

GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS AT THE IISH: SUPPLEMENT OVER 2008*

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 is 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 was 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).

* Edited by Bouwe Hijma

*1. Persons****Baader, Anneliese (1916–2004)****Period: 1955–1989****Size: 0.5 m.**

Anneliese Hermine, also called Nina, Baader-Kröcher; born in Saarbürg, Germany 1916, died in Hamburg 2004; married to the art historian Berndt Phillip Baader (1913–1945), a German soldier during World War II, who probably died during a postwar transport of Soviet prisoners; in postwar Germany employed as ‘Trümmerfrau’, and later as a secretary at the social court in Munich; mother of Andreas Baader (1943–1977), member of the German Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF) and ‘Staatsfeind Nr 1’ in the 1970s; her son Andreas was born in Munich but stayed with his grandmother in Saalfeld, Thuringia, from 1943 until his return to Munich 1949 and left for Berlin 1963; most of the letters by Gudrun Ensslin and others to Andreas Baader were handed over by the Stuttgart Stammheim prison authorities to Anneliese Baader after Baader’s death in 1977.

Diaries and notebooks of Andreas Baader [1968–1969] and n.d.; letters by Andreas Baader to his mother 1955–1969; letters by Gudrun Ensslin and others to Andreas Baader 1968 and n.d.; letter by Christiane Ensslin to Anneliese Baader 1977; letters by Wienke Zitzlaff to Anneliese Baader 1978, 1980; correspondence of Anneliese Baader and other documents on the Rote Armee Fraktion (RAF), the lawsuits against its members, the deaths of Andreas Baader, Gudrun Ensslin, Ulrike Meinhof, and Jan-Carl Raspe, and on the treatment of political prisoners in the Federal Republic of Germany in general 1968–1989.

Carlos, Sixto (born 1947)*Period: 1965–2006****Size: 0.12 m.****Finding aid: list**

Born in Pandacan, Manila, Philippines 1947; instructor and head of the Political Science Department of the Philippine College of Commerce 1969–1971; national officer of the activist national youth organization Kabataang Makabayan (Nationalist Youth) 1965–1967; co-founder of the activist national youth organization Samahan ng Demokratikong Kabataan-SDK (League of Democratic Youth) 1967–1971; member of the Communist Party of the Philippines 1971–1992; member of the CPP Central Committee 1975–1992, head of the CPP National Democratic Front Commission 1977–1979; head of the CPP International Department 1984–1992; representative for Europe of the National Democratic Front 1984–1992; political prisoner under the Marcos dictatorship 1979–1983; adopted and supported by Amnesty International Netherlands as a political prisoner; lived after his release as a political refugee in the Netherlands 1984–1996; returned later to the Philippines; worked with human rights communities in the Philippines through Balay Rehabilitation Center 1996–2001; member of Akbayan! Citizens Action Party from 1999, member of its national Executive Committee 2004–2007 and International Secretary 2001–2007.

Identity papers 1998–2000; letters of appeal and documents on his release from prison 1982–1983; drawings by children of political prisoners 1981; file on the removal of his name from the Plaza Miranda Bombing (21 August 1971), blacklist 1971–1972; documentation 1965–2006.

İşmen, Fatma Hikmet (1918–2006)**Period:** 1932–1997**Size:** 0.25 m.**Finding aid:** list

Born in Yanya, Albania 1918, died in Istanbul 2006; studied at the Faculty of Agriculture in Ankara 1933–1937; employed as plant pathologist by the Ministry of Agriculture in Izmir, Ankara, and Istanbul 1937–1966; stayed at universities in England and Canada 1956–1958; joined the Türkiye İşçi Partisi (TİP, Turkish Labour Party) 1964; first female senator for the TİP 1966–1975; active in left-wing parties such as Sosyalist Birlik Partisi (SBP, Socialist Union Party) and Özgürlük ve Dayanışma Partisi (ÖDP, Freedom and Solidarity Party).

Diaries and notebooks 1932–1937; agendas 1947–1951, 1962, 1964; correspondence with her father Hüseyin Hüsnü İşmen, Sadun Aren, Turgut Kazan and others 1953–1997; documents concerning her occupation as plant pathologist by the Ministry of Agriculture 1940–1966; courses and stay in England and Canada 1956–1958; application and nomination as senator for the TİP including texts of speeches delivered in the Turkish Senate 1965–1972; visiting and greeting cards and other documents 1950–1987.

Schendel, Willem van (born 1949)**Period:** 1974–1979, 1991–2000**Size:** 1.37 m.

Born in Amsterdam 1949; read Social Sciences at the University of Amsterdam and published a dissertation on peasant mobility in rural Bangladesh (1980); taught at the Erasmus University Rotterdam 1980–1996 (from 1990 as Professor of Comparative History); since 1996 Professor of Modern Asian History at the University of Amsterdam and senior research fellow at the International Institute of Social History.

Documents concerning village studies in Bangladesh 1974–1979: field notes on Gobrogari village (Rangpur) 1974–1975; field and archival notes 1977–1979 on Gobrogari village (Rangpur), the villages of Ghorshal, Hatshohor, Noupura, Manipara, and Oar (Bogra) and Dhoneshor village (Comilla), index, village maps, background papers, project documentation 1977–1979; correspondence with and documentation of the International Centre for Bengal Studies (ICBS) in Dhaka, Bangladesh 1991–2000.

Steinhaus, Kurt (1938–1991)**Period:** 1965–1989**Size:** 1.75 m.**Finding aid:** inventory

Born in Stettin, Germany 1938, died in Heidelberg, Germany 1991; student of Wolfgang Abendroth at the Philipps-Universität Marburg, FRG; member of the board of the Sozialistische Deutsche Studentenbund (SDS); within the SDS coordinator of the protests against the war in Vietnam; published a dissertation on the sociology of the Turkish Revolution 1969; editor at the Institut für Marxistische Studien und Forschungen (IMSF) in Frankfurt am Main; staff member of the Deutsche Kommunistische Partei (DKP) and personal adviser of its party leader Herbert Mies.

Correspondence, typescripts, articles and other documents concerning the Sozialistische Deutsche Studentenbund (SDS) 1965–1968, the Institut für Sozialwissenschaftliche

Forschung (ISF) in Marburg 1965–1970, the Vietnam War 1968–1971, his dissertation on the sociology of the Turkish revolution 1969–1971, his job at the Institut für Marxistische Studien und Forschungen 1969–1979, the Deutsche Kommunistische Partei (DKP) and in particular on his work for this party in the Ruhr Basin 1970–1981 and documents on the metal industry and strikes in the Ruhr Basin, the energy politics and the place of nuclear energy in Germany and in other European countries, and the political climate in the Federal Republic of Germany from the 1960s until the 1980s.

2. Organizations

Akbayan! Citizens Action Party (Quezon City)

Period: 2004–2005

Size: 0.12 m.

The Akbayan! Citizen's Action Party is a left pluralist national political party represented in the Philippine House of Representatives; Akbayan was successful in winning one seat in the House of Representatives in the 1998 National Elections; in 2001 they won two seats and in 2004 three seats; in 2007 only one seat again.

Press clippings on the activities of the Akbayan! Citizen's Action Party 2004–2005.

Campaign against Psychiatric Abuse (CAPA). British section of the Geneva initiating committee against abuses of psychiatry for political purposes

Period: 1975–1988

Size: 0.04 m.

A symposium on medical ethics and abuses of psychiatry for political purposes was held in Geneva in April 1975; the Campaign against Psychiatric Abuse (CAPA), founded in 1975, was the British section of the Geneva initiating committee against abuses of psychiatry for political purposes; campaigned against the fate and treatment of prisoners detained in psychiatric hospitals and prison hospitals and against the systematic abuse of psychiatry for political purposes; involved in campaigns which led to the release of Vladimir Borisov, Vladimir Bukovsky, and Leonid Plyushch.

Correspondence, bulletins, and other documents on the campaign against the fate and treatment of USSR prisoners detained in psychiatric hospitals and prison hospitals and against the systematic abuse of psychiatry for political purposes in the USSR 1975–1988.

Cheshmandaz

Period: 1984–1994

Size: 2.37 m.

Finding aid: list

The cultural, social, and literary journal *Cheshmandaz (Perspectives)* has been issued in Paris from 1984; the articles and other contributions are written by Iranian academics, writers and poets living outside Iran.

Collection of letters, manuscripts and typescripts of articles, which have not been published in the journal *Cheshmandaz* 1984–1994.

Empower. Communities for Change (Malaysia)

Period: 1999–2008

Size: 0.25 m.

Empower. Communities for Change, also called Persatuan Kesedaran Komuniti Selangor, is a platform uniting different groups; a member of it is the Women's Development Collective (WDC), successor of Women's Agenda for Change; another member is Pusat Janadaya, working with marginalized groups, also a non-governmental and non-profit organization formed in February 2005 and located in Selangor; it was founded by a group of individuals who strive to build a more democratic Malaysian society.

Training Manuals of the Women's Development Collective 'Sexual Harassment. A Trainer's Manual 2005 and 'Gender, Good Governance, Democracy & Leadership' 2006–2007; reports on the campaigns for women's rights and democracy and the support for it as a national agenda amongst selected NGOs 2004–2006; report on post-Tsunami survivors by Pusat Janadaya Berhad (Empower) 2005; report on child protection by Pusat Janadaya (Empower) 2007; some other documentation 1999–2008.

***International Federation of Workers' Education(al) Associations (IFWEA)**

Period: (1945–) 1987–2003

Size: 3.85 m.

Finding aid: list

International Federation of Workers' Education(al) Associations (IFWEA) was founded in 1947, following the preparatory conference organized by the British Workers' Educational Association in October 1945; aims to promote the development of workers' education according to the principles of solidarity and cooperation, justice and equality, democracy and freedom; has more than 90 affiliates from 52 countries all around the world, consisting of workers' education organizations, trade union education departments and schools, labour-related NGOs and research institutes; the secretariat was first located in London, then in Tel Aviv, and subsequently moved to Oslo; it is a Category A NGO with UNESCO; in 1997 it initiated, together with the European Workers' Education Associations (EURO-WEA), a global research and education project in response to globalization, called International Study Circle (ISC).

Minutes, agenda, reports on activities, financial reports and working papers relating to general conferences and meetings of the Executive Committee of the IFWEA and the European Workers' Education Associations (EURO-WEA) 1987–2003; correspondence by the president Dan Gallin and general secretaries Aaron Barnea, Aslak Leesland, and Jan Mehlun with the affiliates, and the IFWEA liaison with UNESCO 1990–2003; correspondence with and circulars to affiliates 1987–2003; correspondence and reports concerning the seminars of the IFWEA, the International Study Circle (ISC) project and participation in seminars and conferences of other organizations 1987–2001; documents from the period before 1987, containing agenda, minutes and circulars 1945–1962, 1973–1980.

International League for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples**Period:** 1975–2006**Size:** 19.37 m.

Also known as LIDLIP (*Ligue Internationale pour les Droits et la Libération des Peuples*); founded in 1976 on the initiative of the Italian senator and jurist Lelio Basso, following the publication of the Universal Declaration of the Rights of Peoples in Algiers, to promote and support peoples in their struggle for emancipation and liberation from oppressors, organizing solidarity campaigns and informing public opinion; as a NGO based in Geneva LIDLIP enjoys consultative status with the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) and UNESCO since 1979.

Statutes, regulations, activity reports, work programs, minutes of the meetings of the International Council, Executive Committee and International Secretariat of LIDLIP; correspondence with national leagues, funds including the International Lelio Basso Foundation for the Rights and Liberation of Peoples (Italy), other NGOs and regional human rights organizations; documents concerning the participation and representation of LIDLIP in sessions of ECOSOC, the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe (OSCE), and UNHCR conferences, summits, and forums on the protection of the rights of indigenous peoples and ethnic minorities; verdicts and other documents of the Permanent Peoples' Tribunal (PPT) and its sessions; statements, reports, and documentation concerning terrorism, liberation movements, fight against impunity of crimes against humanity, human rights and rights of peoples in different countries and regions including, Afghanistan, Basque, Colombia, Cyprus, Eritrea, Iraq, Philippines, Sri Lanka, Tibet, and Turkey; documents of the Swiss branch of the LIDLIP 1975–2006.

National Health and Education Committee (Burma)**Period:** 1992–2008**Size:** 3.5 m.

National Health and Education Committee is an umbrella organization for health and education of ethnic nationalities and democratic groups; the National Health Committee (NHC) and the National Education Committee (NEC) were formed in 1992 and 1993 respectively, consisting of those responsible for health and education in oppositional organizations such as the Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB), the National Democratic Front (NDF), the NLD (Liberated Area), and the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma (NCGUB); the two committees were combined into a single committee – the National Health and Education Committee (NHEC) – on 21 December 1995; at present there are 28 members and affiliated organizations operating in the country and along the various Burmese borders.

Correspondence; documents on the constitution of the NHEC; documents on the Community Management Extension Program (CMEP), the Distance Education Program, the Community Addiction Recovery and Education (CARE) Project and other programs and conferences promoting education and health in Burma 1992–2008.

Nava Sama Samaja Party (Sri Lanka)*Period:** 1982–2008**Size:** 0.25 m.**Finding aid:** list

Nava Sama Samaja Party (NSSP) or New Social Equality Party is a Trotskyist political party in Sri Lanka; formed in 1977 as a tendency after the expulsion of some members by other groups;

initially associated with the Committee for a Workers International (CWI) but left the CWI in 1988; since 1991 the NSSP, led by Vickramabahu Karunaratne, has been the Sri Lankan section of the United Secretariat of the Fourth International.

Documents on the congresses of the NSSP 1986–2008; internal bulletins 1996–2008; membership forms 1986–1991; documents on the Oswin Workers' School in Colombo 1998–2003, the Ceylon Students' Federation 2003 and n.d. and the Canadian visa refusal for Vickramabahu Karunaratne 2008; leaflets, pamphlets, and flyers of the NSSP and other organizations in particular on election campaigns 1982–2008.

***Parti Sosialis Malaysia**

Period: 1996–2008

Size: 0.25 m.

The Parti Sosialis Malaysia (PSM), also known as the Socialist Party of Malaysia, was formed officially in 1998, but had its forerunner organizations like Alaigal, Community Development Centre (CDC), and Suara Warga Pertiwi (SWP); after the Malaysian General Election in 1995 there was an attempt to form a new left-wing political party by organizations and groups involved in drafting a Socialist Party constitution, called the Socialist Popular Front (SPF); the resulting PSM was officially launched as a political party on the eve of Labour Day, 1998; the Malaysian federal government refused to recognize PSM, however, and rejected PSM's application to register as a political party, on the grounds that PSM was a threat to national security; two adherents of PSM were elected to parliament; in June 2008, the PSM obtained approval from the Home Ministry to register as a political party after a ten-year battle which included a protracted lawsuit against the government.

Minutes of the meetings of the Parti Sosialis Malaysia 1996–2003; documents on congresses of the PSM 2000–2007; documents on the congress 'Socialism Malaysia 2008. 21st century socialism' in New Era College, Kajang 7–9 November 2008; minutes and party documents of the Socialist Popular Front 1996–1998; documentation 2006–2008.

3. Subjects

Kriegsgefangenenlager Bizerte

Period: (1932) 1937, (1941–) 1942–2002

Size: 0.75 m.

Finding aid: inventory

Bizerte was a French Prisoners of War Camp (POW) in Tunisia; after Rommel's surrender in 1943 German soldiers, including Ernst Froebel of the 999th Division, were interned there; Froebel started a group of 'political 999ers' which organized cultural activities and a library.

Ernst Froebel, born Kurt Schilling in Berlin 1912, died in Berlin 2001; socialist, member of the resistance group Rote Kämpfer from 1933; caught in 1938 and imprisoned for three years; sent to Africa with the 999th Division; released from the Bizerte POW camp in 1947; returned to Berlin and kept involved in the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD); from 1984 he maintained close contacts with the women and children who survived the massacre of Lidice in Czechoslovakia.

Documents relating to political and cultural activities of ex-soldiers from the 999th division at the French POW camp Bizerte in Tunisia. Letters, petitions, and report concerning statements on the situation of the prisoners, camp newspaper series, educational writings, illuminated albums with theater and broadcast programs, song texts, and photos and other contemporary documents from the camp 1943–1947; correspondence, manuscripts, articles and documentation concerning memories of the camp and other activities by former prisoners 1947–2002.

Social and political developments in Iran**Period:** 1941–1946**Size:** 1.87 m.**Finding aid:** list

Collection of copies of archival documents, newspapers and periodicals (*Dastaviz*, *Irada-ye Fars*, *Rabar*, *Kbandaniha*, *Mard Emroz*, *Pars*, *Soroush*) and some books on the social and political developments in Iran in the period 1941–1946.