

GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS AT THE IISH: SUPPLEMENT FOR 2014[‡]

In 2000 a revised edition of the ‘Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH, Amsterdam’ (henceforth cited as GIA) was published. Since then, a description of recently acquired archives and collections as well as major accruals to archives kept by the IISH have been published annually to keep this guide up to date. Like the GIA this supplement is subdivided into the categories ‘persons’, ‘organizations’, and ‘subjects’, arranged alphabetically.

Each entry gives a summary which consists of the following components:

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 is selected. Previous names of organizations are mentioned in the condensed 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, numbers, or bytes.
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.

In the case of an accrual to existing archives reference is given to the pages of the GIA containing the initial description.

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).

From now on not only papers and archives are mentioned in this survey but also collections containing audiovisual and library materials are described. Audiovisual materials include audio cassettes, videos, photographs, slides, negatives, and posters. Library materials include books, periodicals, and brochures.

[‡] Edited by Bouwe Hijma

1. Persons

Afary, Anvar Pimazar (born 1934) – Audio Collection*Period:** 1994–2014**Size:** thousands of audio cassettes

Born in Kermanshah, Iran, January 1932; family moved to Tehran 1946; married Naim Afary 1950; lived in New York 1951–1952 and Kobe, Japan 1953–1955; emigrated with her family to the United States, where two of her children already studied, June 1978; although critical of the Pahlavi regime, the Islamic Revolution of 1979 was very traumatic for her; involved in failed attempts to create a philanthropic Iranian Jewish organization in southern California to assist newly arrived Jewish and non-Jewish immigrants, refugees and students 1979–1982; took courses in social sciences and humanities at Santa Monica College in the 1980s; in the same period several Iranian radio and television stations were established in southern California; compiled, inspired by her experiences at Santa Monica College, an oral history about the development of ideas concerning democracy among Iranians in exile after the 1979 Revolution.

Collection of thousands of audio cassettes and some videos with discussions on democracy 1994–2014; contains interviews from 1994 conducted by Hossein Mohri on the Persian-language station KRSI (Radio Seda-ye Iran) with Iranian intellectuals in exile and also some intellectual dissidents inside Iran; also interviews, programmes and news broadcasts on other radio and television stations such as Pars TV, IRTV, Andishe TV, KIRN Radio and Persian Radio from 1994 to 2014; the interviews are with a variety of leading Iranian figures: participants in the revolution such as Abbas Amir-Entezam, Mehdi Bazargan, Saeed Shamsawandi, and Ebrahim Yazdi; historians such as Mohammad Amini, Abbas Milani, and Amnon Netzer; economists such as Shahin Fatemi, Fereydoun Khavand, and Hassan Mansoor; legal scholars such as Shirin Ebadi and Mehrangiz Kar; psychologists such as Farhang Holakouee; poets such as Simin Behbahani, Esmail Khoi and Nader Naderpour, political commentators such as Kazem Alamdari, Elaheh Boghrat, Parviz Dastmalchi, Touraj Farazmand, Alireza Meybodi, Allah-yar Saleh, and Khanbaba Tehrani; the programmes also include Dr Effat Rahimi Mohri's presentations on the contributions of great Iranian poets and writers.

Andrés Edo, Luis (1925–2009) – Papers**Period:** 1953–2009 (2014)**Size:** 0.25 m.**Finding aid:** inventory

Accrual: for initial description see GIA for 2012, p. 383.

Correspondence 1978–2006; letters to Andrés Edo and other documents on the issue of model prisons in Spain during the Franco era 1978–2004; manuscripts and typescripts by Andrés Edo 1968–1982; articles by and on Andrés Edo as well as on the CNT in periodicals 1976–2007; scrapbook with photographs and printed e-mails on the occasion of the publication of *La CNT en la Encrucijada. Aventuras de un heterodoxo* by Andrés Edo 2006–2007; a collection of historical photographs of Andrés Edo and his comrades 1958–2007; letters between Juan Garcia Oliver and Stephen John Brademas, Jr 1953.

Avar, Sidika (1901–1979) – Papers**Period:** n.d.**Size:** 0.25 m.

Born in Istanbul 1901, died in Istanbul 1979; became famous as teacher and director of the Boarding School for Girls in Elazig in the late 1930s; her activities in the Elazig, Dersim, and Bingol provinces have been a primary source for the understanding of realization of Kemalist ideals in the Kurdish areas of Turkey.

Typescript of Avar's memoirs, published as *Dag Çiçeklerim* [My Mountain Flowers] by publishing house Öğretmen Dünyası in Ankara, Turkey, 2004.

Bedford, Michael (born 1946) – Papers**Period:** (1951) 1985–1992**Size:** 1.5 m.**Finding aid:** list

Accrual: for biography and description of the Michael Bedford Collection see GIA for 2013, p. 368.

Papers: drafts, travel notebooks, and travel reports 1985–1991; correspondence 1985–1989; transcripts of interviews held with about twenty persons, a.o. Lean Alejandro, Renato Constantino, Maris Diokno, Roland Simbulan, and Gavino Tica 1985–1990.

Documentation: files on the Baptist Church, the Christian Anti-Communism Crusade, the Unified Church (Moon), and other right-wing organizations, and also on various persons, organizations, and the Philippines in general (1951) 1985–1992.

Berelian, Siagzar – Collection*Period:** 1960–2000**Size:** 15 m.

Born in Iran, retired anesthesiologist and political activist based in the United Kingdom for more than four decades; sympathized with socialism; lifelong collector of materials in the English and Persian languages on the political and social history of Iran since 1960.

The Berelian collection contains publications, leaflets, and pamphlets drawn up by the Iranian opposition, both inside the country as well as in exile during the years before the Revolution of 1979, the revolutionary years of 1978–1982, and the post-revolutionary period up to the year 2000; the documents originate from students, women, and labour unions, political parties and groups, and ethnic and religious entities. There is a library associated with this collection, which comprises some 50 per cent of the total collection; it includes the most comprehensive collection of books on Iran in English and Persian published outside Iran 1960–2000; the collection also contains rare audio and video documents on the time of the Iranian revolution.

Brünn-Harris-Watts Collection**Period:** (1911–) 1955–2010**Size:** 44.12 m. (papers), 12.87 m. (periodicals, ephemera), 780 sound documents, 209 moving images, 56 posters, 500 photographs, 4,860 negatives, 2,500 books, and 1.93 TB digital files**Finding aid:** lists

There are three sections of the collection to identify. For the first section, the papers, including also photographs and negatives, a list is available. There is also a list for the second section of periodicals and leaflets, audiovisual material, posters, and other objects. A list is not yet available for the third section, the library.

Max Watts (1928–2010) was born as Thomas (Tomi) Schwaetzer into a secular middle-class Jewish family in Vienna, Austria; Tomi and his father Emil, a doctor, fled to London in the 1930s, his mother Gisela (Giza) Schwaetzer-Barinbaum, a journalist and later psychoanalyst, and her sister fled to New York; his father committed suicide in London 1938 after receiving a letter saying that his application for an extension of their visas had been refused; Tomi stayed in foster homes and became a member of the Young Communist League at the age of 12; went to New York in 1944, studied there but left for Israel when he was drafted for the war in Korea; after a stay in Israel he went to Paris where he studied geophysics; as a geophysicist he worked in France, Algeria, and Cuba; during the Vietnam War he helped GI deserters by getting them from Germany via Amsterdam to Paris, where deserted American soldiers were not prosecuted; with a group of deserters started Resistance Inside The Army (RITA), with the purpose of building class-consciousness among the US army's rank and file; began around this time to use the alias Max Watts; expelled from France to Corsica and later to Austria 1970; Watts eventually settled in Dilsberg near Heidelberg, West Germany, where he did GI work as in Paris; started also writing articles for various media as a journalist, mostly on military subjects; emigrated in 1981 to Australia where he continued his journalistic and activist work, focusing on Australian politics, Aborigines, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, and Bougainville, but also Israel and the GDR, calling himself a 'semi-retired journalist, writer and stirrer'; as an activist he was a member of the Sydney Peace Squadron and the Bougainville Freedom Movement; as a journalist he wrote for the *Australian Socialist*, *Green Left Weekly*, *Informationsdienst*, *Junge Welt*, *Neues Deutschland*, *Ossietzky*, *Overland*, *Reporters Sans Frontières*, *TAZ*, *Die Tageszeitung*, *Die Wochenzeitung*, and other news media.

Dave (David) Harris (1938–2006) was active in the GI resistance as a contributing member of the GI newspapers *Where It's At*, *Up Against The Wall*, and *Forward*; founded the GI Counseling Center in Berlin in 1974; active in film making, theatre, and youth work.

Wolf Dieter Brünn (1951–2010) studied political sciences and was a squatter in the Görliitzer Straße in Berlin-Kreuzberg; active in the draft resisters' movement and the squatter movement in Berlin; started the publishing house Harald Kater Verlag and published books about GI resistance and anti-militarism; in 1986 Dave Harris initiated the Archiv Soldatenrechte (Soldiers' Rights Archive) which incorporated his own collection and the materials Max Watts had left behind in Heidelberg in 1981; Brünn was the archivist and ran the Archiv Soldatenrechte in his Berlin apartment; in 1998 they acquired the archives of the Military Counseling Network, a network of GI counselors that operated from different German towns that was active during the Gulf War 1990–1991.

Watts's papers form the largest part of the collection; among his papers are correspondence, personal documents, documentation, article drafts, personal writings,

photographs, and typescripts; his archives also contain a small sub-segment of papers belonging to his partner June van Ingen and her daughter Cora Leibowitz; Van Ingen also used the names Mary-Jo Leibowitz, Mary-Jo van Ingen, June Leibowitz, and June Regnier; Watts's materials predominantly concern subjects like Resistance Inside The Army (RITA), anti-militarism, war, and peace; Watts maintained an extensive network of contacts; this network consisted of RITA (GI resisters), FRITA (friends of RITA), journalists, activists, academics, and lawyers; a few names of individual contacts are Thomas Barton, John Catalinotto, Noam Chomsky, David Cortright, Jean-Jacques de Felice, Howard De Nike, Todd Ensign, Jane Fonda, Rosemary Gillespie, Jim Goodman, Adam Keller, Terry Klug, Robert 'Bob' Malecki, Francis Ona, Robert Young Pelton, Dick Perrin, John Pilger, Vivienne Porzolt, Robert 'Bob' Rivkin, William Schaap, Clancy Sigal, and Andy Stapp; correspondence with numerous organizations like RITA groups, (underground) newspapers, publishers, activist committees, unions, and universities; a few notable names are the American Civil Liberties Union (ACLU), the American Deserters' Committee, the Lawyers' Military Defense Committee (LMDC), the American Servicemen's Union (ASU), War Resisters' International, and Vietnam Veterans Against the War (VVAW); documents on his private life: his travels, his female partners, his friends, and his family, including correspondence with and other documents concerning his mother Giza 1959–1980 and correspondence with and writings belonging to his ex-wife Ettie Rubinstein, born in a South African Jewish family, who was stationed in Bratislava and Casablanca for the American Joint Distribution Committee and later on studied in Israel, 1948–1952; materials from his time as a student and a geophysicist and materials from his later years as a journalist and activist concerning himself with Pacific politics and the fate of the indigenous peoples of Australia, Papua New Guinea, and Bougainville.

Harris's papers contain materials from his time as a GI counsellor and editor for GI newspaper *Forward*, materials concerning individual deserters, unionizing soldiers, and collective GI action, but also documents on his non-GI activities; the Military Counseling Network archives mostly revolve around the Gulf War 199–1991 and conscientious objection and contain information about the counselling of individual objectors, but also about its internal organization; the papers of the Archive Soldatenrechte mostly concern the establishment and the management of the collection.

Brünn's papers mostly contain documents concerning his publishing work for the Harald Kater Verlag and predominantly span the 1980s and 1990s.

Periodicals and leaflets: GI Movement newspapers, newsletters, and press releases, issued in various countries 1969–1978. About 650 titles such as *ACT – The RITA's [Resisters Inside the Army] Newsletter* (Paris) 1968–1970, *The Advocate* (Washington DC) 1969–1973, *Amex-Canada* 1970–1977, *Barras* (Köln) 1973–1983, *The Bond* (New York) 1967–1974, *Camp News* (Chicago) 1970–1973, *For Immediate Release* (New York) 1968–1974, *Forward* (Berlin) 1971–1978, *Objection* (Lyons) 1975–1979, *The Omega Press* (Okinawa) 1972–1975, *Overseas Weekly* (Frankfurt am Main) 1969–1973, *Recon* (Philadelphia) 1973–1976, and *Rührt Euch* (Germany) 1970–1981; periodicals, issued in various countries, relating to anti-war activities and such conscription issues as conscientious objection but also military

service and the rights of conscripts 1967–2005; periodicals with articles on the Vietnam War, peace, and anti-militarism 1962–2008; ephemera on the GI Press 1969–1978; brochures and booklets on various topics 1956–2000.

Audiovisual material: audio cassettes with recorded telephone conversations, interviews, and speeches by Max Watts and others 1973–1980; audio cassettes with spoken letters by Max Watts and David Cortright on RITA, soldiers' movements, and international trade unions for soldiers 1977–1980; audio cassettes related to the activities of Max Watts as a journalist in Bougainville 1990–1996 and Australia 1993–2003; videos and DVDs mostly recorded by Max Watts on the Vietnam War, the Gulf War 1990–1991, desertion, the army, social injustice, ecology, and refugees 1990–2005; gramophone records 1961–1974; stickers and objects 1965–1980; posters 1968–1999, and textiles 1970–1991.

Deppe, Frank (born 1941) – Papers

Period: 1966–2005

Size: 3.2 m.

Born in Frankfurt am Main, Germany, 1941; studied sociology, political science, and economics at the universities of Frankfurt am Main and Marburg; (board) member of the Sozialistischer Deutscher Studentenbund (SDS) 1964–1967; worked at the Marburger Institut für Politikwissenschaft led by Wolfgang Abendroth from 1965; Ph.D. on the nineteenth-century French revolutionary activist Louis-Auguste Blanqui 1968; founded the Sozialistische Zentrum, an effort to bring together a variety of small leftist groups 1967; co-founder of the Sozialistische Büro based in Offenbach and a promoter of the new left of the late 1960s; in June 1972 the Büro organized the solidarity congress for Angela Davis with visitors such as Abendroth, Ernest Mandel, and Herbert Marcuse; professor of political science at the University of Marburg 1972–2006; member of the scientific advisory board of the Institut für Marxistische Studien und Forschungen in Marburg 1983–1989; member of the political party Die Linke and from 2012 board member of the Rosa Luxemburg Foundation, the institute of political education affiliated with Die Linke.

Correspondence with Vic Allen, Friedrich-Martin Balzer, Eberhard Dähne, Georg Fülberth, Jürgen Hartmann (Pahl-Rugenstein Verlag), Wolfgang Haug (*Das Argument*), Ernest Mandel, Ralph Miliband, Hans Mommsen, Jakob Moneta, Fritz Raddatz, Karl Tjaden, and others 1966–2005; files on the SDS including a letter from Rudi Dutschke to Deppe, the Sozialistische Büro, the founding of a new communist party and the appointment of Deppe as a professor at the University of Marburg 1967–1972.

Hertz, Paul (1888–1961) – Papers

Period: 1905–1961 (–2015)

Size: 0.5 m.

Finding aid: inventory

Accrual: for initial description see GIA, p. 105.

Papers of Paul Hertz: correspondence 1919–1961; personal documents like passports and documents on the loss of his citizenship and his appointment as senator in Berlin 1914–1961; documents on honours awarded after his death 1962–1988; documents on

Neu Beginnen 1939–1940; speeches 1952–1961; publications 1905–1961; photographs of Paul Hertz and others 1909–1958; photographs and postcards of friends and famous socialists, like Friedrich Adler, August Bebel, Karl Kautsky, and family members and Tony Sender 1910–1943.

Papers of Hanna Hertz (1886–1973): letters from Paul Hertz 1913–1959; correspondence with Willy Brandt 1967–1972, Tony Breitscheid 1964–1967, Tony Sender 1964, and others; personal documents like passports 1913–1970; publications 1914–1932; documents relating to death and honours of Paul Hertz 1961–1962; photographs 1912–1970.

Papers of Hilda H. Golden (1919–2012): correspondence with her parents during the exile years and emigration to the United States 1933–1941; correspondence with Ulla Langkau-Alex 2000; photographs 1990.

Annexe: documents on the fate of the Hertz papers, initiatives to find a good resting place for these and earlier lists of parts of these 1956–1968; list of the code names of the German exiles of Neu Beginnen and correspondence by Götz Langkau and Ulla Langkau-Alex about these names 1966–2015.

Kautsky, Benedikt (1894–1960) – Papers

Period: 1922–1959

Size: 0.25 m.

Finding aid: list

Accrual: for initial description see GIA, pp. 117–118.

Correspondence between Benedikt and Gerda Kautsky 1922–1959; letters from Oda Lerda-Olberg to Karl Kautsky, Jr 1945; letters from a.o. Julius Deutsch, Ruth Eckstein, Wilhelm Ellenbogen, Otto Leichter, and Reynold Pollak to Karl Kautsky, Jr on the occasion of the liberation of Benedikt Kautsky 1945; letter ‘Das Märchen’ from Lucie Adelsberger to Karl Kautsky, Jr and other documents from and on Lucie Adelsberger 1945–1946; letter from Luise Kautsky to her friends 1941; correspondence between Felix Kautsky and Heinz Umrath on Luise Kautsky 1945.

Mestrum, Francine – Papers

Period: 2005–2013

Size: 0.25 m. and 3.5 MB digital files

Belgian researcher, specializing in research on poverty, development, and international institutions; worked at various Belgian universities and for many years as an international congress interpreter; member of the European network for alternative thinking and political dialogue; member of the International Council of the World Social Forum; member of the board of Attac Vlaanderen; published several books as *Mondialisation et pauvreté. De l'utilité de la pauvreté dans le nouvel ordre* (2002) and *De rattenvanger van Hameln. De Wereldbank, armoede en ontwikkeling* (2005); started an initiative on global social justice in order to link the topics of development and global taxation and to launch a debate on global income redistribution.

Documents on the meetings of the International Council (IC) of the World Social Forum (WSF) in Utrecht, The Netherlands 2005, Barcelona 2005, Nairobi, Kenya 2007, Berlin 2007, Belém del Pará, Brazil 2007, Abuja, Nigeria 2008, Rabat, Morocco 2009, Montreal, Canada 2009, Mexico 2010 and Dakar, Senegal 2010; documents on the Liaison Group of the IC-WSF 2007–2010; documents on the Bamako Appeal, prepared by a conference held on the eve of the WSF meeting in Mali 2006–2007; documents relating to the WSF, its meetings, discussions, and the opinions of Susan George, Francine Mestrum, Peter Waterman, and others 2003–2010; documents on the meeting of the WSF in Tunis 2013 and its preparations 2012–2013.

Petroff, Peter (1884–1947) – Papers

Period: 1934–1936

Size: 0.25 m.

Finding aid: list

Peter Petroff or Petrov, born as Bechevsky 1884, died 1947; grew up in a Jewish family in Ukraine not far from Odessa; lifelong revolutionary socialist, active in the illegal Russian Social Democratic Labour Party (RSDLP) from 1904, also during the Russian Revolution of 1905; fled after months in the prison at Odessa via Austria and Switzerland to Paris and later to Great Britain where he lived in London and Glasgow; interned in a camp during World War I; had to leave Great Britain together with his German-born wife Irma Gellrich in 1918 and travelled to Petrograd; fulfilled important positions in the early years of Soviet power, first in Siberia and later in Berlin; received an anonymous warning in Berlin that he was in danger and broke with Bolshevism; worked as a journalist in Weimar, Germany, but was forced to leave Germany with his family after Hitler came to power in 1933; obtained permanent residence in Great Britain 1936; lectured regularly for the National Council of Labour Colleges (NCLC) and wrote every month in the trade-union newspaper *Labour*, largely on the Russian economy, its labour conditions, and German Nazism.

Typescript 'In and Out of the Swamp', the unpublished autobiography of Peter Petroff, written during his second British exile in the mid-1930s, a document of some 1,100 pages divided into 29 chapters; the autobiography provides a vivid reconstruction of Petroff's life history from his early years, his arrival in Odessa, his joining of the RSDLP in 1904, his contribution to the Revolution of 1905, his first period of exile in Great Britain, his hope and optimism about the revolution of 1917, his travel to Petrograd in the first months of 1918, and his definitive break with Bolshevism in the late 1920s.

Zassenhaus, Hiltgunt Marg(a)ret (1916–2004) – Papers

Period: 1950–1996

Size: 0.03 m.

Finding aid: list

Born in Hamburg, Germany, 1916, died in Baltimore, USA, 2004; German philologist working as an interpreter in Hamburg, Germany, during World War II; began studying medicine 1942; was present at many regular visits of priests to Danish and Norwegian prisoners in Germany and helped them by interpreting and smuggling food, medicine, and writing materials; played a role in the release of about 1,200 political prisoners from Scandinavian countries by negotiations; wrote in 1947 on her experiences in *Halt Wacht im Dunkel*, published as *Walls* in English translation

in 1974; after the war continued her medical studies in Bergen, Norway, and graduated as a physician in Copenhagen, Denmark; emigrated to Baltimore in 1952, where she worked as a physician; honoured in various countries for her efforts to aid prisoners in Nazi Germany during World War II, and was the only German person to receive the Royal Norwegian Order of St Olav.

Letters from Hiltgunt Marg(a)ret Zassenhaus to Kati and Willie Riese 1950–1996; letters from lawyer Dr Leonhard Grisebach to Hiltgunt Zassenhaus 1951–1952; press clippings on Hiltgunt Zassenhaus 1968–1986; two audio cassettes with fragments of an interview with Hiltgunt Zassenhaus n.d.

NB: These documents are part of the collection 'Germany, various manuscripts'.

2. Organizations

*Asian Students' Association – Archives

Period: 1969–2010

Size: 1.25 m.

Finding aid: list

The Asian Students' Association (ASA) was founded on 1 July 1969; about the year 2000 the ASA described itself as an independent and non-aligned regional body of 52 national student organizations from 32 countries in the Asia-Pacific region; the ASA has training programmes for student activists, organizes workshops, and publishes news magazines and occasional publications; the ASA is based in Kowloon, Hong Kong.

Correspondence 1969–2005; minutes of and other documents on the General Conferences of the ASA 1969–2006, minutes of the meetings of the Executive Committee of the ASA 1990–2004; activity reports 1996–2004; annual reports 1991–2005; files on projects and congresses 1969–2005; documentation 1969–2005; two albums with photographs of meetings and other events in various countries 1984–1994.

Association of West European Parliamentarians for Action against Apartheid (AWEPA) – Archives

Period: 1982–1994

Size: 7 m.

Finding aid: list

Founded in 1984 in the wake of international conferences of parliamentarians on the oil boycott and other sanctions against South Africa in 1981–1982; founding president and for many years its face to the outside world was the Dutch politician and Member of Parliament Jan Nico Scholten; based in the Netherlands, AWEPA informed its members and lobbied for economic and other sanctions against the Apartheid regime of South Africa and for support to South African and Namibian liberation movements and other democratic organizations; the release of Nelson Mandela and other prisoners and the transition to a more democratic regime changed the position of AWEPA; AWEPA had by the early 1990s over 1,000 members, (former) parliamentarians from a broad political spectrum in about 20 democratic European countries and liaised with like-minded politicians in the USA, Canada, and other Commonwealth countries with, also from the early 1990s, small offices in Brussels, South Africa, Namibia, and Mozambique; organized conferences in and fact-finding missions to southern Africa; its objectives were now the actual realization of sustainable development and the maintenance of human rights in Africa through the

strengthening of democratic institutions and the stimulating of good functioning of parliamentary democracy; founded the African European Institute (AEI) to promote economic development, social justice, and peace in southern Africa 1988; renamed itself the Association of European Parliamentarians with Africa (AWEPA) in 1993; AWEPA and AEI merged in 1994.

Minutes of board and staff meetings; correspondence with its members, parliaments, and governments, southern African partners, Western and other NGOs; budgets and financial reports; position papers, action plans, lobbying initiatives, and all its own publications; documentation of policies and positions of European and other Western countries and parliaments, the United Nations, the Commonwealth etc., mostly integrated in files on the conferences organized by AWEPA and AEI, often focusing on one particular aspect in the broader context of political developments in Europe and southern Africa. All these documents are from the period 1982–1994.

Le Syndicat des Correcteurs – Photograph Collection

Period: 1962–2010

Size: 198 photographs

Finding aid: list

Accrual: for history and description of the Syndicat des Correcteurs Archives see GIA for 2012, p. 390.

Photographs of the congresses of the Fédération Française des Travailleurs du Livre (FFTL) 1973–1979; photographs of André Devriendt, Xavier Langlade, Jacky Toublet, and other persons active in or related to the activities of the Syndicat 1962–1994; photographs regarding the conflict at the daily *Le Parisien libéré* 1975–1977; photographs of solidarity events with Poland in particular with Solidarność 1981–1984; photographs of manifestations on free broadcasting 1980–1982; photographs regarding the insurance company for employees in printing companies and the departure of André Devriendt 1982–2010.

3. Subjects

Auroville – Collection

Period: 1993–2013

Size: 0.55 m.

Finding aid: list

Auroville, an international township in south India, was founded in 1968; a small group of pioneers on a heavily eroded plateau, close to the Bay of Bengal near Pondicherry, set out to reforest the barren land and create a new socio-economic, ecological, and spiritual habitat with a vision to build ‘a city the Earth needs’; decades later, a vibrant community of almost 2,000 people from 43 nations had emerged, providing employment to some 4,000 men and women from nearby villages; meanwhile, they had reforested thousands of acres of land, built homes, health centres, and schools, developed organic farms, experimented with renewable energy and cost-effective building technologies, reached out to the neighbouring villages, and set up a plethora of businesses and services.

The Dutch author Henk Thomas, who donated these materials to the IISH, wrote together with his son Manuel Thomas the book *Economics for People and Earth: The Auroville Case 1968–2008*, published in 2013; this book summarizes the history and organization of Auroville.

Collections of books, brochures, and periodicals on Auroville, an international township in south India 1993–2013.

Dersim – Collection

Period: 1980–1987

Size: 100 videotapes, 160 slides, 4620 negatives, and 10 audio cassettes

Finding aid: list

Dersim (Tunceli) is a province in eastern Turkey; the majority of the population is Kurdish and belongs to the Alevi religion; the district had a semi-autonomous status during the Ottoman era and was characterized by a strong tribal organization which continued during the first decades of the Turkish Republic; only by military operations and massacres in 1937 and 1938 could the resistance of the local tribes be suppressed; afterwards its name was changed to Tunceli and the population underwent an intense campaign of Turkification and Sunnification.

A collection, acquired from Mesut Özcan, owner of the Kalan publishing house, consisting of 100 videotapes, 160 slides, 4,620 polychrome negatives, and 10 audio cassettes; these materials testify to countless social, community, and political activities, courses, and gatherings, including the visit of Kenan Evren, the leader of the military regime (1980–1983), to the Dersim area.

Mondragón Cooperatives – Collection

Period: 1973–2003

Size: 1 m.

Finding aid: list

Mondragón Cooperatives are the most well-known example of the Basque Cooperative Movement in Spain; today Mondragón is a cooperative that has 147 companies employing 80,000 workers; founded in 1956 by a Catholic priest José Maria Arizmendiarieta (1915–1976) according to the principle that companies are best run when workers are their owners and participate in management decisions; the four major areas of involvement include industry, commerce, finance, and services; the workers, also members of the cooperative, own a share of their company, elect their managers, and participate in all major decisions; a sense of identity among the workers with the company is combined with solidarity and collegiality among them.

The Dutch author Henk Thomas, who donated these materials to the IISH, wrote together with Chris Logan the book *Mondragon: An Economic Analysis*, published in 1982; this book summarizes the history and organization of the Mondragón Corporación Cooperativa and its predecessors, and makes an in-depth analysis of its economic and financial aspects, such as the economic performance of the cooperative factories, the distribution of earnings and surplus, and the incentives that can be derived from worker-ownership.

Annual reports of the Caja Laboral Popular (CLP) 1968–1985; annual reports of the Mondragón Corporación Cooperativa (MCC) 1992–2001; articles and working materials, including a survey among members of the Mondragón cooperatives, relating to the

research by Henk Thomas and Chris Logan 1976–1999; reviews of *Mondragon: An Economic Analysis* 1982–1984; articles and other documents relating to research by others on Mondragón 1973–2002; about 300 slides on ‘The Mondragon Cooperatives’ n.d.

Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) – Collection

Period: 1974–1994

Size: 0.35 m.

In the Latin American country Peru the Communist Party of Peru (Partido Comunista del Perú), more commonly known as Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path), attacked the political system around 1980; this Maoist-oriented movement aimed to establish a ‘New Democracy’ guided by the dictatorship of the proletariat; Sendero Luminoso used violence against peasants, trade-union officials, elected parliamentarians, and the civilian population; it was named as a terrorist organization; since the capture of its leader Abimael Guzmán in 1992 its activities have declined.

Typescripts and other documents on the history and activities of the Peruvian Communist Party 1974–1979; diploma of José Hulshof from Lima, Peru, 1982; leaflets, pamphlets, and brochures on the economic, political, and social situation and developments in Peru and in particular the Peruvian Communist Party and the movement Sendero Luminoso (Shining Path) 1974–1994; periodicals like *Actualidad* 1987, *Altavoz* 1987, *Causa Proletaria* 1983, *Cresta Roja* 1987, *Espartaco* 1982, *Frente Unico* 1976, *El Nacional* 1986–1987, *Ni calco, ni copia. Revista Política de Izquierda* 1982, *Nuevo Democracia* 1981, *El Nuevo Diario* 1986, *La Voz* 1986–1988.