zbigniew Kaźmierczyk
Katarzyna Wojan