



*On the Waterfront*



NEWSLETTER NO. 16  
OF THE FRIENDS  
OF THE IISH

2008

# Introduction

FRONT PAGE:  
FRONT ROW,  
SECOND FROM  
THE RIGHT:  
NOOR DIA-  
MANT, SECOND  
ROW, FIRST  
FROM THE  
RIGHT: JENNY  
TIMMERMANS-  
SCHADDELEE,  
TOGETHER  
WITH A GROUP  
OF AMERICAN  
AND CZECH  
VOLUNTEERS  
IN PARIS ON  
THEIR WAY  
TO SPAIN TO  
WORK AS DOC-  
TORS AND  
NURSES WITH  
THE INTER-  
NATIONAL  
BRIGADES,  
APRIL 1937.  
SEE PAGE 8  
BELOW (IISG,  
BG T2/629)

After editing the first sixteen issues of *On the Waterfront* together with Jan Lucassen, Mieke IJzermans has passed on this responsibility in connection with her retirement from the IISH. Jaap Kloosterman will take over from her as of Issue 17. Mieke, the main source of inspiration and initiator of the Friends of the IISH, will nonetheless remain available to further her creation. Her friends greatly appreciate Mieke's commitment but feel that thanks are now in order for her major efforts, which have been so fruitful so quickly. From this forum, the Friends of the IISH send Mieke their very best wishes. Moreover, Bouwe Hijma has once again contributed the section *From all nooks and corners* (as he did in *On the Waterfront* 14, 2007, p. 3); like his previous one, this one is about a generous donation to an affiliated institute). Lex Heerma van Voss created the English alliterations on page 3. Kees Rodenburg has written the section about volunteers in the Spanish Civil War.

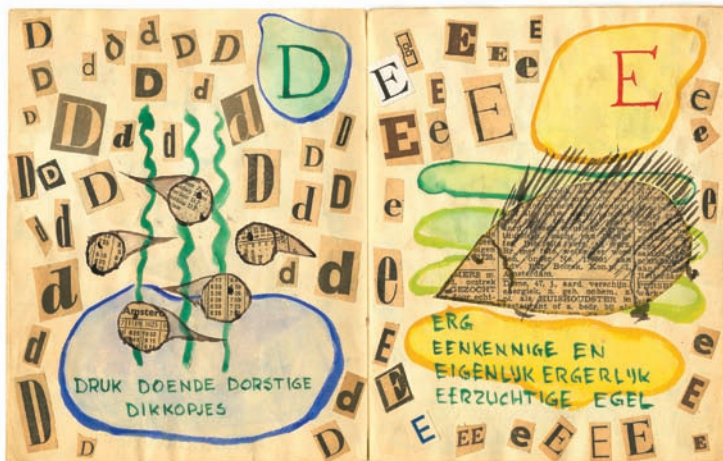
*Members of the Friends of the IISH pay annual dues of one or five hundred euros or join with a lifetime donation of one thousand five hundred euro or more. In return, members are invited to semi-annual sessions featuring presentations of IISH acquisitions and guest speakers. These guest speakers deliver 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 five hundred euros 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 two decades, 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 73 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). For all information concerning the Friends, see <http://www.iisg.nl/friends/>.*

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## From all nooks and corners

In 2005 the IISH received selected archival items concerning the artist Gerard Hordijk (The Hague 1899-Amsterdam 1958). These archival items were part of a larger archive that belonged to the economist J.J. Klant (*NEHA, Special Collections, 680*). Hordijk, who has virtually lapsed into oblivion, was a Dutch artist who studied painting at the academy in The Hague and earned a living designing theatre sets and murals. He lived in Paris, New York, and Amsterdam, travelled extensively, organized exhibitions, and corresponded with Piet Mondriaan and others. The feature item in this file is a unique and colourful alphabet booklet by Hordijk. Each letter is depicted as a watercolour, as a



collage, and as a combination of words devised by Hordijk.

The IISH presented the items to the Rijksbureau voor Kunsthistorische Documentatie (RKD)

[National bureau for art history documentation] in The Hague, where they were welcomed as a complement to material previously received from Hordijk's estate.

THE LETTERS D AND E FROM GERARD HORDIJK'S ALPHABET BOOKLET, PRESUMABLY FROM AROUND 1950. THE LETTER D FEATURES THE TEXT "DRUK DOENDE DORSTIGE DIKKOPJES", THE LETTER E THE WONDERFUL BUT EVEN LONGER MOTTO "ERG EENKENNIGE EN EIGENLIJK ERGERLIJK EERZUCHTIGE EGEL", ALLITERATIONS THAT IN ENGLISH WOULD TRANSLATE INTO SOMETHING LIKE "TADPOLES TRYING TO TRANSFIGURE TO TOADS" AND "HOMELY HEDGEHOG HONESTLY HOPING HE'LL HAVE HONORIFIC HANDSHAKE" (RKD, THE HAGUE)

## Sixteenth Friends Day, 24 January 2008

### PRESENTATION OF THE ACQUISITIONS

According to the longstanding tradition at these meetings, general matters were discussed first (described at the end of this issue), after which the editors presented their personal selections from the acquisitions of the past half year (the following eight items), and the meeting concluded with a lecture by Eef Vermeij (see pp. 10-13 below).

#### ↻ The Persian library of Dr. Rahmat Pirnazar

An institute with a library of 1.5 million volumes needs to be selective in acquiring old books, in particular when they are offered in bulk. Nevertheless, one type of collection is and will always be especially appealing to us: specialized libraries, carefully brought together during a lifetime of scholarship. Such focused collections are a labour of love, and as a whole are worth more than the separate volumes together. An excellent example of such a library is that

of Dr. Rahmat Pirnazar, which he presented to Turaj Atabaki, who is responsible for the Iranian and Central Asian collections at the Institute (see *On the Waterfront* 4, 2002, pp. 6-7 and 13, 2006, pp. 9-13). Born in 1927 in Kermanshah, Iran, he took his degree from the Medical School at Teheran University in 1958 and subsequently became a reader there. Next, he went to Chicago and then to Winnipeg, Canada, where he specialized in obstetrics, gynecology, and surgery. In 1966 Pirnazar returned to Iran to become a medical consultant in Teheran and married his wife Mahin as well. In 1969 Pirnazar returned with her to Chicago and was accredited by the American Board of Obstetrics and Gynecology. Over the course of his extended career, he worked at various hospitals in Illinois, finishing up at the Holy Family Hospital in Des Plaines. Dr Pirnazar is presently in retirement in California.

The type of biography described above might seem unusual for the ideal collector. Nevertheless, Pirnazar is such an individual: for decades he acted as an informal point of contact for Iranians abroad, especially in North America. He collected all possible books about Iran during the period of its forced modernization from the early twentieth century onwards. His collection of over 700 monographs is especially strong in memoirs and other biographical writings of politicians, bureaucrats, intellectuals, and artists, such as the famous Mohamed Mossadeq (1882-1956) and Abolhasan Ebtehaj (1899-1998), minister of planning under the shah. His collection also comprises nearly all classical works on modern political history of Persia and some fine specimens on the history of surrounding countries.

Some of his children's books are very moving, such as *Kitab-i Mus-tatab-i Mathnavi Atfal* [The book

LEFT: OVERLY OBVIOUS ILLUSTRATION TO THE STORY "THE DECEIVED HUSBAND," FROM *KALILEH VA DEMNEH* (TEHERAN C. 1880/1890), P. 184 (IISH, LIBRARY)



RIGHT: ILLUSTRATION DEPICTING THE STORY OF THE KING'S DAUGHTER WHO UPON LOSING A PIECE OF JEWELRY ORDERED A THOROUGH BODY SEARCH OF ALL PRESENT AT THE HAMAM, FROM RUMI BALKHI, *KITAB-I MUSTATAB-I MATH-NAVI ATFAL* [THE BOOK OF FAMOUS POEMS FOR CHILDREN] (TEHERAN 1891/1892), P. 210 (IISH, LIBRARY)



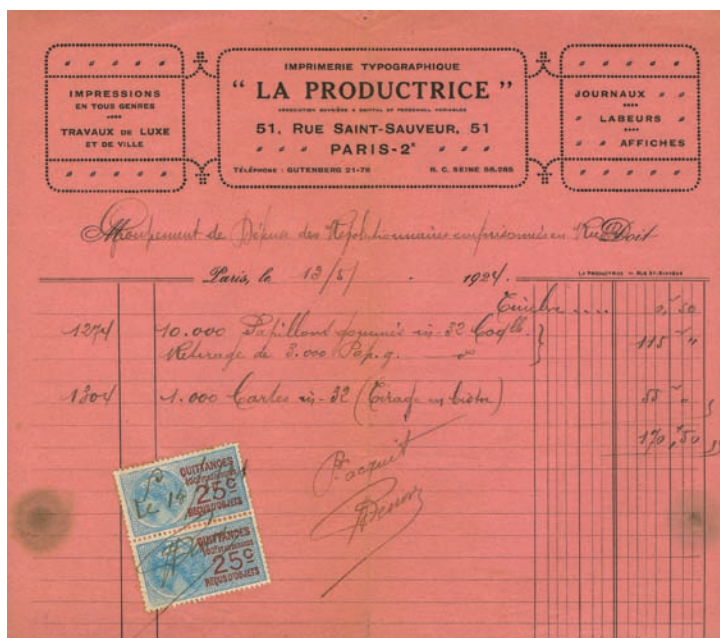
of famous poems for children], a selection of poems by Rumi Balkhi (1207-1273), published at Teheran in AH 1309 (1891/92 CE), donated to him by an uncle in SH 1322 (1943 CE); another, printed around the same period is entitled *Kalileh va Demneh* (also appearing with different titles, such as *The fables of Bidpai* or *The Fables of Kalilah and Damnah*). This was originally a Persian translation, done in 570 CE by the Sassanian physician Borzuy of the much older Panchatantra, a collection of fables in Sanskrit. The renowned Arabic version written by Ibn al-Muqaffa (750 CE) during the Middle Ages was disseminated to Europe and other countries, including new translations in Hebrew, Latin, and even modern Persian.

### Le Groupement de Défense des Révolutionnaires Emprisonnés en Russie

The Institute has an impressive collection on movements protest-

ing detention of political prisoners. The Amnesty International collection is probably the largest and the most striking. While initiatives that preceded these movements date back to the nineteenth century, the Dreyfus Affair in France was undoubtedly a major milestone. The protests had tremendous reverberations worldwide. Some believe that in addition the rise of the modern French intellectual took off. It is definitely no coincidence that by 1923 a protest movement arose in France against political terror and detention of political prisoners in the new Soviet Union. This protest came not from the right – although this would not have been surprising, given the vast community of White Russians in France – but from critical intellectuals and artists from the left. A translated version of a pamphlet originally published in Germany against the oppression of Russian anarchists spurred the French to action. As is now well

known, persecution of socialists and anarchists already thrived under Lenin. Upon his death on 24 January 1924, his successors, of whom only Stalin remained in the end, intensified these practices. In France, those sympathizing with the persecuted launched a protest movement, including the “Syndicats minoritaires de la CGTU (Confédération générale du travail unitaire)”. The libertarian Jacques Reclus (1894-1984; later known as a Sinologist) served as secretary to what became an action committee. In 1924 a petition to the Russian government was compiled, and signatures were gathered, including several from eminent individuals. The names that remain include the Germanist and Nietzsche scholar Charles Andler (1866-1933), the economist and propagandist of the cooperative movement Charles Gide (1847-1932), the anthropologist Lucien Lévy-Bruhl (1857-1939), the historian Charles Seignobos (1854-1942), and the painter Paul Signac (1863-1935).



the Japanese campagnonnage system, and the idiosyncrasies of A.G. Vreede, the labour commissioner at Batavia who at the same time acted as a bishop of the Free Catholic Church and had recently ordained the burgomaster of Batavia as a sub-deacon in this theological-type church.

Instead, we would like to point to a specific event that might interest those who know about the history of collections such as ours. The occasion is the meeting he had in the afternoon of Tuesday 6 November 1928 with David Borisovich Rjazanov (1870-1938; murdered upon orders from Stalin), founder of Moscow's Marx

RECEIPT FROM AN ORDER BY THE FRENCH ACTION COMMITTEE OF 10,000 POSTER STAMPS AND 1,000 TICKETS AT FF 170.50, 13 MAY 1924 (IISH, ARCHIVES)

The archive has been separated from the papers of Max Nettlau, a famous collection of which the definitive inventory was published last year, thanks in part to a large grant from the Friends (see *On the Waterfront* 12, 2006, pp. 14-15; 14, 2007, p. 14).

↻ **Albert Thomas en voyage, Geneva, 31 October 1928 – Batavia 22 January 1929**

A few times a year all Institute staff members involved in cataloguing, conducting inventories, and the like team up to clear larger collections that have been received but have yet to be processed for several reasons. On one such occasion a book with no clear provenance turned up, which proved to have an important content: a neatly typed carbon copy without a title page, indicating only its origins from the “Société des Amis d’Albert Thomas Genève”, and that it contained the report of a “Voyage Russie – Chine – Japon – Indes Néerlandaises” between November 1928 and February 1929. In fact, these are the personal notes of Albert Thomas, the French social-democrat who acted as the first and undoubtedly most widely known president of the International Labour Organization (ILO), based in Geneva, until his sudden death of a heart attack, shortly before he turned 54 in 1932.

While Thomas has travelled extensively, this travel log is undoubtedly more varied than the ones from all his other trips. This very long journal comprises 983 pages, averaging eleven pages per day. The end is rather abrupt, omitting his return from Batavia via Singapore, Colombo, Aden, and Egypt. Most of the text is devoted to China, which he crossed by train from the Russian border at Manchouli via Mukden, Harbin, Peking, Hankou, Canton, from Hankou by boat to Nankin and Shanghai, and finally to Japan, French Indochina, and the Netherlands East Indies.

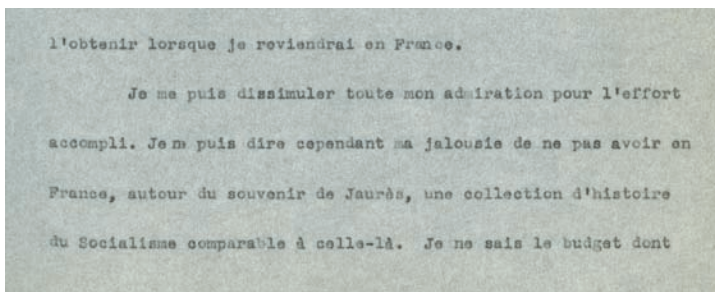
These few lines cannot possibly convey a journey of this magnitude, duly recorded by Thomas’ personal secretary Dubourg and described by his Irish successor E.J. Phelan a few years later. Except for the two weeks that he was absent between Sverdlovsk/Jekaterinenburg and Mukden, because he missed the train fulfilling his near-daily duty of posting Thomas’ letters, Dubourg was consistently present with his type writer to record his boss’ thoughts. Many parts of this manuscript contain verbatim recordings of discussions.

Unfortunately we are unable to include here the vivid, detailed descriptions of parades on Red Square, the world’s largest open cast coal mine near Mukden,



ALBERT THOMAS IN JAPAN, DRESSED IN A KIMONO, PRESENTED TO HIM BY JAPANESE SAILORS (ALBERT THOMAS VIVANT. UN GRAND CITOYEN DU MONDE. ÉTUDES, TÉMOIGNAGES, SOUVENIRS. OUVRAGE PUBLIÉ PAR LES SOINS DE LA SOCIÉTÉ DES AMIS D’ALBERT THOMAS, GENÈVE 1957, FOLLOWING P. 324, IISH LIBRARY, F 1294/640)

ON HIS  
FOURTH  
TRIP, ALBERT  
THOMAS  
STAYED IN  
MOSCOW FROM  
3 UNTIL 8  
NOVEMBER  
1928. IN THE  
AFTERNOON  
OF TUESDAY  
6 NOVEMBER,  
RJAZANOV  
GAVE HIM A  
TOUR OF THE  
MARX-ENGELS  
INSTITUTE,  
WHICH LED  
HIM TO CON-  
CLUDE ON  
P. 96 OF  
THE MANU-  
SCRIPT: "I  
CANNOT HIDE  
MY ADMIRA-  
TION FOR  
THE ACHIEVE-  
MENTS. AT  
THE SAME  
TIME, I CON-  
FESS THAT I  
AM ENVIOUS,  
BECAUSE WE  
DO NOT HAVE  
A SIMILAR  
COLLECTION  
ON THE HIS-  
TORY OF  
SOCIALISM IN  
THE MEMORY  
OF JAURÈS")



and Engels Institute (see Illustration above on this page).

Albert Thomas had been in Russia several times before. He first traveled there in 1898, when this son of a village baker graduated with honours from the Lycée Michelet and was offered a trip to Tomsk. It was the year of the coronation of Nicholas II, the emperor whom he visited in person in May 1916. At the time, as the French minister of armaments, Thomas needed to strengthen ties with the eastern ally. His third visit took place in April-June 1917, when Nicholas II had been banished, and Kerenski had seized control. This was undoubtedly his most important stay in Russia.

His new post in Geneva required more travel than ever. As he told some old friends in his place of birth in 1925: "I roam the world like a wandering Jew in social politics. I wear eyeglasses and carry a heavy bag that revue writers mock; I'm happy when my eyeglasses allow me a clearer view of national situations and international problems, and when I bring along a ratification of international conventions or a national draft bill in my bag, which entails a small step closer to a just and peaceful organization of the world."

### ☞ Motipur Sugar factory

1934-1935

Thirty years ago a co-worker from a Dutch municipal archive purchased a photograph album in a second hand bookshop in Leiden. He was interested in one part and recently offered the other part to Frank de Jong, because it was about India and might be more appropriate for the IISH/NEHA. This turned out to be a good idea, but what did these photo-

graphs depict? The captions were very summary. What next? Some photographs turned out to have been taken in "Motipur", which, as an Internet search revealed, had apparently been the site of

a large sugar factory that now lies vacant and abandoned. This factory nonetheless appeared on the Internet, thanks to a detailed report by a zealous narrow-gauge aficionado, who found everything to his liking there, such as locomotives, narrow-gauge rails, and switches, and documented this for kindred spirits worldwide. He also discovered that the Motipur Sugar factory opened in 1934, and that the two stationary steam engines in the mill were built in Amsterdam in 1933. Thus it gradually became clear how a photograph album discovered in the Nether-



WEIGHING SUGAR CANE BEFORE GRINDING AND BOILING IT IN THE FACTORY. THE INFORMATION PRESENTLY AVAILABLE SUGGESTS THAT THE DUTCHMAN AT THE LEFT (WHO ALSO APPEARS ON A PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN ON 18 APRIL 1934) COULD BE MOHR, WITTEVEEN, HUYTING, OR MORSMAN (IISH, B&G T 2/664)



ANOTHER STORK-WERKSPOOR REPRESENTATIVE IN INDIA, BUT WHICH ONE? THE CAPTION READS "DELHI, JAN. '35. DSW" (IISH, B&G T 2/664).

lands might relate to India. We have managed to reconstruct the following.

The machine factories of Werkspoor in Amsterdam and of Stork in Hengelo had a long history going back into the first half of the nineteenth century to manufacture machines for sugar production on Java in the Netherlands Indies, according to their annual reports and commemorative albums at the NEHA. The onset of the Depression led orders from Java to drop sharply, and other markets needed to be found. In 1932 a few years of successful exports to other sugar countries began, especially to India, where sugar production continued, thanks to high tariffs. This was how the Motipur branch of A Rahim Usman & Company wound up with machines from the Netherlands. Stork-Werkspoor opened an agency in New Delhi, which was later transferred to Calcutta. The representatives of the firm in India were – in chronological order – M. Mohr, J.W. Witteveen, Mr Huyting, and W. Morsman. One of them is likely to have kept this album, which contains many photographs from the factories, as well as of the major earthquake in North Bihar in 1934. It relates directly to the study by Ulbe Bosma of the research department about labour relationships in this industry.

### International brigades

Seventy years after the Spanish Civil War, the Institute continues to receive additions to the vast archives and many publications already present, as the following examples reveal. All concern the International Brigades, especially Dutch participants in them. This cohesive element underlies their special value (see also *On the Waterfront* 3, 2001, p. 10; 4, 2002, p. 10; and 6, 2003, pp. 6-7).

In 2007 Ed van Bergen entrusted the photograph album of his mother Noor van Bergen-Diamant (1912-1987) to the Institute. During the Spanish Civil War, Noor worked as a nurse on the side of the Spanish Republic. She came from a family of social democrats and had worked at the

Wilhelmina Gasthuis Hospital of the University of Amsterdam in the Netherlands. A friend of her parents, Ben Sajet, who had ties with the *Medische Commissie Hulp aan Spanje* [*Medical Committee of Spanish Relief*] (see *On the Waterfront* 11, 2005, pp. 3-5), introduced her to a group of medical volunteers interested in going to Spain. In April 1937 she travelled to Spain via Paris together with some other nurses (including Trudel van Reemst). The Dutch government had authorized their mission. At first her group worked at the hospital in Onteniente, which received support from the Second International. Later the nurses were each assigned to work in different places. After a few months in Onteniente, Noor went to Albacete, where she joined the Communist Party, because she was impressed with the aid from the Soviet Union to the Spanish Republic and believed that the social democrats were not doing enough for the cause. She was then transferred to the field hospital of the 45th division. In late 1938 she and the other partici-

pants in the International Brigades returned to the Netherlands and received a heroes' welcome at the Hotel Krasnapolsky. The album features photographs of nurses and soldiers (primarily Dutch) from the International Brigades.

Trudel van Reemst-De Vries (1914-2007) was a student nurse at the Jewish Hospital in Rotterdam. She also reached Onteniente via the *Medische Commissie Hulp aan Spanje*. After leaving the hospital there, she joined the "Dutch" hospital in Villanueva de la Jara in September 1937. This was a hospital of the International Brigades which received support specifically from the Netherlands. It belonged to the *Servicio Sanitario* of the IBs.

After the war Trudel was very active helping victims of the Franco regime. Her personal papers, which she entrusted to the Institute following her death in 2007, contain documents reflecting her involvement. These papers also comprise information on later trips to Spain to attend gatherings commemorating the IBs.

The Institute also received files

BANNER OF  
THE 120TH  
BRIGADA  
MIXTA OF  
THE 26TH  
DIVISION OF  
THE SPANISH  
REPUBLICAN  
ARMY, COM-  
POSED IN 1937  
FROM SOL-  
DIERS WHO  
HAD FOUGHT  
WITH THE  
ANARCHIST  
COLUMNNA  
DURRUTI  
(IISH, COL-  
LECTION  
J. SANS I  
SICART, BG  
L2/19).



from two other participants in the International Brigades: Karl Neijssel and Herman Scheerboom. Both reached Spain in the summer of 1937. They were imbued with an awareness that fascism was a grave threat that needed to be stopped. They crossed the French-Spanish border illegally during the night via the Pyrenees, because France had agreed not to intervene. After 6 weeks of basic training and a few Spanish lessons, they were assigned to their positions. Neijssel, who had recently completed his military service in the Netherlands, started out with the anti-aircraft artillery and later served as an infantryman with the Dimitrov battalion of the 129th Brigade, which included many Yugoslavs. This battalion was deployed to the front at Teruel and fought in the Ebro offensive.

His papers comprise personal documents, including some re-

garding his Dutch citizenship, and, following his return to the Netherlands, his stay at Vught concentration camp during World War II. There are also many photographs of him at commemorative gatherings in Spain and Amsterdam.

Herman Scheerboom arrived in Spain in June 1937 and was assigned to the Thälmann battalion of the Eleventh Brigade. In January 1938 he was injured in the Republican offensive at Teruel. In April that year he was captured and remained a prisoner of war until the summer of 1943. His correspondence with his mother and with the Dutch diplomatic mission in Madrid throughout his imprisonment make the archive especially interesting. Following his release, he travelled via Portugal to Great Britain, where he joined the Princess Irene Brigade and helped liberate the Netherlands.

In 2007 the Institute also received an addition to the transcripts of the interviews conducted by the authors of the book *De oorlog begon in Spanje* (1986) with several participants in this war.

The small collection of letters from Fanny Schoonheydt to her girlfriend Neeltje Bakker is particularly intriguing. Neeltje, the daughter of Jacobus Bakker, chairman of the Mercurius union of office workers, and Fanny met while attending secondary school in Rotterdam. In 1936 Fanny worked for the secretariat to the *Popular Olympiad*, which was to be held that summer as a protest against the 1936 Olympics in Berlin, organized by the Nazis. At the start of the uprising against Franco, she joined the militia of the Catalan Communist Party (PSUC). The collection comprises letters from the period 1934 to 1954. In the autumn of 1938 she was in France. In her letters, she is fairly secretive about her activities there. They seem to relate to the struggle of the Spanish Republic. Her naive optimism in late 1938 about the likelihood that the Republic would emerge victorious is equally remarkable.

The Spanish anarchist exile An-

tonia Fontanillas presented the Institute with part of her father's collection of books and pamphlets. This typical anarchist's *bibliothèque savante* comprises many works about science and culture, as well as literature on social issues. The pamphlets consist of three archive boxes filled with extremely rare, small Spanish anarchist pamphlets from before and during the Civil War. It is a minor miracle that this library emerged intact from the years under Franco. In late 1945 the home of the Fontanillas family, active in the clandestine anarchosyndicalist movement, was raided by the police. The family members present were arrested but were soon released. When Antonia returned home that same day, she found two policemen waiting for orders and the floor littered with her father's book collection. The policemen were instructed by the police headquarters to leave and did not touch the books.

The banner of the 120th Brigada Mixta of the 26th division of the Spanish Republican army is another cherished acquisition. This division consisted of soldiers who had served with the anarchist *Columna Durruti*, before it was incorporated in the Republican army in early 1937. The banner was entrusted to the Institute by Joan Sans i Sicart (1914-2007), who fled to France following the defeat of the Republic and was the last survivor of the Brigade.

### ☪ Devi Prasad (born 1921): No path to peace, peace is the path

The archive of *War Resisters' International* (WRI) has been at the Institute for many years. WRI was established in Bilthoven (the Netherlands) in 1921 as a global network of independent organizations, groups, and persons who subscribe to the WRI statement of principle: "War is a crime against humanity. I am therefore determined not to support any kind of war and to strive for the removal of all causes of war."

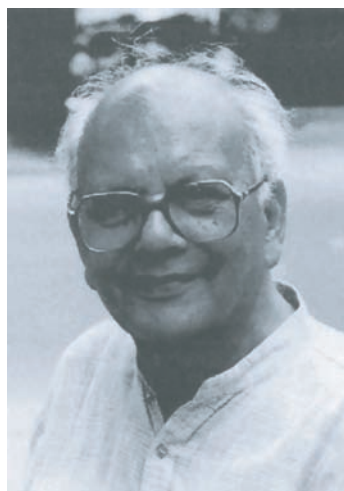
One of the most renowned pioneers was the Indian Devi Prasad, born in 1921 in Dehra Dun in Northern India and residing



Fanny Schoonheydt, wellicht de eerste uit Nederland die in de Spaanse Burgeroorlog aan de republikeinse kant meevocht, hier in een zeer Hollandse omgeving (privécollectie)

PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN SOMETIME IN THE 1930S IN HOLLAND. FROM *DE OORLOG BEGON IN SPANJE: NEDERLANDERS IN DE SPAANSE BURGEROORLOG 1936-1939* [THE WAR STARTED IN SPAIN: THE DUTCH IN THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR 1636-1939] ORIGINAL PHOTOGRAPH FROM PRIVATE COLLECTION OF JENNY TIMMERMANS-SCHADDELEE (IISH LIBRARY 320/118)





in London from 1962, where he became the WRI secretary and subsequently served as the chairman until 1975. He remained active with WRI for several decades thereafter – first from London and later from New Delhi, where he lives to this day. While writing his book *War Is a Crime Against Humanity* (2005) about the history of WRI from its establishment until 1975 (the same year that the Vietnam War ended, also the year that WRI moved to Brussels), he made a few visits to the IISH, where the WRI archive is kept, and where he conducted his research.

From 1942, Devi Prasad worked with Mahatma Gandhi (see *On the Waterfront* 8, 2004, p. 6) as a teacher and artist in Sevagram, Gandhi's Ashram, where he became involved in peace education. Together, the two developed a peace culture. He wrote countless pamphlets and articles about raising people and educating them to live in peace. He also belonged to various non-violent movements that pursued social reforms in India.

Devi Prasad helped with campaigns for aid to Czechoslovakia (1968), Spanish Conscientious Objectors (1971), the WRI campaign against US involvement in Vietnam, the WRI campaign to have conscientious objection to military service recognized as a human right, as well as with Operation Omega for aid to Bangladesh (1971-1972). In the 1940s he was active in the *Leave India Campaign* against British rule.

The papers of Devi Prasad,

which arrived a few months ago, complement the WRI archive already present here, although they also contain extensive personal correspondence with peace organizations, peace activists, and conscientious objectors from all over the world and a wealth of information about WRI activities in Asia.

### ✎ Martin Bailey and the oil boycott

Organizing a collective petition drive is a classical form of collective action (see e.g. above on p. 4 *Le Groupement de Défense des Révolutionnaires Emprisonnés en Russie*). Later on, economic boycotts became popular forms of collective action and were highly effective, provided that they were well organized. The best worldwide examples are perhaps the oil boycott of Rhodesia and subsequently that of South Africa. Following Ian Smith's Unilateral Declaration of Independence on 11 November 1965, sanctions had been imposed on

the country, and the oil embargo was the most important form of pressure. However, the major oil companies secretly continued deliveries to Rhodesia. From the mid-1970s Martin Bailey, born in 1947 and a graduate of the London School of Economics, where he wrote his PhD thesis on Tanzanian foreign policy, started to investigate exactly how the companies operated. To this end, he needed to know the precise movements of oil tankers, which required accessing vast quantities of documentation. Together with Bernard Rivers, he published *Oilgate. The sanctions scandal* (1979), for which they received the British Journalist of the Year award. The actions of Bailey and Rivers proved immensely successful. An official UK enquiry was launched, and in 1980 Rhodesia gained independence as Zimbabwe.

Bailey and Rivers subsequently shifted their attention to South Africa, in close cooperation with the Shipping Research Bureau in

PHOTOGRAPH OF DEVI PRASAD FROM HIS BOOK WAR IS A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY: THE STORY OF WAR RESISTERS' INTERNATIONAL, 2005 (IISH LIBRARY, 2005/5175)



THE BAILEY COLLECTION ALSO COMPRISES MATERIAL FROM OUTSIDE SOUTHERN AFRICA, SUCH AS THIS ADHESIVE LABEL URGING CONSUMERS TO BOYCOTT TEXACO BECAUSE OF ITS STAKE IN A NATURAL GAS PROJECT OFF BURMA'S COAST. ANOTHER SUCCESSFUL EFFORT: ON 24 SEPTEMBER 1997 THE OIL COMPANY ANNOUNCED THAT IT WAS SELLING ITS STAKE (IISH, MARTIN BAILEY PAPERS).

Amsterdam, an operation sponsored jointly by the Dutch *Comité Zuid-Afrika* [Committee for South Africa] and the *Kairos* action group (the papers of both organizations are available at the Institute). Their activities also covered Namibia until its independence in 1990. When South Africa abolished apartheid four years later, and Mandela took over in 1994, this particular form of economic investigation and action came to an end. Martin Bailey donated his documents on the United Nations oil delivery sanctions against Namibia, Rhodesia, and South Africa and related materials to the Institute and today writes about visual arts.

☞ **David Arnott (born 1943)** Martin Bailey was not the only activist to believe that “knowledge is power”; many others have always believed this and continue to do so. One is David Arnott (born in Dewsbury, England in 1943). Concerned about human rights violations in Burma, he gathered a wealth of docu-

mentation about that country and adjacent areas and donated it to the Institute. These documents fill no fewer than five filing cabinets weighing an estimated 800 kilos and 29 boxes weighing another 800 kilos, totaling 5.5 cubic meters. He has visited the Institute in person to select double materials useful for activists in Thailand. The documentation is mainly about the human rights situation in Burma from 1987 (including documents on companies investing in that country), as well as more general material on social injustice in South Asia, such as in the Chittagong Hill Tracts in the 1980s and 1990s, Thailand, Bhutan, Tibet, India, and Sri Lanka. His collection also contains publications of *Human Rights Asia*.

ADHESIVE LABEL FEATURING A PORTRAIT OF AUNG SUU KYI, THE SYMBOL OF THE BURMESE OPPOSITION (IISH, DAVID ARNOTT PAPERS)

## Lecture by Eef Vermeij, our man in Bangkok

### THE IISH BRANCHING OUT IN SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST ASIA: FIVE YEARS OF EXPERIENCE

The Asia Department, as it is generally known nowadays – in effect a team effort between a few Institute staff members affiliated with different departments – was launched in 1996. Upon joining the Institute, Willem van Schendel (also a professor at the University of Amsterdam) was assigned to plan an Asia Department and to draft an acquisitions profile. At first, the focus was mainly on Bangladesh and Pakistan, primarily because these countries seemed to be overshadowed by India as the subject of general interest, and because they have had ample experience with the blessings of military regimes, known to have had disastrous consequences for social and political movements, and also because neither country has much of a tradition collecting the type of material that we gather at the IISH. From the outset in 1996, a first *Guide to the Asian Collections at IISH* was published. Though modest in size (96 pages), it was a good reference. The next edition (2001) spanned 184 pp., and the latest one from 2007 (only digital at this time <http://www.iisg.nl/asia/pdf/asiaguide.pdf>) has nearly 400 pp.

The department consisted of Willem van Schendel and Emile Schwidder during its first two years. Emile had succeeded Fritjof Tichelman as the Asia specialist in 1994. In 1998 I was asked about joining the Asia Department part-

time. The department’s activities were expanding faster than anticipated, and Willem, whose position at the IISH was only part-time, did not have enough time. Hence the search for a “coordinator”, a position I hold to this day. The first project entrusted to me in my new position was the *Burma Archives Project*. This project is the initiative of a group of Burmese activists and scholars, and the IISH was directly involved via Willem. The project objective is to preserve all conceivable kinds of Burmese heritage in danger of being lost. In practice this meant that the IISH would try to bring the archives of Burmese (in the geographic sense, not the ethnic one) opposition movements in exile, based mainly along the Thai-Burmese border, to safety for the explicit purpose – and this is what makes this project unique – that if Burma ever becomes a democracy, the material preserved in Amsterdam will be returned to Burma to start forming a social-historical collection there. Now, nearly ten years later, we find that this project has succeeded despite all frustrations and problems (see *On the Waterfront* for previous reports about related acquisitions: from Burma 1 / 2, 2000/2001, p. 11, 16; 10, 2005, pp. 8-9; from Bengal and Bangladesh 3, 2001, pp. 8-9; 4, 2002, p. 14; 7, 2003, pp. 7-8; from Pakistan 8, 2004, pp. 7-8; from Nepal 3, 2001, pp. 9-10; and from the Philippines 1 / 2, 2000/2001, pp. 10-11, 14).

Because the IISH seemed interested in establishing extended ties with Asia, it decided in the early summer of 2000 that plan-



A LEAKING  
ROOF AT THE  
OFFICE OF A  
BURMESE  
EXILE  
ORGANIZA-  
TION IN MAE  
SOT CAUSED  
FOR AN  
IMPROMPTU  
SOLUTION.  
DRYING MAGA-  
ZINES AND  
LEAFLETS,  
JUST NEXT  
TO THE FIRE-  
PLACE (NOT  
VISIBLE)  
(PHOTOGRAPH  
BY EEF VER-  
MEIJ)

ning more permanent operations in the region would be a good idea, in part in response to various suggestions from our local representatives from Pakistan and Bangladesh. Bangkok was selected primarily for infrastructural reasons: it is very centrally located, is easily accessible by air transport, and is relatively flexible about issuing visas, enabling people from South and Southeast Asia to attend congresses and gatherings there. All this is conducive to establishing contacts. In addition, Thailand still has a liberal government, which is very important for our work. In Malaysia or Singapore, for example, this would be impossible. In late September 2002 I travelled to Thailand and opened Bureau Bangkok, as we called it. At first it was to be a three-year trial project, with an optional three-year extension. I was expected to submit monthly substantive and financial reports and was entitled to return to Amsterdam once a year. I had to figure everything else out as I went along. I left with three missions:

- first, as I had done from Amsterdam, supervising and coordinating our local representatives (Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Burma);

- conducting research in a half dozen countries where the IISH was not active to determine whether launching activities there would be worthwhile. The countries were: South Korea, Taiwan, the Philippines, Cambodia, Nepal and Sri Lanka, and later on Malaysia and Hong Kong;
- seeking opportunities for creating new history sources.

The selection of countries has changed somewhat over the years. First, Malaysia and Hong Kong were later tacitly added to the profile. Malaysia was selected in part because of the coincidence that in 2003 we obtained the archive of the “10th” or Malaysian Regiment of the Malaysian Communist Party (in fact, the CPM had only four regiments: three Chinese and one Malaysian). This acquisition illustrates the problems that arise in the region. Since having the right contacts is essential to cultivate confidence, I started by flying to Kuala Lumpur to meet my local contact and then flew with him to Khota Bharu, from where we were driven to the Thai border. Because my contact, a former CPM member, was still blacklisted, a protocol was arranged in case he was detained

at the border. Fortunately, this did not happen. He was interrogated only briefly, and we were able to look for our contact across the Thai border. This person would accompany us the rest of the way. Note that early in its struggle against the Malaysian government, the CPM had to seek refuge near the border with Thailand and later relocated its operations to Thailand. When the CPM eventually signed a peace treaty with the Malaysian and Thai governments in 1989, several party members decided to remain in Thailand, some of their own free will, others because they were not pardoned and were therefore not allowed to return to Malaysia. Upon arriving in the village, we started negotiations immediately but did not get to see any of the material at that point. Once we had established a rapport, we were shown some of the material: the diaries of Suriani and a notebook kept by Abdullah CD, where he had recorded in miniscule handwriting all fights in which he was involved, the routes they had taken, the injured, etc. Magnificent historical material. In the end we agreed that copies would be made of the material and the originals sent to Amsterdam, and that the IISH

would fund the cost of the copies. In the evenings I was advised not to turn on the light in my bedroom. This was a security measure: somebody might see me, and something might happen. My room overlooked the road and was an easy target for snipers. The next day a delegation of the Parti Sosialis Malaysia arrived for a visit. Of course this was a perfect opportunity – and a very appropriate setting – to introduce the work of the IISH and to illustrate its importance to the PSM. Last summer the first section of the archive reached Amsterdam via my co-worker Emile. Despite their good intentions, however, the usual political practices take precedence, and the

cause it remains (although in decreasing measure, due to the high rents) a centre for regional non-governmental organizations (NGOs), which are of insufficient local interest to Hong Kong archives and therefore have nowhere to entrust their materials there. Moreover, the extremely high cost of space in Hong Kong basically compels organizations to get rid of material in some cases. In the first three years in Bangkok we obtained two major archives this way: one from the Asian Center for Progress of Peoples (ACPP, a Christian organization dedicated to humanitarian causes in general, especially in Asia) and the other from the *Asia Monitor Resource Centre* (AMRC), a regional

which we targeted the Philippines. In addition to coordinating the work of our local representatives, travel and working visits are the most important activities of the Bangkok Bureau. Our objective is to visit all core countries once a year. In some cases these visits are more frequent, depending on special projects and unexpected developments. These journeys tend to average a week, depending to some extent on the purpose and destination, and are usually to national capitals. The exception is Pakistan, where I usually spend two weeks travelling throughout the country. The chief objective is to contact groups and movements and to speak with their representatives, tell them about the Institute's history and activities, and explain what the Institute might be able to do for the organization or the individual. Over the years I have established these contacts – based in part on the network of our local representatives – through research on the web, in publications, mailing lists, and the like, as well as via the networks of my partner and colleagues. In addition to introducing the Institute, our aim is to gather "grey" material about the relevant groups on site. Such material is generally not available elsewhere, not even at local bookstores, because appropriate distribution channels are virtually non-existent. We decide whether to acquire archives, after we have investigated whether alternative local solutions are available. Automatic transfer of all materials to Amsterdam is not the objective. This course is taken only in cases where it appears to be the best solution, and when the group concerned explicitly states that they would rather have their documents stored in Amsterdam than at somebody's home or in a local archive. In a broader context, this also means – given the modest opportunities and means available to the IISH – that, if any local initiatives exist, we encourage them. The IISH has, for example, provided support for a few years to Professor Mahabub Rahman's Heritage – Archives of Bangladesh History in Rajshahi



AN OLD PARTY MEMBER PREPARES THE HANDOVER OF SOME BROCHURES IN THE OFFICE OF THE SOCIALIST PARTY (LAHORE, PAKISTAN) (PHOTOGRAPH BY EEF VERMEIJ)

process requires a lot of patience. By the time we reached the stage at which the 10th regiment archive materials were to be handed over, the uprising had broken out in the South of Thailand, and travelling to that area was no longer safe. We arranged to meet at a hotel in Hat Yai, where they would bring the material. To our immense disappointment, they brought us the copies (except for a few originals). Nothing could be done about that. Nor did they include the personal papers. We still hope to bring the originals and the personal papers to safety at some point.

Hong Kong is interesting, be-

organization involved in labour and workers' rights, which has focused on China in recent years. Negotiations are in progress with other organizations as well.

After the first three years we ceased our efforts in Taiwan and Korea but added Nepal and Sri Lanka to the South-Asian core countries, thus forming a contiguous collection region highlighting Northeast India and West Bengal. We restricted our efforts in India to the Northeast both for practical reasons (India is simply too large), and because we expected this region to become more important in the future. In Southeast Asia we decided to favour Cambodia, after

(Bangladesh). Separate accommodations were recently found for these archives. Likewise, we are trying to team up with the Thai Labour Museum, which in addition to a modest museum has a library about the history of the Thai labour movement, and with which we are developing various projects to digitize the collections.

The third activity entails developing new historical sources, usually as oral history. We have had an ongoing project in India/Bangladesh, featuring video interviews with former leaders of political parties, farmers' revolts, and the like, for a few years now. The interviews are conducted by our local representative Shahriar Kabir, a professional journalist, writer, and film maker. Ahmad Saleem, our representative in Pakistan, has done a project about Pakistani miners and is developing another about the history of progressive movements. Other oral history projects were conducted in Indonesia and Central Asia. A concise guide, including a list of the South Asian Oral History Collections, was recently published [http://www.iisg.nl/asia/pdf/south\\_asia\\_oral\\_history.pdf](http://www.iisg.nl/asia/pdf/south_asia_oral_history.pdf). What have these efforts yielded? A few figures for what was sent from Bangkok to Amsterdam in the past five years provide a quantitative impression:

- 8 shiploads, comprising 179 boxes with a volume of 8 m<sup>3</sup>;
- 22 shipments by courier, totaling 530 kilos of (largely archival) material;
- over the course of these five years, I have personally brought about 700 posters and countless kilos of Image & Sound materials on my biannual visits to Amsterdam.

While the exciting stories about the circuitous routes that some of this material travelled to reach Amsterdam would unfortunately exceed the scope of this forum, the collections acquired in recent years are listed on the web pages of the Asia Department (see p. 10 above). Which attributes are essential in this line of work? As with any other collection activity, you need to be fairly ecu-

menical or liberal, in a manner of speaking. You deal with many different cultures, religions, political beliefs, and operators and need to proceed somewhat like a chameleon. Literally. When introducing yourself, bear in mind that people want to understand your frame of reference. Are you one of us, and if not, what are you? Who are your friends, with whom do you interact, and whom do you avoid, and how do you speak about whom? The experience is like walking on a tightrope, and you need to watch what you say. Mistakes are sometimes inevitable. I have encountered a lot of mistrust: many have never heard of the IISH and do not see why they should store

material: what do we collect, and what don't we collect? Part of the reason why I have put this question off so long is probably that – at least as far as the archives are concerned – it has hardly ever occurred that I had to refuse collections. First, I am the one to search for material, which means that I have already made up my mind. And this selection is of course based on various considerations: is it generally compatible with the IISH collection, or can I justify that it belongs there? Along these lines: are we likely to obtain more such material, which means that I should get this material now. What is the importance and the significance of the group or individual concerned? These



their materials in Amsterdam. How do they know that I am not CIA? Worse, the entire Institute could be CIA. Who can guarantee that the material will not be used against us? The best remedy is to take the criticism or mistrust seriously and to talk and talk.... A basic awareness of the different cultures is also useful, although that is pretty obvious. Show common decency and respect, avoid getting irritated, do not let others lose face, and be patient. This will get you a long way.

One question that remains concerns the choice of ma-

considerations obviously vary depending on the country. Second, the most urgent consideration is whether the material is in jeopardy (and this may be for various reasons and in different ways), and can or should we help rescue it? Of course thirty years of dealing with books in different capacities has cultivated a sense of what is potentially interesting material. Even then – and this is what makes collecting fun – had I faced the same decision a day earlier or later, I might have made a different choice in the end.

SORTING AND  
PACKING OF  
THE ARCHIVES  
OF THE ASIAN  
CENTER FOR  
THE PROGRESS  
OF PEOPLES  
(ACPP) IN  
HONG KONG.  
ON THE BACK:  
JAMES TAN.  
(PHOTOGRAPH  
BY EEF VER-  
MEIJ)

# Report of the General Friends' Meeting, 24 January 2008

After the opening and welcome and the presentation of the latest issue of *On the Waterfront*, we discussed changes in membership. As the tables show, membership has continued to grow over the past few years, albeit rather slowly.

Canada). While the majority of the Friends are in the Netherlands, this share has dwindled slightly from 80 to 76 per cent. The number of countries with Friends is gradually increasing, as the table depicting the countries of origin of dues-paying friends reveals.

and has donated the credit balance (€ 450) to us. We are especially grateful to Ben Scharloo at AD-Druk for his ongoing support to the Friends, as he has printed our journal *On the Waterfront* free of charge since the very first issue in 2001. As to expenditures, the

	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008
Dues-paying friends on 01-01	0	42	56	62	64	65	68	69	73
Joined during calendar year	42	22	13	5	3	6	1	7	not yet available
Left during calendar year	0	8	7	3	3	3	0	3	
Other Friends on 31-12	3	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Total friends on 31-12	45	60	66	68	68	72	72	73	n.y.a.

The dues-paying friends include 67 at 100 euros a year, 4 at 500 euros a year (two from Italy and two from the Netherlands), and two life-time friends at 1,500 euros (one from the Netherlands has been joined recently by one from

Among the four Other Friends (all in the Netherlands) we regret to report the death of Mr Cajo Brendel (1915-2007), who has been a Friend from the outset and merits our gratitude for donating his valuable papers and books on revolutionary syndicalism. Last year another Friend earned similar appreciation, thanks to stipulations in this person's last will and testament regarding the Friends.

The financial situation of the Friends (see p. 15) gave rise to the following remarks. As to the revenues separate from the membership dues (for the first time exceeding € 10,000!), two new donations are noteworthy. The first is one of € 7,000 from the "Zuster Mart Nienhuis" Foundation, based in Amsterdam and dedicated to the advancement of women's history. This foundation has been dissolved and has asked the Friends to spend this amount on the acquisition of beautiful posters featuring women. So far, a few dozen Chinese posters have been purchased. Second, another foundation, this one dedicated to the history of foreigners in the Netherlands, has also disbanded

second part of the Krader donation has been spent mainly on our research projects in Moscow (see *On the Waterfront* 12, 2006, pp. 14-15 and 14, 2007, p. 14-15). As proposed by Jaap Kloosterman, the director of the Institute, the Friends' contribution to acquisitions for 2007 will be spent on the purchase of *Voyages de Pythagore en Égypte, dans la Chaldée, dans l'Inde, en Crète, à Sparte, en Sicile, à Rome, à Carthage, à Marseille et dans les Gaules*: *Suivis de ses lois politiques et morales* (1799, 6 vols.), a complete and rare series by P. Silvain Maréchal (1750-1803), which was missing from the Institute's impressive collection on this French revolutionary; in addition, the catalogue of the Spanish CNT archives will be improved. Finally, € 10,000 from the 2008 budget will be spent on collections.

At the meeting two annual reports were presented on the Friends' research projects on women's history and Russian history (available at our internet site: <http://www.iisg.nl/research/womenswork.php> and <http://www.iisg.nl/research/ussr.php>).

YEAR FOR WHICH DUES HAVE BEEN PAID	2003	2005	2006	2007
Netherlands	51	51	52	55
Belgium	0	0	1	1
Luxemburg	0	0	0	1
Italy	3	2	2	2
Austria	1	1	1	2
Spain	0	1	0	0
UK	2	2	2	2
US	2	4	4	4
Canada	2	3	3	2
Mexico	0	0	0	1
Japan	3	4	4	3
Total	64	68	69	73

**FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR 2007 AND BUDGET FOR 2008**  
**FRIENDS OF THE IISH**

	FINANCIAL RESULTS AS OF 31-12-2006		BUDGET FOR 2007	FINANCIAL RESULTS AS OF 31-12-2007		BUDGET FOR 2008
	€	€	€	€	€	€
<b>OPENING BALANCE</b>		11.583,60	16.744,68		16.744,68	21.879,27
<b>REVENUES</b>						
Dues	8.408,01		9.000,00	10.107,33		9.000,00
Donation M. Nienhuis				7.000,00		
Donation Krader	150.000,00		87.280,11	87.280,11		0,00
Donation Friends NIWI	11.148,89			0,00		
Grant AD-Druk	4.000,00		4.000,00	4.000,00		4.000,00
Revenues "Archievendag"	735,00			0,00		
Advertising revenues	240,00		240,00	240,00		240,00
Other revenues	50,00			450,00		
Interest	79,75		75,00	47,69		50,00
<b>TOTAL REVENUES</b>		<u>174.661,65</u>	<u>100.595,11</u>	<u>109.125,13</u>		<u>13.290,00</u>
<b>EXPENDITURES</b>						
<i>Publishing costs</i>						
On the Waterfront June	3.249,90		4.000,00	3.741,30		4.000,00
On the Waterfront December	3.249,90		4.000,00	3.741,15		4.000,00
		6.499,80	8.000,00	7.482,45		8.000,00
<i>Grants issued</i>						
IISH, Chinese Posters				2.564,06		4.435,94
IISH, donation Krader	150.000,00		87.280,11	87.280,11		
IISH, collections 2007			6.000,00	6.000,00		
IISH, collections 2006	12.200,00					10.000,00
IISH, collections 2008						
		162.200,00	93.280,11	95.844,17		14.435,94
<i>General administrative expenditures</i>						
Public relations	800,77		250,00	663,92		250,00
Banking costs and exchange differences	0,00		50,00	0,00		50,00
		800,77	300,00	663,92		300,00
<b>TOTAL EXPENDITURES</b>		<u>169.500,57</u>	<u>101.580,11</u>	<u>103.990,54</u>		<u>22.735,94</u>
<b>CLOSING BALANCE</b>		<u>16.744,68</u>	<u>15.759,68</u>	<u>21.879,27</u>		<u>12.433,33</u>
<b>BREAKDOWN CLOSING BALANCE</b>						
Bank balance		40.989,31		26.210,57		
Still payable to IISH 2003- 2005		-11.500,00		0,00		
Still payable to IISH 2006		-12.200,00		0,00		
Still payable to IISH 2007				-6.000,00		
Outstanding publishing costs		-2.985,89		-1.566,30		
Still payable for Nettlau inventory		0,00		0,00		
Contributions to be received from Friends		1.575,00		2.275,00		
Other revenues to be received		146,26		0,00		
Advertising revenues to be received		720,00		960,00		
		<u>16.744,68</u>		<u>21.879,27</u>		



Geschiedenis  
Antropologie  
Sociologie  
Politieke wetenschap  
Bestuurskunde  
Economie  
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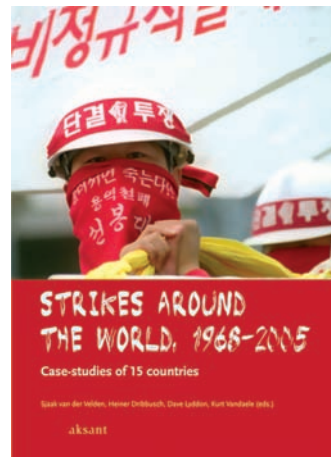
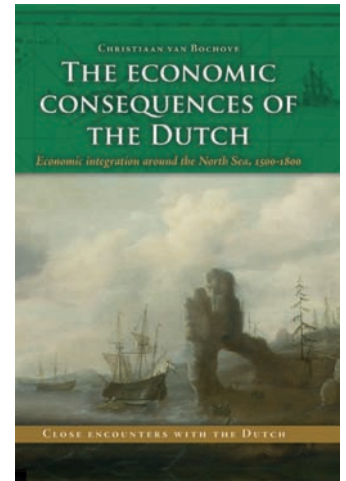
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Christiaan van Bochove  
**The economic consequences of the Dutch**  
Economic integration around the North-Sea,  
1500-1800

ISBN: 978 90 5260 291 2, 314 PP., € 29,90

Between 1550 and 1800 the Northern Netherlands went through a period of intense economic development. International trade blossomed, tens of thousands of foreign workers found employment in the Netherlands and many millions of guilders were channelled abroad to finance foreign commercial undertakings and government policies. This book offers the first systematic analysis of the international impact of Dutch economic development and investigates the economic consequences of Dutch dominance in the areas bordering the North Sea. By using a wide variety of sources and literature the author describes the international flows of goods, people and money, focussing on the effects on the prices of everyday goods, the wages of labourers and interest rates. This book shows how, by the end of the eighteenth century, the development of the Dutch economy had turned the North Sea region into an integrated spatial economy that operated at the frontier of what was technologically and institutionally possible.



Sjaak van der Velden, Heiner Dribbusch, Dave Lyddon, Kurt Vandaele (eds.)

**Strikes around the world**  
Case-studies of 15 countries

ISBN 978 90 5260 285 1: 384 PP. € 39,90

Are strikes going out of fashion or are they an inevitable feature of working life? The much-proclaimed 'withering away of the strike' in the 1950s was quickly overturned by the 'resurgence of class conflict' in the late 1960s and 1970s. The period since then has been characterized as one of 'labor quiescence'. Commentators again predict the strike's demise, at least in the former heartlands of capitalism. This unique study draws on the experience of fifteen countries around the world – South Africa, Argentina, Canada, Mexico, United States, Korea, Australia, New Zealand, Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Covering the

high and low points of strike activity over the period 1968–2005, the study shows continuing evidence of the durability, adaptability and necessity of the strike.

Saskia E. Wieringa (ed.)

**Traveling Heritages**

New perspectives on collecting, preserving and sharing women's history

ISBN 978 90 5260 299 8 307 PP., € 25,00

In the context of our increasingly globalized and digitalized world, libraries and archives are experiencing major changes. The methods used internationally to collect cultural heritage and other historical material are shifting, as new media have added important innovative tools for gathering, preserving and sharing information around the globe. The International Information Centre and Archives for the Women's Movement (IIAV) in Amsterdam must also find ways to deal with these developments. How can a relatively small institute such as the IIAV make optimal use of new media? Whose histories are represented in its archives? How can it continue to combine the three core elements of its mission statement – that is, preserving heritage, contributing to women's empowerment, and adopting an academic orientation and producing knowledge – in an environment that is calling for specialization? In *Traveling Heritages*, international and national heritage experts from academic, library and archival professions, reflect upon the issues mentioned above.

