

GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS AT THE IISH: SUPPLEMENT OVER 2005*

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

As to the summaries, the following components can be discerned:

1. *Access*: As a rule consultation is not restricted; any restrictions are indicated by *.
2. *Name*: Names of persons include dates of birth and death when known. In the case of international organizations with names in more than one language, the name chosen corresponds to the language in which most of the documents were written. Among organizations that have changed their names, the one used most recently has been selected. Previous names of organizations are mentioned in the condensed biography or history. The names of subject collections are mostly in English.
3. *Period*: First and last date of the documents present. Where only a few documents are from a certain year or period, they are listed between parentheses.
4. *Size*: In linear metres.
5. *Finding aid*: Available inventories (published and unpublished), lists, and indexes.
6. *Biography/history*: A condensed biography or history of the persons or organizations concerned.
7. *Summary of the contents*: A summary of the contents of the archives, papers, or collection concerned.

Reference is given to the pages of the GIA holding the initial description where summaries of an accrual are concerned.

The summaries of this supplement will also be added to the survey of archival collections on the Internet website of the IISH (<http://www.iisg.nl>). Summaries of the Dutch collections of the IISH can be found in the survey on the Internet website too.

The archives may be consulted in the reading room of the IISH. Requests for documents should include their inventory or list numbers. For further information about the rules for access and consultation (including rules on procedures for handling the material and making photocopies), users should contact the information service of the IISH (e-mail: vid@iisg.nl).

* Edited by Bouwe Hijma

1. Persons

Aung Ko (born 1968)*Period:** 1997–2003**Size:** 0.37 m.

Aung Ko or Aung Aung; born in Sagaing, Sagaing province, Myanmar (Burma) 1968; as Head of Internal Affairs, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Democratic Party for a New Society (DPNS).

Documents regarding the Assistance Association for Political Prisoners (Burma), the Democratic Alliance of Burma, the Democratic Party for a New Society, the National Council of the Union of Burma and the National League for Democracy 1997–2003.

Beluze, Jean Pierre (1821–1908)**Period:** 1851–1873**Size:** 0.07 m.**Finding aid:** list

Born in Montmagny 1821, died in Meudon 1908; carpenter; French cooperator and follower of Cabet; when Cabet departed for America to found his Icarian colony, Beluze became director of the Icarian Bureau of Paris and managed for twelve years the collection of subscriptions for the colony; subsequently he reached the conclusion that communism could not be realized, and advanced instead a programme of cooperation for workers; he wrote *Les Associations. Conséquences du progrès. Crédit au travail*, which contains a theoretical section on the advantages of workingmen's associations and a practical section giving detailed provisions for a people's bank; founded in 1863, the Société du Crédit au Travail, of which he was appointed manager, supported conservative capitalists like Casimir-Périer and Augustine Cochin, young republicans like Clemenceau, and revolutionists like Michail Bakunin.

Collections of letters to Beluze by René Chédane 1851 and n.d., Arthur de Chevigné 1863 and n.d., Joseph Collet 1866–1867; Gustave de Coutouly 1865–1868, Alfred Darimon 1864–1869, J. Duval 1863–1869, Pierre-Eugène Flotard 1864–1867, Ernest Hendlé 1867–1869, Eric Isôard 1854–1873, Cl. Lachastre (Maurice la Châtre) 1859–1864, Luigi Luzzatti 1867–1868, Benjamin Rampal 1866–1869 and Marcellin and Paul Valleroux 1863–1868; some printed material.

Dokudur, Mustafa (born 1925)**Period:** 1934–1940, 1969–2004**Size:** 0.25 m.

Born in Nevşehir, Turkey 1925; studied and served as a technician in the Turkish Air Force; came to the Netherlands in 1964 as migrant worker to work at the Ford factory in Amsterdam where he acted as a worker representative for Turkish workers; co-founder of the Turkish Cultural Centre (TKM – Türk Kültür Merkezi) and the Nationalist Turkish Workers' Association (Milliyetçi Türk İşçileri Birliği) in Amsterdam.

Collection acquired as part of the project 'Song from a distant land: letters and photographs of Turkish migrants 1964–1975' ('Lied uit den vreemde – Gurbet Türküsü: brieven en foto's van Turkse migranten'); personal correspondence 1971–2000; manuscripts and typescripts of his autobiography, speeches and poems;

documents concerning his activities at Ford, the Turkish Cultural Centre and the Nationalist Turkish Workers' Association 1972–2004.

***Francia, Marlene C. (born 1959)**

Period: 1992, 2005 and n.d.

Size: 0.03 m.

Born in Los Baños, Laguna, Philippines 1959; in 1997 founding director of Advocacy Videos and Consulting in Manila and since then director, producer, writer, and consultant, making videos on education and health issues, on cultural and environmental themes, on the participation of citizens and particularly on child labour and the role of women in Philippine society.

Typescripts of interviews and other documents on the activities of the Tribal Filipino Programme of Surigao del Sur (TRIFPSS), an organization of tribal and non-tribal volunteer workers, promoting the interests of the indigenous population of Mindanao, meant for the members of AsiaVisions, the video organization of the National Democratic Front in the Philippines 1992 and n.d.; samples of art work and bookmarks, in part made by political prisoners and used for fund-raising n.d.; some documentation.

Koechlin, Heiner (1918–1996)

Period: (1915–) 1937–1997

Size: 0.62 m.

Heiner or Heinrich Eduard Koechlin; born in Basel 1918, died in Basel 1996; anarchist, antiquarian bookseller, philosopher, publisher, and writer; living some years in Paris after World War II; wrote dissertation on the Paris Commune; active in organizations helping Spanish refugees; founder together with his wife, Elisa Valcarce, of some self-governing building associations.

Personal documents and correspondence 1937–1996; typescripts of 'Pierre Joseph Proudhon. Ein Comeback?', 'Zwischen Skylla und Charybdis. Die heimatlose Linke der 1930er Jahre', and 'Am Rande des Geschehens. Erinnerungen'; manuscript 'Die Verräter. Ein Schauspiel in fünf Akten' by Werner Jucker 1918; typescript 'Die Erwartung' by Victor Serge; obituary on Koechlin by Carlos Gilly in *Basler Stadtbuch* 1996 and related correspondence 1997; a lot of volumes of the series *Quelque part en Suisse* 1941–1945.

Part of the archive contains some papers of Jean Paul Samson (1894–1964), founder of the periodical *Témoins*, including correspondence with Georges Belle, Albert Camus, Antoine Borie, Jean-Jacques Morvan, Ignazio Silone, Aline Valangin, Robert Wolfsohn and others 1944–1962.

Olcay, Osman (born 1924)

Period: 1944–1999

Size: 0.75 m.

Born in Istanbul 1924; graduated at the Faculty of Political Science in Ankara 1944; entered the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1945; Secretary and Deputy Permanent Representative in the Permanent Delegation of Turkey to NATO 1954–1959; Director of the NATO Department

in the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1959–1964; Ambassador of Turkey to Finland 1964–1966 and to India and Ceylon 1966–1968; Deputy Secretary General of NATO 1968–1971; Foreign Minister of Turkey 1971; Permanent Representative of Turkey to the UN 1972–1975 and NATO 1978–1988; retired 1989.

His diary 1944; documents concerning his studies 1944; personal and general correspondence with, among others, the Turkish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, officials of and ambassadors to the UN and NATO, including secretary-generals Kurt Waldheim and Joseph Luns, Turkish colleagues including Hasan Esat Işık, Coşkun Kırca, Kamuran Gürün and Kamran İnan; journalists and statesmen including, Sadi Koçaş, Necdet Üruğ and Fahri Korutürk 1945–1999; texts of statements and speeches delivered to the assemblies, conferences and meetings 1968–1988; manuscripts and typescripts of his book *Sevres Andlaşmasına doğru* (*Towards the Treaty of Sèvres*), and articles published in the Turkish daily *Güneş* 1990–1991; documents on meetings of the NATO Council 1975–1988.

Rubinstein, Nina (1908–1996)

Period: 1918–1996 (–2002)

Size: 1.75 m.

Finding aid: inventory

Born in Berlin 1908, died in New York 1996; daughter of Alexander N. Rubinstejn (Alexander Stein) and Terese (Tatiana) Rubinstejn, née Mark, both Mensheviks; her parents, originating from Latvia, fled to Berlin 1906; with her mother in exile in Copenhagen 1914–1917; returned with her mother to Petrograd 1917–1918; moved with her mother to her Yiddish-speaking grandmother in Latvia and afterwards to Berlin 1918; brought up with the German language, learned also Russian; studied sociology at the universities of Heidelberg and Frankfurt am Main 1929–1933; her dissertation on the French political emigration after 1789 was accepted by Karl Mannheim but she withdrew from the university and left Germany 1933 to live in Paris, working as secretary and translator; settled in New York 1940, working as a translator for the US Office of War Information 1942–1945, and served with the United Nations from 1955; also a well-known photographer in the circles of the United Nations; retired 1968; after her retirement translator of Russian books; admitted to the degree of Doctor of Philosophy based on her published dissertation of 1933 at the University of Frankfurt am Main 1989.

Letters from Iraklij G. Cereteli (Tsereteli) 1946–1947, Lidija O. Dan 1947–1963, Lida and Ernst Jablonsky 1945–1993, Karl and Lotte Kautsky Jr 1965–1988, Thésée (Therese) Korzybska 1940, 1989–1990, 1994, Karl Mannheim 1930, [1933], Hanna Papanek 1968–1993, Alexander Stein and Elly Kaiser 1934–1938, 1947–1948, Boris and Berti Sapir-Willekes Mac Donald 1984, 1989, Edith and Eliezer Yapou 1936, 1945–1991 and others; documents on her study at the Universities of Heidelberg and Frankfurt am Main 1929–1933; pocket diaries 1941–1942, 1944–1989, 1995; diaries and notebooks 1918–1992; documents on her doctorate at the University of Frankfurt am Main 1989; typescripts and manuscripts of articles and reviews 1931–1935, 1940–1941, 1943–1944, 1946, 1959, 1987; clippings of her published articles 1930, 1932–1933, 1936; documents on the United Nations 1952–1960, on her activities as a freelance interpreter 1975–1982, on her activities for Amnesty International and similar organizations 1979–1990; on her work as a photographer 1958–1985; documentation on Lydia O. Dan, Albert Einstein, Norbert Elias and

others c. 1929–1999; correspondence and personal papers from and correspondence with her mother, Tatiana Rubinstein, 1934–1952; documents (partly photocopies) from Hanna Papanek relating to Nina Rubinstein's dissertation 1903–2002. NB. See also the papers of Alexander Stein, available at the IISH.

Sik, Toma (1939–2004)

Period: 1965–1999

Size: 8.5 m.

Jesa'ajahu Toma Šik (Schuck Tamas); born in Budapest 1939, died in Hungary 2004; left Budapest in 1950 and arrived in Al-Majdat (Gaza), Israel/Palestine; learned the Hebrew language; refused military service; returned later in the 1990s to Hungary and died in an accident on the fields of his 'organic' commune of 'new peasants' in 2004; buried in Hungary; active opponent of Israeli militarism from his earliest youth as the child of Holocaust survivors; Gush Shalom (Israeli Peace Bloc) militant, WRI-activist, vegetarian, anarchist and world citizen.

Correspondence and documents concerning his activities as anti-Zionist, anti-militarist, humanist struggler 1982–1994; documents relating to his work to realize his dream of a communitarian commune 1990–1999.

Stein, Alexander (1881–1948)

Period: 1940–1949 (2005)

Size: 0.5 m.

Finding aid: inventory

Accrual: for initial description see GIA, p. 209.

Correspondence with Rafail Abramovič, Angelica Balabanoff, Tony Breitscheid, Jonas Gernsheimer, Theodore Schapiro, the *Aufbau: American Jewish Weekly* and others 1943–1948; manuscripts of 'Proletarische Bildungsarbeit im vorkaschistischen Deutschland' 1940, 'Die Widerstandsbewegung im versklavten Europa' 1941, 'Warum hat Hitler Russland überfallen' 1941, 'Die Gangster von Berlin, Rom und Tokio' 1942 and more; notebooks with manuscripts of his personal memoirs 'Erinnerungen eines Staatenlosen' with comments by Hanna Papanek 1945, 2005; notes about Germany, Japan, Poland, Russia 1942–1948.

NB. See also the papers of Nina Rubinstein, available at the IISH.

Tehupeiory, Willem Karel (1883–1946)

Period: (1883–) 1898–1946 (–1974)

Size: 0.75 m.

Finding aid: list

Born in Ema, Ambon, Netherlands Dutch Indies 1883, died in Batavia, Netherlands Dutch Indies 1946; studied medicine at the University of Amsterdam; 'European doctor' at the pewter mines in Blinjoë, Isle of Banka 1910–1919; later doctor in Weltevreden near Batavia; co-founder of a study grant fund for the Molucca youth and of the professional organization of Indonesian doctors.

Correspondence 1898–1946; documents on his appointments 1902–1923; monthly and yearly reports by the hospitals and the doctor of the pewter mines at Banka on the diseases, death rates, and expelling of mostly Chinese labourers 1908–1916; documents on the study grant fund for the Molucca youth ('Vereeniging Ambonsch Studiefonds') 1910–1926; publications by and on Tehupeiori 1908–1946; documents on his brother Johannes Everhardus Tehupeiori 1895–1909.

***Than Aye (1960–1992)**

Period: 1992–1993

Size: 0.12 m.

Born in Pyan, Pegu Division, Burma 1960, died 1992; also known as Ko Pyone; joined the students' demonstrations September 1988; participated as member of a regiment of the All-Burma Students' Democratic Front in a skirmish with a military column May 1989; fled to the Thai side of the border after the overwhelming of the Three Pagodes Pass in February 1990; person of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; died of septicaemia November 1992.

Documents on the struggle against the Burmese regime and the death of Than Aye 1992–1993.

***Than Tun (born 1962, died, year unknown)**

Period: 1989–1996

Size: 0.25 m.

Born in May Myo, Burma 1962; also known as Maung Win; informed students on the intentions of his regiment while on military service; deserted from his regiment and trained students for the armed struggle; fled to the Thai side of the border; person of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Correspondence and other documents on the struggle against the Burmese regime 1989–1996.

***U Myint Way (born 1959)**

Period: 1990–2005

Size: 0.12 m.

Born in Kawa, Pegu Division, Burma 1959; served in the Burmese air force; participated in the demonstrations and upheavals in 1988 and later in the armed struggle of the All-Burma Students' Democratic Front and the Peoples' Defence Force 1989–1990; fled to the Thai side of the border 1991; person of concern to the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees.

Documents on the struggle against the Burmese regime and particularly the Overseas National Students' Organization of Burma (ONSOB) 1990–2005.

Waterman, Alec (1907–1966)

Period: 1956–1966

Size: 0.12 m.

Born in Blonie near Warsaw, Poland 1907, died in London 1966; original surname was Nasibirski; joined the Polish Communist Party at the age of fifteen; worked as a docker in Danzig 1926; left, intending to go to South Africa, but stayed in London; worked as a cutter and machinist in the clothing trade; in the 1930s living in Stepney, London; member of the British Communist Party, the Jewish Workers' Circle, the Friends of the Soviet Union, and the Yiddish Workers' Theatre Movement; under Stalin supported the creation of Birobidjan, a Jewish autonomous republic in the Soviet Union; general manager of a communist bookshop chain in Great Britain 1942–1952; leading member of the Jewish Advisory Committee of the Communist Party of Great Britain and heavily involved in the crisis that broke out following the 20th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in 1956; last editor of the *Jewish Clarion* from 1953 to 1956, when it ceased publication; wrote a memorandum for the Communist Party on the position of Jews in the Soviet Union in the last months of his life.

Documents on the Communist Party of Great Britain, the debates in the communist movement after the death of Stalin, the cry for reforms in Hungary and Poland as well as the position of Jews in the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries 1956–1958, 1966.

2. Organizations

Burma Issues (Bangkok)

Period: 1984–2001

Size: 7.5 m.

Finding aid: list

Originally founded in 1990, Burma Issues is a non-profit organization devoted to a peaceful resolution to Burma's struggle; its approach is based on concepts of community organizing and empowerment of marginalized communities; it has its seat in Bangkok, Thailand; issues newsletters, bulletins, and other publications; since 2002 part of the Peaceway Foundation.

Printed and photocopied material (pamphlets, reports, magazines, articles, and press clippings) on economic, political and cultural developments in Burma in the 1980s and 1990s.

*Communist Party of Burma (CPB)

Period: 1993–2005

Size: 0.25 m.

The Communist Party of Burma was founded in the declining years of British rule; later on the well-armed insurgents of the Communist Party of Burma based themselves primarily in north-east Burma along the China border; Chinese support for the CPB continued into the 1980s; in 1989 the CPB was overthrown by its own troops, many of whom regrouped as the United Wa State Army which soon signed a cease-fire deal with the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC); however, remaining members of the CPB re-grouped and attacked the regime.

Statements 2001–2004; booklets, journals, and other public documents of the CPB 1993–2005.

Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB)*Period: 1989–1995****Size: 1.5 m.**

The Democratic Alliance of Burma (DAB) was founded in November 1988 on the Thai border; DAB is an alliance of pro-democracy exiled organizations and ethnic insurgent organizations; it includes the National Democratic Front, the All-Burma Students' Democratic Front (ABSDF), the Committee for Restoration of Democracy in Burma, the All-Burma Young Monks' Union (ABYMU), the Chin National Front (CNF), and many other groups; the aim of DAB is to free Burma of the State Law and Order Restoration Council (SLORC) and to establish peace, human rights and democracy.

Correspondence, press releases, reports and other documents 1989–1995.

Malayan People's Army. 10th Regiment*Period: 1976–1987****Size: 2 m.**

Established on 21 May 1949, in Kerdu, near Temerloh (Pahang), the 10th Regiment was the only Malay-majority regiment of the Malayan National Liberation Army (MNLA), the armed wing of the Communist Party of Malaysia (CPM), the other regiments being mainly Chinese; in the years 1953–1954 the Regiment retreated to the Malaysia–Thai border area to settle finally on the Thai side of the border; from 1948 on the CPM was involved in a guerilla war against the British, who had reoccupied the country after World War II; in 1959 it was decided to abandon the armed struggle, a decision which was again reversed in 1961 ('New Policy Period'); from 1968 onwards the party leadership sent several 'People's Liberation Ambush Teams' to the south (into Malaysia), but they failed to stage an armed revolution; from 1969 on, daily radio broadcasts of the Party, *Suara Revolusi Malaya* (The Voice of the Malayan Revolution), operating from Hunan in southern China, reported news of battles, victories, and setbacks along with the Party's analysis of events in the domestic and world situation (from the early 1980s these were broadcast from southern Thailand); in 1982 the 'Malayan People's Liberation Army' was renamed 'Malayan People's Army'; plagued by internal problems and rectification campaigns in the early 1970s, the second half of the 1970s saw the level of armed combat against the Malaysian armed forces drop considerably; finally, in 1988, peace negotiations started and on 2 December 1989 a peace treaty was signed in Hat Yai (Thailand) between the CPM and the governments of Malaysia and Thailand; one of the results of this treaty was that more than 1,000 party members accepted the Thai government's offer of land near the Malaysian border and have been settled there since.

Pamphlets, periodicals, educational material, and other documents (mainly copies) on the activities and history of the 10th regiment of the Malayan People's Army 1976–1987.

Women's Agenda for Change**Period: 2001–2002****Size: 0.25 m.**

The Women's Agenda for Change (a NGO based in Cambodia) was organized as part of a programme of Oxfam Hong Kong to research the conditions of garment workers in Cambodia; this research revealed an increase in rural poverty which drove young women to Phnom Penh to become garment workers, sex workers or beggars.

Filled-in questionnaires regarding the labour and living circumstances of labourers in the garment industry in Cambodia 2001–2002.

World Council of Churches (Greece)

Period: 1954–1958

Size: 0.37 m.

In the 1950s the Athens Office of the World Council of Churches served as an intermediary for Greeks seeking to emigrate to the United States.

Immigration forms filled in by those Greeks seeking entry into the United States at the Athens Office of the World Council of Churches 1954–1958.

3. Reproductions

Ministry of National Safety of Azerbaijan

Period: 1937–1989

Size: 0.04 m. and 1 CD-Rom

Finding aid: list

The years 1937–1938 were a period of severe persecutions of citizens in the Soviet Republic of Azerbaijan; thousands of Iranian citizens living in Soviet Azerbaijan also were affected; from 1935 on the Soviet authorities launched a census of Iranian citizens living in various cities and areas of Azerbaijan; following the census, the Soviet authorities started to arrest, deport, and execute born Iranians; at the end of 1937, mass arrests of Iranian citizens including revolutionaries, scientists, and trained labourers commenced; at the beginning of 1938 a large number of Iranians was deported to Iran; afterwards a large group of about 1,000 Iranians was accused of espionage; they were either executed or sent to exile in Siberian camps or in the Kazakhstan steppes; after Stalin's death in 1953, almost all of them have been rehabilitated but many of them posthumously.

Documents on the process of persecution and deportation of Iranian citizens; lists of Iranian citizens living in Soviet Azerbaijan and working in various branches of the economy; reports and other documents about the interrogations of individual Iranian citizens 1937–1949; documents on the rehabilitation of repressed and banished Iranians 1955–1989.

NB. Originals at the State Archives of the Azerbaijan Republic in Baku.