

# NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

## I. The Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe (MEGA): State of Affairs and Prospects

### 1. *The Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe (MEGA) up to 1991*

#### 1.1 Historical background

The idea of a historical-critical edition of the collected works of Marx and Engels was raised even before 1914; at the time, however, it was not considered viable.<sup>1</sup> After the October Revolution of 1917 David Ryazanov, who had already been committed to it previously, began work in Moscow to bring it to fruition. Appointed director of the newly founded Marx-Engels Institute at the beginning of 1921, he carried out comprehensive preparatory work, receiving support from the German Social Democratic Party, which at the time had the Marx-Engels papers in its possession.<sup>2</sup> In 1927 the first volume of a projected forty-two volumes of the “first” MEGA (MEGA<sup>1</sup>) appeared in Frankfurt am Main with the support of the Institute for Social Research there. Eight more volumes followed between 1929 and 1932, published by the Marx-Engels-Verlag in Berlin.

The “first” MEGA remained incomplete because of Hitler seizing power and Stalin’s worsening terror since the late 1920s, to which Ryazanov as well as many of his collaborators also fell victims. Between 1933 and 1935 four more volumes were published by the Publishing Co-operative of Foreign Workers in the Soviet Union in Moscow and Leningrad. After that the edition was suspended. Marx’s *Grundrisse der Kritik der politischen Ökonomie* of 1857-58, published in two half-volumes by the Moscow Foreign Language Publishing House in 1939 and 1941, was prepared on MEGA principles but did not appear under this name.

The possibility of a new beginning emerged on the one hand in Moscow and

<sup>1</sup> See Götz Langkau, “Marx-Gesamtausgabe – dringendes Parteiinteresse oder dekorativer Zweck? Ein Wiener Editionsplan zum 30. Todestag, Briefe und Briefauszüge”, *International Review of Social History*, XXVIII (1983), pp. 105-142. On academic Marx/Engels editions up to the 1980s see Jürgen Rojahn, “Tableau de l’édition scientifique de Marx”, *Actuel Marx*, 1987, no. 1, pp. 94-104.

<sup>2</sup> See on this “Die Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe”, in *Marx-Engels-Archiv. Zeitschrift des Marx-Engels-Instituts*, ed. by D. Ryazanov, Vol. I (Frankfurt am Main, n.d.), pp. 461-66; Siegfried Bahne, “Zur Geschichte der ersten Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe”, in *Arbeiterbewegung und Geschichte. Festschrift für Shlomo Na’aman zum 70. Geburtstag*, ed. by Hans-Peter Harstick, Arno Herzig and Hans Pelger (Trier, 1983) (= *Schriften aus dem Karl-Marx-Haus*, 29), pp. 146-65.

on the other in the West in the late 1950s. The intensive debate about Marx that got under way after the war also showed up the need for a historical-critical edition in the West. Conditions were far from ideal at the time however. There was then no question of the broad international co-operation that would have been essential.

A simple continuation of the edition begun by Ryazanov was not possible. Although the “first” MEGA represented a remarkable achievement, and is still recognized as such by experts today, it also proved to have quite a few shortcomings.

## 1.2 The conception of the “new” MEGA

A historical-critical edition of all works, drafts, notes and correspondences of Marx and Engels had to be based on the originals as far as possible. Since the 1930s about two-thirds of these have been in the possession of the International Institute of Social History (IISH) in Amsterdam.<sup>3</sup> Much of the remaining third was stored in the central party archives of the CPSU in Moscow. Not even copies of this material, which included important unpublished manuscripts by Marx, were available in the West. As the CPSU was not expected to allow access to the part of the Marx/Engels papers in its possession for a projected Western edition, the IISH decided to make the material in its own possession available to the Institutes of Marxism-Leninism (IML) in Moscow and in Berlin for the new MEGA being planned by them. It also decided not to participate in the project.

In planning the new MEGA (MEGA<sup>2</sup>) the premise from the beginning was that the collaborators from the USSR and from the GDR would co-operate on an equal basis. Technical production was to take place in Berlin and Leipzig.

Although MEGA<sup>2</sup> followed on from MEGA<sup>1</sup>, the editors were by no means uncritical of the way MEGA<sup>1</sup> had been conceived. They made the following decisions:

- To present the development of the whole text handed down in accordance with the most up-to-date principles of historical-critical editing. This plan initially met with considerable opposition, since it was not customary to present the “classics” of marxism-leninism in historical-critical terms.
- To divide the edition into four instead of three sections:
  - Section I: works, articles, outlines.
  - Section II: *Das Kapital* and preliminary works.
  - Section III: correspondence.
  - Section IV: excerpts, notes, marginalia.
- To arrange the texts within each section on a strict chronological basis.
- To include letters not only *from* Marx and Engels but also *to* them.

<sup>3</sup> See on this Paul Mayer, “Die Geschichte des sozialdemokratischen Parteiarhivs und das Schicksal des Marx-Engels-Nachlasses”, *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte*, VI/VII (Hannover, 1966/67), pp. 5-198, especially pp. 79 ff.; Maria Hunink, *De papieren van de revolutie: het Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis 1935-1947* (Amsterdam, 1986), especially pp. 52 ff.

After a comprehensive evaluation begun in 1967 of other historical-critical editions, particularly neo-germanist ones, and an intensive exchange of experiences with other editors, agreement was reached on some editorial principles:

- Comprehensiveness. Only by completely reproducing all the works of Marx and Engels could selective bias – a justifiable complaint against previous editions – be ruled out. Every manuscript is considered authorized.<sup>4</sup>
- Complete reproduction of all text stages (outline sketches, drafts, manuscripts, first editions and subsequent authorized editions). The work was to be seen as a process, with all stages of text being regarded as equal in principle. As far as possible, however, using a selected version (edited text) as the basic text, other versions would be reproduced as variants in a shortened form. Deviations would be listed to make the comprehension of the textual development easier.
- Reproduction in the language of the original. Contemporary spelling and punctuation would be retained.
- Comprehensive explanatory annotation. The editions would contain accounts of the origin, handing down and condition of the individual texts, indications of historical correlations, bibliographical information, etc.

On the basis of these principles detailed editorial guidelines were established. In 1972 a full sample volume was published which, in addition to a draft of these guidelines, also contained numerous examples of their application.<sup>5</sup> The publishing institutes obtained opinions on the sample volume from about 120 international specialists. These generally acknowledged that the proposed editorial guidelines were appropriate to a historical-critical edition and within reason took account of the conclusions of editorial science. The MEGA guidelines were also acknowledged to “broaden the current sphere of knowledge and experience of editorial science” (Gerhard Seidel). “In the presentation of complex manuscripts – the difficulty with the current editions! – and excerpts ... convincing solutions to old problems” were being put forward, which future editions of this kind could not neglect (Hans Zeller). Over two-thirds of the critical comments and constructive suggestions contained in the depositions were taken into account,<sup>6</sup> and the editorial guidelines were established accordingly.<sup>7</sup>

<sup>4</sup> Texts earlier attributed to Marx or Engels later caused difficulties; for example, the article “Luther als Schiedsrichter zwischen Strauß und Feuerbach” was eliminated after critical textual studies.

<sup>5</sup> *Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels: Gesamtausgabe (MEGA). Editionsgrundsätze und Probestücke* (Berlin, 1972). The volume was edited by Rolf Dlubek and A.I. Malysch (directors), Erich Kundel, S.S. Lewiowa, Richard Sperl and Inge Taubert.

<sup>6</sup> A considerable amount of material is available on this and is accessible to interested parties.

<sup>7</sup> *Editionsrichtlinien der Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe (MEGA)* (hctograph, Berlin, 1976). The guidelines were expanded or modified by twenty-five supplements up to 1984.

### 1.3 Volumes published to date

The current plan envisages 133 volumes or 142 volumes/partial volumes.<sup>8</sup> Another thirty or so volumes with marginalia have been postponed.<sup>9</sup> The edition is divided into four sections:

#### Section I: works, articles, outlines

The volumes in this section contain all the philosophical, economic, historical and political writings of Marx and Engels with the exception of *Das Kapital* and the writings directly connected with it. The appendices of the individual volumes contain in appropriate form those works by Marx and Engels that were altered without their agreement, works by other authors whom Marx and Engels edited or in whose origination they participated directly, works that cannot be definitely attributed to Marx and Engels, and official documents signed by Marx and Engels.

#### Section II: *Das Kapital* and preliminary works

This section comprises all the authorized editions, including translations, of Marx's *Das Kapital* and the writings directly connected with it, from the economic manuscripts of 1857-58. This means that, for the first time, all Marx's economic manuscripts will be presented complete, including the 1861-63 manuscript whose crucial part is the "Theories of Surplus Value" and the economic manuscript of 1863-65, which contains the original version of the second volume of *Das Kapital* as well as the only draft of the third volume left by Marx.

#### Section III: correspondence

This section contains all surviving letters (including fragments, drafts and enclosures), postcards and telegrams from Marx and Engels. The appendices contain all remaining letters and so on from other persons to Marx and Engels, which are thus published for the first time in a coherent form. In addition, letters written by third parties to each other at the behest of Marx and Engels or that refer to the contents of letters from Marx and Engels that are no longer extant are published complete or as extracts.

<sup>8</sup> Some volumes (I/21, II/1, II/3, II/4) appeared in several parts. These partial volumes are no different in appearance from the full volumes.

<sup>9</sup> In preparing the edition of marginalia proposed for a later stage, a sample volume was published in 1983 in order to stimulate international discussion concerning the editorial principles to be applied: *Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels: Gesamtausgabe (MEGA). Vierte Abteilung. Marginalien. Probestücke* (Berlin, 1983). About thirty depositions were received from academic institutions, libraries, publishers and individual scholars. In addition, a one-day editorial colloquium on the sample volume was organized by the Textology Group at the Central Institute for the History of Literature of the Academy of Sciences in Berlin (Siegfried Scheibe).

#### Section IV: excerpts, notes, marginalia

This section contains all excerpts, chronological tables and bibliographical lists as well as notebooks and individual notes by Marx and Engels. Material of a personal nature will be published in appendices.

The first volume of the new MEGA appeared in 1975. A total of forty-five volumes/partial volumes have appeared so far:

- 14 of the projected 33 volumes/partial volumes of Section I;
- 16 of the projected 24 volumes/partial volumes of Section II;
- 8 of the projected 45 volumes of Section III; and
- 7 of the projected 40 volumes of Section IV.

Each volume/partial volume consists of two separately bound parts: a text section and an apparatus section.<sup>10</sup> Most of the volumes were prepared at the IMLs in Moscow and Berlin, the remainder (about a third) by special MEGA working groups formed from 1975 at the universities of Halle, Leipzig, Berlin (Humboldt University), Jena and Erfurt and at the GDR Academy of Sciences (AS) in Berlin.

With the reduction in East-West conflict and the change in the political climate in Europe since the 1970s, co-operation in the field of Marx-Engels research has also improved. Work on the MEGA was supported not only by individual scholars but by an increasing number of institutions throughout the world, including in particular the Amsterdam IISH and the Karl-Marx-Haus (KMH) of the Friedrich Ebert Foundation in Trier. Attitudes to the project remained ambivalent however. On the one hand, there is no doubt that the highly specialized collaborators sought the best possible solution to complex editorial problems and considerably increased our knowledge of the concrete historical context of the origins of Marx's and Engels's works and that the MEGA represents a major step forward in Marx/Engels studies. On the other hand, it must also be appreciated that the two IMLs were not academic institutions but party institutes and that the project was intended to serve the "worldwide offensive of marxism-leninism". Accepted by the collaborators and affecting their viewpoint, this political commitment shows up particularly clearly in the introductions, but not only in these. The tense relationship between marxist-leninist beliefs and academic standards, between editorial care and political ends,

<sup>10</sup> The edition carries the following uniform overall title: *Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels: Gesamtausgabe (MEGA)*. Until 1989 the publishing institutes' imprint read *Herausgegeben vom Institut für Marxismus beim Zentralkomitee der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion und vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Sozialistischen Einheitspartei Deutschlands*. In 1990 two volumes (I/29, II/9) carried the following: *Herausgegeben vom Institut für Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung Berlin und vom Institut für Marxismus-Leninismus beim Zentralkomitee der Kommunistischen Partei der Sowjetunion*. A further volume (III/8) appeared without any imprint. Since October 1990 the following has appeared on the title page: *Herausgegeben von der Internationalen Marx-Engels-Stiftung*. All the volumes were published by Dietz Verlag in Berlin.

was only rarely examined in concrete cases however.<sup>11</sup> Most of the reviews that appeared came from within the editorial circle itself.

## 2. *The International Marx-Engels Foundation (IMEF)*

### 2.1 The formation of the IMEF

At the end of 1989 it became clear that the continued existence of both the SED (the East German party) and the Berlin IML was in doubt. Responding to a request by the two publishing institutes, the IISH and the KMH were prepared to help find a way of continuing the MEGA in a different organizational framework. They started from the premise that Marx and Engels – regardless of the role attributed to them in the system of “real existing socialism” – were of undiminished interest as major thinkers of their time and that in view of their historical status and the diverse effects of their ideas a historical-critical edition of their writings remained a desideratum. In a series of discussions agreement was reached on two principles:

- The project could only be realized within a broad international framework.
- All political objectives would be abandoned as a *sine qua non* of co-operation.

After the Berlin AS took over from the Berlin IML, the Berlin AS, the Amsterdam IISH, the Moscow IML and the Trier KMH agreed in May 1990 to set up the International Marx-Engels Foundation (IMEF) with its headquarters in Amsterdam. The publishing rights to the MEGA were transferred to the IMEF.

### 2.2 Organs of the IMEF

The specific task the IMEF has set itself is to try to continue under fundamentally changed circumstances and in a modified form a project that has been under way for about twenty years. In order to be able to fulfil its task the IMEF had to adopt a structure appropriate to the situation. It was decided to set up a board, a secretariat, an editorial commission and an academic advisory body, all with academic and international membership.

Board: E.J. Fischer, Amsterdam (Chair); M.P. Mchedlov, Moscow (Deputy Chair); H. Pelger, Trier (Secretary); W. Schmidt, Berlin (Treasurer).

Secretariat: J. Rojahn, Amsterdam (Head); U. Balzer, Amsterdam (Assistant).

Editorial Commission: G.A. Bagaturija, Moscow; G. Golovina, Moscow; J. Grandjonc, Aix-en-Provence; M. Hundt, Berlin; M. Neuhaus, Leipzig; T. Otani,

<sup>11</sup> See in particular Fred E. Schrader, “Karl Marx – Forschung oder Denkmalpflege”, *IWK*, XVI (1980), pp. 398-403; Jürgen Rojahn, “Die Marxschen Manuskripte aus dem Jahre 1844 in der neuen Marx-Engels-Gesamtausgabe (MEGA)”, *Archiv für Sozialgeschichte*, XXV (Bonn-Bad Godesberg, 1985), pp. 647-63.

Tokyo; J. Rojahn, Amsterdam; F. Schrader, Paris; V. Vygodsky, Moscow; Wei Jianhua, Beijing.

Academic Advisory Body: H.P. Harstick, Braunschweig (Chair); S. Avineri, Jerusalem; G. Callesen, Copenhagen; R.E. Cazden, Lexington, KY; I. Fetscher, Frankfurt am Main; P. Fridenson, Paris; F. Gori, Milan; A.F. Grabski, Łódź; C.B. Gutiérrez, Bogotá; E.J. Hobsbawm, London; E. Kamenka, Canberra; H. Klenner, Berlin; J. Kocka, Berlin; N.I. Lapin, Moscow; H. Lübke, Zurich; J.I. Oizerman, Moscow; T. Ouchi, Tokyo; M. Rubel, Paris; W. Schieder, Cologne; J. Stengers, Brussels; T. Sugimoto, Kanagawa; F. Tókei, Budapest; I. Wallerstein, Paris/Binghamton, NY; Zhou Liangxun, Beijing.

### 2.3 Initial measures

The IMEF is publishing the works of two prominent nineteenth-century thinkers, but not the marxist-leninist “classics”. Its primary aim is to ensure the MEGA project’s right to exist among other comparable projects, but not to regain the privileged position that the MEGA project once enjoyed.

First of all, the IMEF needed to take stock, establish contact with the working groups and inform the public. Attention was naturally concentrated at first on Germany, where the IMEF had three aims:

- to seek a solid institutional basis to support further work on the MEGA;<sup>12</sup>
- to safeguard the completion of volumes on which work was already well advanced;
- to preserve the specialized knowledge of well qualified former collaborators for further work on the edition.

Activities were not restricted to the German sphere however. In the short term they aimed to:

- set up an emergency fund to provide rapid financial assistance in cases where the normal grant allocation procedure would take too long;
- finance the publication of completed manuscripts;
- acquire grants for colleagues who had lost their job; and
- support the Moscow MEGA group with computer technology.

In the medium term they aim to win the financial support of national and international foundations, and in the long term to establish a solid system of sponsorship in individual countries, such as Germany, France, the Netherlands, Great Britain, the

<sup>12</sup> From the very beginning our idea has been that further MEGA work in Germany should be largely concentrated in a MEGA working group at the Berlin AS, with possibly a second smaller group at the Saxonian AS. As regard staff, comparable academic editions should be taken as examples; there are eighteen full-time collaborators working on the Leibniz Edition for instance.

international co-operation with the establishment of a German-French working group.

### *3. Existing working groups*

In some ways conditions for work on a historical-critical edition of the complete works of Marx and Engels have never been so favourable as at present. For the first time it is possible to realize this ambitious project with broad international co-operation, free from political constraints. Being freed from these constraints went hand in hand with the loss of the uniquely broad financial basis the MEGA had enjoyed so far however.

Originally, at the beginning of 1990, the assumption was that the MEGA group at the Moscow IML, which in the spring of 1991 was renamed the Institute for the Theory and History of Socialism (ITHS), and the MEGA groups at the universities in the former GDR should carry on working and that a MEGA group at the Berlin AS should take over from the Marx-Engels section of the Berlin IML. Instead, in the spring of 1990 part of the Marx-Engels section of the Berlin IML formed an independent association, the so-called MEGA Foundation Berlin, which received a contribution of DM 27.5 million from the PDS, the successor to the SED. In February 1991 the Treuhandanstalt froze the accounts of the MEGA Foundation, which subsequently changed its name to the Berlin Association for the Promotion of the MEGA Edition. The independent commission for the investigation of party assets had not approved the contribution. The MEGA groups set up by the Berlin Association had to cease activity on 31 December 1991.

The MEGA groups at the universities in the former GDR were forced to leave. The groups at the universities in Jena and Erfurt had to cease activity on 30 September 1991, and as things stand the remaining groups (at the Humboldt University in Berlin, in the history section at the university in Halle and at the university in Leipzig) will have to cease operation on 30 September and 31 December 1992 respectively. As far as the MEGA political economy group at the university in Halle is concerned, four posts have been approved up to 1 July 1993 within the framework of job creation measures.

While the earlier organizational structures continued to be dismantled, new ones were only gradually put in place. After the German Wissenschaftsrat had recommended in January 1991 that the MEGA be incorporated into the German AS's programme of long-term projects, an international experts' commission convened by the Conference of the German AS and chaired by the Munich philosopher Dieter Henrich at the beginning of this year also made a similar recommendation. In February 1992 an agreement between the IMEF and the Conference of the German AS was signed. The latter will set up a MEGA group in Germany and will in the first instance take on the completion of those MEGA volumes already far advanced. Funds for seven editorial posts have been allocated (three of them in Berlin and one each in Leipzig, Halle, Jena and Erfurt). The agreement expires at the end of 1993. By then a new agreement must be reached with the re-established Berlin AS.

Apart from the MEGA group established by the Conference of the German AS

and comprising collaborators from the former GDR, at the end of 1991 a German-French MEGA working group was set up by the KMH in Trier and the ERCA<sup>13</sup> in Aix-en-Provence.

Meanwhile the future of the Moscow MEGA group is still uncertain. Following the reorganization of the Moscow institute in the summer of 1991, accompanied by a considerable reduction in the number of staff, twenty-eight posts (out of forty) remained in the MEGA section. After the events of August 1991 the former central party archives, including the Marx/Engels materials, were transferred to a newly formed Russian Centre for the Preservation and Study of Documents on Modern History; the library has also been detached from the institute, and the institute itself has been reorganized into the Russian Independent Institute for National and Social Problems. While part of the former institute's MEGA section remained at the Russian Independent Institute, the majority of the collaborators moved to the Russian Centre. Both groups would have to be financed by the IMEF. At the moment the latter is trying to raise the necessary funds. Considering current low labour costs in Russia this should not be a major problem. Any contributions to the IMEF emergency fund

Account no. 99062  
 ABN-AMRO Bank (Deutschland) AG  
 Gereonstr. 5-11  
 W-5000 KÖLN 1  
 Germany

would be helpful.

The emergency fund might also be used to support former collaborators from East Germany who are jobless or had to retire and who would like to finish work on their volumes or participate in work on other volumes.

#### 4. *The editorial programme*

##### 4.1 Revision of earlier volumes

It has been suggested that particular volumes that have already appeared should be revised. This may indeed be desirable, but the IMEF does not consider it to be urgent.

It is generally recognized that the strict partisanship of the MEGA until 1989 has not helped its academic standing. It influenced work in various ways, not necessarily in ones consciously registered. The restriction of free communication meant that international research was not always taken account of in the best possible way, and that spontaneous group consensus within the prescribed marxist-leninist framework

<sup>13</sup> The *Équipe de Recherche en Civilisation Allemande* at the Université de Provence, supported by the Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS).

was encouraged. Ideological influences became evident – the earlier the volume, the more obvious – in the introductions in particular,<sup>14</sup> but also in the annotations. From time to time they showed up in some volumes in deviations from the formulated editorial principles concerning the arrangement of texts. As far as can be ascertained, however, none of the texts was suppressed, withheld or falsified on political or ideological grounds.

The crucial point is that in the MEGA all the works, including drafts, notes and correspondences, of Marx and Engels are being published. About sixty per cent of the material is being published for the first time. Whatever fault may be found with the published volumes, the high quality of the textual presentation and the textual criticism of the collection has hitherto been universally acknowledged. Under the circumstances, work should continue on the remaining volumes, particularly in view of the limited funds available.

#### 4.2 Volumes in preparation

The completion of the volumes currently in preparation seems to us to be imperative, especially since mistakes resulting from earlier partisanship can still be corrected. If the work were to be broken off, new collaborators would have to start from the beginning. There are thirty-five volumes/partial volumes in total:

- 11 of the 19 remaining volumes/partial volumes of Section I;
- 7 of the 8 remaining volumes/partial volumes of Section II;
- 6 of the 37 remaining volumes of Section III; and
- 11 of the 33 remaining volumes of Section IV.

Some of these volumes are already in press; the preparation of others is well advanced.

- a) Volumes in press: I/20; II/4.2; IV/5; IV/26.
- b) Volumes whose preparation is well advanced: I/14; I/16; I/28; I/31; I/32; II/4.3; II/11; II/16; III/9; III/10; IV/3; IV/10; IV/12; IV/17; IV/31; IV/39.
- c) Volumes whose preparation is less far advanced: I/4; I/5; I/6; I/7; I/21; II/12; II/14; II/15; III/11; III/12; III/13; III/14; IV/11; IV/16; IV/27.

#### 4.3 Major changes

Between 1975 and 1991 forty-five volumes/partial volumes appeared, that is almost three per year. At this rate it would be at least thirty years before the completion of the 142 volumes/partial volumes initially planned, and another ten years before the completion of the additional thirty or so planned volumes of marginalia.

Such lengths of time are not unusual with major academic editions of this nature.

<sup>14</sup> The introductions had to be approved by the directors of the two IMLs; the introductions were required to establish a link between the works of Marx and Engels and those of Lenin and to demonstrate the unity of the various elements of marxism-leninism.

Nevertheless, the aim is to streamline the project. For example, the thirty-odd volumes of marginalia will be dispensed with, and instead there will be a volume describing in detail the books once belonging to Marx and Engels that have been traced. In addition, the time necessary for preparing individual volumes is to be shortened. This is to be achieved, along with an improvement in quality, by:

- improving the planning and co-ordination of the different volumes (concentration), and in particular by the improved co-ordination of the volumes in sections I and IV;
- better technical equipment; and
- improved exchange of information.

Furthermore, the editorial guidelines have been re-examined thoroughly by a conference that included collaborators on other editions, editorial specialists, collaborators on MEGA volumes that have already appeared, and members of the IMEF bodies in March 1992 in Aix-en-Provence. Its major conclusions were:

- With regard to the requirement of completeness, agreement has been reached that the concept of completeness should be defined according to the aims of the edition; all materials must be registered and made accessible but need not necessarily be reproduced in print and published. This would apply in particular to Section IV. Transcripts are to be stored at the IISH.
- Non-authorized texts, works that cannot be definitely attributed to Marx or Engels, texts written by other persons and translations should only be included if absolutely necessary.
- From now on all letters in Section III (letters from Marx and Engels as well as those to them and letters written by third parties) will be published chronologically.
- From now on the introductions to the individual volumes will be published in the apparatus section.

The new editorial guidelines are to be published and made generally accessible.

### *5. Responsibility*

Academic responsibility for the individual volumes lies, at least since publication of the MEGA by the IMEF, in the first place with the collaborators, who are now named on the title page. Overall academic responsibility lies with the editorial commission of the IMEF.

The address of the IMEF Secretariat is: IISH, Cruquiusweg 31, 1019 AT Amsterdam, The Netherlands. Tel.: -31-20-6685866, Fax: -31-20-6654181.

*Jürgen Rojahn*

## II. Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH: Supplement over 1991\*

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.

Like the GIA this supplement is subdivided into the categories "persons" and "organizations", arranged alphabetically.

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 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. This is particularly important because very recently acquired materials may not yet have been arranged or packed.

### 1. Persons

**Almada, Martín (born 1937)**

**Period: (1948–) 1966–1990**

**Size: 1.70 m.**

**Entry: list**

Pseudonyms: M. Zuñiga and José de Antequera; born in Puerto Sastre, Paraguay 1937; educationalist, lawyer, syndicalist, writer; leader of the movement "Por un techo propio para cada educador paraguayo" and of the Federación de Educadores in Paraguay, founder and director of the experimental school "Juan Bautista Alberdi" in San Lorenzo, assisted by his wife Celestina Perez; took his Master's degree in education at the National University of La Plata, Argentina in 1974, but was subsequently imprisoned in Paraguay for three years after defending his thesis, entitled "Paraguay: Educación y Dependencia" in which he criticized the educational system in Paraguay; in 1975 Amnesty International adopted him as a political prisoner; due to the intervention of Amnesty released after a hunger strike; found political asylum in Panama; in 1978, in Paris, appointed UNESCO-consultant for Latin America and the Caribbean; published

\* Edited by Atie van der Horst.

the autobiographical “Paraguay: La Cárcel Olvidada, El País Exiliado...” 1978, poems in “Las Manos Vacías” 1986 and “Paraguay: Educación y Proyecto Nacional” 1990; his poems have been set to music and distributed on records and cassettes.

Collected documents on Latin America, mainly Paraguay, with some correspondence and manuscripts.

Correspondence 1978–1990, e.g. with the World Confederation of Organizations of the Teaching Profession and the Movimiento Popular Colorado (MOPOCO), Buenos Aires, Argentina and others, mostly in photocopy; manuscripts of books, including “Paraguay: La Cárcel Olvidada, El País Exiliado...” and of articles and poems; files on several organizations, political parties and trade unions; files on human rights 1972, 1976–1988; extensive documentation on the political and economical situation and the repression during the Stroessner regime in Paraguay 1966–1990.

**\* Bing, Harold (1897–1975)**

**Period: 1915–1975**

**Size: 1.50 m.**

**Entry: list**

Born in Croydon, England 1897, died in East Leakes, Leicestershire 1975; as conscientious objector imprisoned during 1916–1919; one of the founders of the Paco, forerunner of the War Resisters’ International (WRI); from 1925 member of the International Advisory Council of the WRI; head of the National Committee and Youth Section of the No More War Movement 1923–1937; from 1937 sponsor of the Peace Pledge Union (PPU); lecturer for the WRI and writer of its history, published in *The Pacifist*.

Correspondence with the government 1917–1918; correspondence with his family and others 1916–1919; personal documents 1915; diaries and reports from his time in prison 1916–1919; correspondence with the WRI secretariat 1928–1954; correspondence with WRI representatives in various countries 1960–1972; other WRI documents; articles by Bing on pacifism, conscientious objection and other subjects 1928–1972; agenda and reports of the No-Conscription Fellowship 1916–1919; minutes (handwritten) of the Paco 1921; files on the World Peace Brigade 1953–1962; documentation on peace organizations in France 1924–1925.

**Fontenis, Georges (born 1920)**

**Period: 1945–1975 (–1992)**

**Size: 0.80 m.**

**Entry: list**

Born in Paris 1920; teacher, anarchist; during the Second World War active in the underground anarchist youth movement; from 1945 member of the Fédération Anarchiste (FA), founded in the same year; general secretary of the FA 1946–1948, 1950–1953 and director of its weekly *Le Libertaire*; founded and led the Organisation-pensée-bataille (OPB), a small secret group within the FA which quickly gained control over its membership in the Paris region; author of “Manifeste du communisme libertaire” advocating a synthesis between anarchism and some elements of Leninism, the principles of which were adopted by the FA at its Paris congress in 1953 and which led the organization to change its name into Fédération Communiste Libertaire (FCL); Fonte-

nis again was its leader until 1956; the FCL existed until 1957, had the features of a political party and took part in elections; because of his agitation against the Algerian War imprisoned 1956–1957; from 1958 member of the editorial staff of *La Voie Communiste*; in 1969, while living in Tours, Fontenis, together with Daniel Guérin succeeded in re-aligning several old and new anarchist groups in the Mouvement Communiste Libertaire (MCL); in 1971 the MCL merged with the Organisation Révolutionnaire Anarchiste (ORA) into the Organisation Communiste Libertaire (OCL); Fontenis' publications include "L'Autre communisme, histoire subversive du mouvement libertaire" 1990.

Membership cards 1947–1955; correspondence (mostly incoming letters) with André Arru 1951, Lorenzo de Athos 1950–1951, Yvon Bonnet 1954, Jean Boucher 1945–1947, Guy Bourgeois 1968–1969, Henri Bouyé 1950, 1969, André Breton 1951–1952, René and Marcelle Clavé 1950, Michel Desmarais 1951, Carlo Doglio 1949, Michel Donnet 1957, Rémy Dugne 1949–1954, Louis Estève 1951–1954, Louis Fassier 1951, Robert François 1952–1954, Jean Froget 1951, Daniel Guérin 1970–1983, Robert Joulin 1951, 1956–1957, 1968, Renée Lamberet 1951, Paul Lapeyre 1948, Georges Laureyns 1951, Louis Lecoin 1949, 1951, J.L. Leferre 1950, Marcel Lepoil 1946–1947, Gaston Leval 1950, René Lustre 1951–1954, André Mahé (pseudonym Alain Sergent) 1948, Pier Carlo Masini 1958, Saïl Mohamed 1952–1953, François Munoz 1952, 1958, Serge Ninn and Giliane Berneri 1947–1953, Marcel Pennetier 1945–1948, Paul Rassinier 1950, Fernand Robert 1946–1954, Michel Tanforti 1954–1955 and Louis Vandendriessche 1963–1964; correspondence with the Federación Anarquista Ibérica (FAI) in exile 1950–1951 and with the Internationale Communiste Libertaire (ICL), the Groupes Anarchistes d'Action Proletarienne (GAAP) and anarchist groups in Italy, Germany, Spain and Switzerland 1954–958; files concerning the FA 1947–1953, the FCL 1953–1956, the OPB 1952–1953, the Parti Communiste Français (PCF) 1958–1972, the Gérard Spitzer affair 1960, the Action Communiste 1957–1958, *La Voie Communiste* 1959–1963, the Comité d'Initiative pour un Mouvement Révolutionnaire (CIMR) 1968–1969, the MCL 1970–1971, the ORA 1968–1971 and the OCL 1971–1975; some documentation concerning antimilitarism, the LIP factory in Besançon and education 1970–1973 and n.d.; pamphlets, leaflets and other printed material on the May-June events in Paris, Tours and Macon 1968.

### **Hyman, Gideon**

**Period: 1978–1984**

**Size: 0.01 m.**

File of his correspondence with the Israeli Ministry of Defence regarding his status as a conscientious objector, including letters from the War Resisters' International 1978–1984.

### **\* Liebknecht, Karl (1871–1919)**

**Period: (1881–) 1902–1918**

**Size: 0.05 m.**

**Entry: list**

Born in Leipzig 1871, died in Berlin 1919; son of Wilhelm Liebknecht; studied law and

economics; worked as a lawyer in Berlin from 1899; member of the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD) in 1900, and together with Rosa Luxemburg active in the revolutionary left wing of the party; member of the city council of Berlin 1901–1913; in 1907 with Hendrik de Man leader of the Internationale Verbindung Sozialistischer Jugendorganisationen; author of “Militarismus und Antimilitarismus” 1906, for which he was sent to prison for a one and a half year term; member of the Prussian diet in 1908 and member of the Reichstag in 1912; from 1916 active in the Spartakusgruppe which in 1918 became the Kommunistische Partei Deutschlands (KPD); murdered by counter-revolutionary troops in January 1919.

Correspondence with Robert Liebknecht 1909–1918, Gustav Mayer 1907–1908 and some others 1902–1917; manuscripts and drafts of articles and poems; notes.

Manuscript of the memoirs of his wife Sonja Liebknecht.

Some papers of his father Wilhelm Liebknecht consisting of correspondence with Max and Paula Baruch 1895–1900 and notes 1881 and n.d.

### **Mattick, Paul (1904–1981)**

**Period: 1945–1980**

**Size: 0.24 m.**

**Entry: list**

Supplement: for initial description see GIA pp. 111.

Correspondence (for the most part incoming letters) with Lelio Basso 1966–1978, Rüdiger Blankertz 1969–1971, Serge Bricianer 1960–1980, Michael Buckmiller 1971–1977, Hellmut G. Haasis 1972–1979, Leif Hansen 1972–1980, Gabriel Kolko 1970–1979, Walter Laqueur 1964–1966, Herbert Marcuse 1962–1969, Barrington Moore 1964–1969, Otto Morf 1970–1975, Paul Buhle 1968–1971, Claudio Pozzoli 1968–1980, Emmy Rosdolsky 1968–1978, Maximilien Rubel 1960–1980, Daniel Saint-James 1961–1971, Joachim Schumacher 1969–1980, Tilla Siegel 1973–1980, A.C. Tovell 1966–1980 and others.

### **Pamukçu, Sina (born 1927)**

**Period: (1976–) 1980–1987**

**Size: 0.85 m.**

Born in Istanbul 1927; studied law at the Istanbul University; from 1960 director of education and research of Türk-İş (Confederation of Turkish Trade Unions); active in the Türkiye İşçi Partisi (TIP, Turkish Labour Party); was dismissed by Türk-İş due to his critical articles in *Yön*, *Ant* and *Sosyal Adalet*; employed by Maden-İş (Metal Workers Union) he became assistant general secretary of the Türkiye Devrimci İşçi Sendikaları Konfederasyonu (DISK, Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions in Turkey) at its founding in 1967 and at the same time director of its international relations department; after the coup d'état by the Turkish military in 1980 he worked at the DISK liaison office in Brussels; member of the International Committee to Support the Trade Union Movement in Turkey.

Some correspondence with the Belçika'daki Türkiyeli İşçiler Birliği (Union of Turkish workers in Belgium) 1981–1982, the Comité Belge de Defense des Droits de l'Homme en Turquie 1981 and other organizations; notes; circulars, press state-

ments and leaflets of the International Committee to Support the Trade Union Movement in Turkey; correspondence (photocopies), reports, conference papers and press statements of Amnesty International, the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC), the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the International Labour Office (ILO) in Geneva, the World Confederation of Labour and other organizations on the situation in Turkey 1976, 1980–1987; text of a defence by Abdullah Bastürk, national president of DISK, at the Bakirköy labour court 1981 and documents on the trial against 52 DISK officials at the Istanbul Martial Law Command Court 1981–1986; proceedings, reports of sessions, drafts of resolutions and other documents of the European Parliament and of the Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe on the situation in Turkey 1980–1987; pamphlets and other documentation.

**Rubínštejn, Vladimir O. (born 1904)**

**Period: 1917–1926**

**Size: 0.03 m.**

Full name: Vladimir Osipovič Rubínštejn; born in Odessa 1904; social democrat, Menshevik from 1922; active in the Moscow Social Democratic Youth League; arrested in 1923 and sent to the concentration camp Solovki, on the Solovetski Islands in the White Sea; then to the prison in Verchne-Ural'sk in the Ural; he is one of the very few to survive the camps.

Typescript of his memoirs “Tak bylo v dvadcatykh (u istokov GULAG'a)”, covering c. 1917–1926 and including his recollections of twelve Menshevik comrades, written in 1990 (photocopy).

**Rüdiger, Helmut (1903–1966)**

**Period: 1936–1966**

**Size: 2 m.**

**Entry: list**

Born in Frankenberg, Germany 1903; died in Madrid 1966 while visiting Spain; married Dora Gollin; writer, translator, journalist and syndicalist; in 1930 editor of *Der Syndicalist*, journal of the Freie Arbeiter-Union Deutschlands (FAUD); went to Spain in 1933, active in the anarcho-syndicalist movement; 1936–1938 one of the secretaries of the International Working Men's Association (IWMA) in Paris; took refuge in Paris in 1938; went to Sweden in 1939, after the defeat of the Spanish Republic; in Sweden one of the leading figures of the syndicalist movement; he wrote under the pseudonym Ivar Bergeren in the *Arbetaren*, journal of the Sveriges Arbetares Centralorganisation (SAC); from 1949 he contributed to the German anarchist periodical *Die Freie Gesellschaft*; published “El Anarcosindicalismo en la Revolución Española” 1938.

Extensive correspondence with his wife Dora Gollin 1926–1962 and with other relatives 1933–1967; correspondence with Diego Abad de Santillán 1942–1948 (1966), John Andersson 1938–1950, Heinrich Bergmann 1939–1947, Rudolf Berner 1938–1946, Karl Dingler 1947–1950, Ginez Garcia (Egon Illfeld) 1938–1949, Emma Goldman 1938–1939, Walter Hanke 1947–1966, Georg Hepp 1947–1949, Albert Jensen 1943–1947, Albert de Jong 1946–1966, Helmut Klose 1939–1947, Carl Langer 1947, Gretel Leinau 1947–1961, Pablo Merino 1950–1952, Alfred Michaelis 1946–1955, Max Nettlau n.y., Carl Heinrich Petersen 1949–1966, Rudolf Rocker

1932–1945, Augustin Souchy 1947–1951 (1981) and with many other correspondents, in particular in Spain, Germany and Latin America; some personal documents; documents relating to the Confederación Nacional del Trabajo (CNT); typed manuscripts by himself and by others; a bibliographic list of anarcho-syndicalist literature; leaflets and press clippings.

## 2. Organizations

### \* European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)

**Period:** (1944–) 1973–1981 (–1989)

**Size:** c. 106 m.

The eldest of the forerunners of the ETUC, the European Regional Organisation of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ERO-ICFTU) was founded in 1950; in 1952, following the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community (ECSC) the Committee of Twenty-One was formed, in which were represented the national confederations affiliated to the ICFTU and the federations of trade unions in the coal and steel sectors in the ECSC member countries; after the signature of the Treaty of Rome establishing the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1957, the ICFTU's European affiliates in 1958 set up an European Trade Union Secretariat (ETUS), members of which were the trade union confederations of the EEC member states; the Committee of Twenty-One was absorbed by the ETUS; in 1969 the ETUS adopted a new name, the European Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ECFTU) in the European Community, while the ERO-ICFTU was dissolved; in 1973 the ECFTU merged with the Trade Union Committee in the European Free Trade Area (EFTA-TUC) into the European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC); the founding members had all been affiliated with the ICFTU but soon also some Wereldverbond van de Arbeid/World Confederation of Labour (WCL) affiliated (Christian) organizations joined the ETUC; in 1990 it was composed of 39 national trade union confederations from 21 European countries; also members are the 15 European Industry Committees (i.e. the European organizations of affiliated unions concerned with separate industrial sectors), recognised by the ETUC; the ETUC's major aims are to represent and promote the social, economic and cultural interests of workers at the European level, in particular with bodies of the European Communities and with the EFTA, and to safeguard and strengthen democracy in Europe.

**ERO-ICFTU** (with some earlier documents): correspondence, conducted by its secretary-general Walter Schevenels, with affiliated trade union federations, with the ICFTU, the Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC) to the Organisation for European Economic Co-operation (OEEC), from 1961 the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the WCL; proceedings, agenda, with reports and other annexes of congresses, conferences and meetings; records of the Executive Committee consisting of proceedings and agenda of the meetings, correspondence, reports; circulars; documents concerning the liquidation of the ERO-ICFTU; files on the TUAC, the Committee of Twenty-One and the EFTA-TUC; files on the ECSC, Council of Europe and bodies of the European Community (c. 1945–) 1950–1969 (–1973).

**ETUS, ECFTU and ETUC:** records of General Assemblies/congresses and of mee-

tings of the Executive Committee: proceedings, agenda, reports and correspondence 1957–1981(–1989); statutes; correspondence with affiliated and non affiliated national trade union confederations, with European Industry Committees and with the European Council, bodies of the European Communities, the International Labour Organisation (ILO) and other international organizations; circulars and press releases; records of the Finance and Purpose Committee and the Comité permanent de l'emploi (CPE); files on the Industrial Research and Development Advisory Committee (IRDAC) of the Commission of the European Communities; files on environment, energy, female workers, development aid (Lomé Convention 1979), trade union youth-organizations, migrants, labour conditions etc.; documentation concerning European countries and their trade unions 1957–1981 (1989).

### **Parti Socialiste Français (PSF)**

**Period: 1901–1902**

**Size: 0.04 m.**

Established in 1899 at the first Congrès Général des Organisations Socialistes Françaises held in Paris, uniting many socialist groups of different tendencies in spite of contradictory views with respect to the acceptance of ministerial posts by socialists; the unity was not lasting; at its second congress in September 1900 the anti-Ministerialist tendency led by Jules Guesde broke away, followed at its third congress in May 1901 by further groups, including Edouard Vaillant and his supporters; the most important leader of the PSF became Jean Jaurès, a Ministerialist; the party's organization was consolidated at the congress of Tours in 1902; reconciliation of the French socialists followed at the International Socialist Congress in Amsterdam in 1904, where reunification was decided, resulting in the founding of the Section Française de l'Internationale Ouvrière (SFIO) in 1905.

Minute book of the meetings of the General Committee of the Parti Socialiste Français from 1901 (June 12) until 1902 (January 8).

### **\* War Resisters' International (WRI)**

**Period: (1902–) 1923–1988**

**Size: 6.75 m.**

**Entry: list**

Supplement: for initial description see GIA, pp. 240-241.

Additional records from the period 1923–1988.

Documents from Myrtle Salomon, chairwoman and treasurer of the WRI: correspondence and documents from her WRI period 1975–1987 and papers accumulated during her membership of the Peace Pledge Union (PPU), the British affiliate of the WRI 1946–1987.

**Annex:** a file on Lev Nicolaevič Tolstoj and his associate Vladimir Čertkov 1902–1962.

### *3. Documentation collections*

#### **German Democratic Republic, Opposition and “Wende”**

1989–1990; 3 m.

#### **Özkök, Yücel**

1973–1990; 2.5 m.

NB: Concerns Turkish trade union movement.

#### **Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI)**

1923–1955; 0.02 m.

#### **Rumanian Revolution 1989**

1989–1990; 0.22 m. list.

#### **Soviet Union, “Neformaly” (Unofficial) Publications**

1989–1991; 1.84 m.; inventory.

#### **Tauber, Walter**

1975–1986 (–1991); 0.60 m.

NB: Concerns Latin America and Spain.

### *4. Published inventories*

Frank Pieke en Fons Lamboo, “Inventory of the collection Chinese People’s Movement, Spring 1989. Volume II: Audiovisual Materials, Objectssand Newspapers at the International Institute of Social History”, IISH Working Paper 16 (Amsterdam 1991).

### **III. The Randall B. Smith Collection**

The Manuscripts and Archives Section of the New York Public Library announces that the Randall B. Smith Collection of Spanish Civil War material is now available to researchers.

Randall B. Smith (1916–1989) was a veteran of the Spanish Civil War who collected a variety of materials relating to the history of this conflict. His papers, which include taped interviews with a number of veterans, document the experiences of Americans and Canadians who fought in the Spanish Civil War. They also provide information on organizations and movements in which these individuals were participants both before and after that conflict, such as the U.S. Communist Party, the Office of Strategic Services, and U.S. anti-war movements of the 1960s and 1970s. These materials date from 1936 to 1985.

A detailed inventory of this collection is available. For more information, contact: The New York Public Library, Manuscripts and Archives Section, Room 324, 5th Avenue and 42nd St., New York, NY 10018, USA. Phone -212-930-0801.