

# NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

## I. Institutional News

### *The Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace*

The Hoover Institution was founded in 1919 by Herbert Hoover, who wanted to establish at his alma mater, Stanford University, an international relations library with emphasis on contemporary affairs. Hoover had been a delegate to the Paris Peace Conference and thought that the changes brought about by World War I ought to be carefully documented. His vision was of a new style library and archive which would trace the causes of the war, but more importantly would also try to continue to document the political, social and economic changes brought about by the war. Since traditionally at that time American universities based their history courses on European history, for the first twenty years the Institution's emphasis was on European affairs, and the groundwork was laid for important collections on communism in the Soviet Union, fascism in Italy and national socialism in Germany. After the Second World War this emphasis on Europe shifted, and was expanded to include events all over the globe. At this point collecting responsibilities were divided among five curators who were responsible to acquire the relevant materials in the Institution's field of interest of politics and government, social change in its many aspects, international relations, party and pressure groups for Eastern Europe and the Soviet Union, for Central and Western Europe, for China and Japan, for Africa and the Middle East and for Latin America.

Among the most important archive collections is certainly that of Boris I. Nicolaevsky (1887–1966) containing 811 manuscript boxes stretching 330 linear feet. The collection as a whole provides unparalleled documentation of the nineteenth and twentieth century Russian revolutionary movements, including the anarchists, the populists and the Social Revolutionary Party (PSR) and especially centers on the Russian Social Democratic Labor Party (RSDRP). (Nicolaevsky was a member of the Menshevik group). It also covers political, social and economic conditions in Russia and the Soviet Union, Russian emigré life and politics both before and after 1917 and the international socialist movement. Specific topics covered include the tsarist government, the 1905 revolution, the Imperial Duma, the February and October 1917 revolutions, the civil war, the Vlasov movement during World War II, and Russian displaced persons after World War II. A smaller portion of the collection provides valuable historical source material on non-Russian subjects, specifically on the history and activities of the First, Second, Third and Fourth Internationals and the labor and socialist movements in Europe and the United States.

Another collection of great importance and very extensive (330 linear feet) is the one brought together by Jay Lovestone (1898– ), who was a founding member of the Communist Party, USA in 1919, was involved in all of the factional disputes in the

nineteen twenties, became general secretary in 1927, and was expelled together with a group of his followers at the insistence of the Communist International in 1929. Lovestone headed a dissident organization until 1940, (the last name of the group was Independent Labor League of America) when he became involved in trade union activities. Lovestone became executive secretary of the Free Trade Union Committee at the end of World War II and he ended his career as international affairs director of the AFL-CIO in 1974. With great care and circumspection he preserved the records that went through his offices and that documented his extraordinary career. These records include materials from his communist party period, and are particularly rich for the national conventions of the party (1925, 1927, 1929). They also deal with policy formulation, electoral participation, trade union work and organizing activities among women and blacks, and the endless internal factional strife of the period. Of course the papers also provide the authoritative documentation on the dissident Lovestoneite group from 1929–1940. Except for published materials the collection is closed until five years after Lovestone's death. Once it is open it will provide rich sources for the history of communism in the United States as well as a view on trade union activities from the vantage point of the international affairs director of the AFL-CIO.

Closely allied with Lovestone in the early period of the Communist Party, USA, was Bertram D. Wolfe (1896–1977), who also left the party in 1929. His extensive papers (63 linear feet) are also at the Hoover Institution, but only a small proportion cover the twenties and the thirties. However, they do include correspondence between Lovestone and Wolfe, and Wolfe's extensive notes on the fifth congress of the Comintern in 1924. Another close associate was Benjamin Gitlow (1891–1965), also a founder of the American communist movement, who was expelled in 1929 as well. Most of his papers have been dispersed, and the collection of 8 linear feet at Hoover is very uneven. Perhaps the most interesting material is a file of resolutions and minutes of the United Council of Working Women (1926–1929) which was assembled by his mother Kate Gitlow. There is also documentation on the 1931 Paterson (New Jersey) silkworkers' strike, as well as a series of files documenting his work for 1926–1941 as a director of the American Fund for Public Service (generally known as the Garland Fund) which financed a variety of labor and leftist causes.

Since California is so close to Latin America one would expect rich Latin American collections. For Mexico two large collections should be mentioned. The Rodolfo Echeverria Martinez collection extends from 1911–1986 in 34 manuscript boxes, and contains reports, correspondence, minutes, conference proceedings, resolutions, speeches, pamphlets, discussion bulletins, newsletters and printed matter relating to the activities of the Partido Comunista Mexicano from its formation in 1919 until its merger with other parties in 1981. The collection includes material on electoral, trade union, student and other political activities both at the national level and within the various states. The Mexican subject collection covers the period from 1918–1989 in more than 26 manuscript boxes and five microfilm reels. It contains reports, policy statements, resolutions, speeches, election material relating to political conditions in Mexico. The collection focusses primarily on communist, socialist and Trotskyist organizations in Mexico and consists largely of issuances of these organizations, especially the Partido Comunista Mexicano, the Partido Mexicano de los Trabajadores, the Partido Revolucionario de los Trabaja-

dores, and the Partido Socialista Unificado de Mexico, as well as the trade unions, especially that of the university workers from the 1960's to the 1980's. Both collections have a register.

The papers of the American sociologist Paul Lubeck contain for the period 1950–1969 reports, clippings and notes relating to the trade union movement in Africa primarily during the 1960's. There is a register to the 5 manuscript boxes. William Herbert Friedland's collection of 10 manuscript boxes for the period 1929–1967 deals with reports, articles, minutes of meetings and clippings relating to Tanzanian trade unions.

Thirteen manuscript boxes of the papers of Walter Schevenels (1894–1966) covering the period 1930–1966 deal in French and English with European trade unions, and the subject labor and laboring classes. Schevenels was a Belgian international trade official and General Secretary of the International Federation of Trade Unions 1930–1945 and again General Secretary of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, 1951–1966.

For Spain the Joaquin Maurin (1897–1973) papers deserve special mention. Maurin was a Spanish political activist, journalist and author. The 31 manuscript boxes contain correspondence, writings, clippings, photographs and printed matter relating to communism and socialism in Spain, the Spanish Civil War and the American Literary Agency. There also is a register.

The Burnett Bolloten Collection deals mostly with the Spanish Civil War. Bolloten (1909–1987) was an American author and newspaper correspondent for the United Press of America, 1936–1938. His vast collection of 82 manuscript boxes and 266 microfilm reels concentrates on the events of the war, but the newspaper clipping collection on microfilm also contains materials, reports, descriptions, etc. on the Spanish laboring classes, since Bolloten's sympathies were on the Republican side.

The Hoover Institution has an old and longstanding interest in the publications of the British Labour Party. The collection was first started in the 1920's by Professor Carl Fremont Brand, and has been kept up since. In particular we have acquired microfilms on the archives of the Labour Party and the Trades Union Congress issued by Harvester Press now part of Research Publications. In this connection the John Vaizey papers deserve to be mentioned. Vaizey (1929–1987) was a British economist, educator and novelist and a committed member of the Labour party. The 36 manuscript boxes of this collection contain among other subjects files on calculation of economic aspects of education, economic conditions in Great Britain, economic theory, especially the natures of capitalism and socialism, public support of the arts, and the like.

Particularly for certain aspects of the French labor movement, scholars and researchers can consult the papers brought together by the Abbé Victor Louis Chaigneau who was very interested in the French labor movement. Allied in time and subject matter are the papers in 11 manuscript boxes of George Lefranc, a French social historian and trade union official. Lefranc in wartime was close to Georges Belin also associated with the Vichy government and was rather ostracized for this relationship in the postwar period. His papers contain writings, reports, syllabi (he and his wife taught in schools sponsored by the trade unions) relating to social conditions and to socialist, syndicalist and labor movements in France.

German archival collections on the labor movement are relatively limited.

The Rosa Luxemburg (1871–1919) collection contains a set of correspondence with her secretary Mathilde Jacob mostly for the period of WWI when Luxemburg was in protection custody in a number of military jails, and Jacob faithfully supplied her with necessities and small luxuries.

There are a number of guides to the holdings of the Institution. The most important one is the printed catalog: *The Library Catalogs of the Hoover Institution on War, Revolution and Peace. Catalog of the Western Language Collection* (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1969), 63 volumes, with supplements in 1972 (5 volumes) and 1977 (6 volumes). This set includes also the archival listings. Since 1977, when the last up-date was published, the Hoover Institution has its holdings represented on RLIN, the Research Libraries Information Network on Line.

The address of the Institution is: Stanford, California 94305-6010, USA.

*Agnes F. Peterson*

## II. Announcements

### *Culture and the Labour Movement*

A Labour History conference is being planned for 20–21 October, 1990. It will be held at Victoria University, Wellington, New Zealand and will be based on the broad theme of “Culture and the Labour Movement”. It is hoped that several overseas speakers will give presentations. By “culture” is meant the many ways that the labour movement reproduces and communicates its ideas, values and experiences over time. This includes poems, ballads and songs; visual representations such as banners, paintings, cartoons and photographs; printed material such as newspapers and periodicals; labour festivals such as Labour Day and May Day; and the experience of work and its associated cultural forms, distinctive language, patterns of association and community.

Those interested in attending should write to the Conference Organizers, Historical Branch, Department of Internal Affairs, P.O. Box 805, Wellington, New Zealand.

### *Victor Serge Conference*

On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of the Belgo-Russian revolutionary writer, Victor Serge, a conference will be held at the Free University of Brussels, 21–23 March, 1991. The goal of the conference is to exchange and make public viewpoints, information, personal accounts and studies on the various aspects of the thought, works, and political activities of Victor Serge and their context.

Those wishing to participate are invited to send a thirty-line typed résumé of their proposed contribution by September 15, 1990 to the following address: Guy Desolre, Université Libre de Bruxelles, C.P. 172, 39 Avenue F. Roosevelt, 1050 Bruxelles, Belgium.

*Jules Humbert-Droz Conference*

On the occasion of the hundredth anniversary of the birth of Jules Humbert-Droz, a former secretary of the Communist International, the City Library of La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland, organizes a conference on the Comintern at the end of September 1991. Themes to be discussed are: (1) working-class and communist internationalism; (2) the "blank spots" in the history of the Communist International; (3) Jules Humbert-Droz and his role in the communist and socialist movements in Switzerland and abroad; explicitly excluded are contributions on the Communist International and China or colonial countries.

Those interested should contact the Fondation Jules Humbert-Droz, Bibliothèque de la Ville, 33 rue du Progrès, 2300 La Chaux-de-Fonds, Switzerland. Phone (039) 28 46 12.

*Morris D. Forkosch Prize*

The Morris D. Forkosch Prize (\$ 1000) is a prize for the best book in intellectual history published each year. The awards committee will favour books which are published in English and which display some interdisciplinary range, demonstrate sound scholarship and make an original contribution to the history of thought and culture. Annual deadline for submissions: 31 December. Applications should be sent to: The Editor, *Journal of the History of Ideas*, University of Rochester, Rochester, NY 14627, USA.

**Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH: Supplement over 1989\***

In 1989 the *Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH, Amsterdam* (henceforth cited as GIA), edited by Atie van der Horst and Elly Koen, was published. To keep this survey up to date a description of recently acquired archives and collections and of major supplements to archives received by the IISH will be published annually. Occasionally older acquisitions, which for some reason or other have been omitted in the GIA, may be added.

Like the GIA itself this supplement is subdivided in the categories "persons" and "organizations", arranged in alphabetical order.

The components of each entry are:

1. *Access*. Restriction is indicated by \*.
2. *Name*. Names of persons include data of birth and death when known.
3. *Period*. First and last date of the documents present.
4. *Size*. In linear meters.
5. *Entry*. Available finding aids.
6. *Condensed biography/history*.
7. *Summary of the contents*.

Where summaries of a supplement are concerned, reference is given to the pages of the GIA holding the initial description. Separately listed are purely documentary

\* Edited by Atie van der Horst.

collections, indicating only the name, period, size and available finding aids. For consultation of the archives a written request in advance, addressed to the information service, stating the character of the study, is necessary. In particular this is the case with very recently acquired materials, which may not yet have been arranged or packed.

### *1. Persons*

#### **Borghi, Armando (1882–1968)**

**Period:** (1912) 1925–1930, 1938–1970 (1983)

**Size:** 0.04 m.

Supplement: for initial description see GIA, p. 26.

Photocopies of letters and other documents from and relating to Armando Borghi, including letters from Borghi, Luigi Fabbri, Luce Fabbri, Luciano Farinelli and John Sallustio.

NB. Originals at the Biblioteca Libertaria Armando Borghi, Castelbolognese, Italy.

#### **Fabbri, Luigi (1887–1935)**

**Period:** (1872–) 1901–1935

**Size:** 2.40 m.

Supplement: for initial description see GIA, p. 52.

Handwritten manuscripts of books, articles and translations by Fabbri, and some notes; a few manuscripts by others, including one by German B. Sandomirskij; a handwritten copy of Errico Malatesta's "Programma e organizzazione della Associazione Internazionale dei Lavoratori" 1884; clippings of Fabbri's articles 1903–1935; clippings of articles by others from the Italian anarchist press; a great number of other clippings, primarily from Italian newspapers on the First World War, the Russian Revolution, anarchists and war, fascism etc. 1900–1930; some leaflets, mainly from Italy and very few from France and Argentina, including several of the International Working Men's Association (IWMA) and its Italian Federation 1872–1920; reports and notes from the Second and Third Congress of the Unione Anarchica Italiana 1920–1921.

#### **Hilferding, Rudolf (1877–1941)**

**Period:** 1903, 1907–[1913]

**Size:** 0.01 m.

Born in Vienna 1877, died in Paris 1941; politician and socialist theorist; studied medicine; contributed to *Die Neue Zeit* on economic subjects from 1902; editor of *Vorwärts* in Berlin 1907–1915; opposed the involvement of the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD) with the German war effort during the First World War and joined the Unabhängige Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (USPD); editor of *Die Freiheit* 1918–1822; promoted the merger with the SPD in 1922; Minister of Finance 1923 and 1928–1929; member of the Reichstag (SPD) 1924–1933; fled to Denmark 1933, lived in Switzerland and from 1939 in Paris; was turned over to the GESTAPO in 1941; author of "Das Finanzkapital" 1910.

One letter from Parvus (Alexander Helphand) and some 20 letters from Leon Trotsky to Rudolf Hilferding 1903, 1907–[1913].

**Jezierska, Fanny (1887–1945)****Period: 1915–1928 (1938)****Size: 0.02 m.****Entry: card index**

Also called Fanja; born in Grajewo, Poland 1887, died in the USA 1945; studied physics and electrotechnics in Switzerland and Berlin; befriended Albert Einstein and his family; lived in Berlin, apart from a stay in Italy 1922–1924; after 1919 translator of COMINTERN publications into German and of works by Lenin 1925–1929; expelled from the Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (KPD) 1929; active in the Kommunistische Partei-Opportunist (KPD-O) and later in the Sozialistische Arbeiterpartei Deutschlands (SAPD); emigrated to France and in 1941 to the USA.

Letters from Leo Jogiches 1915, Karl Liebknecht 1915, Rosa Luxemburg 1915 and n.d., Franz and Eva Mehring 1916–1918 and n.d. and Karl Radek 1928; letter to Boris Nikolaevskij 1938; postcard from Erich Mühsam and others 1920.

**Kashnor, Leon****Period: 1627–1628, 1693–1698, 1702–1703, 1729–1735, 1831–1832****Size: 0.15 m.****Entry: list**

Together with his brother D. Kashnor, Leon Kashnor was the owner of the Museum Book Store in London specializing in social and economic history; he was among the first booksellers to gather a large collection around some movement or person, before selling it as a whole; in the course of forty years he built up and sold several collections of unique material relating to British social and economic (and political) history from the seventeenth century on; a collection of this kind, including the workers' and socialist movement, was acquired by the IISH in 1937.

Some volumes from the Kashnor collection, mainly containing handwritten documents and leaflets.

A handwritten copy of a manuscript, belonging to William Wright, of parliamentary proceedings in the reign of king Charles the First 1627–1628; some 300 tracts mainly on monetary matters, taxes and duties, on trades, shipping, trade c. 1693–1698 and n.d.; a handwritten journal of the meetings of the Scottish and English commissioners appointed to negotiate a union between the nations of Scotland and England 1702–1703 and articles agreed upon by the commissioners n.d.; accounts of revenue, Ireland 1729/1731–1733/1735; volume containing *The Political Magazine* September 1831–June 1832, bound together with a letter by William Carpenter to John Epps 1832.

NB. The larger part of the collection, consisting of printed material, is incorporated into the IISH library and has been described in Huub Sanders, "Books and pamphlets on British social and economic subjects (ca. 1650–1880) at the IISH Amsterdam", IISH Working Paper (Amsterdam, 1988); another sizeable Kashnor Collection at the National Library of Australia, Canberra.



**Kautsky, Benedikt (1894–1960)****Period: 1945–1962****Size: 0.20 m.****Entry: list**

Supplement: for initial description see GIA, p. 83.

Correspondence with his brother Felix Kautsky 1945–1952, his nephew Hans Kautsky 1945–1954 and others; manuscripts and proofs 1946–1957, including “Teufel und Verdammte” and his unpublished biography of August Bebel; file on the publication of “Teufel und Verdammte” in the USA 1947–1949; press clippings of his articles 1947–1953, 1962.

**Levy, Leo (1877–1959)****Period: (1894) 1901–1905, 1914–1935 (1939–1947)****Size: 0.20 m.****Entry: inventory**

Born in Diedensheim, Germany 1877, died in Cuddebackville, New York, USA 1959; lived alternately in Germany and Belgium and became a Belgian citizen; politically active as a member of the Parti Ouvrier Belge (POB) from 1901, Parti Communiste de Belgique (PCB) from 1919, Kommunistische Partei Deutschland (KPD) from 1921 and Secours Rouge International (SRI) Brussels 1926; founder of the Association des Négociants en Pommes de Terre et Fruits de Belgique 1907; technical director of the Centrale des Pommes de Terre 1915–1918; commercial leader of the Secours Ouvrier International aux Affames de la Russie Soviétique 1921.

Autobiographical notes; letters, articles, some other documents and printed material on his contact with Karl Liebknecht and the visit of his daughter Vera Liebknecht to the Levy family 1914–1934 and on his role in the organization of relief for famishing Russia in 1921–1922; articles on various topics; membership cards.

**Mayer, Gustav (1871–1948)****Period: (1862–) 1889–1948****Size: 1.50 m.**

Supplement: for initial description see GIA, p. 112.

Diaries 1889–1899, 1914–1928 and other personal documents; correspondence with his family, in particular with his wife Flora Mayer-Wolff, his father, his sister Gertrude and her husband Karl Jaspers; correspondence with Friedrich Adler, 1936, Pavel Aksel'rod 1919, Margaretha von Bendermann 1910–1946, Lujo Brentano 1909, 1931, Jonas Cohn 1919–1928, Ernst Czöbel 1928, Carl Grünberg 1915, Alix Guillaïn 1905, 1927, Max Halbe 1903, Fürst von Hatzfeldt 1904–1930, Gerhard Hauptmann 1932, Fernand Khnopff n.d., Käthe Kollwitz 1924, 1932, Gustav Landauer 1911, 1918–1919, Arthur Lehning 1937, E. Marcks 1908–1919, J.C. van Marken 1897, Boris Nikolaevskij 1940–1941, Franz Oppenheimer 1923, Henri Polak 1897, N.W. Posthumus 1936–1940, David Rjazanov 1928–1930, Conrad Schmidt 1917, Werner Sombart 1895–1931, Hans Stein 1940, Ernst Toller 1926, Pieter J. Troelstra 1917, Henry Van de Velde 1900, Max Weber 1907, 1910, Felix Weil 1922–1923 and others; manuscripts of poems 1895–1904; typed and hand-written manuscripts concerning Goethe, Ibsen and Lassalle, and of “Der Sozial-



ismus" 1891, "Frau und Geschichtswissenschaft" 1900, "Das jüdische Problem in Preussen in den Jahren vor der Revolution von 1848" n.d.; typescript of an article by Paul Olberg in memory of Gustav Mayer [1948]; files on his participation in the International Socialist Conference in Stockholm 1917, including a diary, and on the role of Jews in history; printed material on the Allgemeine Deutsche Arbeiterverein (ADAV) and its president Lassalle 1862–1892; visiting cards of Lassalle; leaflets issued by left- and right-wing political parties on the eve of the elections during the Weimar Republic; press clippings on Prenzlau 1924–1929; catalogue of his library on social history sold to the International Institute of Social History (IISH) [1937].

**Steinhardt, Karl (born 1875)**

**Period: 1950**

**Size: 0.04 m.**

Born in Gyöngyös, Hungary 1875; social democrat, later communist; worked as a printer in Vienna 1896–1897 and Hamburg 1900–1903 and in printing offices publishing journals aboard ocean liners; editor of the *Londoner Volkszeitung* 1909–1910, befriended Andreas Scheu; returned to Hamburg 1910; admirer of August Bebel and Rosa Luxemburg; alienated from social democracy during the First World War, he became one of the founders of the Kommunistische Partei Österreichs (KPÖ) 1918; travelled to Moscow to assist at the founding congress of the COMINTERN 1919; representative of the KPÖ at the Second and Third Congress of the COMINTERN in Moscow 1920–1921 and member of its Executive 1921–1922; lived in Germany and Vienna in the 1920s and 1930s; refounder of the KPÖ in 1945; deputy mayor of Vienna and alderman for welfare 1945–1946; member of the city council of Vienna 1945–1949.

Typescript (photocopy) of his memoirs "Lebenserinnerungen eines Wiener Arbeiters", covering the period 1875–1949, 1950.

**Walsby, Harold (died 1973)**

**Period: 1955–1972 and n.d.**

**Size: 0.50 m.**

Died in Great Britain 1973; lecturer in logic at Reading University; revolutionary socialist in the late 1930s; he developed a theory of ideology explaining why the Left, although claiming to represent the interests of the majority, remains in the minority.

Pocket diaries 1955–1966, 1968–1972; notebooks on his scholarly work n.d.; correspondence on, and drafts of the manuscript (incomplete) of "The Dialectic Algebra" 1962, 1964–1965; manuscripts of his lectures "Logic, Philosophy of Language and Scientific Method" 1970; documents on his Design Research Project 1966–1968; some academic papers by others 1958, 1964, 1972; typescript of "Why is it that the Socialist Party, whose case appears so logical, is patently impotent as an influential factor in modern political life" n.d.

## 2. Organizations

### \* Chinese People's Movement

**Period:** 1989

**Size:** 1.90 m.

**Entry:** inventory in preparation

Started on 15 April 1989 with students mourning over the death of former party leader Hu Yaobang; in the course of April and May this student movement developed into a people's movement which supported the petitioning students on hunger-strike at Tian'anmen Square in Beijing; suppressed by troops loyal to the government in the night of 3 and 4 June 1989; movement also spread to other cities.

Collection of documents and audiovisual materials, mainly from or about Beijing but also relating to other cities, including Shanghai, Nanjing and Xiamen. Stencilled pamphlets and unofficial newspapers; official newspapers and foreign (i.e. non-mainland) Chinese newspapers and magazines, mainly in photocopy; handwritten and typed eyewitness accounts; photographs and slides of wall posters; photocopies of academic articles.

NB. The photographs and slides can be consulted through the Audiovisual Department of the IISH, where more audiovisual materials concerning non-written sources are kept, including audiotape recordings, photographs, slides, videotaped television footage, banners, T-shirts.

### \* Neu Beginnen

**Period:** 1931–1982

**Size:** 0.25 m.

**Entry:** list

Supplement: for initial description see GIA, pp. 220–221.

**Research papers:** documents (photocopies) received from Peter Lowe (son of Ernst Lowe) relating to the history of Neu Beginnen. Correspondence concerning the dissertation of Kurt Kliem on Neu Beginnen between the author and Heinrich Hellmann 1959; text of a historical survey of Neu Beginnen, related by Walter Löwenheim to Heinrich Hellmann n.d.; notes by Ernst Lowe on the development of the concept of Neu Beginnen 1978; transcript by Dorrit Lowe-Maltby and Peter Lowe of recorded talks with Ernst Lowe (originally named Löwenheim) in 1982 about his life; list of pseudonyms used by Neu Beginnen n.d.

**Other supplements:** stencilled text of "Die soziale Lage der deutschen Arbeiter" c. 1934; letters by Eberhard Wiskow to Franz Schleiter on his emigration and his relation to Miles (Walter Löwenheim) 1935–1936.

### Owenite Societies

**Period:** 1838–1845

**Size:** 0.12 m.

The Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists (Rational Society) was established in 1839, with the amalgamation of the Association of All Classes of All Nations, established in 1835 by Robert Owen, and the National Community Friendly Society established by Owenites in 1837; initial aim, promoted through the journal *New Moral World* founded by Owen in 1834, was to prepare public opinion

for the “secular millennium”; Owenites were offered “social salvation”; in 1839 an agricultural community was started at Queenswood, East Tytherly, Hampshire; it existed for six years, but did not outlast Owen’s rapid spending of funds and authoritarian leadership; in 1846 its last building was closed, limiting the activity of the Rational Society to the winding up of financial affairs.

Minutes of the Central Boards of the Association of All Classes of All Nations 1838–1839, of the National Community Friendly Society 1838–1839, including the minutes of their Congress in 1838, and the Universal Community Society of Rational Religionists 1839–1845.

### **Trades’ Union Congress (TUC)**

**Period: 1867–1872**

**Size: 0.03 m.**

In the 1860s representatives of different trades societies in Great Britain started to meet; this resulted in 1868 at a conference in Manchester in the formation of the permanent body of the Trades’ Union Congress, a federation of unions of different trades; not divided by differences of religion or political theories the TUC developed as the symbol of the unity of the British labour movement; in the early years their activity concentrated on legislation affecting the status of unions; in 1872 the Fourth Congress of the TUC appointed a Parliamentary Committee to lobby for the repeal by the Parliament of penal clauses on trade union activities proposed in several bills.

Volume containing handwritten minutes of the Third and Fourth Trades’ Union Congress 1871–1872, a handwritten history of the First and Second Congress 1868–1869 and printed reports of the Trades Conference in London 1867 and of the Parliamentary Committee 1873.

### **Union Nationale des Etudiants de France (UNEF), Montpellier**

**Period: 1978–1981**

**Size: 0.25 m.**

Supplement: for initial description see GIA, pp. 239–240.

As a result of a split in 1969 the Union Nationale des Etudiants de France (UNEF) changed its name into UNEF-US (Unité Syndicale) led by the Parti Communiste Internationaliste (PCI), while the communist orientated UNEF-RE (Renouveau) left the organization; in 1980 the UNEF-US merged with the Mouvement d’Action Syndicale (MAS), influenced by the Ligue Communiste Révolutionnaire (LCI), into the UNEF-ID (Indépendante et Démocratique).

A collection of documents consisting of notes by Briec-Yves Cadat, documents on national congresses 1979–1980, on the fusion of the UNEF-US with the MAS 1980 and on the “affaire Alliès” 1979, issues of periodicals, pamphlets, leaflets and clippings relating to the student movement and other political actions in Montpellier 1978–1981.

*3. Documentation collections***Collección Guatemala**

1980–1985; 5.60 m.

**Communities USA**

1826–1976; 0.25 m.

**Grez-Tosso, S.**

1977–1987; 0.18 m.; list

**Lallement, Jimmy****1970–1989; 0.09 m.****Segall Rosenmann, Marcello M. (born 1920)**

c. 1903–1976; 4.60 m.; list

**Unified National Leadership of the Intifada**

1988–1990; 0.02 m.