

GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS AT THE IISH: SUPPLEMENT FOR 2016*

In 1999, a revised edition of the 1989 *Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH, Amsterdam* (hereafter GIA) was published. This was the last printed GIA. From 1998 onwards, annual supplements to this GIA have been published in Issue 2 of the *International Review of Social History* (IRSH).

In recent years, all information on archival holdings at the IISH has become available online and appears in the institute's online catalogue under search.socialhistory.org. In addition to listing papers and archives, this catalogue features descriptions of collections containing audiovisual and library materials. Audiovisual materials include audio cassettes, videos, photographs, slides, negatives, and posters. Library materials include books, periodicals, and brochures.

The archives may be consulted in the IISH reading room in Amsterdam and increasingly online as well. Requests for access to the physical documents or for digital reproductions may be submitted via the online catalogue. For additional information about rules for access and consultation (including procedures for handling the material and making photocopies), please consult the website socialhistory.org/en/services or contact the IISH information service e-mail: ask@iisg.nl.

Each entry offers a summary comprising the following:

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 language is selected in which most of the documents were written. For organizations that have changed their names, the name used most recently is selected. Previous names of organizations are mentioned in the condensed 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 in parentheses.
4. *Size*: In linear metres.
5. *Finding aid*: Available inventories, lists, and indexes.
6. *Biography/history*: A condensed biography or history of the persons or organizations concerned.
7. *Summary of contents*: A summary of the contents of the archives, papers, or collection concerned.

In the case of an accrual to existing archives, a reference appears to the 'url' containing the initial description as well as the supplement(s).

* Edited by Bouwe Hijma

1. Persons

Delso de Miguel, Joaquin (1913–1987) – Papers**Period:** 1937–1988**Size:** 0.5 m.**Finding aid:** inventory

Born in Soria, Spain, 13 October 1913, died in Poole, United Kingdom, January 1987; deputy secretary of the Iberian Federation of Libertarian Youths (FIJL) 1934; during the Spanish Civil War, member of the Z group of the Iberian Anarchist Federation (FAI) and of the Regional Committee of the FIJL of Catalonia (on which Fidel Miró was the secretary); contributed during this epoch to *Ruta* (the FIJL organ, as one of the war correspondents), *Solidaridad Obrera*, *Vida Libre* (Badalona) and the *Boletín de Información* (Barcelona); resigned from this position in June 1937, opposed the radical theses of the Catalan FIJL denouncing participation by libertarian organizations in the republican government; from March 1939 he was a member of the National Committee of the Movimiento Libertario Español (MLE), established in Valence; after the end of the Civil War he escaped to Great Britain, where in April 1939 he participated in a meeting in London with Mariano R. Vazquez in an attempt to solve the duplicity of organizations representing the MLE-CNT (MLE-Confederación Nacional del Trabajo); continued to work in Britain, notably with J. Cabañas, J. Garcia Pradas and Acracio Ruiz, and contributed to *Reconstrucción* (London, 1946–1948, at least twelve issues); in 1960, he was with Roa, Vargas, and Acracio Ruiz, one of the delegates of Great Britain at the reunion congress of the CNT held in Limoges, France; in 1962 he was secretary of the CNT Core Relations Committee.

Documents on the activities of CNT and FAI, drafted by or on behalf of these bodies and numbered 1–120 1937–1938; various documents from the Comité Peninsular de la FAI Barcelona 1937–1938; letters from the FAI to J. Delso de Miguel, including documents for crossing borders or front lines 1937–1938; various typed and stencilled reports 1937–1939; membership cards of the CNT and other organizations 1937–1943; correspondence with e.g. Fidel Miró 1938–1988; minutes from the Comité Nacional del Movimiento Libertario Español (MLE) meetings in March 1939, including reports on the political and military situation in various regions of Spain in the period January–March 1939; proceedings from meetings of CNT and FAI representatives in London in the period April–June 1939; report ‘Inventario de la documentación enviada para su custodia al Institut International d’Histoire Sociale – Paris. 14 de abril 1939’; documents on minor jobs of J. Delso de Miguel in London 1939–1957; documents on the CNT de España en el Exilio and the CNT Great Britain 1939–1966; typescripts and articles by J. Delso de Miguel 1963–1983; letters from Elisa Delso de Miguel 1982–1987; photos on the life and death of Mariano Rodríguez Vázquez, also called ‘Marianet’ 1939; local banknotes from the Spanish Civil War 1937–1938.

Fegan, Fuat (1937–1983) – Papers**Period:** 1936, 1968–1978**Size:** 0.1 m. and 7 card indexesAccrual: for initial description see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/ARCH01950>.

Seven index card sets on books and articles of Kivilımcılı n.d.; handwritten notes, typescripts and (photocopies of) articles in newspapers and magazines, all by Kivilımcılı 1936, 1968–1971; typed drafts of Kivilımcılı's articles in newspapers like *Türk Solu* 1968; papers for the congress of the Vatan Partisi (Homeland Party) in January 1979 and other party documents 1976–1978.

Kivilımcılı, Hikmet (1902–1971) – Papers

Period: (1915) 1925–1935 (1957, 1968)

Size: 35 books, 69 photographs

Finding aid: list

Accrual: for initial description see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/ARCH00723>.

Collection of thirty-five books from the library of Kivilımcılı; many of these books contain handwritten notes in old Turkish in the margins of the pages; there are also handwritten notes on separate little paper strips inside the books; most of the books are from the 1920s and 30s, are in French, German or Russian and are Marxist classics, written by authors such as Marx, Engels, Lenin, and Trotsky; also preserved in this collection are some old books in Turkish, meant to hide the Marxist books in prison, where they might be taken from Kivilımcılı and destroyed.

Collection of sixty-nine black-and-white prints of photos and postcards; handwritten notes in old Turkish and dates on some of the postcards; most are from the final decades of the Ottoman Empire.

Papanek, Ernst (1900–1973) – Papers

Period: 1900–1973 (–2005)

Size: 0.25 m.

Finding aid: inventory

Accrual: for initial description see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/ARCH01031>.

Birth certificate of Papanek 1900; documents on the school days of members of the Papanek family at the Schwarzwaldschule in Vienna 1909–1996; typescript by Max Korman on his unfortunate voyage with the S.S. St. Louis 1939; correspondence between Lydia Dan and Papanek 1940; statement from Papanek on the employment contracts of Olga and Hans Nowatschek in Montmorency 1940; report by the Intergovernmental Committee on Refugees on refugee children in France, Belgium and Switzerland 1944; articles on Papanek 1951–2005; curriculum vitae of Papanek 1952; documents about the Papanek memoirs and the research on the Montmorency period of the childcare programme of the Oeuvre de Secours aux Enfants (OSE) 1967–1968; correspondence, reviews, and other documents on the book *Out of the Fire*, written by Papanek in collaboration with Edward Linn and the planned title “They were not expendable” by the same authors 1972–1974; documents on the research by Inge Hansen-Schaberg on Papanek and the children's homes of the OSE in France 1999–2000.

Note: Most documents in this accrual are photocopies.

Rey Piuma, Daniel (1958–2016) – Papers**Period:** 1980–2016**Size:** 0.75 m.**Finding aid:** inventory

Born in Montevideo, Uruguay 15 April 1958, died in Amsterdam 20 August 2016; infiltrated as a conscript but, in fact, a resistance militant in the intelligence service of the Uruguayan Navy; working as a photographer, he discovered evidence of the torture practices by the Videla regime in Argentina and of the “death flights”, killing political opponents by throwing them from planes in the Rio de la Plata and the Atlantic Ocean, where they washed up on the beach near Montevideo; he also revealed the complicity of the Uruguayan authorities; betrayed in 1979 and escaped with his wife to Brazil, smuggling negatives of hundreds of photos of victims and other documents as evidence of the torture and killings by the Argentine regime; came as a political refugee to the Netherlands with the help of a Dutch delegation headed by Liesbeth den Uyl, the wife of the former Dutch Prime Minister Joop den Uyl 1980; provided witness testimony for the Argentine court, presenting photos of victims and documents on secret torture locations in Argentina and the addresses of war criminals in 2012; campaigned in 2002 on the eve of the wedding of Crown Prince Willem-Alexander and Máxima Zorreguieta, standing with a protest sign on Dam Square in Amsterdam, Piuma was arrested, his home searched and his computer seized; in Amsterdam, apart from his political activities, lived as a designer and art director working for the municipal printing office 1997–2009.

Correspondence and documents especially on the torture practices in Argentina during the Videla regime, the experiences of Piuma and his activities to make these practices known worldwide 1980–2009; typescripts on his experiences and especially the dead bodies observed by him during his period (1976–1980) working for the intelligence service of the Uruguayan Navy n.d.; photocopies of his book *Un marino acusa. Informe sobre la violación de derechos humanos por la Marina uruguaya* 1994; interview with Piuma in the periodical *Entrevista* (Uruguay) 2001; documents relating to the protest by Piuma on Dam Square, his arrest and prosecution for contempt of Crown Prince Willem Alexander and Princess Máxima, including a report by Piuma on his action, 2002–2003; obituaries 2016; periodicals, articles and other printed matter 1980–2003.

Surakamjonrot, Panya (born 1957) – Moving Images Collection**Period:** 2005–2015**Size:** 7.5 GB

Born in Bangkok 1 January 1957; after completing secondary school (aka Matayom Suksa or M.S. 5) gained experience in many different lines of work, such as taxi driver and tuk tuk driver; also ran his own restaurant and a factory to produce polymers; started recording political events and public seminars after the coup in 2006 by helping with audio streaming of the anti-coup stage at Sanam Luang for the Thai Voice website; after attending a seminar at Thammasat University in Bangkok in 2007, started recording on his own, carrying all his equipment and becoming a regular live caster at political and social events.

The video recordings in his collection are an almost complete compilation of political events in Thailand from 2007 to April 2015; most events were in Bangkok, but a few are from other provinces, such as Yala, Chonburi, Khon Kaen, Ubonratchatani, and Chiang Rai.

Tausk-Frisch, Martha R. (1881–1957) – Papers**Period:** 1889–1957 (–1983)**Size:** 0.62 m.**Finding aid:** inventory

Accrual: for initial description of life and papers of Martha R. Tausk-Frisch see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/ARCH01461>.

Victor or Viktor Tausk: born in Žilina, Austria-Hungary, 1879, died in Vienna 1919; married Martha Frisch 1900, divorced 1908; pioneer psychoanalyst and neurologist; student and later a colleague of Sigmund Freud; lawyer and writer before studying medicine; joined the Vienna Psychoanalytic Society; recruited as a military doctor during World War I, developed theories on psychoses and understanding desertion; committed suicide in July 1919.

Victor Tausk: correspondence of Victor Tausk with his wife Martha, his son Marius, and other family members 1898–1919; photocopies of his correspondence with Lou Andreas-Salomé 1913–1919; articles and other publications by Tausk, including some correspondence by Marius Tausk with e.g. Dorian Feigenbaum 1905–1934; articles and other publications on Tausk, his family and his colleagues 1941–1983; diplomas and other personal documents of Tausk 1889–1919.

Martha Tausk: correspondence with her father Moriz Frisch 1903, with her eldest son Marius 1912–1957, and her youngest son Hugo 1911–1953; correspondence with others 1910–1957; articles and other publications by Tausk 1915–1947; articles and other publications on Tausk 1968–1981; typescript “Die Internationale zwischen zwei Kriegen (einige persönliche Erinnerungen von Martha Tausk)” n.d.; autobiographical text 1952.

2. Organizations

Association pour la Conservation des Valeurs Culturelles Russes (ACCR) – Archives**Period:** 1957–1959**Size:** 0.07 m.**Finding aid:** list

Accrual: for initial description see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/ARCH00245>.

Typescript of the daily notes (“Notes Journalières”) of Petr E. Kovalevskij (Peter Kovalevsky) 1957–1959 and booklet LXX Ans de P. Kovalevsky Biobibliography. Paris, 1972.

Egyptian Communists in exile (Rome Group) – Henri Curiel (1914–1978) – Archives**Period:** 1945–1979 (–2014)**Size:** 0.12 m.**Finding aid:** inventory

Accrual: for initial description see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/ARCH01722>.

Documents on the situation of communists in Egypt and their support for the Algerian liberation movement (Front de libération nationale, FLN) and especially the fate of communists in Egyptian prisons, sometimes imprisoned because of their support for the FLN and efforts to free them, including letters to Algerian president, Ahmed Ben Bella, asking him to intervene with the Egyptian president, Gamal Abdel Nasser 1954–1963; documents on the investigation of and the theories on the murder of Henri Curiel 1981–1983.

*** European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC) – Archives**

Period: 1976–2004

Size: 1.5 m.

Finding aid: list

Accrual: for initial description see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/ARCH00384>.

Documents, drafted and collected by the European Trade Union Institute (ETUI), of which Reiner Hoffmann was director from 1994 until 2003, on European Works Councils: documents from and on the ETUC, the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), the Trade Union Advisory Committee (TUAC) to the OECD, and various international federations of trade unions (1976–) 1994–2000; documents on a survey by the Hans Böckler Foundation in Düsseldorf on European Works Councils 1995–1996; documents on experiences with and conferences on European Works Councils 1996–2004; documents on the ETUI Task-Force European Works Councils 1997; print of the European Works Councils database set up by the ETUI 2002; articles, brochures, reports, and “grey literature” on Works Councils 1994–2000.

*** Euro-Burma Office – Archives**

Period: 1987–1999

Size: 0.12 m.

Finding aid: list

Accrual: for initial description see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/ARCH02961>.

Documents from and on All Burma Students’ Democratic Front (ABSDF), Arakan Revolution Library (Arakanese Democratic Exiled Students in India), Burma Young Monk’s Union-Revolutionary Area, Burmese Committee for Social Affairs, Committee for Publicity of People’s Struggle in Monland, Communist Party of Burma, Democratic Alliance of Burma, Karen National Union (KNU), National Council of the Union of Burma (NCUB), National Democratic Front (NDF), National Health and Education Committee (NHEC), Women’s Education for Advancement and Empowerment (WEAVE), and other organizations 1987–1999.

***International Trade Union Confederation-Asia Pacific and its predecessor the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions – Asian and Pacific Regional Organization (ICFTU-APRO)**

Period: 1951–2015

Size: 2.5 m., 192.09 MB, 103 files

Finding aid: list

The ICFTU-Asian Regional Organization (ICFTU-ARO) was founded 1951; name was changed to ICFTU-Asian and Pacific Regional Organization (ICFTU-APRO) in 1984; it was a subdivision of the worldwide operating ICFTU; around the turn of the new millennium, ICFTU aimed for a new worldwide organization together with the World Confederation of Labour (WCL) and with trade union organizations without any global affiliation; ITUC and WCL disbanded on 31 October 2006 to pave the way for establishing the ITUC.

The International Trade Union Confederation (ITUC) was founded at its inaugural Congress in Vienna, Austria, on 1–3 November 2006 and is the main international trade union organization, representing the interests of working people worldwide; the International Trade Union Confederation-Asia Pacific (ITUC-AP), founded on 4 September 2007 in Bangalore, India, with a dues-paying membership of 18.6 million, now represents over 20 million members of fifty national trade union centres from thirty countries in the Asian and Pacific region; the ITUC-AP, as an organic part of the ITUC, strives for social justice and decent work, with special consideration for problems affecting the workers in the region, to further the aims and objectives of the ITUC; ensuring conditions for enjoyment of universal human rights and effective representation of working women and men in the region, the ITUC-AP, working closely with the Global Union Federations (GUFs), assumes the task of promoting economic justice, democracy and peace; combating poverty, exploitation, oppression, and inequality are the main themes of trade union action.

Paper material: reports on activities of the ICFTU-APRO 1962–1989; proceedings and other documents on the meetings of the Regional Executive Board meetings of the ICFTU-APRO 1990–2007; proceedings from and other documents on the ICFTU-APRO Regional Steering Committee meetings 1997–2006; proceedings from the ICFTU-ARO Regional Conferences 1957–1962; proceedings from and other documents on the ICFTU-APRO Regional Conferences 1992–2005; proceedings from and other documents on the ITUC-AP Founding Conference in Bangalore, India, 2007 and the Regional Conferences in Singapore 2011 and Kochi, India, 2015.

Digital material: digital copies of reports on the Asian Regional Council and the Asian Regional Committee meetings 1951, the Regional Secretary's reports 1958–1959, the proceedings of the Regional Executive Board meetings 1973–1981, and of rules and other, older documents of the ICFTU-ARO; documents on the ITUC-AP 13th Regional General Council and the 3rd Regional Conference in Kochi, India, 2015.

Lembaga Informasi Perburuhan Sedane – Sedane Labour Resource Centre (LIPS) – Collection

Period: 1987–2013

Size: 0.25 m.

The Lembaga Informasi Perburuhan Sedane (LIPS) in Bogor, West Java, Indonesia, is a non-governmental organization that focuses on labour issues in Indonesia, encourages employees to develop organizational skills, publishes the magazine *Sedane Majalah Perburuhan* and collected documents on labour relations in Indonesia.

Documents collected by the Lembaga Informasi Perburuhan Sedane (LIPS) on labour relations in Indonesia 1987–2013.

Oei Tiong Ham Concern (Kian Gwan) – Archives

Period: 1946–1996

Size: 0.47 m., 37 photos

Finding aid: inventory

Kian Gwan Kong Si, parent company of the Oei Tiong Ham Concern (OTHC), was founded in 1863 in Semarang, Dutch East Indies, by the Chinese entrepreneur Oei Tjie Sien; this initiative was the beginning of a vast commercial empire; in 1890, Oei took over the firm Kian Gwan, which diversified and grew into one of the largest firms in Southeast Asia; at the time, it was acquired by Oei, Kian Gwan's main activity was trade, especially trade in rubber, kapok, gambir, tapioca, and coffee; in addition, it dealt with pawnshops, postal services, logging, and the highly lucrative opium trade; between 1890 and 1904, Kian Gwan is estimated to have achieved earnings of some 18 million guilders in the opium trade alone, which provided the foundation for his commercial empire; during the post-war boom of 1918–1920, global demand for Java sugar was high and offered vast opportunities for sugar-mill owners and sugar brokers, although fortunes made were easily lost within a couple of days; Oei operated with caution during these boom years, he did not speculate too heavily and took measures to improve financial administration; unlike many of his Chinese contemporaries, Oei relied heavily on written contracts in his business transactions and recruited skilled accountants to set up a modern accounting system for the sugar factories; thanks to this cautious and independent strategy, the company survived the subsequent sugar crisis, while many other Chinese firms failed; in addition to relying on written agreements and a modern accounting system, Oei deviated from yet another Chinese business practice in those days and, rather than relying solely on family members to run his broadly-based business enterprises, he deliberately chose capable outsiders, such as Dutch directors, managers and engineers, to manage his companies; in 1920, Oei left Semarang and settled in Singapore to escape Dutch colonial succession law and the tax regime; in 1961, the Indonesian OTHC came to an end, when the Indonesian government's *Pengadilan Ekonomi* (court for economic crimes) seized and nationalized all of OTHC's Indonesian assets, including its strategic sugar plantations and factories; in 1964 the government formed the holding company PT Rajawali Nusantara Indonesia to run them; this holding is still a prominent corporation; however, many of the Kian Gwan offices abroad remained operational and became independent companies, each operated by one of sons of Oei Tiong Ham.

Correspondence and other documents on the reorganization and future of the group 1946–1955; correspondence and other documents on its confiscation and the appeal against this decision taken by the Indonesian government 1959–1963 (–1996); report by Oei Tiong Ham Industrial Department of Kian Gwan Co. (Indonesia) on the rehabilitation of sugar factory 'Krebet' 1953; documents on the lawsuit brought by the Oei Tjong brothers and other family members against the Oei Tiong Ham Trust

Company N.V. in Semarang, Indonesia at the Arrondissements-Rechtbank in Amsterdam 1958; annual reports and lists of products of N.V. Phapros (Pharmaceutical Processing Industries) in Semarang 1963–1968; auditor reports on PT Rajawali Indonesia and its various subsidiaries 1968; magazine articles on the history of the group 1963, 1973.

Note: These documents were long held by Tan Swan Bing, the previous executive secretary and accountant of the group, and were presented in 2002 to Leiden University Professor Leonard Blussé van Oud Alblas, who donated them to the IISH in 2017.

Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias Químicas, Plásticas, Farmacêuticas, Cosméticas e Similares de São Paulo – Collection

Period: 1983–2005

Size: 0.25 m.

Finding aid: list

Accrual: for initial description see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/COLL00130>.

Brochures, booklets, periodicals, and ephemera of and on the Sindicato dos Trabalhadores nas Indústrias Químicas, Plásticas, Farmacêuticas, Cosméticas e Similares de São Paulo and related organizations 1983–2005.

3. Subjects

Bangladesh:

Thakbast maps – Collection

Period: 1848–1850

Size: 91.29 GB, 2,536 files

The Revenue Survey of 1846–1878 was preceded by a *thakbast* or demarcation survey in which the *mouza* (village) gained legal status and became a basic survey unit; officers were employed to demarcate the actual boundaries of *mouzas* and estates before the revenue surveyor took to the field; an approximate map was compiled for this purpose, known as the *thak muzmilli*; the vast majority of *thak* (boundary pillar) maps drawn before 1852 were visual sketches not intended to provide more than rough guidance to revenue surveyors; these were drawn in pencil, whereas later maps were topographical and coloured; these maps were prepared by an Indian Ameen accompanied by the British Settlement Officer and demarcated the *mouza* boundaries; these maps indicated the name of the *mouza*, area, type of soil, cropping pattern, population (relating to the religion), number of houses and cattle, location of roads, ponds, rivers, mosques, temples, hats, bazaar, indigo factories, large trees, etc.; Thakbast Revenue and Cadastral Survey records are the earliest remaining documents of any kind for most *mouzas* in Bengal; during a pilot project a survey was conducted to investigate the survival of so-called *Thakbast* maps in twenty Collectorate Records Rooms of selected districts in Bangladesh.

About 100 digital copies of *Thakbast* maps in Bengal 1848–1850.

Ethiopia:*** Bahir Dar textile factory – Archives****Period: 1961–2011****Size: 568 GB, 314.782 files**

The Bahir Dar textile factory in the Gojam region, Ethiopia, was established in 1961 with funds from Italian war reparations; these reparations were symbolically invested by establishing this factory to compensate the people of the Gojam region for resisting Italian occupation; the factory was the first, and for a long time the only, modern industry in this region; in the late 1960s, it employed some 1,900 workers, rising to around 3,000 at the peak of its operations; today it employs some 1,300 people; the workers at this factory (who include a relatively large share of women) were prominent in the workers' opposition to the moderate central trade union leadership in the run-up to the revolution in 1974; there were also regionalist contradictions among the work force, which were, to a certain degree, segmented: foreigners dominated the early management, while workers from the regions Shewa, Eritrea, and Tigray tended to prevail among the skilled workers, triggering clashes with the locally recruited unskilled workforce; working conditions were relatively poor (the ILO reported that child labour was being used), and labour unrest was widespread throughout the late 1960s and early 70s; several strikes were organized, and the warehouse was burnt down by arsonists; the divisions that originated in the factory between local and non-local workers and the struggle over control of the factory union between these categories came to mark relations between these groups in the larger city, and the state was involuntarily drawn into the conflict.

In March 2015, IISH staff members Andreas Admasie, Stefano Bellucci, and Marien van der Heijden visited the Bahir Dar Textile Factory to start a digitization project, as a joint project between the IISH, the factory and Bahir Dar University; the factory is believed to have a complete set of personnel files, offering unique insight into workers' life courses; the workers' archive at the factory is in very good condition and has been inventoried, offering a rare and valuable resource for research on the lived history of a generation workers that provided the manpower for early Ethiopian economic modernization, social dynamics and transformations and the political turmoil that resulted; as such it may serve as a valuable resource for researchers grappling with the effects of the ongoing drive for such modernization. The project ran until April 2016.

Digital copies of 4,221 workers' files of the Bahir Dar textile factory 1961–2011.

These workers' files contain information on: employment forms, salary revisions, disciplinary notes and actions, personnel action notes (including terminations, transfers, penalties, etc.), training, requests for leave, sick leave slips, pension processing slips, and correspondence between personnel and management and concerning workers, etc.

France:**Campagne Juquin – Archives****Period: 1987–1988****Size: 0.5 m., 10 photos****Finding aid: list**

Accrual: for initial description see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/ARCH01719>.

The original archives of the Campagne Juquin (Juquin campaign): correspondence of Pierre Juquin and his supporters 1987–1988; documents relating to the various regional and local committees supporting the campaign 1987–1988; documents relating to a survey among these committees 1987–1988; documents on meetings, lectures and other activities during the campaign 1987–1988; photos of Juquin during an election debate 1988.

Philippines

Antoinette Raquiza Collection on the Philippine Left – Collection

Period: 1970–1995

Size: 0.5 m., 7.14 GB

Finding aid: list

Antoinette R. Raquiza; born in Manila, Philippines 1959; associate professor at the Asian Center, University of the Philippines Diliman, where she teaches Southeast Asian Studies; prior to earning her PhD in Political Science at the City University of New York Graduate Center, she worked briefly with the Department of Agrarian Reform under civil society leader Secretary Horacio Morales Jr. and participated in anti-dictatorship and democracy struggles through her membership in national democratic and popular democratic organizations.

Collection of documents on the Philippine left, mostly related to the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the National Democratic Front (NDF), consisting largely of materials provided by erstwhile CPP officials during the 1990s, when she worked with Dr Francisco Nemenzo Sr., who at the time was studying the Philippine communist movements from the 1950s to the 1990s; official documents such as the CPP's *Ang Bayan* and the NDF's *Liberation*, as well as party policy documents, stipulating the CPP's line during the period from the 1970s until the first decade after Marcos was ousted; photocopies of mimeographed internal documents from CPP regional commands, ideological, political and organizational papers, written by Party members and units in the early 1990s in response to the CPP leadership's rectification campaign; the authors of these documents, almost all of whom were either expelled or resigned from the CPP, would be known as "rejectionists" in relation to the CPP's "reaffirmation" of Maoist-inspired strategy and tactics dating back decades.

Russia:

Vozvraščenie – Archives

Period: 1990–2015

Size: 3.6 TB, 83,050 files

Accrual: for initial description see: <http://hdl.handle.net/10622/ARCH01985>.

Digital copies of manuscripts of GULAG memoirs and other documents 1990–2010; interviews with Semen S. Vilenskij 2015.

Thailand:**Thai Independent Youth Culture – Collection****Period:** 1997–2012**Size:** 2.25 m.**Finding aid:** list

Collection of magazines, DIY/handmade books, comics, etc. by/on Thai youth, collected from different book fairs and independent bookstores in Thailand 1997–2012.

Thailand's Red Shirt Movement – Collection**Period:** 2010–2012**Size:** 62 VCDs/DVDs**Finding aid:** list

The United Front for Democracy Against Dictatorship (UDD), also known as the National Democratic Alliance against Dictatorship, of which supporters are commonly called Red Shirts, is a political pressure group founded in 2006 and opposed to the People's Alliance for Democracy (PAD), the 2006 Thai coup d'état and supporters of this coup; the UDD identifies with the Pheu Thai Party, which was deposed by the 2014 military coup.

Collection of VCDs/DVDs (mostly) on the Red Shirt movement in Thailand: registrations of speeches, songs, concerts, seminars, rallies and manifestations, Pheu Thai Party election campaigns 2010–2012.