

## GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS AT THE IISH: SUPPLEMENT OVER 2012\*

In 2000 a new edition of the 'Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH, Amsterdam' (henceforth cited as GIA) was published. A description of recently acquired archives and collections as well as major accruals to archives received by the IISH will be published annually to keep this survey up to date. Like the GIA this supplement is subdivided into the categories 'persons', 'organizations' and 'subjects', arranged alphabetically.

As to the summaries the following components can be discerned:

1. *Access*: As a rule consultation is not restricted; any restrictions are indicated by \*
2. *Name*: Names of persons include dates of birth and death when known. In the case of international organizations with names in more than one language, the name chosen corresponds to the language in which most of the documents were written. Among organizations that have changed their names, the one used most recently has been selected. Previous names of organizations are mentioned in the condensed biography or history. The names of subject collections are mostly in English.
3. *Period*: First and last date of the documents present. Where only a few documents are from a certain year or period, they are listed between parentheses.
4. *Size*: In linear metres.
5. *Finding aid*: Available inventories, lists, and indexes.
6. *Biography/history*: A condensed biography or history of the persons or organizations concerned.
7. *Summary of the contents*: A summary of the contents of the archives, papers, or collection concerned.

Reference is given to the pages of the GIA holding the initial description where summaries of an accrual are concerned.

The summaries of this supplement will also be added to the survey of archival collections on the internet website of the IISH (<http://www.iisg.nl>). Summaries of the Dutch collections of the IISH can be found in the survey on the Internet website too.

The archives may be consulted in the reading room of the IISH. Requests for documents should include their inventory or list numbers. For further information about the rules for access and consultation (including rules on procedures for handling the material and making photocopies) users should contact the information service of the IISH (e-mail: [ask@iisg.nl](mailto:ask@iisg.nl)).

\* Edited by Bouwe Hijma

## 1. Persons

**Abendroth, Wolfgang (1906–1985)**

**Period:** 1918–1985 (–2010)

**Size:** 1 m.

**Finding aid:** inventory

Accrual: for initial description see GIA, pp. 24–26, GIA over 2002, p. 336, GIA over 2003, p. 356.

Correspondence with his parents 1937–1941; correspondence with his wife Lisa Abendroth-Hörmeyer 1942–1963; correspondence on the occasion of his birthdays 1966–1981; documents on the death of Abendroth 1985; correspondence and other documents on the prosecution of Abendroth during the NS regime and his forced enlistment during World War II 1937–1988; documents, including photocopies of his Stasi files, on his years in the Soviet zone and the GDR and his relations with persons and institutions in the GDR 1947–1998; publications on Wolfgang Abendroth after his death 1985–2010.

**Agnoli, Johannes (1925–2003)**

**Period:** 1942–1943, 1956–2003 (–2008)

**Size:** 4.5 m.

Born Giovanni Agnoli in Valle di Cadore, eastern Dolomites, Italy 1925, died in San Quirico di Moriano near Lucca, Italy 2003; admirer of Benito Mussolini's fascists, and during his school years a member of the fascist youth organization; volunteered for the Wehrmacht, the German army, in 1943 and was sent to Yugoslavia to combat the Partisans; captured by the British army near Trieste, May 1945 and prisoner of war in Egypt; released 1948 and moved to Urach, Baden-Württemberg, Germany and worked for years in a sawmill; received a veteran's scholarship to study at the University of Tübingen; naturalized as German 1955; wrote his dissertation on Giambattista Vico's philosophy of law 1957; joined the SPD, the German Social Democratic Party 1957; expelled from the SPD for being also a member of the SDS, the Socialist German Student Union; worked as assistant of Ferdinand Hermens, political scientist at the University of Cologne; came into conflict with Hermens on the recognition of the GDR; recommended by Wolfgang Abendroth, he worked as assistant of Ossip Flechtheim of the Otto Suhr Institute at the Free University of Berlin from 1962 until becoming a professor in his own right in 1972; wrote together with the social psychologist Peter Brückner but published under his name only *Die Transformation der Demokratie/The Transformation of Democracy* 1967, this book was called the Bible of the German Student Movement; retired 1990; moved to his vacation home in Lucca; his German-born wife Barbara Görres published *Johannes Agnoli. Eine biografische Skizze* (Hamburg, 2004).

Correspondence 1957–2000, with Wolfgang Abendroth 1968, ça ira Verlag Freiburg 1990–1998; Peter Chotjewitz 2000, Klaus Croissant 1976, Giangiacomo Feltrinelli 1961–1962, Michael Fuug 1986, Uli Hellweg 1973, Hopfer Verlag Tübingen 1957; Ekkehart Krippendorff 1967–1973, Reinhard Kühnl 1984, Horst Mahler 1979–1989, Klaus Meschkat 1969–1971, Klaus Naumann 1989–1990, Antonio Ponsetto 1981; Ulrich Preuß 1986, Ulrike Ramming 1985, Rowohlt Verlag 1968–1969, Hermann Schuster 1960–1962, and others; file with diplomas 1943–1990; file on his relation to SDS, SPD, and Sozialistischer Bund 1961–1963; file on the Republikanische Clubgesellschaft Berlin 1966–1971; file on the Mescalero declaration 'Buback – Ein

Nachruf 1977; some articles by Agnoli in Italian periodicals 1942–1943; articles by Agnoli in newspapers and periodicals 1956–2008; files on conferences and seminars including lectures and papers by Agnoli 1964–1997; texts of interviews in periodicals and on radio with Agnoli and articles on him 1968–2004; files with correspondence with and typescripts by Master's and Ph.D. students 1964–1989.

**Andrés Edo, Luis (1925–2009)**

**Period:** 1947–2009 (–2012)

**Size:** 0.25 m.

**Finding aid:** inventory

Born in Caspe, Aragón, Spain 1925, died in Barcelona 2009; Spanish anarchist, anarcho-syndicalist and historian of the anarcho-syndicalist movement in Spain; moved early to Barcelona and educated at the Escola Nova Unificada; started working in the Barcelona workshop of the RENFE, the Spanish railways, and came in contact with CNT organized railway workers 1939; refused military service and jailed 1947, escaped to France but arrested after clandestine return to Spain 1948; after the re-unification congress of 1961 became part of the CNT's 'Defensa Interior', intended to fight against the Franco regime; arrested in Madrid 1966 and imprisoned for years with only a short interruption until the Amnesty of 1976; after the restoration of democracy active in the Regional Committee of the CNT in Catalonia and editor of the CNT newspaper *Solidaridad Obrera*; author of *La Corriente* (2002) and *La CNT en la encrucijada. Aventuras de un heterodoxo* (2006).

Correspondence 1969–2009, with Osvaldo Bayer 1993, Débora Céspedes 2003–2008, Liber Forti 1969–2000, Ramón Griño Llusà 1989–1991, José Ignacio Martín-Artajo 1985–1988, Francisco Olaya 1989–1999, José Peirats 1989, Heleno Saña 1989–2002, and others; manuscript 'El pensamiento antiautoritario', written in Soria prison 1968 and published under the title *La corriente* (2002); manuscript 'Juez "Anarquista", instructor del sumario 156/80', typescript 'Los secuestros políticos contra las "Corrientes de la ruptura" 1981 and a copy of a letter to Maya Picaso 1981, all written in Modelo prison; personal documents 1947–2001; documents from and on his years in prison 1966–2010.

**Bavinck, Ben (1924–2011)**

**Period:** 1988–2004

**Size:** 0.12 m.

Born in Bandung, Dutch East Indies 1924, died in Amsterdam 2011; grew up in a missionary family in the Dutch East Indies; in World War II stayed in the occupied Netherlands; moved to Jaffna, Sri Lanka, to work as a missionary-teacher 1954; became fluent in Tamil and familiar with the Tamil community; returned with his family to the Netherlands 1972; after his retirement in 1988 went back to Sri Lanka as a humanitarian relief and rehabilitation worker on behalf of the National Christian Council; traversed the country providing relief to those communities most affected by the civil war between the Tamil Tigers and the state 1988–1994; moved to Jaffna 1994, where he spent the following decade; throughout these years Bavinck kept a diary, recording his observations, experiences and conversations with the ordinary people who stood up to the Tamil Tigers and to the state.

Diaries, in 23 notebooks, 1988–2004.

N.B. The first part of the diaries have been published as *Of Tamils and Tigers: A Journey through Sri Lanka's War Years. Part I 1988–1994. The Diaries of Ben Bavinck*,

edited by Maithreyi Rajeshkumar (Colombo, 2011); the second volume is forthcoming (2013).

**Buenacasa, Manuel (1886–1964)**

**Period:** 1943–1964

**Size:** c.12 m.

**Finding aid:** inventory

Born in Caspe, Aragón, Spain 1886, died in Bourg-lès-Valence, Drôme, France 1964; Spanish anarchist and anarcho-syndicalist; sent to the Franciscan monastery of Villanueva del Ariscal 1900; left it as atheist 1905; carpenter in Zaragoza and member of the Federación Sindical 1905–1906; editor of the journal *Cultura y Acción* 1910; fled to France 1911 and travelled to London where he met Lenin and Malatesta; returned after amnesty to Barcelona 1914; exile in France 1915, member of the Comité de relations internationales anarchistes; journey to Lausanne, Switzerland, where he met Lenin and Zinoviev; elected as national secretary of the CNT 1918; imprisoned 1919; played after his liberation an important role in the Madrid CNT congress of December 1919; organized the general strike in Zaragoza as protest against the murder of Francesc Layret 1920; lived alternately in France and Spain in the 1920s; fought in the Spanish Civil War at the frontline in Aragón, where his son Antonio was killed in 1937; director of the Escuela de Militantes Libertarios de Barcelona, took part in the last meeting of the Libertarian Movement in Barcelona; fled to France 1939; was held in a detention camp 1939–1943; active in the CNT in exile; author of *El movimiento obrero español 1886–1926* (1928), *La CNT, los ‘Treinta’ y la FAI* (1933) and *Perspectivas del movimiento obrero español* (1964).

Correspondence with Juan Manuel Molina 1944–1946, 1963–1964, Jaime Padros 1944–1964 and with local CNT committees 1950; manuscripts of two books ‘Gentes que yo conocí. Notas biográficas, datos y apuntes para la historia del Movimiento Libertario Español’ and ‘La Tragedia Española 1936–1939. Por que perdió la guerra la República pudiéndola ganar’ n.d.; typescript ‘Por la unidad de la C.N.T. de España’ 1956; manuscripts and typescripts of articles 1943–1964; typescripts of literary works ‘¡Más lejos! Novela escénica en cinco capítulos y un prólogo en prosa’ (1938) and ‘Almas gemelas’ (1940); typescripts of three biographical sketches of Manuel Buenacasa by Juan Manuel Molina n.d.

**George, Susan (born 1934)**

**Period:** 1966–2010

**Size:** 11.62 m.

**Finding aid:** inventory

George was born Susan Vance Akers in Akron, Ohio, USA 1934; lives in Paris and is a French citizen; political economist, activist, writer; married in 1956 the French lawyer Charles-Henry George; Susan George became a political activist in response to France’s war in Algeria and the US involvement in Vietnam; became famous with her first book, written after the World Food Conference in 1974, *How the Other Half Dies: The Real Reasons for World Hunger* 1976; published her 1978 doctoral dissertation *Les Stratèges de la Faim* (Strategists of Hunger) in Switzerland 1982; wrote various books in French and English and was widely translated; member of the board of Greenpeace International and of Greenpeace France 1990–1995; increasingly critical of the World Trade Organization (WTO); consultant to

various United Nations specialized agencies and frequent public speaker, particularly for trade unions and environmental and development non-governmental organizations in many countries; vice president of the Association for Taxation of Financial Transactions to Aid Citizens (ATTAC France) 1999–2006 and afterwards honorary president; president of the board of the Transnational Institute in Amsterdam; remained deeply concerned with issues of famine and food distribution.

Correspondence with Claude Bourdet, Noam Chomsky, Claude Julien, and others 1968–2008; diaries, notebooks, address books, and visiting cards related with her public life and personal postcards; documents on articles, books, and speeches, written by George and conferences attended by her; documents relating to her political activities including her responses on the US involvement in Vietnam, the coup in Chile, and the Association for the Taxation of Financial Transactions and for Citizen's Action (ATTAC); documents on persons, organizations, subjects and international meetings and agreements that includes notes, correspondence, and articles from other people that Susan George used for her articles, books, and speeches; press clippings and interviews with Susan George.

### **Molina, Juan Manuel (1901–1984)**

**Period:** 1936–1984 (–2000)

**Size:** 2.5 m.

#### **Finding aid:** inventory

Juan Manuel Molina Mateo; known as Juanel; born in Jumella, Murcia, Spain 1901, died in Barcelona 1984; leader of the anarcho-syndicalists in Murcia; member of the national committee of the CNT and secretary of its national commission on relations with anarchist groups 1922; met in the early 1920s his lifelong companion Lola Iturbe (1902–1990); fled to France after involvement in the clandestine production of grenades in Barcelona and Granollers 1926; expelled to Belgium where he came in contact with Buenaventura Durruti and Francisco Ascaso, became a member of the Comité Internacional de Defensa Anarquista (CIDA), and wrote articles in *La Voz Libertaria*; returned after the proclamation of the Second Spanish Republic from Brussels to Barcelona 1930; succeeding José Elizalde he became secretary-general of the Peninsular Committee of the Federación Anarquista Ibérica (FAI), the Iberian Anarchist Federation 1930–1935; editor of the syndicalist newspaper *Tierra y Libertad* from 1935; arrested July 1936 but released after the revolutionary impetus following the failed military coup of July 1936 in Barcelona, which marked the beginning of the Spanish Civil War; after the reorganization of the Catalan generalitat in December 1936, the CNT took over the councillorship of defence and Molina became after the events in May 1937 sub-secretary of defence of Catalonia; political commissioner of the tenth Cuerpo de Ejército (army corps) 1937–1939; at the end of the Spanish Civil War went to France where he was one the leaders of the Movimiento Libertario Español (MLE), the Spanish Libertarian Movement, in the south of France; after being elected at the Paris congress in May 1945, clandestinely visited Spain in February 1946; appointed secretary of defence of the National Committee of the CNT and of the national alliance of the democratic forces 1946; arrested and sentenced to 15 years in prison; released and settled in Toulouse 1952, where he remained active as a militant; returned to Spain to collaborate with his comrades to reconstruct the CNT 1976; published *Noche sobre España. Siete años en las prisiones de Franco* (1958), *España libre* (1966), *El movimiento clandestino en España 1939–1949* (1976), and *El comunismo totalitario* (1982).

Correspondence of Juan Molina and Lola Iturbe with Diego Abad de Santillán 1945–1982 and others 1936–1989; postcards from Molina and Iturbe to their families 1938–1952; correspondence between Molina and his wife and family when he was in prison 1946–1952; correspondence of Helenio Molina and his wife Acracia Martí 1954–2000; documents of the Comité Central de Abastos in France 1936; documents on the tenth and eleventh army corps 1937–1939; documents on assistance to refugees from Spain and the organizations Servicio de Evacuación de Refugiados Españoles (SERE) and Junta de Auxilio a los Republicanos Españoles (JARE) 1939–1940; documents on his activities within the MLE in France 1939–1947; correspondence and other documents on his imprisonment in Spain 1946–1952; correspondence on a pension from the Catalan generality of Catalonia 1965–1984; typescripts ‘Los hechos vividos por un militante confederal en Cataluña durante el periodo Franquista de los años 1939 a 1948’ and ‘Breves apuntes sobre el movimiento clandestino de la C.N.T. en España’ n.d.; other typescripts 1945–1978; documents on the affair Pierre Marty: statements, after internal interrogations, by CNT members suspected of collaboration with German secret services during World War II and correspondence between José Berruezo and Fermin Tejedor on this theme 1943–1970.

**\*Özgüden, Doğan (born 1936)**

**Period:** 1971–2013

**Size:** 20 m.

Born in Kalecik, Ankara Province, Turkey 1936; school and study in Anatolian villages, later on in Ankara and Izmir; started his career as journalist in Izmir 1952; after working for local newspapers in Izmir and Istanbul he became chief editor the left-wing daily *Aksam* 1964–1966; engaged in left-wing movement in the Journalists’ Trade Union from 1953 and in the Workers’ Party of Turkey (TIP) from 1962; elected to the TIP central committee 1964; Özgüden and his wife Inci Tuğsavul (born in Ankara 1940) founded and directed the socialist review *Ant* and the Ant Publishing House 1967–1971; both, arguing for freedom of opinion and the press, were accused many times of having committed ‘crimes of opinion’ in their writings and publications; after the coup d’état of 1971 the Ant Publishing House was closed; Özgüden and his wife had to leave the country because of their leftist political convictions and activism; organized the Democratic Resistance of Turkey in Europe and founded in Brussels the press agency Info-Türk (<http://www.info-turk.be>), informing on the situation of human rights in Turkey 1974–2013; they also founded in Brussels an intercultural centre: Sun Workshops (<http://www.ateliersdusoleil.be>); author of many books and studies including *On Fascism* (1965), *File on Turkey* (1972), *Black Book on the Militarist ‘Democracy’ in Turkey* (1986–2010) and *Stateless Journalist* (2010–2011).

This first part of the collection transferred to the IISH includes correspondence, reports and other documents on the situation of human rights, the state of democracy, and the resistance in Turkey 1971–2013, the press agency Info-Türk 1974–2013, the Workers’ Party of Turkey (TIP) 1975–1982, the Union for Democracy in Turkey (DIB) 1978–1982 and other movements and action committees 1971–2013; correspondents include İsmail Beşikçi, Behice Boran, Piet Dankert, Ufuk Güldemir, Kerim Korcan, Osman Sakalsız, Nihat Sargin and Ragıp Zarakolu.

**Prudhommeaux, André (1902–1968)****Period:** (1901) 1933–1960 (–1986)**Size:** 0.25 m.**Finding aid:** inventory

Accrual: for initial description see GIA, pp. 176–177.

Correspondence 1947–1986; file on the Asociación Internacional de los Trabajadores (AIT) 1933–1948; document from the Comisión Regional de Relaciones Internacionales Anarquistas in Argentina with some documents of Ildefonso González Gil, member of the Secrétariat provisoire aux relations internationales (SPRI) 1947–1948; file on the Centre International de Recherches sur l'Anarchisme (CIRA) 1957–1959; file on a solidarity committee with the Hungarian people including a postcard from Pablo Casals 1957; file with correspondence between Dora Prudhommeaux and the IISH 1972–1977; typescript 'Aber wehe dem, durch den' by Georg K. Glaser n.d.; *Bulletin Intérieur* and other printed documents from the Fédération Anarchiste 1945–1960; various printed material 1901, 1934–1954.

**Roshdieh, Mirza Hassan (1851–1944)****Period:** 1888–1944 (2008)**Size:** 0.25 m.**Finding aid:** list

Born in Tabriz, Iran 1851, died in Qom, Iran 1944; ethnic Iranian Azerbaijani; teacher, politician, and journalist; one of the founders of modern education in Iran, introducing modern teaching methods, especially teaching the alphabets; left for Beirut in 1880 and studied for two years in a teachers' training college; afterwards visited Istanbul and Cairo; left for Yerevan, Russia, and founded the first modern school for Muslims there; returned later to his birthplace Tabriz, where he established the first primary schools in Iran, criticized by the conservative clergy 1886–1887; started the Roshdieh School in Tehran; member of the political Ma'aref Association and fought for freedom and a new constitution which forced him to flee Iran several times; after his final return to Iran, established a new school and a magazine, both called Maktab 1904; ended his political and educational activities in 1927 and settled in Qom.

Correspondence 1888–1926; manuscripts 1893–1931; documentation including some books and press clippings 1903–2008.

**\*Sakhong, Lian H. (born 1960)****Period:** 1999–2008**Size:** 3.5 m.

Born in Burma 1960; long-term political activist; studied history at Rangoon University; studied theology when the student democracy movement erupted 1988; arrested and tortured by the military junta 1988–1990; founding member and secretary general of the Chin National League for Democracy (CNLD) and the United Nationalities League for Democracy (UNLD) 1988–1990; fled his country in 1990 and settled in Sweden 1991; Ph.D. in theology Uppsala University, Sweden 2000; research director of the National Reconciliation Program for Burma (NRP) 2001–2003; coordinator of the 'Supporting Committee for State

Constitutions' (SCSC) 2001–2006; general secretary and chairman of the Ethnic Nationalities Council (ENC) – Union of Burma 2004–2011; chairman of the 'Chin National Council' (CNC) 2008–2011; research director of the Euro-Burma Office – European Office for the Development of Democracy in Burma in Brussels 2008–2011; director of the Burma Centre for Ethnic Studies, an independent think tank and study centre founded in 2012 to generate ideas on democracy, human rights, and federalism as an effective vehicle for 'Peace and Reconciliation' in the Union of Burma.

Minutes of meetings, correspondence, conference papers and other documents on the Chin National League for Democracy (Exile), the Ethnic Nationalities Council (ENC) – Union of Burma, the Euro-Burma Office, the National Reconciliation Programme, the Supporting Committee for State Consultations, the United Nationalities League for Democracy – Liberated Areas (UNLD–LA), and other groups dealing with change and resistance in Burma 1999–2008; typescripts, papers, and publications by Lian Sakhong 1999–2008.

**Vandamme, Maurice (1886–1974)**

**Period:** c.1980 (2000)

**Size:** 0.12 m.

**Maurice Vandamme**, also known as Mauricius, Frédéric, Justin; born in Paris 1886, died in Paris 1974; French anarchist, neo-Malthusianist, and anti-militarist; arrested on his way to the second congress of the Communist International in Moscow, sentenced to death but pardoned 1920; anarchist individualist candidate at the municipal elections in Clignancourt 1925; discovered the therapeutic properties of the ozone and founded in 1936 in Paris a medical centre working with ozone insufflations, remained its director until 1958; active in the resistance during World War II; married Benoîte Lagrange in 1949, who was his lifelong companion from 1914; socialist councilor in Sèvres 1949; travelled to India, the Philippines, the West Indies, and Rhodesia; participated in various scientific and medical congresses; published under the pseudonym C.V. d'Autrec *Les Charlatans de la médecine* in 1954 (reissued 1967).

**Pierre-Valentin Berthier**; born in Issoudun, France 1911, died in Paris 2012; became anti-militarist after reading the book *La Patrie Humaine* by Victor Margueritte; refused military service and became anti-militarist and anarchist; correspondent in Issoudun of the *Journal de Département de l'Indre*, after World War II called *La Marseillaise du Berry*; dismissed because he was not a member of the French Communist Party; from 1951 working as a corrector at several printing houses, publishing house Amiot-Dumont, the United Nations in Geneva, and from 1958 until 1976 at the French newspaper *Le Monde*; author of some novels, poetry, essays, and publications on the French language; contributor to a large number of pacifist and anarchist periodicals as *La Patrie Humaine*, issued by Victor Margueritte, the two periodicals, issued by E. Armand: *L'En dehors* and *L'Unique*, *Le Monde Libertaire*, *Défense de l'homme*, *Liberté*, by Louis Lecoin, *Union Pacifiste*, *Le Libertaire* (Le Havre); columnist for *La République du Centre* from 1952 until the 1980s.

Photocopies of the memoirs of Vandamme as told by Vandamme to Pierre-Valentin Berthier and written down by Berthier; these memoirs contain three parts: 1. His anarchist years; 2. A corrected version of 'Au pays des Soviets'; 3. His years after leaving the anarchist movement c.1980; letter of Berthier to the IISH 2000.

**Waterman, Peter (born 1936)****Period:** 1944–2006**Size:** 10.25 m.**Finding aid:** list

Born in London 1936; worked as journalist in Prague for the International Union of Students 1955–1958 and in London 1960–1961; studied and specialized in labour history at Ruskin College and Oxford University 1961–1965; labour education officer in English-speaking Africa for the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) in Prague 1965–1969; history teacher at Ahmadu Bello University in Zaria, Nigeria 1970–1972; researcher and senior lecturer at the Institute of Social Studies (ISS) in The Hague, The Netherlands 1972–1998; dissertation on dock worker relations in Lagos, Nigeria, until the 1970s, 1983; studies on union and labour rights strategies of Spanish dock workers in the 1980s; studies on labour, national, and international social movements in India, South Africa, and Latin America; after his retirement in 1998 active for the World Social Forum (WSF) and the global justice and solidarity movement more generally.

Papers received in 1998: general correspondence 1971–1978; correspondence and other documents concerning his seminars on Nigeria at Birmingham University 1967–1973, his activities as coordinator, lecturer, and field trip organizer at the ISS 1973–1981, 1989, and as editor of the *Newsletter of International Labour Studies (NILS)* 1978–1993; correspondence, notes, and documentation on his research projects and subsequent publications and contributions to symposia on industrial relations, trade unions, and labour in India 1951–1988, Nigeria 1944–1984, Peru 1974–1989, the Philippines 1976–1991 and Spain 1966–1993; documents of ISS colleague Jos Hilhorst concerning advisory activities on the fifth 5-year development plan and regional development plans in Indonesia 1979–1992.

Accrual 2012: files on the research project ‘Women and international communication in Latin America’ and other files on the position of women 1973–1993; files on the project ‘Trade unions 2000’, resulting in Ronaldo Munck and Peter Waterman, *Labour Worldwide in the Era of Globalization: Alternative Union Models in the New World Order* (Basingstoke, 1999) 1995–1999; files on the workers’ movement in Russia 1993–1995, the conference ‘Seoul international labour media ’97’ 1997, the European Social Forum workshop on ‘commons and communities’ in Florence, Italy 2002, a workshop organized by the University of Kassel, Germany, and Waterman’s paper ‘Union Organisations, Social Movements and the Augean Stables of Global Governance’ 2006; file on the conference ‘Impact of Global Production Systems on Trade Union Strategies’, organized by ILO/ISS, in The Hague 2006.

**2. Organizations****CNT Federación Regional Cantabria****Period:** 1936–1937, 1974–1986**Size:** 0.7 m.**Finding aid:** list

After the death of General Franco in 1975 the Confederación Nacional del Trabajo (CNT) in the province of Cantabria no longer had to hide but built a new structure; this collection shows how the CNT in Cantabria was active and built this new organizational structure in post-Franco Spain; the CNT in Cantabria had its first regional congress in 1980; activities of the anarchist movement in Spain took place in so-called ‘Ateneos’, the ‘Ateneo Libertario de Santander’ is an example.

Some letters from the Confederación Nacional del Trabajo (CNT) 1936–1937; correspondence and other documents on the CNT, the Unión General de Trabajadores (UGT), the Partido Socialista Obrero Español (PSOE), and the history and relevance of anarchism in Cantabria and Spain in general 1976–1982; documents on the first regional congress of the CNT de Cantabria in Santander 18–20 April 1980; documents on the ‘Ateneo Libertario de Santander’ and other ‘Ateneos’ in Spain 1979–1981; documents on José Ramon Cotera and Fidel Manrique 1977–1986; leaflets, periodicals, and other printed matter from the CNT and the libertarian movement 1974–1981.

### **Le Syndicat des Correcteurs**

**Period:** 1884–2010

**Size:** 50 m.

Founded in Paris 1881; joined the Confédération Général du Travail (CGT), the General Confederation of Labour, at its foundation in 1895; characterized by militant revolutionary syndicalism, combined with professionalism; its mission is to unite and defend the interests of proof-readers and of all the workers involved in editing and publishing; it provided all proof-readers for the important Paris newspapers; it was at the same time trade union, professional organization, and employment agency; engaged in issues relating to the unity of the trade-union movement and in discussions on actual political themes such as the war in Algeria and the prohibition of Algerian newspapers in France in 1961; the Syndicat founded Coforma, since 1998 Formacom, the school that provides a professional training of six months that leads to the diploma of ‘lecteur-correcteur’.

Proceedings of meetings of the syndical committee 1884–2006; correspondence 1912–1988; documents of the syndical committee on anti-fascism, the Spanish Civil War, and World War II 1936–1943; documents on the commission on liberties and international solidarity on nuclear disarmament 1977–1989, Solidarność and Poland 1980–1983 and the struggle against apartheid 1987–1988; documents on the articles of association 1905–1991; documents on membership applications and proficiency tests 1906–2005; documents on the employment agency 1936–2010, insurances 1956–2008, professional training 1961–2010, modernization of the profession, working on screens, 1973–1987; documents on the Comité Intersyndical du Livre Parisien 1934–2007, the Fédération Française des Travailleurs du Livre (FFTL) and the Fédération des Travailleurs des Industries du Livre, du Papier et de la Communication (FILPAC) 1946–2009, the Chambre Syndicale Typographique Parisienne 1970–2009, the Union Départementale (Paris) 1976–2010 and the Syndicat National de Journalistes 1981–2008; files on important French newspapers such as *Le Figaro* 1935–2003, *L’Humanité* 1961–1991, *Le Parisien* 1969–2003, *L’Equipe* 1971–1998, and *Le Monde* 1978–2008; files on publishing houses 1956–2001.

### **\*Via Campesina**

**Period:** 1993–2010

**Size:** 4.12 m.

La Via Campesina (The Peasant Road) is the international movement of peasants, small- and medium-size farmers, landless people, women farmers, indigenous people, migrants, and agricultural workers from around the world; founded in Mons, Belgium, in 1993 by farmers’ representatives from Europe, Africa, Asia, and Latin America; through Via Campesina small-scale farmers’ organizations are heard by institutions such as the FAO and the UN Human Rights Council; Via Campesina launched the idea of ‘Food Sovereignty’ at the World Food Summit in 1996;

food sovereignty is the right of peoples to healthy and culturally appropriate food produced through sustainable methods and their right to define their own food and agriculture systems; Via Campesina is a grassroots mass movement whose vitality and legitimacy comes from farmers' organizations at local and national level; the movement is based on decentralization of power between nine regions; the coordination is done by the International Coordinating Committee; the International Secretariat rotates; it was in Belgium (1993–1996), Honduras (1997–2004), and then in Indonesia.

Correspondence 1993–2007; documents on meetings of the International Coordinating Committee and on conferences organized by Via Campesina 1994–2006; documents on the founding of Via Campesina 1993–1994; documents on the FAO World Food Summit in Rome in September 1996 and the follow-up conference five years later also in Rome 1996–2002; documents on the African Farmers' meeting in Dakar, Senegal 1998; documents on the Global Campaign for Agrarian Reform 1999–2004; documents on the first International Assembly of Women Farmers in Bangalore, India 2000; documents on the World Social Forum in Mumbai, India 2004; documents on the Tsunami Relief Campaign 2005; documents on the Forum for Food Sovereignty in Nyéléni, Mali and its declaration 2007; newsletters and press releases 1993–2005; documentation 1993–2010.

### 3. Subjects

#### Germany:

**Rote Armee Fraktion. Correspondence with imprisoned members of the RAF and other documents on the RAF**

**Period:** 1975–1992

**Size:** 0.62 m.

**Finding aid:** inventory

Papers of Mirjam Anna Glaser; born in Kaiserslautern 1958; bookseller; active in Frankfurt am Main with a.o. Jürgen Dietzsch in the circle of sympathisers of the Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF); arrested in Frankfurt on suspicion of recruiting for the RAF 1981; sentenced 1983; corresponded with a range of RAF members or sympathisers, free or in prison.

Correspondence with Verena Becker, Siegfried Haag, Inge Krobs, Brigitte Mohnhaupt, Gert Schneider, Günter Sonnenberg, Volker Staub, Johannes Thimme, and others 1982–1988; files on the process against Mirjam Glaser on suspicion of recruiting members or sympathisers for the RAF 1981–1992; declarations by imprisoned members of the RAF and their lawyers 1979–1985; documentation on the RAF 1976–1986.

#### Indonesia:

**Indonesian Radical Zines**

**Period:** 1999–2005

**Size:** 0.25 m.

**Finding aid:** list

Indonesian radical zines were published in many Indonesian places shortly after the end of the Suharto's regime.

Indonesian radical zines 1999–2005.

**Zines collected at Bandung Zine Fest (14 July 2012)****Period:** 2002–2012**Size:** 0.12 m.**Finding aid:** list

On 14 July 2012 a Zines Fest was organized in Bandung, Indonesia, by the ‘Network of Friends’; all the zines in this collection were collected at that day.

Indonesian zines 2002–2012; Malaysian zines 2010–2012 and some single issues from other countries.

**Iran:****Iran. The Bloody Summer of 2009****Period:** 2009–2010**Size:** 2 cds

The tenth round of presidential elections of Iran began in June 2009; people participated widely in this election campaign; Mahmoud Ahmadinejad declared victory through the Iranian Interior Ministry; other candidates and people questioned the legitimacy of the election result and widespread protest followed; there were demonstrations on the streets and squares in Tehran and other Iranian cities as well; this movement resulted in a bloody suppression by the police and the semi-militants of the government; the demonstrators consisted mainly of the supporters of the opposition candidates, Mir Hossein Mousavi and Mehdi Karoubi, and are known as the Green Movement which still continues today.

Thousands of photographs, videos, films, leaflets, posters, and weblogs have been made during the campaign, during the massive demonstrations shortly after the elections and relating to the bloody repression of these protests; the protest movement continued its activities by distributing leaflets and posters or shouting slogans at night from the rooftops; this collection includes, in Persian and other languages, speeches and statements, interviews, slogans, poems, memos, jokes, songs, lists with names of detained and missing persons, and audio-video materials; more in detail: photographs of demonstrations; posters of the Green Movement; video clips; declarations, statements and letters; information about people who were arrested or killed; information about rape, sexual abuse, and torture; decisions from the Nekhban Council and reactions; registration of presidential candidates; fortieth day memorial; a variety of memories; news and reports; trials, and confessions which were made during sessions of the court; Quds Day 2009, expressing solidarity with the Palestinian people, and protests on that day; Thirteen Aban 2009, commemorating the takeover of the US embassy in Tehran in 1979, and protests on that day; Sixteen Azar 2009, commemorating the day in 1953 when three students of the Tudeh (communist) party were killed by the police, and protests on that day; poetry and novels linked to the elections; Ashura 2009, a traditional day of mourning for Shi’a Muslims, and protests on that day; photographs of people who protested against the election results in Iran; photographs of supporters of the Islamic Republic of Iran; photographs of Iranian protests and other events around the world; cartoons of the elections; the election calendar; online magazines, especially about the bloody summer; revolutionary and patriotic songs; articles and speeches; Dutch articles; presidential candidate debates and reactions; views of governments

worldwide and human rights organizations regarding the developments in Iran; the girl Neda Agha Soltan, shot dead in the streets of Tehran and symbol of resistance in the summer of 2009.

**Pakistan:****Progressive Movements in Pakistan****Period:** 1974–1986**Size:** 0.22 m.**Finding aid:** list

Accrual: for initial description see GIA, pp. 372–373, GIA over 1999, p. 375, GIA over 2000, p. 333.

Meraj Muhammad Khan; born 1938; political leader; founding member of the Pakistan People's Party (PPP) of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto; Federal Minister of Manpower in the first PPP government 1972–1975; arrested and imprisoned in solitary confinement after falling out with Bhutto 1975; released 1977; leader of the Movement for Restoration and Democracy and a prominent democratic activist and leftist leader in the 1980s.

Collection of documents about Meraj Muhammad Khan and his movement: correspondence between Meraj Muhammad Khan and the United Labour Action Committee 1974; statements of Tariq Latif, General Secretary of the United Labour Action Committee, in Lahore Court 1974; correspondence between Rozi Khan and the Pakistan Qaumi Mahaz-e-Azadi 1984–1986; resolution against Zia-ul-Haq n.d.; brochures, pamphlets, and statements of the Mehnet Kash (Punjab Workers' Federation), the Labour Union 'Khaad' Factory (Multan), the Pakistan Qaumi Mahaz-e-Azadi, the People's Labour Front, the United Labour Action Committee and other organizations 1975–1977 and n.d.

**Philippines:****Social Movements and Counterinsurgency in Negros Occidental, Philippines****Period:** 1975–1992**Size:** 0.12 m.**Finding aid:** list

The Philippine province of Negros Occidental, centre of sugar cane plantation agriculture, was one of the 'hotbeds' of the nationwide Maoist guerilla movement CPP-NPA (Communist Party of the Philippines- New People's Army) and related union organizations in the period 1970s–early 1990s.

Documents, collected by Rosanne Rutten and John Wiersma (Department of Sociology and Anthropology, University of Amsterdam), on the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP), the National Democratic Front (NDF), the New People's Army (NPA) including a filled-out graduation form of a military training by the NPA in Negros, the Catholic Church, and sugar cane workers in the province of Negros Occidental, Philippines 1975–1992.

**Sri Lanka:****\*Commissions of Inquiry into Disappearances of Persons in Sri Lanka****Period:** 1995–2007**Size:** 7.26 m.**Finding aid:** inventory

The Asian Human Rights Commission (AHRC) has in its possession copies of almost all the documents pertaining to the inquiries and investigations carried out by two of the Presidential Commissions of Inquiry into Disappearances of Persons in Sri Lanka appointed in 1994 and 1998 by the then president Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga and a few other related documents; one of these commissions is referred to as the Central Zone Commission (CZC) and the other as the All Island Commission (AIC); the government of Sri Lanka published reports of these commissions; all the originals of this material have been deposited at the Government Archives and are not accessible for a period of thirty years;

Copies of case files of the Central Zone Commission (CZC) on disappeared persons and alleged perpetrators of disappearance (mostly in the Sinhala language and some in English) 1995–1997; copies of the office copies of the Final Report of the CZC 1997; copies of case files of the All Island Commission (AIC) 1998–2000; reports (in Sinhala and English) of the special rapporteur of the Human Rights Commission (HRC) 2005–2006; information on alleged perpetrators of disappearances (also in Sinhala and English), and related documents (in English) 1999–2000; each case of the CZC files contains all or most of the following: a copy of the complaint that had been received, copies of any documentary evidence tendered, if relating to the disappearance concerned, and a copy of the evidence given under oath at the inquiry by the complainants and their witnesses, if any.