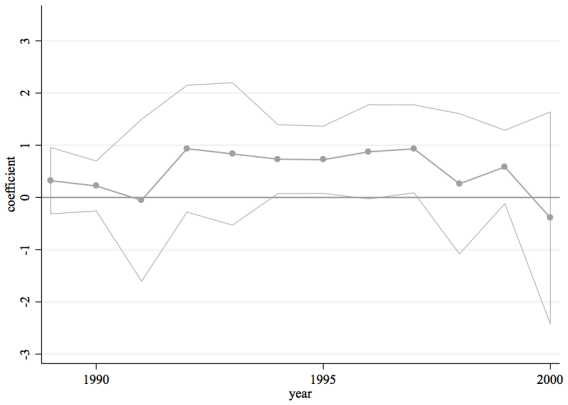
Appendix A: Additional Figures

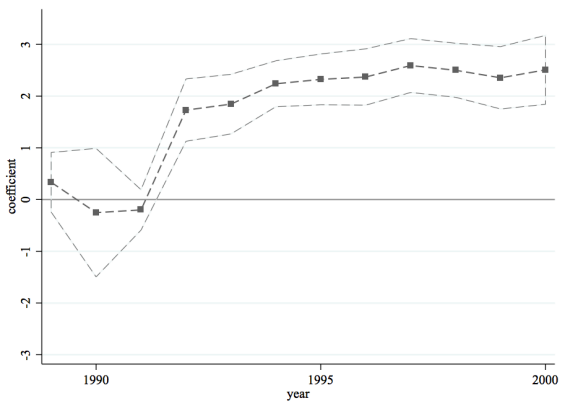
Appendix Figure A.1: The effect over time of the fall of Communism on translations, estimation with country fixed effects

Panel A: Translations from Western European languages published in:

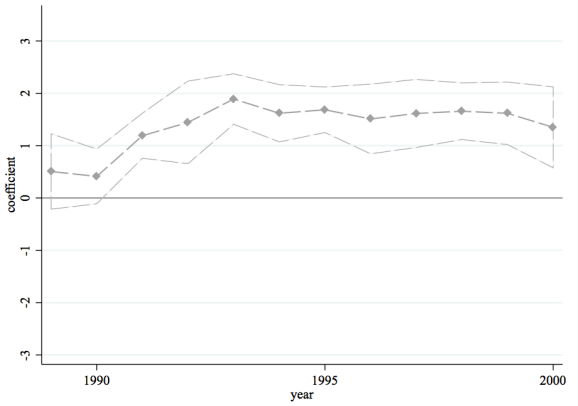
Soviet countries



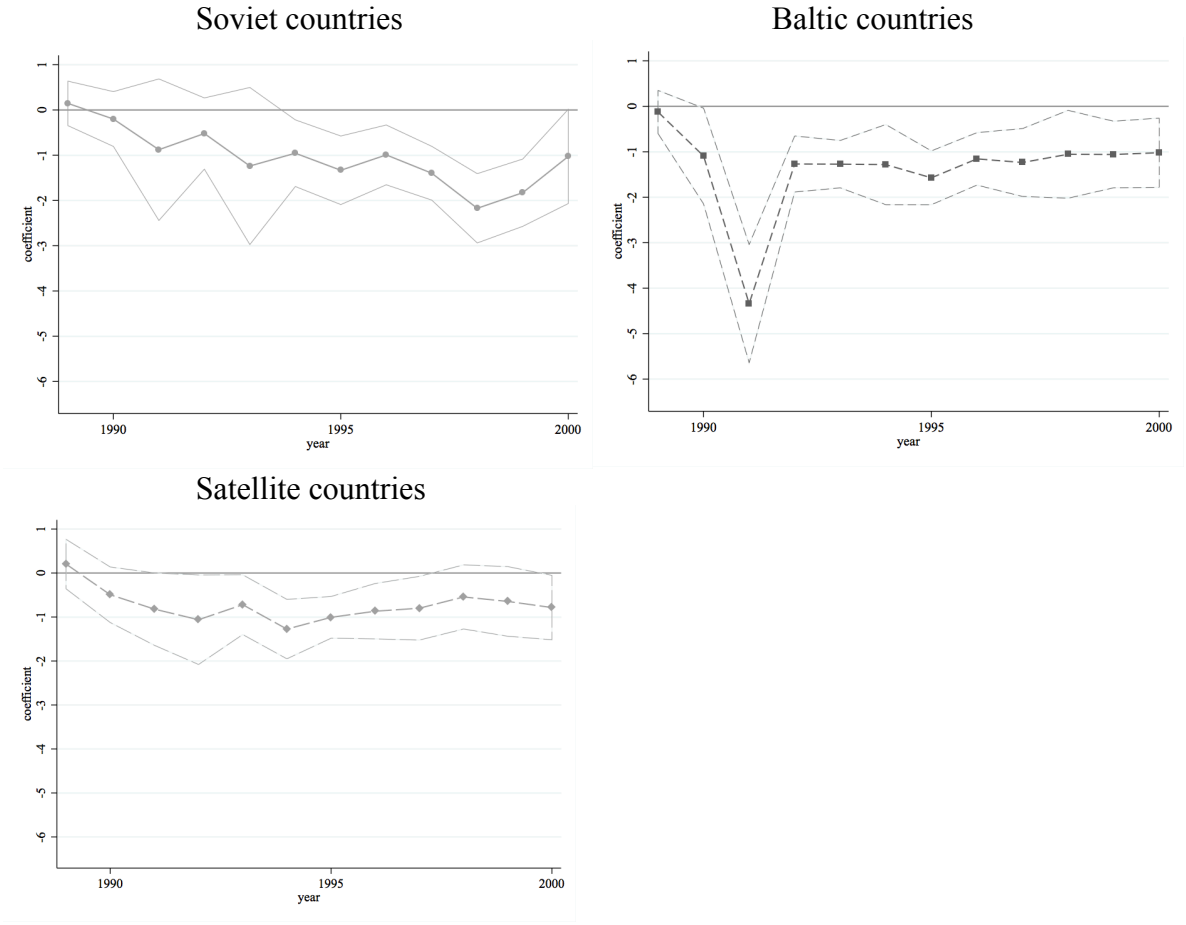
Baltic countries



Satellite countries

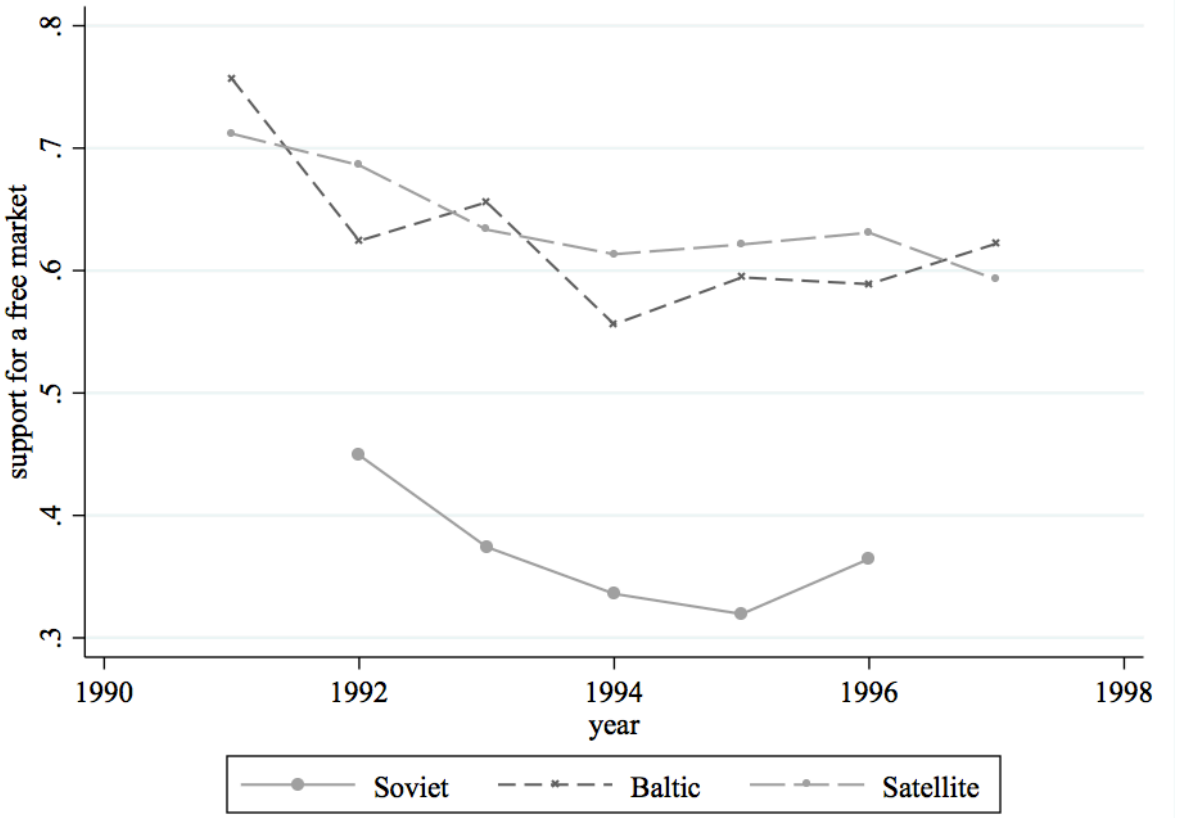


Panel B: Translations from Communist languages published in:



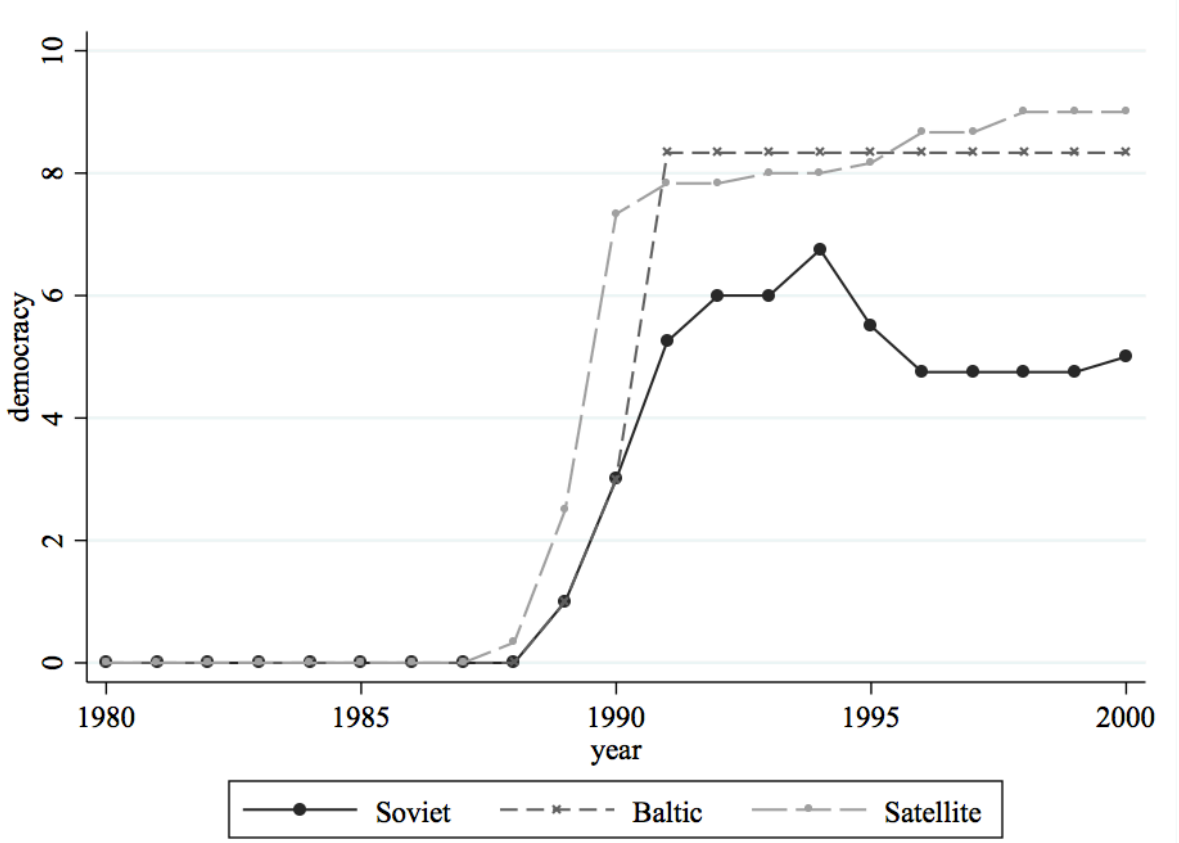
This figure replicates Figure 2, but allows effects to vary from 1989 onwards only, and also includes country fixed effects interacted with original language in the regression. The coefficients plotted are from the estimation of a version of equation (2) where effects in Communist countries are allowed to differ for Soviet, Baltic, and Satellite countries. The post dummy and its interactions have been replaced by year dummies (for 1989-2000) and their equivalent interactions. Controls for population and GDP per capita, and country fixed effects interacted with original language are also included. The figure shows coefficients and 95% confidence intervals on interactions of the year dummies with Western (Panel A) or Communist (Panel B) translations in Soviet countries, Baltic countries, and Satellite countries. The Western level line is the negative of the coefficient on Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite interacted with Western (Panel A) or Communist (Panel B) original language.

Appendix Figure A.2: Preferences for a free market economy



The points give the unweighted average across countries in the region of the fraction of the population voicing support for a free market economy. Data are from Central and Eastern Eurobarometer surveys conducted between 1991 and 1997. The included Soviet countries are Russia, Belarus and the Ukraine; the Baltic countries are Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania; the Satellite countries are Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania and Slovakia.

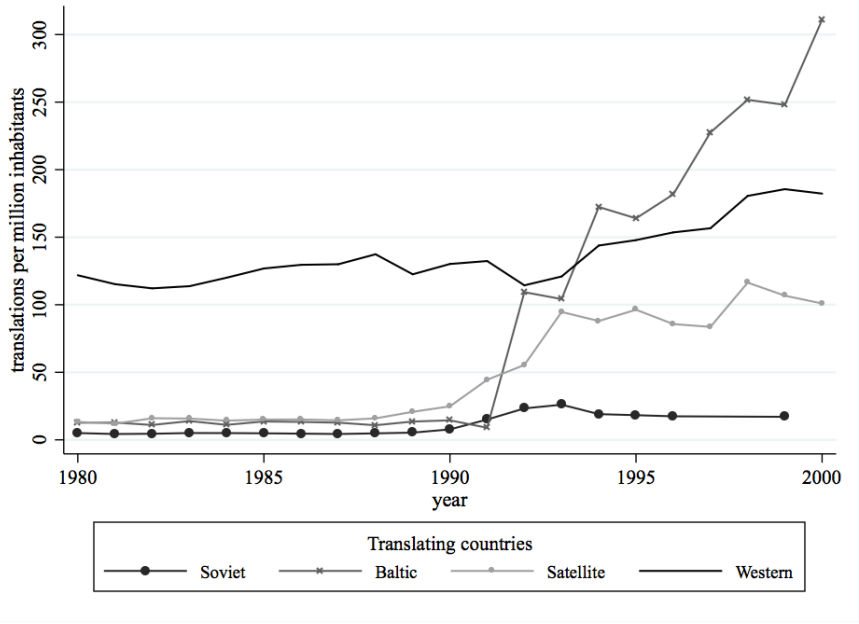
Appendix Figure A.3: Strength of democracy in the Communist countries



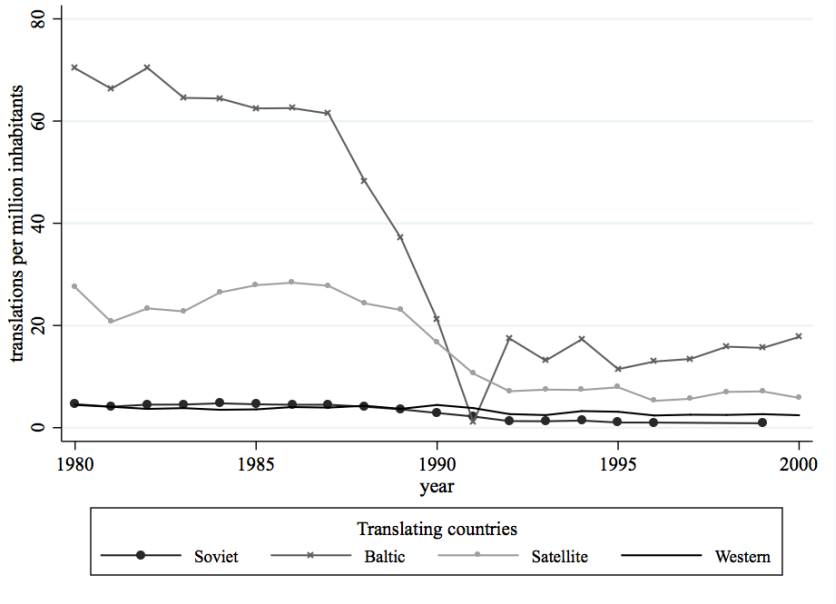
Democracy is measured on a scale of 0 (very low democracy) to 10 (very high democracy). The data are described in Appendix D.

Appendix Figure A.4: Translations per capita treating the Soviet region as one country
Linear scale

Translations from Western European languages per million inhabitants

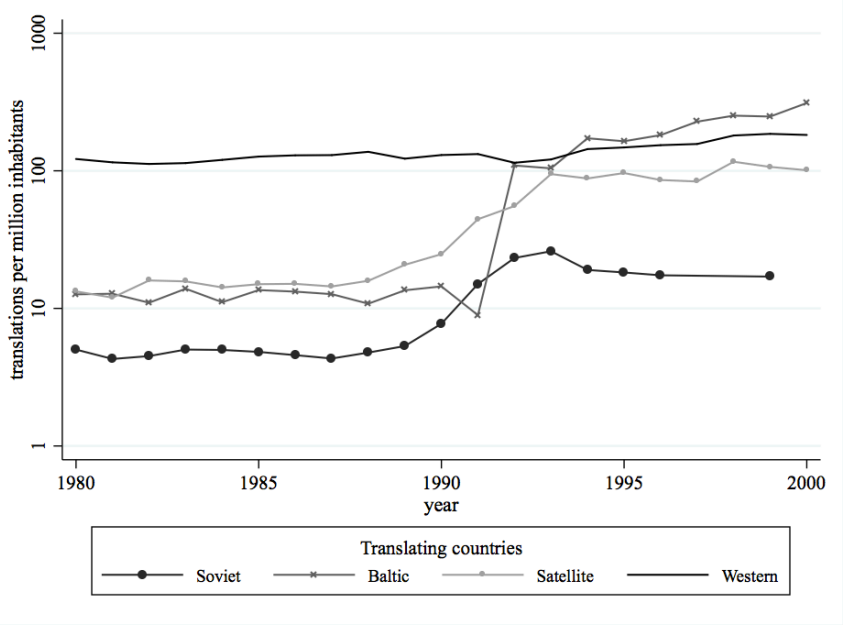


Translations from Communist languages per million inhabitants

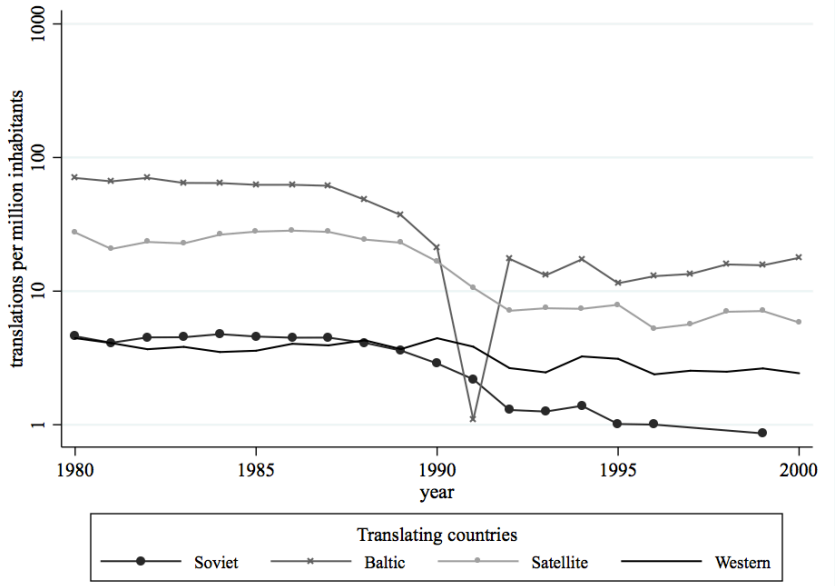


Log scale

Translations from Western European languages per million inhabitants



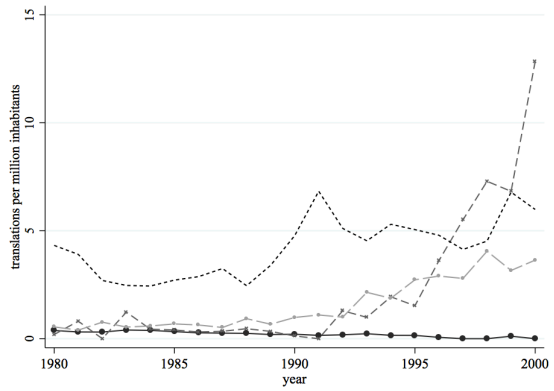
Translations from Communist languages per million inhabitants



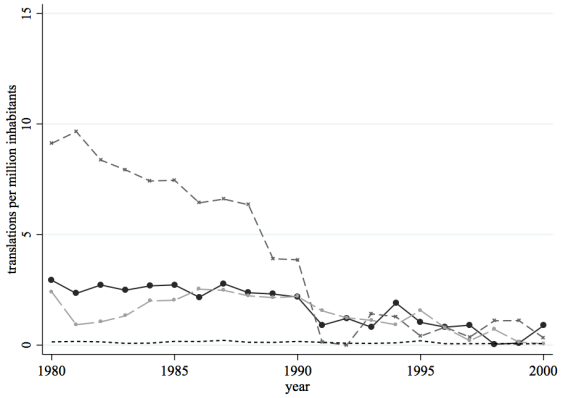
This figure replicates Figure 1, except that it aggregates the Soviet countries up to one Soviet bloc.

Appendix Figure A.5: Translations by field
Panel A: Linear scale

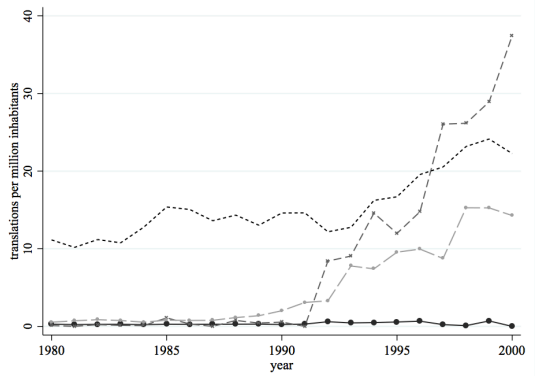
Exact science: Western titles



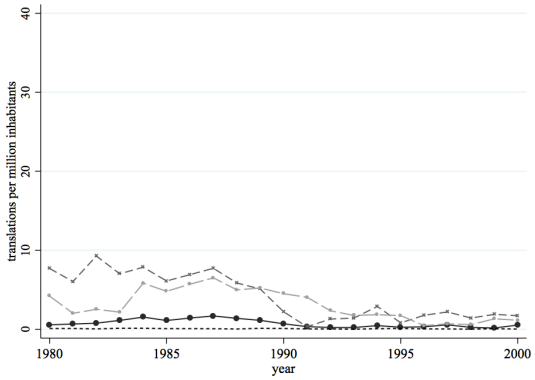
Exact science: Communist titles



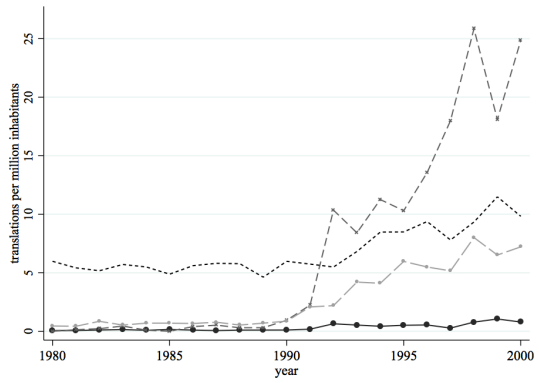
Applied science: Western titles



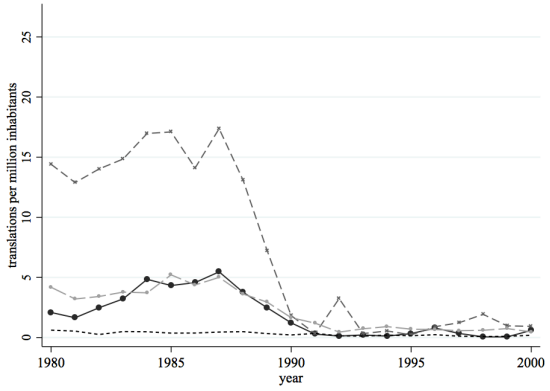
Applied science: Communist titles



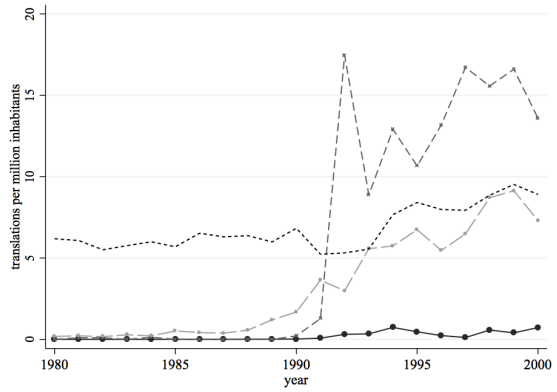
Law, social science and education: Western titles



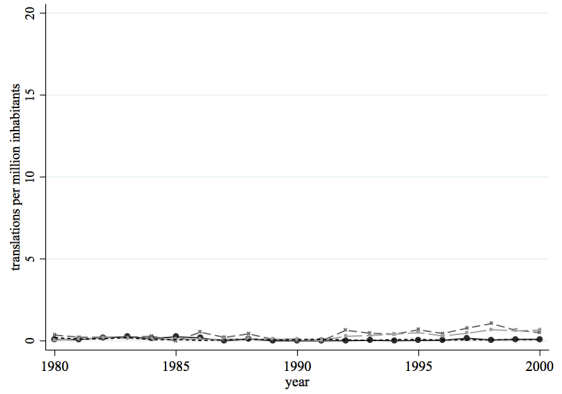
Law, social science and education: Communist titles

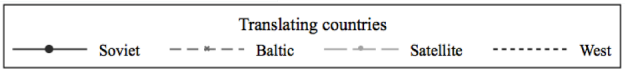


Religion and theology: Western titles

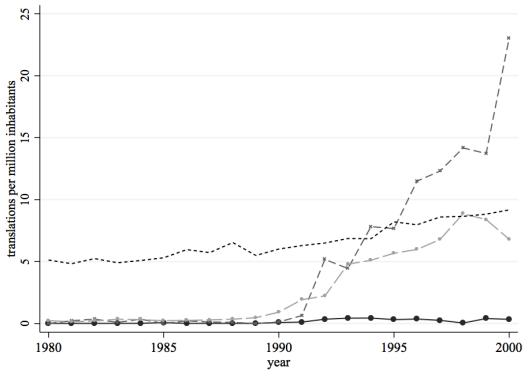


Religion and theology: Communist titles

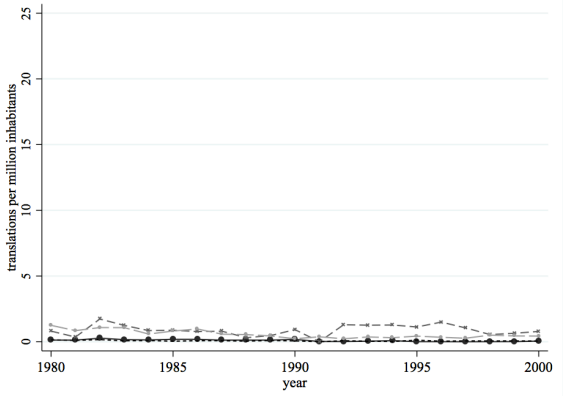




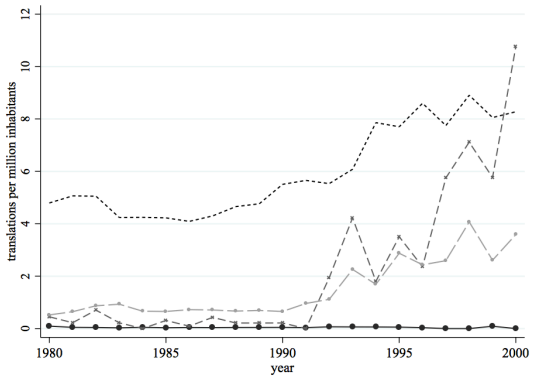
Philosophy and psychology: Western titles



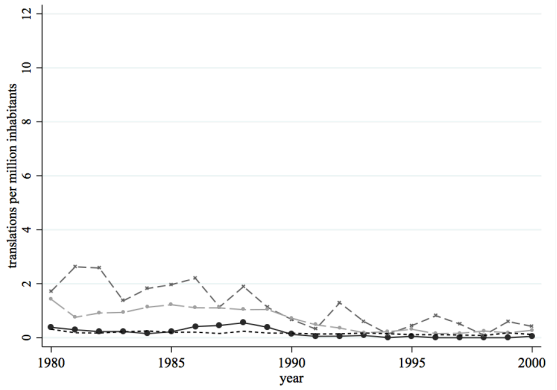
Philosophy and psychology: Communist titles



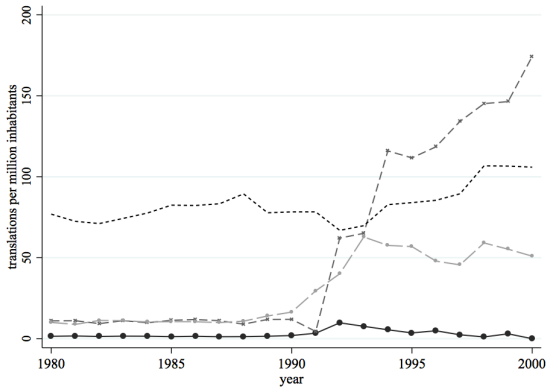
Arts, games and sports: Western titles



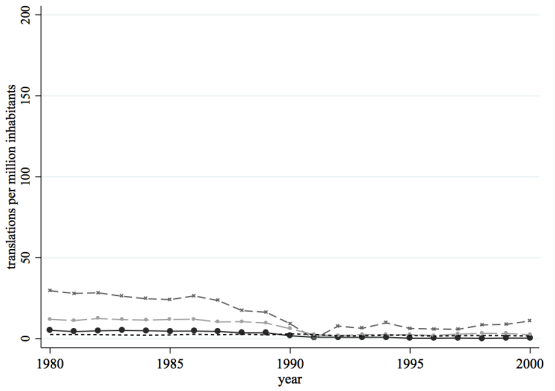
Arts, games and sports: Communist titles



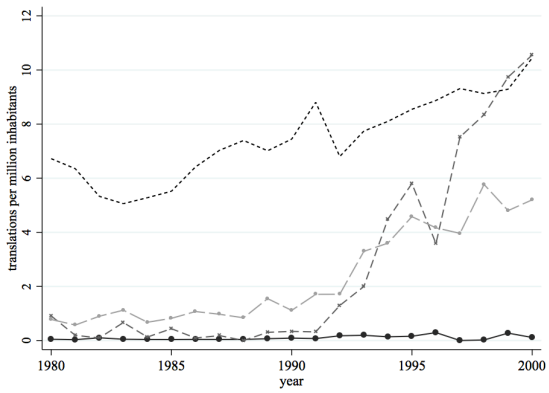
Literature: Western titles



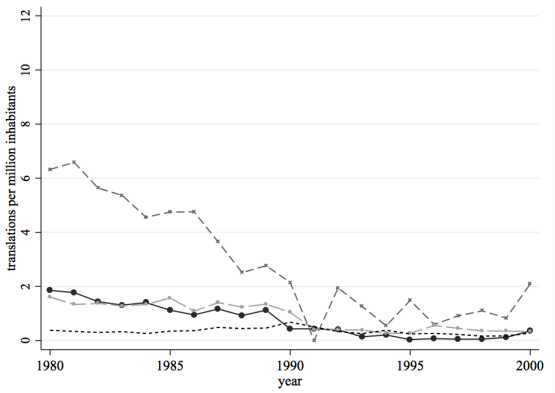
Literature: Communist titles

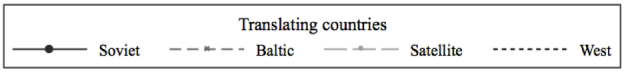


History, geography and biography: Western titles



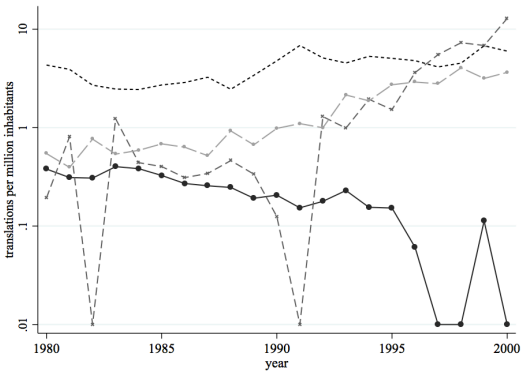
History, geography and biography: Communist titles



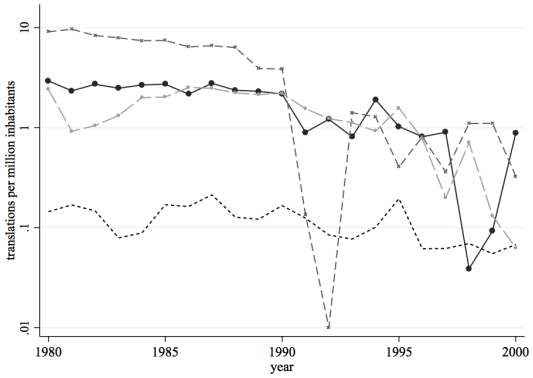


Panel B: Log Scale

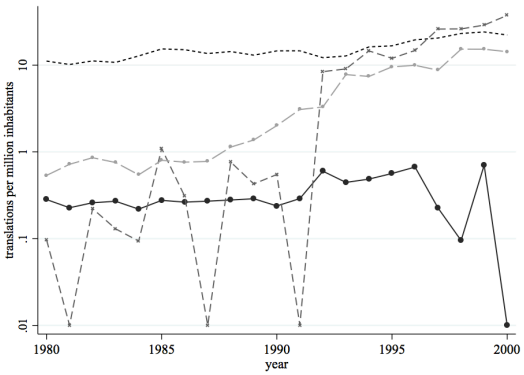
Exact science: Western titles



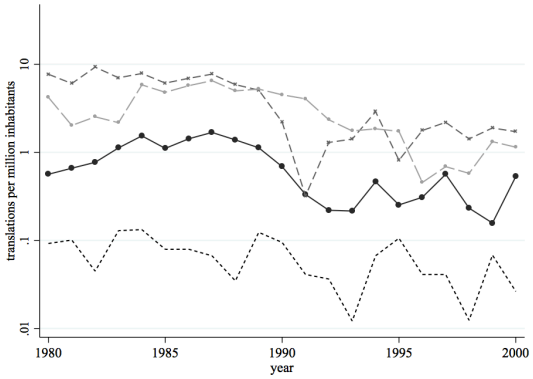
Exact science: Communist titles



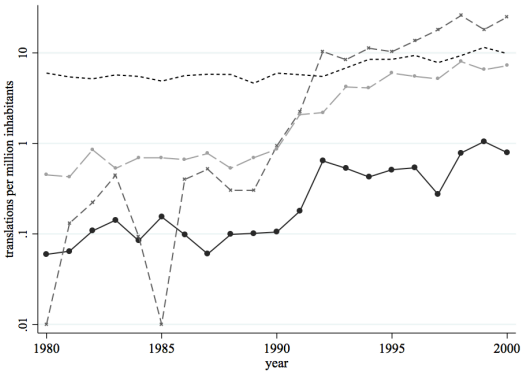
Applied science: Western titles



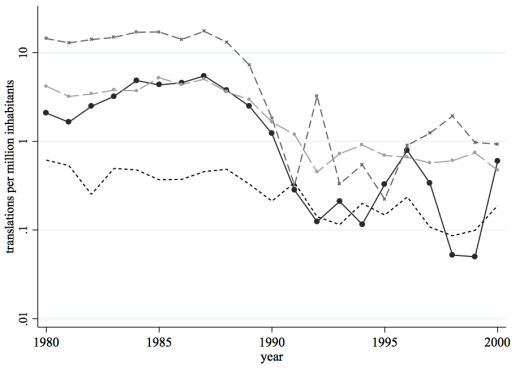
Applied science: Communist titles



Law, social science and education: Western titles

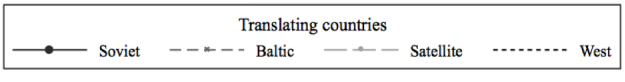


Law, social science and education: Communist titles

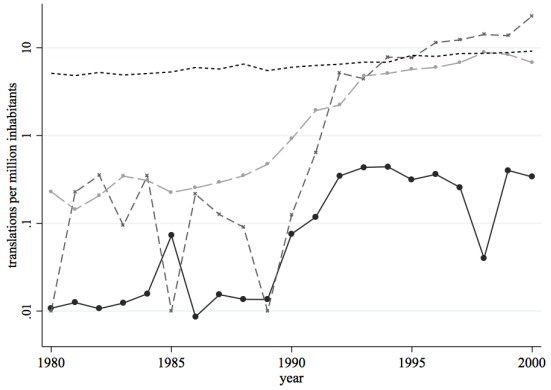


Religion and theology: Western titles

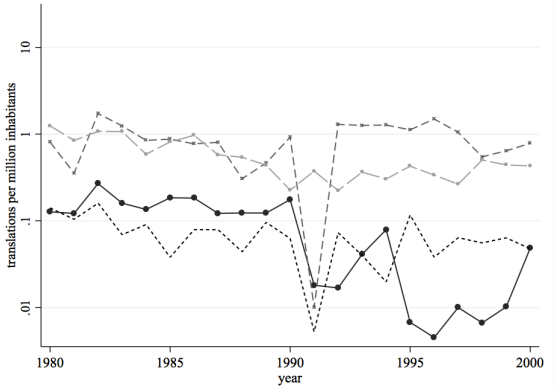
Religion and theology: Communist titles



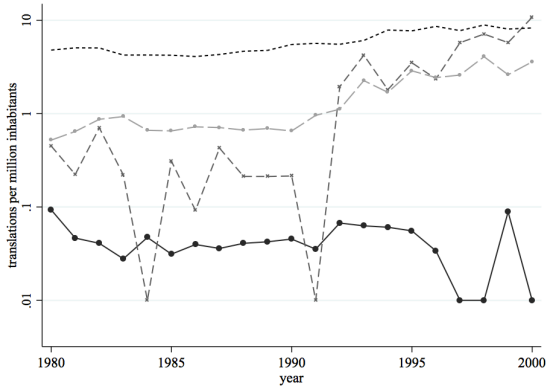
Philosophy and psychology: Western titles



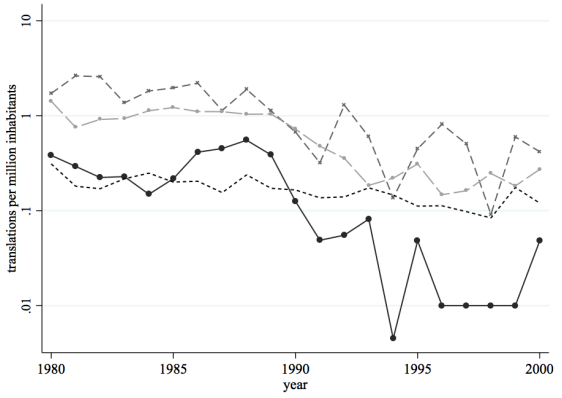
Philosophy and psychology: Communist titles



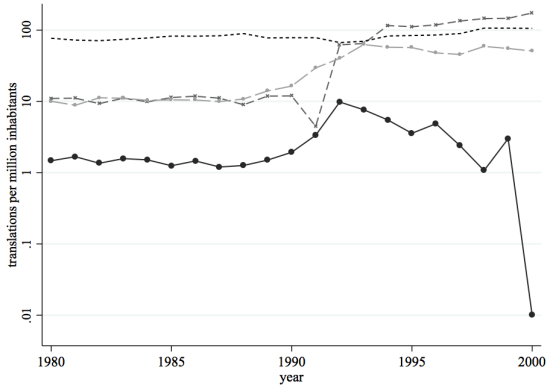
Arts, games and sports: Western titles



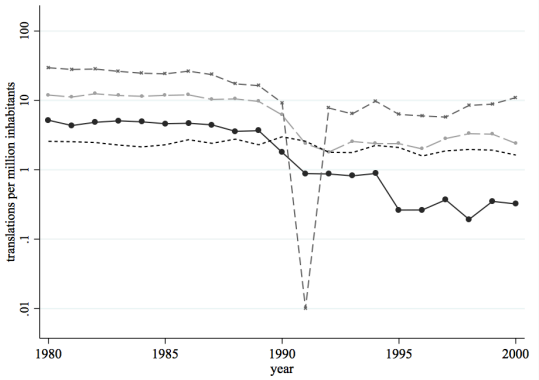
Arts, games and sports: Communist titles



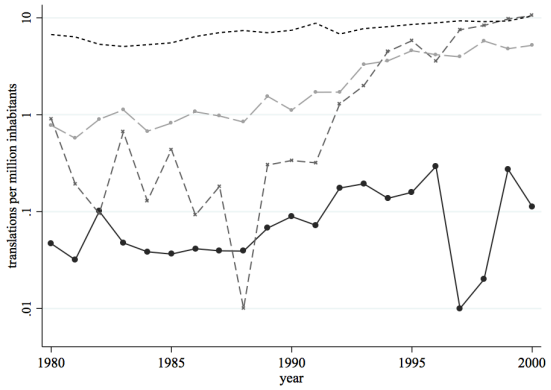
Literature: Western titles



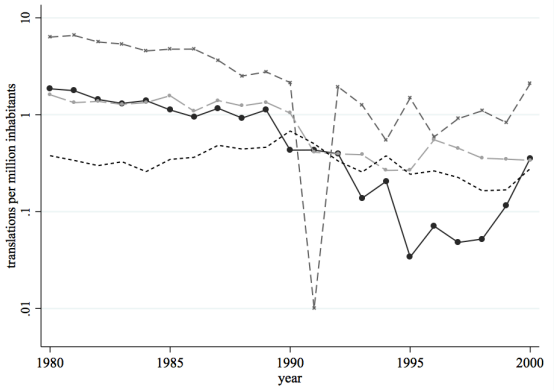
Literature: Communist titles

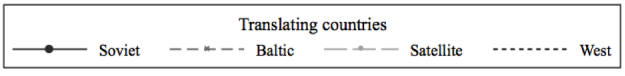


History, geography and biography: Western titles



History, geography and biography: Communist titles





Notes: This figure replicates Figure 1 for each field. On the log scale, zero values are plotted as 0.01.

Appendix B: Additional Tables

Appendix Table B.1: Difference-in-differences analysis: The effect of the collapse of Communism on book translations Differential effect by distance from Western Europe

Dependent variable: log number of translations in a country, year and for an original language type (Western or Communist)

Coefficients of interest are fully interacted with Western original language (top panel) or Communist original language (lower panel)

	(1)	(2)
Translations from Western original languages in:		
Communist country * distance to Western Europe * pre	-2.208***	-2.196***
	(0.276)	(0.279)
Communist country * pre	-1.156***	-1.113***
	(0.208)	(0.211)
Communist country * distance to Western Europe * post	-3.307***	-3.263***
	(0.339)	(0.345)
Communist country * post	0.880***	0.926***
	(0.237)	(0.241)
Post	0.192	
	(0.134)	
Translations from Communist original languages in:		
Communist country * distance to Western Europe * pre	-1.648***	-1.636***
	(0.276)	(0.279)
Communist country * pre	2.866***	2.916***
	(0.208)	(0.211)
Communist country * distance to Western Europe * post	-1.507***	-1.458***
	(0.339)	(0.344)
Communist country * post	1.814***	1.871***
	(0.237)	(0.241)
Post	-0.287**	
	(0.134)	
Other controls:		
Western/Communist original language dummies	Yes	Yes
Population and GDP controls	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects * Western/Communist original language		Yes
R-Squared	0.720	0.727
Observations	964	964
An observation is a country, year, original language (Western or Communist)		

Notes: Each column is a difference-in-differences regression predicting the log number of translations published in the country, year, and from the original language (Communist or Western European). Communist Europe is the region of interest and Western Europe is the comparison group. Distance from Western Europe is defined for the Communist countries as the minimum distance to a Western European country (000s of km), based on distances between largest cities.

Appendix Table B.2: Difference-in-differences analysis: The effect of the collapse of Communism on book translations
Differential effect by quality of legal and political environment

Dependent variable: log number of translations in a country, year and for an original language type (Western or Communist)

Coefficients of interest are fully interacted with Western original language (top panel) or Communist original language (lower panel)

	(1)	(2)
Translations from Western original languages in:		
Legal and political environment quality * pre	0.252***	0.253***
	(0.067)	(0.068)
Communist country * pre	-0.688**	-0.648**
	(0.275)	(0.280)
Legal and political environment quality * post	0.141*	0.137*
	(0.073)	(0.074)
Communist country * post	0.812***	0.851***
	(0.312)	(0.318)
Post	0.950	
	(0.645)	
Translations from Communist original languages in:		
Legal and political environment quality * pre	0.266***	0.272***
	(0.067)	(0.068)
Communist country * pre	2.998***	3.058***
	(0.275)	(0.280)
Legal and political environment quality * post	0.099	0.097
	(0.073)	(0.074)
Communist country * post	1.740***	1.789***
	(0.311)	(0.317)
Post	0.880	
	(0.645)	
Other controls:		
Western/Communist original language dummies	Yes	Yes
Population and GDP controls	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects * Western/Communist original language		Yes
R-Squared	0.782	0.788
Observations	764	764
An observation is a country, year, original language (Western or Communist)		

Notes: Each column is a difference-in-differences regression predicting the log number of translations published in the country, year, and from the original language (Communist or Western European). Communist Europe is the region of interest and Western Europe is the comparison group. The included Commnist countries are Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, and the Ukraine. The included Western European countries are Austria, Belguim, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden. Legal and political environment quality is an index that captures conditions in the country in 2007, and varies from 0 (low quality) to 10 (high quality). It is drawn from the International Property Rights Index (Horst, 2007).

Appendix Table B.3: Difference-in-differences analysis: The effect of the collapse of Communism on book translations Differential effect by strength of intellectual property rights

Dependent variable: log number of translations in a country, year and for an original language type (Western or Communist)

Coefficients of interest are fully interacted with Western original language (top panel) or Communist original language (lower panel)

	(1)	(2)
Translations from Western original languages in:		
Communist country * strength of intellectual property rights * pre	0.204***	0.202***
	(0.074)	(0.075)
Communist country * pre	-0.790***	-0.752***
	(0.275)	(0.280)
Communist country * strength of intellectual property rights * post	-0.004	-0.008
	(0.082)	(0.084)
Communist country * post	0.500	0.555*
	(0.310)	(0.317)
Post	1.725**	
	(0.819)	
Translations from Communist original languages in:		
Communist country * strength of intellectual property rights * pre	0.167**	0.171**
	(0.074)	(0.075)
Communist country * pre	2.714***	2.776***
	(0.275)	(0.280)
Communist country * strength of intellectual property rights * post	-0.086	-0.093
	(0.082)	(0.084)
Communist country * post	1.308***	1.352***
	(0.310)	(0.317)
Post	1.593*	
	(0.818)	
Other controls:		
Western/Communist original language dummies	Yes	Yes
Population and GDP controls	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects * Western/Communist original language		Yes
R-Squared	0.780	0.785
Observations	764	764
An observation is a country, year, original language (Western or Communist)		

Notes: Each column is a difference-in-differences regression predicting the log number of translations published in the country, year, and from the original language (Communist or Western European). Communist Europe is the region of interest and Western Europe is the comparison group. The included Commnist countries are Bulgaria, Czech Republic, Hungary, Lithuania, Poland, Romania, Russia, and the Ukraine. The included Western European countries are Austria, Belguim, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Finland, France, Italy, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, and Sweden. Strength of intellectual property rights is an index that captures conditions in the country in 2007, and varies from 0 (weak) to 10 (strong). It is drawn from the International Property Rights Index (Horst, 2007).

Appendix Table B.4: Secondary languages: The effect of the collapse of Communism on book translations into main and secondary languages

Dependent variable: log number of translations in a country, year and for an original language type (Western or Communist)

Coefficients of interest are fully interacted with Western original language (top panel) or Communist original language (lower panel)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Translations from Western original languages in:						
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite) * post	1.932***	1.532***	1.578***	1.486***	1.291***	1.387***
	(0.207)	(0.192)	(0.233)	(0.377)	(0.367)	(0.407)
Baltic country * post				1.186***	0.978**	0.914**
				(0.299)	(0.363)	(0.366)
Satellite country * post				0.182	0.141	0.112
				(0.338)	(0.340)	(0.357)
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite)	-1.665***			-2.326***		
	(0.417)			(0.641)		
Baltic country				0.041		
				(0.462)		
Satellite country				1.319***		
				(0.400)		
Post	0.103	0.347**		0.113	0.319**	
	(0.122)	(0.143)		(0.125)	(0.142)	
Translations from Communist original languages in:						
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite) * post	-0.602***	-0.968***	-0.909***	-0.417*	-0.675**	-0.580**
	(0.196)	(0.217)	(0.243)	(0.226)	(0.247)	(0.254)
Baltic country * post				-0.292	-0.440	-0.437
				(0.185)	(0.278)	(0.256)
Satellite country * post				-0.295*	-0.300	-0.333
				(0.147)	(0.259)	(0.264)
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite)	2.569***			2.282***		
	(0.373)			(0.493)		
Baltic country				0.543		
				(0.439)		
Satellite country				0.257		
				(0.398)		
Post	-0.317**	-0.071		-0.307**	-0.099	
	(0.131)	(0.159)		(0.136)	(0.157)	
Other controls:						
Western/Communist original language dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Population and GDP controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects * Western/Communist original language		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects * Western/Communist original language			Yes			Yes
R-Squared	0.759	0.922	0.929	0.799	0.926	0.933
Observations	965	965	965	965	965	965

An observation is a country, year, original language (Western or Communist)

Notes: This table replicates columns 3-8 of Table 1, but considers translations into both the main and secondary languages of the countries. All columns are difference-in-differences OLS regressions using annual data for the period 1980-2000, with Communist Europe as the region of interest and Western Europe as the comparison group. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the country level. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Appendix Table B.5: Number of important titles and authors translated pre and post-collapse by country and region
Alternative sample 1: Years 1980-2000

Translations of:	Influential titles		Anti-Communist influential titles		Most translated titles		Influential authors	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Panel A: Translations into country's main language								
Belarus	0	1	0	1	2	6	1	5
Soviet countries	**0**	**1**	**0**	**1**	**2**	**6**	**1**	**5**
Estonia	3	20	1	8	8	39	10	46
Baltic countries	**3**	**20**	**1**	**8**	**8**	**39**	**10**	**46**
Bulgaria	10	37	0	12	32	80	34	84
Czech Republic	2	36	0	10	23	58	23	92
Poland	16	66	3	17	52	110	58	118
Romania	5	26	1	10	23	57	31	73
Slovakia	2	9	0	2	23	35	15	37
Satellite countries	**29**	**95**	**4**	**23**	**71**	**153**	**89**	**145**
Communist countries	**31**	**99**	**4**	**23**	**72**	**156**	**89**	**147**
Austria	12	3	5	1	37	29	30	26
Belguim	8	2	2	1	43	17	29	20
Denmark	24	25	8	3	111	104	58	65
Spain	89	84	18	18	203	196	136	151
France	57	45	9	11	116	104	118	145
Norway	7	29	4	3	63	80	41	61
Western European countries	**116**	**105**	**19**	**21**	**227**	**222**	**162**	**182**
Panel B: Translations into any language								
Belarus	0	3	0	1	16	21	4	15
Soviet countries	**0**	**3**	**0**	**1**	**16**	**21**	**4**	**15**
Estonia	3	22	1	9	8	40	10	47
Baltic countries	**3**	**22**	**1**	**9**	**8**	**40**	**10**	**47**
Bulgaria	10	37	0	12	32	80	34	84
Czech Republic	2	36	0	10	23	58	23	92
Poland	16	66	3	17	52	110	58	118
Romania	6	27	1	11	31	58	32	73
Slovakia	3	10	0	2	27	37	19	42
Satellite countries	**30**	**96**	**4**	**23**	**72**	**154**	**89**	**145**
Communist countries	**32**	**100**	**4**	**23**	**73**	**157**	**89**	**147**
Austria	12	3	5	1	38	29	31	28
Belguim	8	2	2	1	52	25	29	25
Denmark	24	27	8	3	111	105	58	65
Spain	92	86	18	18	204	201	136	154
France	58	46	10	11	118	106	118	147
Norway	7	29	4	3	63	82	41	62
Western European countries	**118**	**107**	**19**	**21**	**228**	**228**	**162**	**183**
Total possible	**178**		**30**		**240**		**213**	

This table shows for a balanced panel of countries and years the number of titles of each type (influential, influential by an anti-Communist author, or most translated) or the number of authors translated pre (1980-1988) or post-collapse (1989-2000). Translations are also tabulated for the Soviet, Baltic, and Satellite regions as a whole, and for Communist and Western Europe. Panel A counts translations into the main language of the country only, whereas Panel B counts translations into any language published in the country. The countries included are those that provided data for each year 1980-2000.

Appendix Table B.6: Number of important titles and authors translated pre and post-collapse by country and region
Alternative sample 2: Years 1980-1989 and 1995-2000

Translations of:	Influential titles		Anti-Communist influential titles		Most translated titles		Influential authors	
	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post	Pre	Post
Panel A: Translations into country's main language								
Belarus	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1
Moldova	0	4	0	1	9	7	1	8
Soviet countries	**0**	**4**	**0**	**1**	**10**	**8**	**2**	**9**
Estonia	3	14	1	5	8	32	10	42
Lithuania	0	13	0	4	16	28	7	47
Latvia	1	7	0	3	10	12	5	23
Baltic countries	**4**	**29**	**1**	**9**	**25**	**54**	**15**	**66**
Bulgaria	10	19	0	5	32	51	34	65
Czech Republic	2	23	0	3	23	36	23	83
Poland	16	50	3	14	52	87	58	110
Romania	5	14	1	4	23	36	31	64
Slovakia	2	3	0	0	23	17	15	20
Satellite countries	**29**	**80**	**4**	**19**	**71**	**130**	**89**	**134**
Communist countries	**32**	**92**	**4**	**22**	**75**	**137**	**89**	**139**
Austria	12	1	5	0	37	17	30	14
Belguim	8	2	2	1	43	10	29	17
Denmark	24	20	8	3	111	79	58	54
Spain	89	64	18	13	203	160	136	132
Finland	23	18	6	3	97	55	53	51
France	57	25	9	5	116	74	118	124
Iceland	10	4	5	1	37	24	17	20
Norway	7	22	4	3	63	61	41	46
Western European countries	**119**	**86**	**20**	**17**	**230**	**201**	**162**	**162**
Panel B: Translations into any language								
Belarus	0	2	0	0	16	13	4	10
Moldova	0	4	0	1	15	9	2	8
Soviet countries	**0**	**6**	**0**	**1**	**21**	**19**	**5**	**17**
Estonia	3	16	1	6	8	33	10	43
Lithuania	0	13	0	4	16	28	7	47
Latvia	1	7	0	3	12	12	5	23
Baltic countries	**4**	**30**	**1**	**10**	**26**	**54**	**15**	**66**
Bulgaria	10	19	0	5	32	51	34	65
Czech Republic	2	23	0	3	23	36	23	83
Poland	16	50	3	14	52	87	58	110
Romania	6	14	1	4	31	37	32	64
Slovakia	3	3	0	0	27	19	19	20
Satellite countries	**30**	**80**	**4**	**19**	**72**	**131**	**89**	**134**
Communist countries	**33**	**92**	**4**	**22**	**76**	**139**	**89**	**139**
Austria	12	1	5	0	38	17	31	15
Belguim	8	2	2	1	52	19	29	20
Denmark	24	20	8	3	111	79	58	55
Spain	92	67	18	13	204	166	136	134
Finland	23	18	6	3	99	57	55	51
France	58	26	10	6	118	75	118	125
Iceland	10	4	5	1	37	24	17	20
Norway	7	22	4	3	63	62	41	47
Western European countries	**121**	**88**	**20**	**17**	**232**	**209**	**162**	**164**
Total possible	**178**		**30**		**240**		**213**	

This table shows for a balanced panel of countries and years the number of titles of each type (influential, influential by an anti-Communist author, or most translated) or the number of authors translated pre (1980-1988) or post-collapse (1989, 1995-2000). Translations are also tabulated for the Soviet, Baltic, and Satellite regions as a whole, and for Communist and Western Europe. Panel A counts translations into the main language of the country only, whereas Panel B counts translations into any language published in the country. The countries included are those that provided data for each year 1980-1989 and 1995-2000.

Appendix Table B.7: Important ideas: The effect of the collapse of Communism on the translation of influential titles/authors, and the most translated titles

Dependent variable: log number of countries translating the author/title + 1

Sample:	**Influential titles**			**Most translated titles**			**Influential authors**		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Post * Communist country	0.524***	0.436***	0.463***	0.500***	0.488***	0.263***	0.380***	0.278***	0.352***
	(0.063)	(0.068)	(0.066)	(0.051)	(0.051)	(0.087)	(0.055)	(0.056)	(0.058)
Post * Communist country * Anti-Communist author		0.505***			0.933**			1.001***	
		(0.164)			(0.457)			(0.176)	
Post * Communist country * Nobel laureate			0.579***						0.326*
			(0.202)						(0.195)
Post * Communist country * Published 1917-44						0.567***			
						(0.210)			
Post * Communist country * Published 1945-85						0.327***			
						(0.107)			
Communist country	-0.531***	-0.501***	-0.504***	-0.797***	-0.792***	-0.537***	-0.501***	-0.444***	-0.495***
	(0.044)	(0.048)	(0.047)	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.061)	(0.039)	(0.040)	(0.041)
Communist country * Anti-Communist author		-0.171			-0.438			-0.562***	
		(0.116)			(0.323)			(0.125)	
Communist country * Nobel laureate			-0.257*						-0.076
			(0.143)						(0.138)
Communist country * Published 1917-44						-0.278*			
						(0.148)			
Communist country * Published 1945-85						-0.398***			
						(0.076)			
Post	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Author fixed effects							Yes	Yes	Yes
Author fixed effects * post							Yes	Yes	Yes
Title fixed effects	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
Title fixed effects * post	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes			
R-Squared	0.723	0.732	0.730	0.804	0.805	0.817	0.815	0.829	0.817
Observations	644	644	644	956	956	956	828	828	828
Number of authors							207	207	207
Number of titles	161	161	161	239	239	239			
An observation is a:	title, pre/post, Communist/West						author, pre/post, Communist/West		

Notes: Each coumn is a difference-in-differences regression predicting the log of the number of countries translating the title (columns 1-6) or author (columns 7-9). Data (described in Appendix I) are aggregated to the pre/post collapse and Communist/Western Europe level, with Communist Europe as the region of interest and Western Europe as the comparison group. The "pre" period is 1980-88; the "post" period is 1989-2000. The Communist countries used are Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Belarus, and Estonia. The Western countries used are Spain, France, Denmark, Norway, Austria, and Belgium. We include translations into the main language of the country only, plus into Russian in the Soviet countries. Standard errors are given in parentheses. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Appendix Table B.8: Communist knowledge of English and French in 1995

	English		French	
country	% conversational	% of educated conversational	% conversational	% of educated conversational
Baltic average	**15%**	**37%**	**1%**	**2%**
Estonia	19%	39%	1%	0%
Latvia	15%	41%	1%	3%
Lithuania	10%	30%	1%	2%
Satellite average	**9%**	**35%**	**4%**	**17%**
Bulgaria	9%	31%	4%	13%
Czech Republic	13%	44%	2%	14%
Hungary	5%	23%	1%	3%
Poland	10%	36%	3%	12%
Romania	8%	37%	10%	49%
Slovakia	9%	37%	2%	8%
Soviet average	**4%**	**13%**	**0%**	**1%**
Belarus	5%	15%	0%	1%
Russia	3%	10%	0%	1%
Ukraine	3%	15%	0%	2%

This table uses Eurobarometer data from CEEB 6 to estimate the proportion of country populations that were conversational in English or French in 1995. The % conversational in the language is given for total population aged 18+; the % of educated conversational is for population aged 20+ with post-school qualifications. The averages for the regions are unweighted over countries.

Appendix Table B.9: Pages translated: The effect of the collapse of Communism on the number of book pages translated

Dependent variable: log number of pages translated in a country, year and for an original language type (Western or Communist)

Coefficients of interest are fully interacted with Western original language (top panel) or Communist original language (lower panel)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Translations from Western original languages in:						
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite) * post	1.822***	1.352***	1.396***	0.922*	0.810**	0.904**
	(0.252)	(0.211)	(0.248)	(0.475)	(0.330)	(0.376)
Baltic country * post				1.631***	1.341***	1.251***
				(0.287)	(0.289)	(0.290)
Satellite country * post				0.620	0.486	0.458
				(0.367)	(0.288)	(0.306)
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite)	-1.648***			-3.217***		
	(0.503)			(0.990)		
Baltic country				1.255		
				(0.809)		
Satellite country				2.312***		
				(0.738)		
Post	0.027	0.318*		0.077	0.293*	
	(0.145)	(0.159)		(0.156)	(0.161)	
Translations from Communist original languages in:						
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite) * post	-0.619***	-1.056***	-0.995***	-0.698	-0.991*	-0.895
	(0.200)	(0.267)	(0.304)	(0.539)	(0.541)	(0.560)
Baltic country * post				-0.177	-0.263	-0.267
				(0.401)	(0.479)	(0.466)
Satellite country * post				-0.046	-0.016	-0.058
				(0.459)	(0.541)	(0.550)
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite)	2.490***			1.767***		
	(0.431)			(0.527)		
Baltic country				0.955		
				(0.585)		
Satellite country				0.628		
				(0.538)		
Post	-0.442***	-0.155		-0.392**	-0.179	
	(0.143)	(0.162)		(0.156)	(0.163)	
Other controls:						
Western/Communist original language dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Population and GDP controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects * Western/Communist original language		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects * Western/Communist original language			Yes			Yes
R-Squared	0.664	0.918	0.926	0.765	0.922	0.929
Observations	963	963	963	963	963	963

An observation is a country, year, original language (Western or Communist)

Notes: This table replicates columns 3-8 of Table 1, but uses the dependent variable log number of pages translated rather than log number of titles translated. All columns are difference-in-differences OLS regressions using annual data for the period 1980-2000, with Communist Europe as the region of interest and Western Europe as the comparison group. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the country level. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Appendix Table B.10: The Bertrand et al. critique: Two-period difference-in-differences

Dependent variable: log number of translations in a country, period (pre/post) and for an original language type (Western or Communist)
Coefficients of interest are fully interacted with Western original language (top panel) or Communist original language (lower panel)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Translations from Western original languages in:						
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite) * post	1.389***	2.192***	2.001***	0.443	1.276**	1.225**
	(0.247)	(0.239)	(0.384)	(0.263)	(0.501)	(0.561)
Baltic country * post				1.879***	1.655***	1.684***
				(0.282)	(0.296)	(0.408)
Satellite country * post				1.110***	0.644	0.683
				(0.289)	(0.404)	(0.529)
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite)	-2.665***	-1.541***		-3.403***	-3.055***	
	(0.481)	(0.464)		(1.086)	(0.938)	
Baltic country				-0.128	0.933	
				(1.063)	(0.768)	
Satellite country				1.663	2.084***	
				(1.079)	(0.663)	
Post	0.271***	-0.055	0.079	0.271***	0.038	0.043
	(0.092)	(0.106)	(0.204)	(0.096)	(0.120)	(0.209)
Translations from Communist original languages in:						
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite) * post	-1.213***	-0.371*	-0.562	-1.568***	-0.696	-0.748
	(0.212)	(0.194)	(0.355)	(0.420)	(0.420)	(0.495)
Baltic country * post				0.216	-0.008	0.021
				(0.469)	(0.342)	(0.513)
Satellite country * post				0.661	0.194	0.234
				(0.455)	(0.336)	(0.615)
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite)	1.783***	2.857***		1.813***	2.111***	
	(0.330)	(0.413)		(0.458)	(0.543)	
Baltic country				-0.200	0.861	
				(0.367)	(0.632)	
Satellite country				0.035	0.456	
				(0.479)	(0.577)	
Post	-0.193*	-0.557***	-0.423*	-0.193	-0.464***	-0.459*
	(0.110)	(0.132)	(0.232)	(0.115)	(0.148)	(0.234)
Other controls:						
Western/Communist original language dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Population and GDP controls		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects * Western/Communist original language			Yes			Yes
R-Squared	0.641	0.755	0.982	0.726	0.847	0.989
Observations	104	100	100	104	100	100
An observation is a country, pre/post, original language (Western or Communist)						

Notes: All columns are difference-in-differences OLS regressions using using data aggregated to the pre/post collapse level (as described in Section 5.5), with Communist Europe as the region of interest and Western Europe as the comparison group. The regression equations estimated are versions of equation (2). "Pre" values are the average over the years 1980-89; "post" values are the average over the years 1992-2000. See the notes to Table 1 for the Communist and Western countries used (note Iceland is also included in columns 1 and 4) and the Communist and Western original languages. *Population and GDP controls* are the logs of population and of real GDP per capita. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the country level. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Appendix Table B.11: Degree of reform: The effect of the degree of collapse of Communism on book translations

Dependent variable: log number of translations in a country, year and for an original language type (Western or Communist)

Coefficients of interest are fully interacted with Western original language (top panel) or Communist original language (lower panel)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Translations from Western original languages interacted with:									
Institutionalized democracy	0.299***	0.436***	0.139**						
	(0.031)	(0.125)	(0.046)						
Political competition				0.336***	0.451**	0.120*			
				(0.036)	(0.158)	(0.060)			
Price liberalization							0.014	0.313	0.119
							(0.259)	(0.246)	(0.151)
Trade and foreign exchange system reform							1.091**	1.324***	0.375**
							(0.376)	(0.263)	(0.172)
Translations from Communist original languages interacted with:									
Institutionalized democracy	-0.100***	0.085*	-0.003						
	(0.022)	(0.043)	(0.031)						
Political competition				-0.117***	0.031	-0.006			
				(0.023)	(0.060)	(0.031)			
Price liberalization							-0.426***	-0.249*	-0.210
							(0.110)	(0.123)	(0.180)
Trade and foreign exchange system reform							0.396**	0.428**	0.278
							(0.146)	(0.148)	(0.236)
Other controls:									
Western original language dummy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Communist original language dummy	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Population and GDP controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects * Western original language		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects * Communist original language		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects * Western original language			Yes			Yes			Yes
Country fixed effects * Communist original language			Yes			Yes			Yes
R-Squared	0.489	0.560	0.897	0.501	0.553	0.894	0.691	0.744	0.903
Observations	507	507	507	507	507	507	277	277	277

An observation is a country, year, original language (Western or Communist)

Notes: All columns are OLS regressions using annual data, predicting the log number of translations. Columns 1-6 are for the years 1980-2000; columns 7-9 are for 1989-2000. The countries used in the analysis are Russia, Belarus, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Moldova, the Ukraine, Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland, Romania, and Slovakia. The Communist and Western original languages are given in footnote 15. The variables *Institutionalized democracy*, *Political competition*, *Price liberalization*, and *Trade and foreign exchange system reform* are measures of aspects of the degree of reform from communist centrally-planned economy to democratic market economy. They are described in detail in Appendix II. *Population and GDP controls* are the logs of population and of real GDP per capita. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the country level. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Appendix Table B.12: Russian: The effect of the collapse of Communism on book translations into main languages or Russian

Dependent variable: log number of translations in a country, year and for an original language type (Western or Communist)

Coefficients of interest are fully interacted with Western original language (top panel) or Communist original language (lower panel)

	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Translations from Western original languages in:						
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite) * post	1.946***	1.524***	1.569***	1.452***	1.138**	1.212**
	(0.213)	(0.202)	(0.242)	(0.404)	(0.435)	(0.482)
Baltic country * post				1.263***	1.096***	1.036**
				(0.322)	(0.385)	(0.393)
Satellite country * post				0.251	0.287	0.271
				(0.352)	(0.390)	(0.411)
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite)	-1.695***			-2.327***		
	(0.413)			(0.630)		
Baltic country				0.000		
				(0.480)		
Satellite country				1.289***		
				(0.410)		
Post	0.094	0.344**		0.103	0.332**	
	(0.128)	(0.150)		(0.131)	(0.152)	
Translations from Communist original languages in:						
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite) * post	-0.590**	-0.987***	-0.927***	-0.423*	-0.818***	-0.741**
	(0.232)	(0.254)	(0.286)	(0.247)	(0.292)	(0.320)
Baltic country * post				-0.539***	-0.603**	-0.595**
				(0.152)	(0.283)	(0.275)
Satellite country * post				-0.145	-0.067	-0.089
				(0.200)	(0.347)	(0.361)
Communist country (Soviet, Baltic, or Satellite)	2.430***			2.190***		
	(0.360)			(0.485)		
Baltic country				0.470		
				(0.450)		
Satellite country				0.207		
				(0.454)		
Post	-0.386**	-0.120		-0.377**	-0.132	
	(0.153)	(0.169)		(0.158)	(0.171)	
Other controls:						
Western/Communist original language dummies	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Population and GDP controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Country fixed effects * Western/Communist original language		Yes	Yes		Yes	Yes
Year fixed effects * Western/Communist original language			Yes			Yes
R-Squared	0.754	0.922	0.929	0.792	0.926	0.933
Observations	964	964	964	964	964	964
An observation is a country, year, original language (Western or Communist)						

Notes: This table replicates columns 3-8 of Table 1, but considers translations into the main languages of the countries or into Russian in the core Soviet countries. All columns are difference-in-differences OLS regressions using annual data for the period 1980-2000, with Communist Europe as the region of interest and Western Europe as the comparison group. Standard errors, in parentheses, are clustered at the country level. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Appendix Table B.13: Translations by book field: The effect of the collapse of Communism on various fields of book translations

Panel A: Probit predicting non-zero translations in the field (extensive margin)

	Natural Sci	Applied Sci	Social Sci	Arts	Literature	Philosophy	Religion	History
Translations in Communist countries from:								
Communist original languages * post	-1.256***	0.399	0.221	-0.330	-9.018***	0.241	0.839***	-0.551
	(0.339)	(0.286)	(0.532)	(0.279)	(0.473)	(0.259)	(0.251)	(0.402)
Western original languages * post	0.992***	1.139***	1.139***	1.215***	-4.633***	1.434***	2.003***	1.133***
	(0.157)	(0.265)	(0.284)	(0.286)	(0.640)	(0.269)	(0.372)	(0.342)
Controls as in Panel B	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Observations	966	966	966	966	966	966	966	966

Panel B: OLS predicting log number of translations in the field, where translations are non-zero (intensive margin)

	Natural Sci	Applied Sci	Social Sci	Arts	Literature	Philosophy	Religion	History
Translations in Communist countries from:								
Communist original languages * post	-0.767*	-0.362	-1.312***	-0.622**	-0.641**	0.198	0.889***	-0.841***
	(0.375)	(0.251)	(0.272)	(0.226)	(0.246)	(0.300)	(0.171)	(0.242)
Western original languages * post	0.684*	2.067***	1.762***	0.764**	1.897***	2.176***	2.074***	1.198***
	(0.396)	(0.338)	(0.372)	(0.284)	(0.256)	(0.280)	(0.435)	(0.318)
Communist original languages	2.445***	3.134***	2.380***	1.144**	2.388***	1.154**	0.270	1.739***
	(0.438)	(0.396)	(0.321)	(0.552)	(0.449)	(0.447)	(0.417)	(0.355)
Western original languages	-0.955*	-1.907***	-1.758***	-1.679***	-1.329**	-2.291***	-2.164***	-1.551***
	(0.553)	(0.580)	(0.543)	(0.546)	(0.483)	(0.528)	(0.704)	(0.406)
Other controls:								
Western original languages * post	0.328*	0.184	0.299**	0.419***	-0.048	0.354***	0.212	0.186
	(0.167)	(0.129)	(0.130)	(0.124)	(0.167)	(0.119)	(0.166)	(0.150)
Communist original languages * post	-0.287*	-0.497***	-0.467***	-0.249*	-0.345*	-0.206	-0.223*	-0.174
	(0.145)	(0.165)	(0.148)	(0.137)	(0.192)	(0.215)	(0.119)	(0.146)
Western original languages	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Communist original languages	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Population and GDP controls	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
R-Squared	0.535	0.709	0.606	0.691	0.682	0.718	0.739	0.680
Observations	752	748	824	750	953	717	656	846

An observation is a country, year, original language (Western or Communist)

Notes: All columns are difference-in-differences regressions (equation (2)) using annual data for the period 1980-2000, with Communist Europe as the region of interest and Western Europe as the comparison group. See the notes to Table 1 for the Communist and Western countries used and the Communist and Western original languages. Post is a dummy for 1991 onwards. *Population and GDP controls* are the logs of population and of real GDP per capita. Standard errors in both panels, in parentheses, are clustered at the country level. * p<0.10, ** p<0.05, *** p<0.01.

Appendix C: Translations of important Western titles

This appendix presents the details of the data and analysis summarized in Section 5.3., which investigates how the collapse of Communism affected access to important Western titles.

I.1. Data

To test the effect of the collapse of Communism on the most influential titles, we extract from the Index Translationum data on the translation patterns of titles considered important and influential in the West. The titles selected, listed in the Influential Titles Online Appendix[1], are those given in any one of three lists. The first is the Central and East European Publishing Project's (CEEPP) list of the 100 books that have been most influential in the West since 1945. This list was assembled in 1994, and appeared in Garton Ash (1995). The second is the Modern Library's list of the 100 best non-fiction books of the 20th century published in English.[2] The third is National Review's best 100 non-fiction books of the 20th century.[3] A considerable number of titles appear in more than one of these lists. We include only titles that were originally published before 1985 (to allow them enough time to have been translated before the collapse), and we omit all titles that were not translated in any of our sample countries in the period 1980-2000. This leaves us with a total of 178 titles. For each of these titles, we used various online sources to establish the publication date of the original book, determine whether the author expressed explicitly anti-Communist views,[4] and whether he or she was a Nobel laureate.

As an alternative to examining the translation of influential titles, we examine the translation of titles by influential authors. The authors we use are those with a book appearing on one of the three lists of influential titles given above. As a second alternative that captures readership rather than critics' views, we take the titles most frequently translated in Western Europe in the period 1980-2000 (30 from each field). Compared with the influential titles, these titles, listed in the Most Translated Titles

[1] The online appendix can be found on the authors' websites.
[2] The "Board's List", available at www.randomhouse.com/modernlibrary/100bestnonfiction.html.
[3] http://www.nationalreview.com/100best/100_books.html.
[4] An author was classified as anti-Communist his or her short biography made an explicit statement to this effect.

Online Appendix, are more likely to be classics or popular works, and less likely to be academic.

I.2. Empirical strategy

Since we have a small number of observations in our analysis of influential titles, we limit ourselves to a simple pre/post, Communist/West comparison. This means we need to use the same set of countries in every year we include in order to draw conclusions about relative changes in Eastern compared with Western Europe. Thus because some countries have missing data for some years, we consider three alternative sub-samples for which we have consistent data. Our preferred sample, using the whole period 1980-2000, consists of translations in the Communist countries Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, Poland, Romania, Slovakia, Estonia, and Belarus, and the Western European countries Spain, France, Denmark, Norway, Austria, and Belgium. The first alternative sample also includes Russia, but only uses the period 1980-1996. The second alternative sample differs from the preferred sample in that it also includes Finland, Lithuania, Latvia, Iceland, and Moldova, but only uses the periods 1980-89 and 1995-2000. We present results for the preferred sample only, but results for the two alternative samples are similar.

To formally test the effect of the collapse on influential titles, we first run the following title- and author-level difference-in-differences specification:

$$Y_{ijt} = \alpha_i + \gamma_i Post_t + \beta_1 Post_t \times Communist_j + \beta_2 Communist_j + \varepsilon_{ijt} \quad \text{(I.1)}$$

where Y_{ijt} is the log of the number of countries translating title (author) i (plus one) in region j and period t. The dependent variable is defined over the two regions Western Europe and Communist Europe, and the two periods pre (1980-1988) and post (1989-2000).[5] Thus there are four observations corresponding to each title (author), one for each

[5] Note this cutoff date of 1989 for "post" differs to the 1991 used in the analysis of the total number of translations. The reason we prefer the 1989 cutoff for the analysis of individual titles is that by 1989 Gorbachev's reforms had greatly reduced the Communist regime's restrictions on information flows, so we don't want to attribute a translation published in 1989 to the pre-collapse period. The results are qualitatively similar when using 1991 as the first "post" year, but they are sometimes less significant because some anti-Communist authors were translated as early as 1989, e.g. von Hayek's famous "The

combination of pre or post collapse and Western or Communist Europe. $Post_t$ is a dummy for post Communism's collapse. We also include title (author) fixed effects to test the effect of the collapse within a title (author). We interact these title fixed effects with the post dummy to allow each title to be translated differently post. The coefficient of interest is β_1, which tests the extent to which Communist translations of influential Western titles increased post collapse (relative to Western translations).[6]

We next test whether the translations of anti-Communist authors increased more than the translations of other authors post collapse. We run the regression:

$$\left\{\begin{array}{l} Y_{ijt} = \alpha_i + \gamma_i Post_t + \beta_1 Post_t \times Communist_j \times AntiComm\_Author_i \\ +\beta_2 Post_t \times Communist_j + \beta_3 Communist_j \times AntiComm\_Author_i \\ +\beta_4 Communist_j + \varepsilon_{ijt} \end{array}\right\} \quad \text{(I.2)}$$

where $AntiComm\_Author_i$ is a dummy for whether the author of title *i* voiced explicitly anti-Communist opinions.

We run alternative specifications that replace the anti-Communist author variable with dummies for whether the title was published during the Communist era and whether it was published during the Cold War. The premise is that titles published during the Communist era, especially during the Cold War, would be more threatening to the Communist regime and thus more likely to be translated by Communist countries only post collapse. We also run alternative specifications that test whether authors who won the Nobel prize, and are thus potentially even more influential, were translated more by Communist countries post collapse.

Results from the regressions are presented in Appendix Table B.7.

Road to Serfdom". When dropping the two transition years 1989 and 1990 and using 1991 as the first "post" year, the results are unchanged and highly significant. We also note that the results from the analysis of the total number of translations discussed in equations 1-6 are robust to defining post as 1989 onwards, but there we choose the 1991 cutoff because we test for an average effect and because Communism did not collapse in the Soviets until 1991.

[6] The form of these regressions differs from that in our main analysis because the main analysis is concerned with *the volume of translations* of Western or Communist titles flowing into a country, and how this evolves over time. In contrast, here we are primarily interested in *whether specific titles were available* in translation in Communist Europe before or only after the collapse, and how the answer to this differs with characteristics of the titles.

Appendix D: Comparing Communist countries that transitioned to different degrees

This appendix uses several variables on the degree to which the former Communist countries transitioned into democratic market economies to test the prediction that countries that experienced greater such transitions also converged to Western translation patterns to a higher degree.

II.1. Data

We use four variables to measure the degree to which the Communist countries transitioned from communist, centrally-planned economies to democratic market economies, namely *institutionalized democracy*, *political competition*, *price liberalization*, and *trade and foreign exchange system reform*.

The variables *institutionalized democracy* and *political competition* are from the Polity IV data set, described at and available from www.systemicpeace.org/polity/polity4.htm. *Institutionalized democracy* is measured on a scale of 0 to 10, with greater values indicating more democratic political systems. *Political competition* captures the degree of regulation of participation and the competitiveness of participation in the political arena. It is measured on a scale of 1 to 10, where larger values denote more regulation and more competitiveness. These variables are available for all the Communist countries in our sample for each year 1980 to 2000.

The variables *price liberalization* and *trade and foreign exchange system reform* were developed by The European Bank for Reconstruction and Development, and are available at http://www.ebrd.com/pages/research/economics/data/macro.shtml. Each is measured on a scale from 1 to 4.33, where 1 indicates "most prices formally controlled by the government" and "widespread import and/or export controls or very limited legitimate access to foreign exchange" for the two variables respectively, and 4.33 indicates "standards and performance typical of advanced industrial economies: complete price liberalization with no price control outside housing, transport and natural monopolies" and "standards and performance norms of advanced industrial economies:

removal of most tariff barriers; membership in WTO".[1] These two variables are available for all the Communist countries in our sample for each year 1989 to 2000.

II.2. Empirical strategy and results

We run regressions that predict translations from Western European or Communist languages using a "degree of transition" variable fully interacted with Western European original language, plus controls. We include only the former Communist countries in these regressions, and run them for the years 1980-2000 or 1989-2000, depending on the availability of the "degree of transition" variable. For each "degree of transition" variable, described above, a higher value indicates a greater degree of transition. We control for *price liberalization* and *trade and foreign exchange system reform* in a single regression, which allows us to investigate which type of transition was more important for which type of translation.

Appendix Table B.11 presents the results from OLS regressions that show the relationship between several types of reform in Communist countries and translations from Western European and Communist languages. The first of each group of three columns includes the additional controls population and GDP per capita only; here the coefficients of interest, on the reform variable interacted with the two types of original language, are identified both off between-country variation in the degree of transition and off average trends in transition over time. An important concern here is that, because both Western translations and the degree of transition increase over time in most countries, the effects in this specification may be driven by the presence of two unrelated time trends. We thus add year fixed effects interacted with original language in the second column of each group. The concern remains that we are identifying off levels differences between countries, and countries differ across many more dimensions than just their degree of transition away from Communism, so we add country dummies interacted with original language in the third columns. Thus in the final column of each group, the coefficient of interest is identified solely off between-country differences in changes over time.

[1] These descriptions of the values are from http://www.ebrd.com/pages/research/economics/data/macro/ti_methodology.shtml.

The two variables directly related to the political system, *institutionalized democracy* and *political competition*, are both positively and significantly related to translations from Western European languages. These results suggest that Communist countries that transitioned more away from Communism experienced a higher jump in Western European translations. For instance, the regression with country and year fixed effects shows an increase in *institutionalized democracy* score from 7, the 25th percentile in 2000, to 9, the 75th percentile in 2000, corresponds to a 32% increase in translations from the West. The transition away from Communism consisted of various broad-ranging reforms, and in columns 7 to 9 we test the relative importance of two relevant reforms, namely price and trade deregulations. The regressions suggest that while *trade and foreign exchange system reform* was a more important driving force of increasing translations from Western European languages, *price liberalization* was more important in reducing translations from Communist languages. These results suggest that, while trade barriers kept translations from the West artificially low, the Communist price control system kept between-Communist translations artificially high.[2]

[2] We note that the magnitude and significance of the coefficients are not robust to including translations into secondary languages (results not presented).

Appendix E: Disaggregation of fields into subfields using title keywords

The Index Translationum categorizes translations according to eight aggregate fields. To study translations at a more disaggregated level, we use categorize titles into subfields using keywords from their titles. This appendix describes the methodology we use for this categorization. In order to consistently categorize books by keywords in their titles, we focus on titles translated from English (74% of the titles translated from Western European languages) for which the original title is non-missing (79% of these titles).[1]

Our categorizations were determined as follows:

1. In each field, we identified the words that appear most frequently in titles translated in that field (e.g. physics, chemistry, earth, and universe).
2. We discarded those that select titles that are not primarily on a consistent topic.
3. To the remaining informative common keywords we added related keywords that also returned consistent topics.
4. We aggregated our keyword searches into cohesive subfields.

The aggregated subfields for each field are as follows:

- Religion and Theology: Christian, Judeo-Christian, Judaism, theology, Islam, Eastern religions;
- Education, Social Science and Law: economics, communism, political science, sociology and anthropology, and education;
- Natural and Exact Science: mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, geology;
- Applied Science: computers, business, medical, engineering, food, gardening.

We do not present results for subfields of Arts, Games and Sports, Literature, History, Geography, and Biography, or Philosophy and Psychology because such books are not amenable to categorization using keywords from their titles. Notice individual

[1] Our results for the subfields identified by keyword searches are unlikely to be driven by the restrictions to titles translated from English or with non-missing original titles. Restricting from titles translated from Western languages to titles translated from English in a difference-in-differences specification pooling all fields increases the coefficient of interest from 1.34 to 1.78; subsequently restricting to translations with non-missing original titles decreases it slightly to 1.62. These changes are small relative to the standard errors on the coefficient estimates.

titles might be captured by more than one search, in which case they are attributed to both. The percentage of titles captured by this process ranges from roughly 20% to 55% in the various fields.[2] The Keyword List Online Appendix lists the keywords contributing to each subfield. The Example Title Online Appendix gives examples of the titles found by each keyword search.

[2] The primary reasons why these percentages were not higher were that many titles are uninformative about the subject of the book (e.g. "Nowhere to Hide" by Susan Francis is an Englishwoman's story of her life in Iraq in the time of Saddam Hussein), and many others contain only keywords that appear in multiple contexts (e.g. the keyword "rights" appears in Thomas Paine's classic on democracy "Rights of Man" and the title "Human Rights Violations In Zaire".)