

TAG DES KINDES
SPÖ FREIE SCHULE KINDERFREUND

MIT FREUNDSCHAFT
DIE WELT UMSPANNEN

On the Waterfront



NEWSLETTER NO. 10
OF THE FRIENDS
OF THE IISH

2005

3. SEPTEMBER 1950

Introduction

FRONT PAGE:
AUSTRIAN
SOCIALIST
PICTURE
POSTCARD
SHOWING THE
CHILDREN'S
DAY CELEBRATION,
3 SEPTEMBER
1950,
(SEE P. 7).

Since our last Newsletter, in addition to our regular meeting (the Tenth Friends Day, 16 December 2004, see below for a report), the Friends held a special session on 4 April 2005, at which the entire Russian research team gave a presentation on its progress. We report on this presentation below, in this tenth issue of *On the Waterfront* (a small jubilee!). Due to lack of space in this issue, a report from the project on women's work in early modern times by Ariadne Schmidt could not be included in this issue. Instead, it will be available on the Friends website at <http://www.iisg.nl/friends/otw.html>. At the business meeting on 16 December we decided to move the traditional December meetings to January, which allows us to close the preceding year's financial records at the next January meeting. This will not have any impact on the dates when *On the Waterfront* is published. As always, you can count on the regular issues of this publication to appear in June and in December.

Members of the Friends of the IISH pay annual dues of one or five hundred euro or join with a lifetime donation of one thousand five hundred euro or more. In return, members are invited to semi-annual sessions featuring presentations of IISH acquisitions and guest speakers. These guest speakers deliver lectures on their field of research, which does not necessarily concern the IISH collection.

The presentation and lecture are followed by a reception. In addition to these semi-annual gatherings, all Friends receive a forty-percent discount on IISH publications. Friends paying dues of one thousand guilders or more are also entitled to choose Institute publications from a broad selection offered at no charge.

The board consults the Friends about allocation of the revenues from the dues and delivers an annual financial report in conjunction with the IISH administration.

*The IISH was founded by master collector Nicolaas Posthumus (1880-1960) in the 1930s. For the past decade, two of the institutes established by this "history entrepreneur" have operated from the same premises: the NEHA (Netherlands Economic History Archive) since 1914 and the International Institute of Social History (IISH), which is now over sixty-five years old. Both institutes are still collecting, although the "subsidiary" IISH has grown far larger than the "parent" NEHA. (Detailed information about the IISH appears in: Maria Hunink *De papieren van de revolutie. Het Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis 1935-1947* (Amsterdam 1986) and in: Jan Lucassen *Tracing the past. Collections and research in social and economic history; The International Institute of Social History, The Netherlands Economic History Archive and related institutions* (Amsterdam 1989); in addition, Mies Campfens reviews archives in *De Nederlandse archieven van het Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis te Amsterdam* (Amsterdam 1989), and Jaap Haag and Atie van der Horst have compiled the *Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH, Amsterdam* (Amsterdam 1999). For all information concerning the Friends, contact Mieke IJzermans at the IISH (mij@iisg).*

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Friends Reactions

Recently Rena Fuks-Mansfeld, Professor Emeritus of the History and Culture of Modern Judaism, who helped make Jewish archives and printed materials accessible at the IISH for the past ten years (see *On the Waterfront* 1/2, 2000/2001, pp. 13-14, and *Idem*, 8, 2004,

pp. 8-9), has proposed beginning a new column called 'From all nooks and corners'. As you can imagine, staff members from the Institute – involved in collecting new materials, but especially concerned those with writing detailed descriptions of these materials

– regularly are confronted by new surprises. It seemed a good idea for Rena to experiment with a column in *On the Waterfront*, which offers a place for it. Beginning with issue number 11 you can expect to see this new feature.

Tenth Friends Day, 16 December 2004

PRESENTATION OF THE ACQUISITIONS

In 2004 the IISH acquired about 250 new archive collections. As usual, while most of these were from individuals and organisations who had not previously been represented, there were also a fair number that provided additions to existing collections. For readers of *On the Waterfront*, we note important additions to the following collections previously mentioned here: Sapir (see *On the Waterfront* 8, 2004, pp. 8-9 and *Idem* 9, 2004, p. 3), Bezemer (see *On the Waterfront* 9, 2004, pp. 7-8), and Althans (see *On the Waterfront* 3, 2001, p. 12). The NEHA was also able to note several acquisitions to its Special Collections, of which more than 680 have now become available.

☞ Civil servants in Holland, 1749

In economic-history research wage data are obviously essential, as are price data. The Institute has a longstanding tradition in this field. Its founder Professor N.W. Posthumus covered the subject extensively in his publications about the wool industry in Leiden from the fourteenth to the eighteenth centuries. As an active member of the International Scientific Committee on Price History (formed by William Beveridge in 1931), he made this research internationally significant. The tradition continues in the research department thanks to Jan Luiten van Zanden, who compiles the IISH

List of Data Files of Historical Prices and Wages (<http://www.iisg.nl/hpw/index.html>). The book featured here and purchased by the NEHA from an antiquarian bookseller in Haarlem in July is particularly important for such research. This section bound in parchment contains the "Lijste der Ampten in Holland, volgens opgave van den Jaare 1749" [List of offices in Holland, as reported in 1749]. Which data appear on this list, how was it compiled, and how can it benefit researchers?

The answer to the first two questions lies in the widespread political turmoil in 1747-1748, when the regents were harshly criticized for being office seekers and profiteers. By 11 November 1747, the States of Holland requested a report of all positions, offices, and posts. After all, regent families in each city divided such lucrative revenues amongst themselves, and no central register existed. The response, however, lacked the detail they wanted. So on 9 July 1749 the Provincial Executive Councils of Holland issued a second request for detailed lists reflecting average gross emoluments for each office over the last five years, to be submitted within two months. The book we have acquired contains the reports to the Provincial Executive Councils of the Zuiderkwartier (the southern part of Holland province). In addition to the data for the no-

bility and the eleven "voting cities" (Dordrecht, Haarlem, Delft, Leiden, Amsterdam, Gouda, Rotterdam, Gorcum, Schiedam, Schoonhoven, and Den Briel) data are now available for the city of Woerden.

Remarkably, most of these wage data reflect rates above the mean. Since most globally available wage data concern artisans and their journeymen, this addition is most welcome, especially because it sheds light on the "skill premium", which is the amount of compensation for education (i.e. investments in "human capital"). These concepts figure prominently in the work of several researchers at the Institute, particularly Jan Luiten van Zanden and Bas van Leeuwen. Such documents are moreover important in the study of professions and occupations,



ANNUAL SALARIES PAID TO CIVIL SERVANTS IN THE CITY OF LEIDEN IN 1749. THIS PAGE LISTS THE "FRENCH NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER" (HFL 1400), THE "ORGANIST AND BELL RINGER OF ST. PETER'S CHURCH" (HFL 800), AND THE "FIRST CLERK AND SUB-CASHIER OF THE BANK OF LOANS" (HFL 600). BY COMPARISON, WORKERS' WAGES DID NOT EXCEED 250 GUILDERS (NEHA BC 666)



INCLUDED IN SEGALL'S COLLECTION IS THIS PORTRAIT OF THE OTHERWISE UNKNOWN GUILLERMO JAMES. ON THE REVERSE THE FOLLOWING IS STILL LEGIBLE: 'D. GUILLERMO JAMES (ABUELO - [M?]) RETRATO HECHO POR EL P [...] MIGUEL GORMAZ, PRIMO DE MI M[A?...]'. THIS INDICATES THAT THIS WAS PROBABLY THE OWNER'S (MATERNAL?) GRANDFATHER AND THAT MIGUEL GORMAZ, HIS OR HER COUSIN (AGAIN MATERNAL?) MADE THE ENGRAVING (IISH, ARCHIVE SEGALL ROSENMANN)

as launched at the Institute by Marco van Leeuwen through his HISCO project (Web-based Information System on the History of Work, also see the IISH website).

☞ **Marcello M. Segall Rosenmann (1920-1998): documents on Chilean History, 1811-1960s**

Segall is one of the collectors who, as Nettlau and Kautsky did before the war, joined the Institute together with his collections. Born in 1920 in Chile, he was a philosopher and historian who was forced to flee his native land after Pinochet seized power. In 1975 he emigrated to Amsterdam, where he became a staff member of the Institute from 1976 to 1985 - he had previously been a 'corresponsal en América latina' (Latin American correspondent) for the Institute. In 1998 he

died in exile in Amsterdam.

Recently, part of his collections that had not previously been inventoried were, as it were 'rediscovered'. These pieces shed interesting new light on the role of Segall as a collector. As part of his concerns with scholarship in 'Cultura Chilena' (Chilean culture) and the 'Historia de la minería y de la metalurgia Chilena' (history of Chilean mining and metallurgy) he collected source materials about his country's social, economic, and intellectual history. He not only used these materials in his teaching, but he also organised exhibits. For example, while Salvador Allende was president he organised the exhibit 'Un Siglo de Historia Social de Chile' (A century of Chilean social history) for the Universidad del Norte in Arica. This exhibit covered the period from 1850 to 1970.

The papers under scrutiny (the oldest dates from 1811, and the most recent is from the 1960s), cover a broad spectrum of subjects. The oldest relate to economic history: land ownership, mine construction (including placards from 1830 to 1831, one of which is a 'Reglamento provisorio de minería' of the Huasco District), commerce, and military matters. Also included are papers and manuscripts for books by the Chilean philosopher Jenaro Abasolo (1825-1884; in his time he was important enough for his works to have been translated into French) and works by his French friend Narcisse Anatole Edmond Desmadryl. Born in 1827, he studied at the Sorbonne and was associated with the circles of George Sand, Pierre Leroux, Proudhon, and Blanqui. Because he was linked with the Revolution of 1848, he had to flee to Valparaíso, where he became active in the Freemasonry. In addition, he was also active in the Chilean Revolution and the Civil War of 1851. Narcisse Edmond Joseph Desmadryl (born in 1801), who was his father or uncle, was a well-known engraver in Santiago. His style was similar to Daumier's and Doré's. His series 'Galería de Hombres Célebres

de Chile' (1854) is well known, as are his 'Galería de Celebridades Argentinas' (1857) and his designs for Chilean banknotes and its first postage stamps (1854).

Also included but of a somewhat later date are papers concerning various political and union movements, such as the 'Partido Socialista de Santiago' (1898), the 'Delegación de San Pedro' (1901), the 'Partida Democrática Agrupación de Iquique' (1912), the 'Asamblea Radical de Iquique' (1918), the 'Gran Federación Obrera de Chile' (also from the same period), and electoral campaigns from 1920 (including propaganda from the 'Falange Nacional', as well as from the Trotskyite 'Partido Obrero Revolucionario'). Finally, also included in this collection are correspondence from and to activists such as Enrique Sala (director of 'El Socialista' and of the 'Junta Provincial de la Federación Obrera de Chile'), Julio Valente, Rafael Carranza (born 1875), and Juan Rafael Allende (1848-1909, 'el Voltaire chileno'). In short, the additions are like a mini-IISH covering Chile, and combined with the papers and photographs from Segall that we already had, it is a monument to this activist, scholar, and collector.

☞ **Willem Adriaan Bonger (1876-1940)**

Willem Adriaan Bonger was undoubtedly among the great scholars of the Dutch social-democratic movement. As a student, he was part of a circle of friends that included the classicist H. Bolkestein, the historian H.E. van Gelder, the poet C.S. Adama van Scheltema, and the economic historian N.W. Posthumus, who founded the IISH (more about this group appears in *On the Waterfront* 7, 2003, pp. 9-10). In 1905 he took his PhD degree cum laude for his thesis on "Criminalité et conditions économiques", a study of the relationship between criminality and social circumstances. This was his masterpiece. The work was translated into English as "Criminality and Economic Conditions" (Boston 1916). He later conducted an empirical study about the link be-

tween religion and crime and that between race and crime. In 1922 he became professor of sociology and criminology at the University of Amsterdam. He was the first professor in this field in the Netherlands. Not surprisingly, he also became one of the founders and the first chairman of the Nederlandse Sociologische Vereniging (Dutch sociological association) in 1936. In addition to achieving scholarly acclaim in the Netherlands and abroad, he was politically active. He may have exerted the most influence via the journal *De Socialistische Gids*, with which he maintained close ties throughout its cycle of publication (1916-1938). He had always vehemently opposed Stalinism and National Socialism. When the Nazis occupied the Netherlands, he and his wife inferred the worst and committed suicide. In a farewell letter he wrote: "I no longer see any future for myself. I refuse to bow to that scum that now rules."

Until recently, the Institute had only a few items of Bonger's correspondence. This shortcoming has been rectified thanks to a large donation from "Bonger", the former criminology institute of the University of Amsterdam. This donation consists largely of all Bonger's publications. While the Institute already owned copies of most of them, these copies include white interleafs containing all Bonger's corrections and ideas that came to mind later. In addition, these special copies feature all reviews and correspondence on the subject. This veritable scholar's archive is indispensable for tracing Bonger's advances in his field. His correspondents were from the Netherlands and abroad and represented all segments of the population, as the following two examples demonstrate. On 9 November 1938 John Edgar Hoover (1895-1972) of the FBI personally thanked him for submitting his "Review of Criminal Statistics". Five years earlier, J. Gothenbos had written from the industrial town of Oss in Brabant: "Dear Professor. Please excuse this simple working man for writing to you. I consider it far from coincidental

that the leaflet enclosed [presumably Bongers' "Geloof en ongeloof in Nederland (1909-1920): een statistische studie", a 1924 offprint of an article from *De Socialistische Gids* came into my possession. I have stated openly at the factory where I work that I am a free-thinker and have received quite a hard time about this, as the others are all Catholic. I do not remember how many years ago I heard you mention the statistics in said leaflet at the Flora Theater in The Hague. You mentioned a figure at the time. For ex. 1 non-believer and so many Catholics. If you would be so kind, I would very much like to have these figures, as they would serve my struggle well. Thank you for your trouble."

☞ Hilda Verwey-Jonker (1908-2004)

Hilda Verwey-Jonker was a social-democratic sociologist of a later generation than Willem Bonger, who was one of her teachers. Like Bonger, she was an early opponent of National Socialism (in 1937 she published *De vrouw en het nationaalsocialisme* [*Women and National Socialism*]). Unlike Bonger, however, her career was more political than scholarly – although she did publish extensively. In 1947, for example, she became a PVDA [labour party] member of

the Eindhoven city council (her husband was director of the physics laboratory at Philips in Eindhoven), and in 1953 she entered the Dutch Senate. In 1957 she became the first woman to serve on the Sociaal-Economische Raad (SER) the Social and Economic Council of the Netherlands.

Hilda Jonker read sociology at the University of Amsterdam. In addition to attending lectures by Bonger, she enrolled in those of N.W. Posthumus, who was an old friend of her mother's. She also knew the sociologist Rudolph K.H. Kuyper (1874-1934; his archive is at the Institute as well). Her scholarship always tied in closely with her political involvement and frequently culminated in recommendations to the government. Her PhD thesis (1945) was one of the foundations of the new welfare state. Other studies influenced legislation establishing equal pay for men (1975). And yet another of Jonker's scholarly works led to legislation and regulations concerning immigrants in the Netherlands, refugees as well as colonial migrants and "guest workers". She also represented the Netherlands abroad, such as in 1946 at the first General Assembly of the United Nations, where she worked with Eleanor Roosevelt.

This socially dedicated woman,

SOME APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN LESS THAN DELIGHTED AT HILDA VERWEY-JONKER'S OPPORTUNITIES TO TRAVEL ABROAD. SHE WAS PRESENTED WITH THIS DRAWING, FROM AN AS YET UNKNOWN ASSOCIATION CALLED OMBRA, SIGNED BY 16 MEMBERS, WHEN SHE FLEW TO LONDON ON 29 JUNE 1946. (IISH, ARCHIVE VERWEY-JONKER)





HILDA VERWEY-JONKER AS THE FIRST FEMALE MEMBER OF THE SOCIAAL-ECONOMISCHE RAAD WITH JULIANA (QUEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS FROM 1948 UNTIL 1980) AND WITH JAN W. DE POUS (CHAIRMAN OF THE SER FROM 1964 UNTIL 1985). (IISH, ARCHIVE VERWEY-JONKER)

who juggled her family commitments, political involvement and scholarship for decades, had expressed ideas about her career early on, as contained in her excellent essay booklet from 1923-24. In her fourth year at the state HBS [Dutch High School for the 12-18 year age group] in Zwolle at the time, she wrote the following in “Overpeinzingen over mijn toekomst” [Contemplating my future]. “I have thought about my future for as long as I can re-

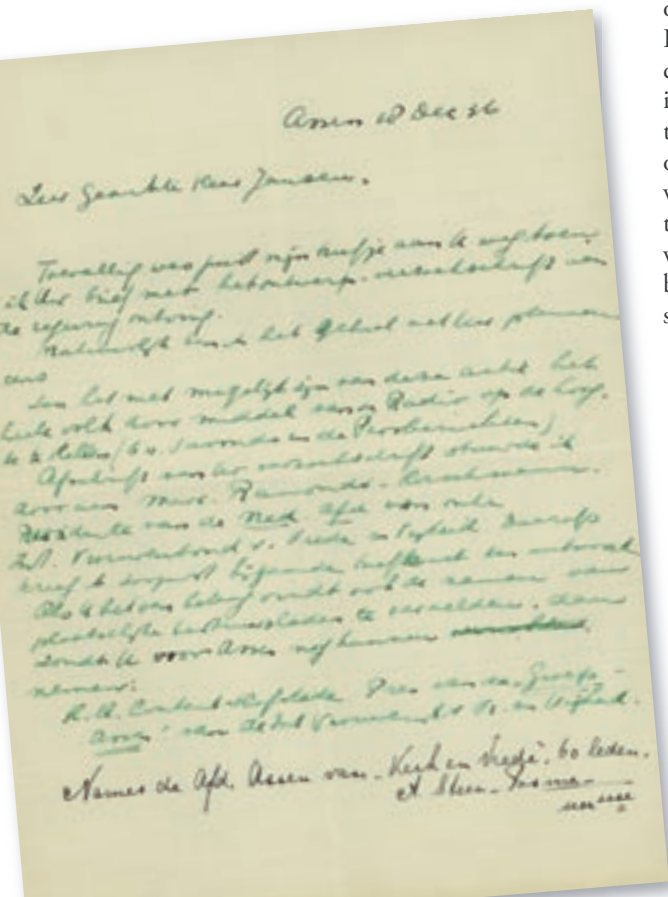
member. Whenever an uncle or other interested relative would ask me ‘what I wanted to become’ or ‘what I hoped to do when I grew up’, I always had a ready answer: ‘vegetablemongress’, ‘milkmaid’, or ‘pastry baker girl’, depending on whether I was in the mood for radishes, milk, or cakes. Later, at primary school, the [prospective] occupations varied, but I would have ample choice ‘when I grew up’. ‘Being grown up’ – i.e. when I was about twelve, being able to take my pick between HBS and the Gymnasium [grammarschool] seemed like ultimate bliss. All paths would be available to me, and I would be able to do as I pleased! And now that I have reached this point and have advanced even further, I realize that many courses are indeed open to me, but that all have drawbacks or do not appeal to me at all. The courses I would prefer are closed to me with two gates: Greek and Latin. People have always assumed that I will attend university. But in what field? ‘Medicine’, I stated very firmly when I was twelve, and so I enrolled at the HBS. In my second year there, people started voicing objections: ‘I was too small and delicate.’ Well, people always have greater confidence in a large, stately physician than in a little one who needs to stand on a stool to take their pulse. But I had intended to become a paediatrician, and children who are ill are unlikely to care whether the physician treating them is tall or short. The second objection was decisive. I would be unable to keep up with the frenzied life, what with sleepless nights and biking through wind, rain, and snow; besides, what would I do

if I was unable to complete my studies after a few years? The only work I would be suitable for by then would be nursing, but I am too impatient and too awkward for that.” [... she concludes by contemplating a career as a schoolteacher ...], “where I will obviously never be able to keep order. There is no longer any future in teaching, because so many are let go, and I would never want to be a pharmacist for fear of poisoning someone [...]”. We now know the outcome of the deliberations of this sixteen or seventeen-year old. This notebook of essays is but one of the many documents in this rich collection of personal papers recently donated to the IISH by one of her daughters-in-law.

↻ **Centraal Vredesbureau, The Hague**

Sometimes curators who clean up their room or retire encounter unexpected treasures – one such case is this little archive of the Central Vredes Bureau (The Hague). The archive is basically the report of a solo effort by the late Joh. Jansen from Eindhoven.

The Comité voor bemiddeling inzake de Spaansche Burgeroorlog [Spanish Civil War mediation committee], which Joh. Jansen founded in the autumn of 1936, was intended to convince Dutch peace organizations to appeal for an end to the atrocities of the war in Spain. To this end, Jansen published announcements in the press and contacted those in charge of the assorted Dutch peace organizations. The Vredesbureau in The Hague agreed to coordinate a request from the Peace movement to the Dutch government to become



ONE OF THE RESPONSES TO JOHAN JANSEN’S INITIATIVE CAME FROM TWO WOMEN FROM ASSEN. MRS. H.M. CONTENT-HOFSTEDA (WHO WAS AN ALDERWOMAN IN THAT CITY AFTER WORLD WAR II) WROTE ON BEHALF OF THE LOCAL CHAPTER OF THE WOMEN’S INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE FOR PEACE AND FREEDOM, SECTION HOLLAND; MRS. A. STEEN-POSMA REPRESENTED THE LOCAL CHAPTER OF KERK EN VREDE [CHURCH AND PEACE]. IN THEIR LETTER OF 18 DECEMBER 1936, THEY OFFER A SUGGESTION IN ADDITION TO THEIR EXPRESSION OF SOLIDARITY: “MIGHT THE ENTIRE POPULATION BE INFORMED OF THIS CAMPAIGN BY RADIO [?]” (IISH, ARCHIVE CENTRAAL VREDESBUREAU)

involved in the mediation efforts concerning the Spanish Civil War. The Centraal Vredesbureau was also asked to draft an appeal to all Dutch peace organizations and a petition to the minister of Foreign Affairs. Unfortunately, this campaign soon ran aground – on 7 February 1937 Jansen wrote the following letter to Mr. Voogd of the Centraal Vredes Bureau:

“Due to lack of prospects and support, we have disbanded the ‘Spanish mediation committee’. I am grateful for the bank transfer covering the invoices for stencils and postage fees. Best wishes, Joh. Jansen.”

In 2002, Joh. Jansen died at age 92. From 1928 until 1976 he worked for Philips (as did Evert Verwey, whom he knew well, in part via the Dutch resistance movement and aid to people in hiding during World War II; see above). He was with Philips Electronics from the start and continued exploring lamplight in his golden years. As a pioneer in lighting technology, he searched the world to carry out light projects and to acquire and impart knowledge. He was instrumental in establishing the Foundation Kunstlicht in de Kunst [Artificial lighting in art foundation]. As a lighting expert at Philips, he tried to demonstrate how artificial light has changed our lives. He believed that art history mirrored the advances in light technology from torches, candles, oil lamps, incandescent gas mantles, and light bulbs to the latest light sources and their influence on architecture and society. The discovery of artificial light has brought about dramatic changes, both in society in general and in our personal lives since the nineteenth century.

Since April 2002 the Centrum Kunstlicht in de Kunst has been open to the public. During the 1980s and 90s Joh. Jansen was a regular visitor at the IISH – he was interested primarily in the relationship between labour, art, and technology. He wrote about Herman Heyenbrock (the painter of light and work), published translations of poetry by Shelley twenty years ago in the volume *Onkruid*

vergaat niet, and was active in the SDAP before World War II and afterwards in the PVDA [Dutch labour party] – he was involved in the peace movement for several years as well. Johan Jansen led a very turbulent life and was an inspiration to many. He was very erudite and had boundless energy. We expect to obtain a large section of his archive in the near future.

☞ Martha Tausk (1881-1957)

Martha Tausk was born in Vienna as Martha Rosa Frisch in 1881. In addition to attending secondary school, she received private instruction from Auguste Fickert, one of the founders of the Allgemeine Österreichische Frauenverein. In 1900 she married the legal scholar Victor Tausk and moved with him to Bosnia. Their two sons were born in Sarajevo. Five years later, the couple returned to Vienna, where they parted ways. As a young woman, Martha Tausk was among the female champions of socialism in Austria. She first became politically involved in 1918, especially in her birthplace Graz, where she had an important role in the political course of events following World War I. In December 1918 she became the first and only woman delegate to the Provisorische Landes-Versammlung. From 1919 to 1927, she served on both the Graz city council and in the Styrian Parliament as a social democrat. She was particularly active in lobbying to improve the plight of maidservants and schoolteachers. Martha Tausk was known to be a fascinating speaker. After a year with Vienna's federal government, Martha Tausk went to Zurich. At the request of Friedrich Adler (1879-1960), she worked for the SAI (Sozialistische Arbeiter Internationale) – of which Adler was the secretary general – until 1934. She founded and became the editor of the journal *Frauenrecht*. Martha Tausk then returned to Austria from 1935 until 1939 but found life increasingly difficult there. In 1936, for example, the Graz regional chapter of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom was disband-



PICTURE POSTCARD OF THE AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS IN HONOUR OF THE DAY OF THE CHILD ON 3 SEPTEMBER 1950, PUBLISHED BY VERLAG JUNGBRUNNEN, VIENNA. NOTE THE CHANGE IN MINDSET AFTER THE WAR. THE THEME “MIT FREUNDSCHAFT DIE WELT UMSPANNEN” [SURROUND THE WORLD WITH FRIENDSHIP] WAS BY THEN NO LONGER EUROPEAN BUT HAD BECOME TRULY GLOBAL: YOUNG ASIANS AND AFRICANS ARE VISIBLE AMONG THE CHILDREN. (IISH, ARCHIVE MARTHA TAUSK)

ed. Eventually, the Anschluss with Nazi Germany forced her to leave. Martha Tausk moved in with her eldest son, who had been working in Nijmegen for some time by then. She remained fascinated with the political changes in the world into her golden years and died at age 76 on 20 October 1957. Last summer she was commemorated in Graz, and the Martha-Tausk Park was named after her. This year we received a valuable accrual from her granddaughter Annabet Tausk to the archive previously deposited here by her son. It includes her correspondence from 1947-1956 with the prominent Austrian social democrats Gabriella Proft (1879-1971) and Marianne Pollak (1891-1963) of the journal *Die Frau*, as well as her correspondence with Otto Neurath (1882-1945). Neurath was an Austrian economist and philosopher who befriended Martha.



BURMESE FLYER FOR THE MOVIE "BURMESE BLOOD" FROM THE PERIOD OF THE JAPANESE OCCUPATION, FROM THE NOTEBOOK OF S. AKRAM HUSSAIN SHAH BUKHARI. (IISH, ARCHIVE S. AKRAM HUSSAIN SHAH BUKHARI)

Neurath – on whom the IISH has documentation as well – tried to interest Friedrich Adler in his pictograms. In October 1929, he wrote to Martha: 'Please help me present our pictograms to F.A. (Fritz Adler). I am deeply hurt that ever more large publishers want our work, while the labour movement agencies issuing publications remain indifferent to us.'

Between 1945 and 1948 Martha Tausk defended the interests of Austrian émigrés in the Netherlands. Austrian nationals were required to leave the Netherlands after the war, unless they had settled there with authorization from the Dutch government before 10

May 1940 and had been favourably disposed toward the Dutch people. Her papers reveal that she had office hours for Austrians in the Netherlands, especially in Limburg. She also applied to work at an office to be established for repatriating Austrians. On her application, she noted that she had already drafted an appropriate operating plan.

The Indian National Army in Burma (1942-1945)

The Institute regularly receives social-historical documents from Ahmad Saleem, its correspondent residing in the Pakistani part of the Punjab. For the most part these documents include recent materials (see, for example, *On the Waterfront* 8, 2004, pp. 1, 7-8) which arrive via our colleagues Eef Vermey (IISH-Bangkok), Emile Schwidder, or Willem van Schendel. When we inventory the papers that come from Saleem, we also sometimes suddenly encounter something that is older. Thus, we discovered a notebook of S. Akram Hussain Shah Bukhari, who, from July 1932 until 27 February 1947, lived in various places in Burma, and later – the period of this scrap-

book – in Amritsar (in the Indian part of the Punjab). Between 1942 and 1945 his family supported the Indian Independence League and the Indian National Army (Azad Hind Fauz), which were anti-colonial movements. The well-known Subhas Chandra Bose (1897-1945), commonly known as Netaji ('Reverend Leader'), was the most prominent leader of the Indian National Army.

Between 1920 and 1941 Bose was arrested eleven times for fomenting agitation against the British. After his visit to Germany he was placed under close house arrest in 1940, but managed to escape, and following an overland trek to Kabul, made his way back to Berlin in 1941. He supported the Indian troops, organised by the Germans from Indian prisoners of war in North Africa. On 3 February 1943 Bose began a voyage aboard a German submarine to Madagascar, where he transferred to a Japanese submarine going to Indonesia. From there he flew to Tokyo, and subsequently he became leader of the Indian independence movement in Burma. Bukhari pasted various portraits of Bose in this notebook. The independence movement was supported and trained by the Japanese, who occupied only Burma and the Andaman Islands as their portions of British India during the Second World War. The writing in this book is in English, Urdu (clearly the writer's native language), Burmese, as well as Japanese. In a Japanese that is written with Roman letters, the writer notes down numbers, songs, and other practical matters that were probably important in his military training. Further, he tries to reconstruct the various houses in which his family had lived, including area maps and everything. It is not only the

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THE FLAG OF AZAD HIND FAUZ (1942-1945), SIGNED BY S. AKRAM HUSSAIN SHAH BUKHARI, PROBABLY IN THE 1950S. (IISH, ARCHIVE S. AKRAM HUSSAIN SHAH BUKHARI)

symbols of the movement that are noticeable (which are occasionally brightly coloured), but also Japanese propaganda materials with Burmese texts, such as announcements of Japanese films.

☪ Helmut Klose, (1904-1987)

The IISH recently received a wonderful addition to the Helmut Klose archive. Klose had been an anarcho-syndicalist exile from Nazi Germany who had taken part in the Spanish Civil War in June 1937 and been arrested. Finally, through efforts by a German friend, in 1939 Klose ended up in Cambridge, England. When the Second World War began he was interned, first on the Isle of Man, and later in Canada. After the war he worked at a laboratory in Cambridge. He died in 1987.

The recent addition accidentally (and luckily) ended up with the IISH. Kees Rodenburg, our curator for the Latin world, wrote about this addition in the following report:

'In early 2004 my colleague Bouwe Hijma asked me to look up the year and place Helmut Klose was born (we have had a small archive of his for the past 10 years). It had come in under my predecessor, Rudolf de Jong, and consists of photocopies from his private archive. This archive was important because Klose, an anarcho-syndicalist exile from Nazi Germany, had taken part in the Spanish Civil War and had written a report about his stay in Gurs, where, following the fall of the Spanish Republic, the French held the Spanish exiles as prisoners.

Regarding Klose's biographical details, I am completely in the dark. But I was lucky, and fortune smiled on me. At the same time that Bouwe's request reached me, three French visitors were at the Institute to engage in research on an Italian anarcho-syndicalist volunteer in the Spanish Civil War who called himself Antonio Giménez. Giménez's memoirs have recently surfaced, and the three French visitors were engaged in preparing an extensively annotated version of his memoirs for

publication. That was why they were at the Institute. I had previously had extensive e-mail contacts with one of them, Myrtille, and during their visit we got to know each other very well. When I made a remark about Klose, Myrtille immediately referred me to the German historian Dieter Nelles, who has done research on the German anarcho-syndicalist volunteers in Spain. I received his e-mail address, and Nelles obtained for me the missing information about Klose. He also noted, however, that it had been the original intention to send the entire Klose archive to the Institute. He referred me to one of Klose's sons in London. After several attempts I managed to get through to him on the telephone. He seemed to feel somewhat guilty, and was prepared to take up the matter with his brothers, but advised me meanwhile to look into what materials still remained with Helmut Klose's 98 year-old sister in the former DDR.

To make a long story short, the elderly sister appeared to have a pair of energetic daughters, who after I'd held a pleasant telephone conversation with them and wrote them a letter, scanned all the materials they had. These papers deal with Klose's youth and his contacts with his German family in the prewar years – a letter is even included from the war years – as well as material from his years in the DDR. They put the papers in order and described them, and

sent them to us. In addition, they agreed that after Klose's sister died, we would receive the original papers. The only comment from one of the daughters when I phoned her to thank her, was: 'we're all on this Earth to help each other!'

☪ Unabhängiger Frauenverband (UFV) (Unaffiliated Women's Movement) Berlin 1989–1999

This past July we received via one of our researchers from the former DDR a beautiful collection of documentation about the Unabhängiger Frauenverband (UFV). De UFV was founded on 3 December 1989. After the wall had been torn down, about 1000 women in East Berlin came together to organise and coordinate women's groups throughout the DDR. The official founding congress took place in Berlin on 17 February 1990. The women demanded an important say in politics, and wanted to have representation in the coming social reforms. One female minister came from their organisation in the last DDR cabinet under Modrow. New women's publications very quickly appeared, and efforts were made to establish women's centres. There were also demands for women's houses throughout the entire land.

The political possibilities following the destruction of the wall caused the women in the DDR to fear, correctly, that economic reasons – since the DDR had to declare itself bankrupt



UFV POSTER, BERLIN, CA. 1990. (IISH, ARCHIVE UN- ABHÄNGIGER FRAUENVER- BAND)



TURKISH
PRESS PASS
FOR TURAN
GÜL FROM
THE 1970S.
HE ALSO USED
THIS IN THE
NETHERLANDS.
(IISH, AR-
CHIVE TURAN
GÜL)

– would result in an end to the DDR's guaranteed right to work. Most of the women had been well trained and completely integrated in the labour market, many women filled relatively high positions, child care had always been well managed, and special days off for working women had always been a part of labour legislation.

The reunion of both Germanies, along with all the costs involved, would negate all this. The women went to work in a very motivated and combative frame of mind, but political developments did not go as expected: the citizens of the DDR were not in favour of experiments, but instead wanted the Deutsche Mark – and after 1996 there were fewer and fewer activities, until finally, in 1998, the UFV ceased to function.

☞ Turan Gül (born in Ordu, Turkey, 1940 - 1997)

In the past year the IISH carried out a project at the behest of the *Inspiraakorgaan Turken (IOT)* (Forum for Turkish Workers), located in Utrecht. The goal was to develop a book on the occasion of the forty-year anniversary of the implementation of a recruitment agreement for guest workers (temporary or permanent immigrant workers) between Turkey and The Netherlands. In mutual consultations it was decided to compile a book that would have many original documents from the first ten years of the Turkish guest work-

ers' presence in The Netherlands. Why this decision? The IOT was concerned about the large gulf between the first generation of new immigrants and subsequent ones. The first generation, who were now between fifty and eighty years old, had forgotten that they had also once been young and adventurous. They had led a life that was far from home and difficult, a way of life they no longer wanted to remember. As a consequence, the younger generation now has to deal with tired old men, who are frequently disappointed in life, and are very religious (many had become unemployed after the oil crisis in 1973, and were conveniently cast aside with social benefits by the welfare state, the unions, and the employers). In short, they were not really role models for the youth. It was hoped that the book, which was to be especially directed towards the youth, would show a much more diverse and dynamic picture of these pioneers. Chapters about work, living, free time, and other things would bring to life what their experiences had been as young men; it would show them their life stories unveiled by their later, difficult integration from the mid 1970s onward.

It was anything but easy to collect these materials. Our colleague from the Archives Department, Erhan Tuskan, went on visits to countless addresses, drank many cups of tea and coffee, and with a great deal of patience, was fi-

nally able to assemble from family albums - but also - completely unexpectedly! - from letters and other documents a marvellous collection of primary study documents about this immigrant history. Working with Jaap Vogel, he has put together a unique book, published last December. In addition, one selection will be included in the *Historisch Beeldarchief Migranten (HBM)* (Historic Immigrant Image Archive), which is accessible from the Institute's Website.

In general, the owners of these documents did not want to part with them. A few of them felt differently, however. One was Turan Gül's widow. Before 1971, when he had started working at the Bruynzeel factory in Zaandam, Gül had left a special career behind. He had been a journalist in Turkey, and continued to pursue that profession in his scarce free time. He wrote both for Turkish newspapers (*Tribün*, *Hürriyet*, *Ordu Sesi*) and for Dutch ones. The collection, about 1 meter shelf space, consists primarily of articles he wrote earlier, as well as of correspondence and photographs.

A good impression of his writing style can be seen from a piece he wrote in his column 'Gül bahçesi' (rose garden; note the wordplay on his last name, which means 'rose') for the *Typhoon* (a paper published in Zaandam) of 25 October 1973. It still retains its timeliness: 'Well, why are we writing? We would like the peoples from our two nations to come closer together and to learn more about one another. Our wish is that Turkish and Dutch families should organise evenings together: for example, tea parties, cozy folkloristic and musical evenings, and other such events. We believe that such evening get-togethers could bring the two national groups closer together. In Germany this is already being done in many cities. We know that many Dutch people already have Turkish music cassettes and films in their houses; this makes us especially happy. We hope that such events will be organised in the future.'

Lecture by Auke Pieter Jacobs: Terrorism in the Spanish Speaking World: ETA, FARC and El Qaeda

Auke Pieter Jacobs has been a Friend of the IISH from its very beginnings. He completed his dissertation in 1995 for the University of Nijmegen on the emigration from Spain to America at the end of the 16th to the beginning of the 17th century (Los movimientos migratorios entre Castilla e Hispano America durante el reinado de Felipe III, 1598-1621). Dr Jacobs is an interpreter-translator in Spanish and also lectures on this subject.

TERRORISM IN THE SPANISH SPEAKING WORLD: ETA, FARC, AND EL QAEDA

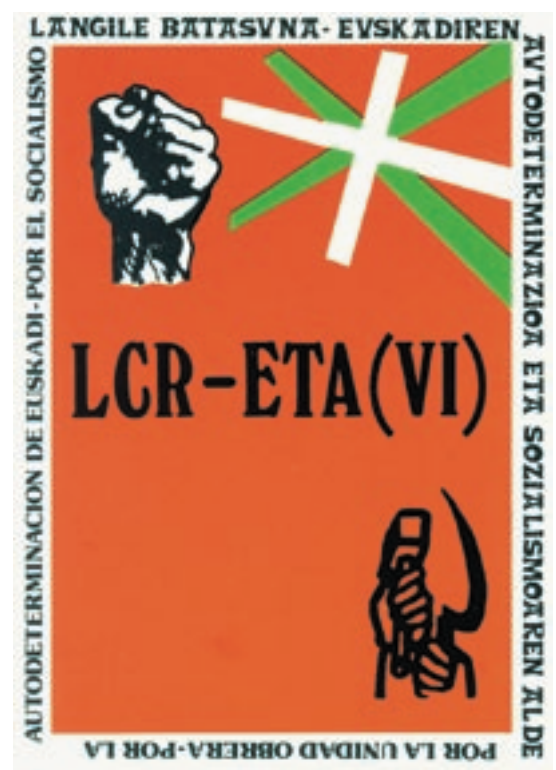
The terrible attack of 11 March 2004 on four trains at the Atocha station in Madrid, which claimed 192 victims, was steadfastly attributed by the Aznar regime to the Basque terrorist organisation ETA [Euskadi ta Askatasuna, The Baskque Nation and Freedom]. Until it finally was no longer able to deny that the signs so clearly pointed to an attack by Islamic fundamentalists with ties to Al Qaeda that it was unlikely that the ETA could have committed this attack. It was not completely unjustified to cast suspicion on the ETA, because two ETA members were stopped on Christmas Eve of 2003 with two backpacks containing 50 kilo of dynamite that they had placed in a train going towards Madrid. The dynamite was supposed to have exploded in the same morning rush hour in the Chamartin train station, north of Madrid. The Aznar regime found it difficult to admit that Islamic terrorists could also attack in

Spain, because then Spanish participation in the war in Iraq would be brought in further discredit. The Spanish people already had clearly shown that it did not wish to participate, and so immediately before the elections of 14 March the vote would have been especially unfavourable if Al Qaeda [the basis] should appear to have been involved. And indeed, the elections turned out completely different from what the opinion polls had predicted before 11 March. It was not Aznar's conservative people's party PP [Partido Popular], but the social democratic PSOE [Partido Socialista Obrero Espanol], under the leadership of José Luis Rodríguez Zapatero, that won the elections.

The Spanish speaking world has a long history of regional terrorist organisations – but the attack by international terrorism was new. The goal of regional terrorism is and was always to free the population from its oppressor: whether it was a dictator, such as Somoza in Nicaragua, or international capitalism. Many left-wing freedom movements in Latin America, using the Cuban revolutionary model, tried to free the people from the stranglehold of the United States in order to achieve a more equitable division of the wealth among the people.

The FARC [Fuerzas Armadas Revolucionarias de Colombia, Revolutionary Armies of Colombia] is still active in Colombia. Other similar groups, such as the Sandinistas in Nicaragua, no longer exist or have disappeared as a result of their own success.

This regional terrorism can hardly be compared to the terror of an organisation such as Al Qaeda or the Palestinian Hamas ('hamasa' is Arab for 'bravery'). These Islamic movements appear to be inspired by an idea that could be described as: 'In the path of Mohammed'. Simplicity and piety are central. The detestable lifestyles of the unbelievers in the Western world, in which hedonism and sexual freedoms are the driving forces, are perceived as a direct threat to their society. Standing against this threat is jihad, the holy war, called forth in order to carry out specific actions and to leave as many victims as possible among the unbelievers. To die in such a war guarantees Islamic martyrdom; suicide commandos



AT THE SIXTH ASSEMBLY IN 1970, THE ETA SPLIT INTO THREE RIVALING FACTIONS, OF WHICH ETA VI WAS THE LARGEST. IT ENDORSED SOCIAL REVOLUTIONARY STRUGGLE NEXT TO BASQUE NATIONALISM, AND SOON JOINED FORCES WITH THE TROTKYIST LIGA COMUNISTA REVOLUCIONARIA (LCR), WHICH WAS AFFILIATED WITH THE UNITED SECRETARIAT OF THE FOURTH INTERNATIONAL. IN 1977, LCR-ETA (VI) BECAME A LEGAL ORGANIZATION. THIS TICKET OF SUPPORT (OF 50 PESETAS) PROBABLY DATES FROM THE MID-1970S (IISG COLLECTION J. MARTINEZ, BG A36/639)

are encouraged, and their attacks are standard tactics. Islamic terrorism is predominantly against something; regional terrorism in the Spanish-speaking world, on the other hand, is for something.

ETA fights for an independent Basque state, and FARC in Colombia strives for a more just society in which the wealth will be divided more equitably among the people. Accordingly, the goals are also more concrete. In Colombia goals include attacking the Colombian Army, capturing a strategic village, storming a parliamentary building. ETA directs its actions against individuals deemed to be in 'opposition' to the Basque people or against the Spanish 'occupying power' in the Basque country,

such as the Guardia Civil or the Policía Nacional. Another similarity is that both ETA and FARC have split-off groups that have accepted democracy and have played a role in politics, such as M-19 in Colombia and the ETApolítico-militar in the Basque country. Another similarity is that these organisations act as if they already have power: there is a compulsory 'revolutionary tax' on entrepreneurs in the Basque country and imposition of a 30 percent tax on profits from the sale of cocaine in Colombia – in those parts of the country that they control. That is one of the differences between ETA and FARC, because ETA does not control any parts of the Basque country, but is organised in commandos, each having been as-

signed an area in which it can commit attacks, such as the Vizcayan or Donostian commando.

In order to answer the question of how a terrorist freedom movement such as ETA can still exist in a European country that is a member of the European Union, it would be necessary to examine the historical background and future perspectives of ETA, as well as look at the influence of Spanish politics and at daily life. Now it is important to investigate what has changed since the Al Qaeda attacks and how ETA, FARC, and Al Qaeda are actually structured, how their activities are financed, how governments act against terrorists, and to what extent governments work together, as well as terrorist organisations.

Report of the General Members Meeting

☞ Changes in the number of Friends

For 2004 65 friends have sent in their contributions up to now. We still expect to receive a contribution from seven individuals. Of the 64 paying friends 60 pay 100 euro per year, four pay 500 euro per year and one a lifetime donation of 1,500 euro. The friends can be divided according to their countries of origin as follows: Netherlands 52 (1), Italy

3 (1), Austria 1 (-), Spain - (1), United Kingdom 2 (1), United States 2 (2), Canada 2 (-), Japan 3 (1), which makes a total of 64 (7). The figures between bracket indicate the numbers of friends who as of now have not yet paid their contributions for 2004.

All in all, since 2001 the number of members has steadily risen. In 2005 we can expect over 70 paying friends to come.

This has been made possibly by word-of-mouth advertising. The board will investigate if it is possible to allow the increase to take place more quickly. To facilitate this we have contacted the group concerned with Good Goals from the Faculty of Social Sciences from the Free University.

In this way we hope to obtain an intern interested in researching our way of working, and who may be able to provide advice.

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005
Dues-paying friends on 01-01	0	42	56	62	64	65
Joined	42	22	13	5	3	2
Left	0	8	7	3	**3	1
Dues-paying friends on 31-12	42	56	62	64*	**65	
Other friends	3	4	4	4	4	4
Total friends	45	60	66	68	68	

* THE FIGURE OF 56, PUBLISHED IN ON THE WATERFRONT 7, P. 14 PROVED TO BE TOO PESSIMISTIC. IN THE LAST MONTH OF 2003 SEVERAL CONTRIBUTIONS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED.

** ASIDE FROM THE THREE FRIENDS THAT FOR VARIOUS REASONS COULD NOT OR DID NOT WANT TO CONTRIBUTE ANY LONGER, SEVEN FRIENDS WHO HAVE CONTRIBUTED IN THE PAST ARE IN ARREARS (SEE TABLE ABOVE).

FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR 2004 AND BUDGET FOR 2005
FRIENDS OF THE IISH

	FINANCIAL RESULTS AS OF 18-12- 2003		BUDGET FOR 2004		FINANCIAL RESULTS AS OF 18-12- 2004		BUDGET FOR 2005	
	€	€	€	€	€	€	€	€
OPENING BALANCE		-515.54	2,966.16		2,966.16		9,643.34	
REVENUES								
Dues	7,157.67		7,500.00		9,367.65		7,500.00	
Donations earmarked for "women"	90,756.00		90,756.00		90,756.00		90,756.00	
Donations earmarked for "Russia"	63,530.00		63,530.00		63,530.00		63,530.00	
Grant from AD-DRUK	3,000.00		4,000.00		4,000.00		4,000.00	
Grant Schorr					23,753.98			
Returned by ST. IISG					2,880.22			
Advertising revenues	240.00		240.00		240.00		240.00	
Interest	2.97		0.00		48.57		100.00	
TOTAL REVENUES		164,686.64	166,026.00		194,576.42		166,126.00	
EXPENDITURES								
<i>Publishing costs</i>								
<i>On the Waterfront June</i>	1,584.22		3,300.00		3,471.30		3,500.00	
<i>On the Waterfront December</i>	1,584.23		3,300.00		3,471.30		3,500.00	
		3,168.45	6,600.00		6,942.61		7,000.00	
<i>Grants issued</i>								
IISH, research on women	90,756.00		90,756.00		90,756.00		90,756.00	
IISH, research on Russia	63,530.00		63,530.00		63,530.00		63,530.00	
IISH, Kurdish material	200.00				-1,000.00			
IISH, Nettlau inventory					23,753.98			
IISH, Collections 2005							4,500.00	
IISH, Collections 2004	3,500.00		4,500.00		3,500.00			
		157,986.00	158,786.00		180,539.98		158,786.00	
<i>General administrative expenses</i>								
Public relations			200.00		374.85		200.00	
Bank fees and currency exchange differences	50.49		50.00		41.80		50.00	
		50.49	250.00		416.65		250.00	
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		161,204.94	165,636.00		187,899.24		166,036.00	
CLOSING BALANCE		2,966.16	3,356.16		9,643.34		9,733.34	
BREAKDOWN OF CLOSING BALANCE								
Bank balance		7,299.27			41,457.32			
Still payable to IISH for 2003		-3,500.00			-7,000.00			
Outstanding publishing costs		-1,300.00			-1,300.00			
Still payable for Nettlau inventory					-23,753.98			
Contributions to be received from Friends		1,000.00			0.00			
Advertising revenues to be received		466.89			240.00			
Korean material to be paid		-1,000.00			0.00			
		2,966.16			9,643.34			

The meeting reacted favourably to the proposal by the directors of the IISH to allocate 7,000 euro for the technical restructuring of the underlying database of the ArcheoBiblioBase directory and bibliographic information system for archival repositories in the Russian Federation. This database is maintained in Moscow under the direction of Patricia Kennedy Grimsted, in collaboration with the Federal Archival Agency of Russia (Rosarkhiv - before March 2004, Federal Archival Service of Russia). The

present information should help alert researchers to the wealth of holdings and research opportunities in repositories in Moscow and St. Petersburg and throughout the Russian Federation. (See our Website.)

For this work we need to add one person to help in Moscow. To do this, the Institute needs 7,000 euro. The proposal is to spend a large part of our balance from 2004 on this. In this regard it is worthwhile to report that we have received a cheque of 500 dollars from a sympathiser in the USA

to spend for this purpose. This amount will probably only be credited in 2005. The budget for the coming year is generally similar to that of 2004. We are happy to include a gift of 1,500 euro for a permanent membership (the first!). AD-druk (our printer) has confirmed that in 2005 it is again willing to print *On the Waterfront* without cost. This means that we do not have to pay for issues 10 (June) and 11 (Dec.). We thank Marti Huetink, who is the head of Aksant Academic Publishers, for his mediating role.

Report from Our Russian Research Project

'WORK, INCOME, AND THE STATE IN RUSSIA AND THE SOVIET UNION,
1900-2000', PROGRESS REPORT, JUNE-DEC. 2004

BY GIJS KESSLER

Research

Having already traced household composition and household work efforts during earlier phases of the project, for most of 2004 the team has been working with a substantial body of source material, most of which has not previously been used by researchers: the household budget statistics gathered by the Central Statistical Agency of the Soviet Union, and later Russia, from the early 1920s to the late 1990s. Although not a primarily Russian invention, the compilation of household budgets is a statistical technique which owes much to pioneering work by statisticians of the late czarist period. While they were primarily interested in the peasant economy, some of their work focused on urban households, mostly from among the nascent urban working class. Highly diverse both in quality and scope, these studies cannot offer much more than snapshots, and it is difficult to ascertain how representative they are. The revolution and the build-up of the Soviet state and bureaucracy landed many of these pioneers in the statistical apparatus, and provided them with the financial backing to continue their work on a much broader basis than before.

In 1922, one year after the end of the Civil War, the first budget survey was carried out among a representative sample of workers' and white collar workers' households from a variety of small, medium-sized, and larger towns. Selected households filled out detailed income, expenditure, and consumption reports for a month, and these data were aggregated at various levels to produce, in the end, a set of budget statistics for the 'average' Soviet urban house-

hold. Specially trained budget statisticians visited the participating households up to twice each week to assist them and to check the consistency of the entries on the income and expenditure reports, both for internal consistency and against the money and goods present in the household at the end of every week and month. This practice continued until 1928, when it was decided that data for only one month contained too large a seasonal distortion in patterns of income and expenditure. Starting in the year 1929 year-round surveys were compiled instead, but for a smaller sample of households. Over the ensuing years the size of the sample continually increased, and in 1940 it comprised some 12,000 workers' households and 5,000 white-collar workers' households. During the war the budget survey was continued, but the loss of territory, mobilisation, and the general disruption of those years yielded a decreased sample of around 5,000. In the postwar period the number of households once more increased, reaching 50,000 at the end of the Soviet period. In the chaos of the transition years the survey was discontinued and re-emerged only in 1997, albeit in a very different form.

What had put Soviet budget statisticians in a unique position was that the monopoly of the state as an employer and a price-setter provided them with the data to check on the accuracy of income and expenditures as reported by the participating households. Data on income were provided by the salary administrations of the enterprises and institutions where the members of the household worked, whereas the nationwide unified price system made it rela-

tively easy to verify whether the reported expenditure coincided with recorded consumption in physical units and the presence of non-food consumer items in the household. Thus, households that wanted to fudge in order to hide certain sources of income or items of expenditure, at a minimum, would have to engage in consistent creative bookkeeping in order to conceal their fudged records. The advantageous position of the Soviet budget statisticians in this respect is apparent when compared with the way their post-Soviet successors have to proceed. Because respondents were rightly expected simply to refuse to answer questions on income and sources of income, they were instead asked to report on expenditures only, after which the statisticians 're-created' the income side from these data. As far as under-reporting of expenditures goes, modern Russian statisticians are obviously fully at the mercy of their respondents.

What do these budget statistics from 1922 to 1997 show? In the first place they reveal the extremely low living standards of the urban population for most of the century. Perhaps the best indicator of this relative poverty is the share of total expenditures that went toward meeting food costs, which only drops below 50 percent in the mid-1960s. Most of the remaining (as a rule less than) 50 percent, is spent on other basic necessities, such as clothing, shoes, and housing. Savings start to appear as an item in expenditures only in the late 1950s, but are quickly wiped out when durable consumer goods make their entry on the Soviet 'market' at the end of the decade. They reappear as a more permanent item during

the Brezhnev years, when certain levels of material well-being were attained, but endemic shortages of consumer goods prevented the extra money from actually being spent.

To be sure, these low standards of living were the direct responsibility of the Soviet state. Paid employment accounted for a stable 80-90 percent of household income throughout the century, with the state being the only employer, and wage policy emerges as the single most important factor influencing standards of living. What is interesting in this respect is that behind this stable percentage of wage-income substantial changes in employment patterns occurred within the household. Whereas in the 1920s typically only the male head of household worked at paid employment, women started to enter the labour market in large numbers during the industrialisation of the 1930s, the war years, and ultimately, after the state committed itself to obligatory full employment during the 1950s. Thus, despite a substantial increase in the amount of hours worked by the members of a household, the total remuneration received for this work rose only slowly. Through its wage policies the Soviet state managed

to obtain more labour from its citizens at lower cost.

To draw up a balance sheet for the twentieth century from the point of view of household living standards, we need to know how the post-Soviet years compare to the previous ones. It is well known that living standards plummeted with the liberalisation of prices in 1992, and frightening figures on the percentage of the Russian population living below the poverty line regularly appear in the newspapers. Unfortunately, we do not know how the budgets from the Soviet and post-Soviet years compare, largely because respondents simply stopped providing insight into their daily finances. Having lost the ability to set living standards, the state also lost the ability to monitor them.

Presentations

Papers were presented at:

- Fifth European Social Science History Conference, Humboldt University, Berlin, 24-27 March 2004. Section F-II: Structuring Time, Allocating Labour: Urban Household Strategies in 20th-Century Russia and the Soviet Union.
- 36th Annual Convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Slavonic

Studies, Boston, Massachusetts, 4-7 December 2004. Session 10-33: Work, Income, and the Family: The Urban Household Economy from Soviet Times to the Present, ca. 1940-2000.

- Presentation at Tokyo University, 10 December 2004. Sergey Afontsev: Russian Households: Harvesting the Fruits of Transition.

Publications

- Papers presented at the European Social Science History Conference have been accepted for publication in two consecutive issues of *Continuity and Change*, Volume 20 (2005).

Missions

- August 2004: Timur Valetov took a research trip to Helsinki to work with Russian pre-revolutionary statistical, economic and demographic journals at the University Library of Helsinki.
- December 2004: Gijs Kessler and Andrei Markevich took a research trip to Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts to work with materials from the Harvard Refugee Interview Project on the Soviet Social System.

Extra Meeting of Our Russian Research Project

‘WORK, INCOME, AND THE STATE IN RUSSIA
AND THE SOVIET UNION, 1900-2000’,
MONDAY, 4 APRIL 2005

On the occasion of the first international conference on Russian Labour History, which was held at the Institute in the preceding week, all the members of the Russian research team were present in Amsterdam. It was an ideal occasion to explain to interested friends what the situation was. The team decided to do three types of presentations, alternat-

ing with vodka and caviar that they had directly imported from Moscow.

First the situation with regard to the research was explained in three lectures. These were followed by a PowerPoint presentation of photographs showing daily life in Russia from 1900 to 2000; these showed developments in family composition, income, and

family strategies. This part fitted well with the third and last item: an exhibition that included posters, photographs, and children's books with the same goal, and - lo and behold! - photographs from the family albums of the participants. The explanations that accompanied these intimate documents made a strong impression on those present.



Hans Smits

Muurschilderingen

Kleine geschiedenis van de Berlijnse hereniging

(ISBN 90 5260 180 1, 160 PAGINA'S, GEÏLLUSTREERD, I 15,00)

Voor de hereniging tot huidige hoofdstad van Duitsland hadden beide Berlijnen meer met elkaar te maken dan de buitenwereld voor mogelijk hield. Behalve hun zeer bewogen geschiedenis – van Pruisische praal via de hel van Hitler naar een oorlogsruiïne – deelden Oost- en West-Berlijn een status en sfeer die afweken van die in alle andere Duitse steden. De voormalige bezetters waren prominent aanwezig, de krakers in Kreuzberg en de dissidenten in Prenzlauer Berg trotseerden de autoriteiten en wisten – gescheiden door de Muur – heel goed van elkanders bestaan. De Stasi begluurde de gehele stad en het West-Berlijnse vuilnis werd gedumpt in de DDR. De val van de Muur en de hereniging van Duitsland veranderden veel. De samenvoeging van beide Berlijnen, die nu zo vanzelfsprekend lijkt, kwam maar moeizaam op gang. Zeker de eerste tien jaar bleef er – vooral in de hoofden – een scherpe scheiding tussen Oost en West.

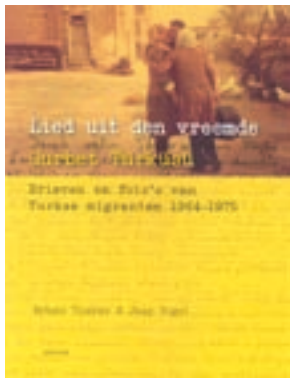
Hans Smits vertoefde in de periode 1980-1998 vele malen in Berlijn, waar hij reportages maakte voor het weekblad Vrij Nederland. Muurschilderingen is mede gebaseerd op gesprekken met zo'n veertig Berlijners aan beide zijden van de echte en psychologische Muur.



Erhan Tuskan & Jaap Vogel

Brieven en foto's van Turkse migranten 1964-1975

(ISBN 90 5260 140 2, 252 PAGINA'S, GROOT FORMAAT, GEÏLLUSTREERD, FULL COLOUR, I 20,00)



Dit boek staat stil bij het feit dat veertig jaar geleden een wervingsverdrag werd gesloten tussen Nederland en Turkije. Op basis hiervan konden Nederlandse bedrijven tijdelijke arbeidskrachten ('gastarbeiders') werven in Turkije. In het boek zijn de eerste ervaringen van de Turkse gastarbeiders in Nederland, in woord en vooral beeld, vastgelegd. Gewone mensen van allerlei achtergronden: mannen en vrouwen, stedelingen en plattelanders, met verschillende beroepen, verschillende godsdienstige overtuigingen en verschillende culturen. Wat waren hun verwachtingen, hun dromen en wat waren de alledaagse ervaringen? Dat vooral wil dit boek vastleggen voor het nageslacht, waarvoor dit langzamerhand een heel ver verleden begint te worden. Een uitgave in samenwerking met het Inspraakorgaan Turken in Nederland (IOT).

Danielle van den Heuvel

'Bij uijtlandigheid van haar man'

ECHTGENOTES VAN VOC-ZEELIEDEN, AANGEMONSTERD VOOR DE KAMER ENKHUIZEN (1700-1750) (ISBN 90 5260 156 9, 120 PAGINA'S, GEÏLLUSTREERD, I 15,00)

Tussen 1602 en 1795 voer de Verenigde Oost-Indische Compagnie met zo'n vier en een half duizend schepen naar de Oost. Met deze schepen vertrokken er jaarlijks vele duizenden mannen uit de Republiek. Een deel van deze mannen liet bij vertrek een vrouw, en soms ook kinderen, achter. Deze achterblijvers moesten in de jaren die volgden zonder echtgenoot en vader het hoofd boven water zien te houden.

Dit boek vertelt het verhaal van de echtgenotes van Oost-Indiëvaarders die tussen 1700 en 1750 aanmonsterden bij de kamer Enkhuizen. Het leven van deze vrouwen was zwaar. Desondanks wisten de meeste zeemannsvrouwen zonder de hulp van de armenzorg rond te komen. Zowel regelingen getroffen door de VOC als door de stedelijke overheid droegen hieraan bij. Op deze wijze werd er als het ware een vangnet gecreëerd voor de vele achterblijvers in de Republiek. Deze studie werd in november 2003 bekroond met de J.R. Bruijnprijs.



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