

GUIDE TO THE INTERNATIONAL ARCHIVES AND COLLECTIONS AT THE IISH: SUPPLEMENT OVER 2001*

In 2000 a new edition of the 'Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH, Amsterdam' (henceforth cited as GIA) was published. This new edition differs from the 1989 edition by Atie van der Horst and Elly Koen in the following respects: summaries of documentation collections are inserted with the summaries of the other archives and papers (to be distinguished from these by a clause like 'collection of documents', or 'documents collected by'); collections on subjects have a chapter of their own now, next to the chapters 'Persons' and 'Organizations' and in a separate chapter summaries of papers, archives or collections are inserted, which are preserved in other institutions, but of which the IISH holds a reproduction, mostly in the form of microfilms or microfiches.

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 was 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 Available inventories (published and unpublished), lists and indexes.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

* Edited by Bouwe Hijma

handling the material and making photocopies) users should contact the information service of the IISH (e-mail: vid@iisg.nl).

1. Persons

Campos Crespo, Antonio (1912–1995)

Period: n.d.

Size: 0.1 m.

Born in Calasparra, Spain 1912, died in Barcelona 1995; communist since 1933; started his struggle against fascism in the anarcho-syndicalist Durruti Column 1936; went into exile 1939; fought against Nazis and fascists during the Second World War, participated in the French resistance; returned to Spain 1944; imprisoned by the francists 1944–1966; continued his struggle against Franco in the Partido Comunista de España after his release.

Typescript of his memoirs, in summary published by Octavio Alberola in his book 'Guerra y cárcel en España 1936–1975. Memorias del comandante Antonio Campos Crespo' n.d.; typescript of 'Poesía militante. Antología poética de un condenado a muerte' n.d.

Chakrabarti, Prafulla K. (1922–2001)

Period: 1947–1970

Size: 0.3 m.

Born in the Faridpur district of former East Bengal 1922, died 2001; teaching history at various universities and did from 1970 research on the fate and the rehabilitation of camp refugees from East Bengal in West Bengal and other parts of India in the fifties; the results were published in his book under the title 'The Marginal Men. The Refugees and the Left Political Syndrome in West Bengal' (first published 1990).

Research materials, collected by Prafulla K. Chakrabarti, regarding the 'Partition and Bengali refugees', including: documents regarding the activities of the United Central Refugee Council (UCRC), the Communist Party of India (CPI), the Refugee Action Committee, Bettiah and other camps and discussions with the Indian government.

***Dvorkina, Majja Davidovna**

Period: 2000

Size: 0.01 m.

Born in Moscow 1927; Dvorkina is an employee of the Socio-Political State Library (GOPB) in Moscow.

Notes on N.W. Posthumus based on the archives of the former Institute of Marxism-Leninism; typescript on the activities of L. Ju. Javejn and A.E. Tillo, two Russian legal-Marxists in the nineties of the nineteenth century and typescript of some articles of Javejn in *Novaja Zizn* 1905.

Fabbri, Luce (1908–2000)

Period: (1898–) 1910–2000

Size: 1.75 m.

Finding aid: list

Accrual: for initial description see GIA p. 79.

Identification papers 1929, 1937; letters from Diego Abad de Santillán 1946, Luigi Bertoni 1946, Marie Louise Berneri 1944, Luis Barbetti 1957, Noémie Caneri 1937–1956, Maria Teresa Cortese 1952–1965, Ugo Fedeli 1939–1954, Pier Carlo Masini 1954–1964, Clara and Jacques Mesnil 1929–1939, Ricardo Mestre 1986, Rodolfo Mondolfo 1955, 1960, Federica Montseny 1952–1954, Torquato Nanni 1987, Mattia Rossetti 1954, Helmut Rüdiger 1957, Aldo Venturini 1954, Gaetano Salvemini 1945, 1954, Augustin Souchy 1946, Giovanna Zaccaria 1953 and also correspondence with many others 1910–2000; letters of condolence on the death of Luigi Fabbri 1935; memo-books 1965, 1968, 1984, 1994 and n.d.; manuscripts of Luce Fabbri's 'Camisas Negras' 1935, 'Luigi Fabbri: storia d'un uomo libero' 1996, and other handwritten and typed manuscripts of articles and notes 1931, 1962, 1985, c.1990 and n.d.; file on her senior thesis concerning Elisée Reclus 1927–1930; file on the *Studi Sociali* c.1930–1946; letters and other documents from Misato Toda 1982–1998; published articles and reviews 1929–2000; circulars, press clippings and other printed documents 1898–1998.

Papers of others: Letters from Luigi Fabbri to Bianca Sbriccoli-Fabbri 1900–1907 and letters from others to Bianca Sbriccoli-Fabbri 1906, 1927–1930, 1938; typescript and manuscripts from Libero Battistelli n.d.

Fabbri, Luigi (1877–1935)

Period: 1880–1935

Size: 1.5 m.

Finding aid: list

Accrual: for initial description see GIA p. 80.

Personal documents such as identity and membership cards 1918, 1923, 1928–1930; diplomas and certificates 1911, 1913–1915 and diary 1915; letters from prison 1894–1895, 1897–1900; correspondence with Diego Abad de Santillán 1929, Luigi Bertoni 1927, Edoardo Berzuglia 1929, Foscolo Fabbri and Aspasia Salvolini 1901–1902, 1930–1935, Sébastien Fauré 1929, Gaston Leval 1929, 1933, Errico Malatesta 1922–1932 (copies), Elena Melli Malatesta and Gemma Malatesta 1932–1933, Osvaldo Maraviglia 1934, Clara and Jacques Mesnil 1928–1935, Torquato Nanni 1927–1934, Max Nettlau 1919, 1929 and Sylvia Pankhurst 1933 and others 1919, 1925–1935 (sometimes copies and incomplete); official and administrative documents 1894, 1913–1921, 1927, 1929, 1932; handwritten and typed manuscripts of Fabbri's 'Malatesta l'uomo-la vita-il pensiero', 'Errico Malatesta. Pensiero e Azione' and 'Fascismo alemán y fascismo italiano' and other manuscripts and notes n.d.; a copy of 'Dictadura y Revolucion' with added corrections c.1923; published articles and clippings of articles by Fabbri 1902–1935; file on Malatesta c.1920–1932; clippings of articles by Malatesta with notes from Fabbri 1880–1934; published articles on the death of Luigi Fabbri 1935; file on socialist poetry used for the *Studi Sociali* c.1895–

1930 and a proof copy of the periodical 1935; file on the Italian school in Montevideo 1929–1931; file on ‘La questione sociale’, a socialist and anarchist periodical 1899–1900, 1931 and n.d.; press clippings from ‘La Protesta’ 1929–1930.

Papers of others: manuscripts by Malatesta 1889–1890, 1892 and n.d.; manuscripts by Berzuglia 1929.

Gontarbert, Sania (1916–2000)

Period: 1939–1998

Size: 0.5 m.

Finding aid: list

Accrual: for initial description see GIA over 2000 p. 324.

Correspondence 1940–1947, 1951–1954; pamphlets and copies of periodicals of illegal Trotskyist groups 1942–1945; pamphlets and (internal) periodicals of the Parti Communiste Internationaliste 1946–1960; typescripts of articles and a political diary by Sania Gontarbert 1984–1998; documents concerning council communism 1963; press clippings.

Kamil, Michel

Period: 1979–1990

Size: 1 m.

Leader of the Egyptian left-wing student movement in the forties of the twentieth century; member of the Egyptian communist organization al-Ummal wa al-Fallahin; imprisoned 1959; after his release in 1964 journalist of *Al-Abram*; fled to Lebanon and later to France, where he refounded the Egyptian communist party; organized in the eighties the underground Egyptian communist party Hizb al-Sha'b al-Ishtiraki; died in the early nineties.

Minutes, pamphlets, leaflets, periodicals and other documents of the Hizb al-Sha'b al-Ishtiraki; articles by Michel Kamil; press-clippings.

***Mosolov, Vladimir Gavrilovič (born 1932)**

Period: 2000–2001

Size: 0.1 m.

Accrual: for initial description see GIA supplement over 1999 p. 368 and over 2000 p. 326.

Typescript of the second part of his ‘Materials on the history of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism’ in Moscow (covering the period from 1931 to 1941) 2000–2001.

Nag, Nepal (1908–1978)

Period: 1960–1962, 1969–1970, 1972

Size: 0.02 m.

Born in Dacca 1908, died 1978; one of the founders of the communist party of Dacca and also the founder of the trade-union movement of Narayanganj, the first industrial area of Bangladesh; a leading figure of anti-British armed struggle in Dacca and imprisoned for several years; married

to Nibedita Nag, also a communist leader in Dacca; participated November 1960 in the conference of communist parties in Moscow, where the international communist movement was sharply divided between Moscow and Peking.

Political diary by Nepal Nag, held during the international conference of eighty-one communist parties in Moscow in November 1960; letters from Nepal Nag to Nibedita Nag, sent during his stay in the Soviet Union 1960–1962; letters from Moni Singh to Nepal and Nibedita Nag 1969–1970; letter from Anil Mukherjee to Nepal Nag 1972.

Peirats Valls, José (1908–1989)

Period: 1939–1989

Size: 2 m.

Finding aid: list

Born in Vall d'Uxó, Spain 1908, died near Vall d'Uxó 1989; editor of *Solidaridad Obrera*, *Ruta* and *CNT* and contributed to many other anarchist periodicals; was particularly noted for his political and historical writing; aged fourteen, he joined the Confederación Nacional del Trabajo (CNT); contributed articles to the CNT press and became active in the day-to-day social struggle; during the Spanish Civil War (1936–1939) his anarchist convictions led him to criticize the CNT for entering the government; travelled from the end of 1939 until 1947 to the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Panama, and Venezuela, working as a farmer, sailor, ice man, and photographer; attended the Congress of the Spanish Libertarian Movement in France in 1947 as the Venezuelan delegate and was elected General Secretary of the Intercontinental CNT in Exile; was the first representative to re-enter Spain clandestinely in order to make contact with the underground CNT; wrote the three-volume work 'La CNT en la revolución española' (c.1951–1953), 'Breve Storia del Sindicalism Spagnolo' (1962) which appeared in 'Volonta, Los anarquistas en la crisis política española' (1962), 'Emma Goldman, anarquista de ambos mundos' (1978) and other books and pamphlets.

Correspondence with Diego Abad de Santillán 1973–1977, Ramón Alvarez 1964–1982, José de Amo 1961–1989, Federico and Pura Arcos 1956–1989, Francisco Botey 1958–1985, Noam Chomsky 1969–1975, José and Odette Ester 1963–1987, Fontaura (Vicente Galindo) 1959–1985, Antonia Fontanillas 1964–1989, Ramón Fortich Camps 1985–1988, Juanita and Arthur Fried 1966–1985, Telesforo Fuentes Suárez 1973–1978, Juan Gómez Casas 1962–1988, Fernando Gómez Peláez 1955–1989, Daniel Guérin 1965–1974, Jesús and Sara Guillén 1963–1989, Rudolf de Jong 1962–1980, Conrado Lizcano 1961–1988, Benito Milla Navarro 1953–1986, Fidel Miró 1962–1985, Jaime Padros 1966–1989, Juan Panisello 1946–1984, Pasamar 1961–1972, Julio Patán 1971–1989, Mariano Puente 1965–1974, Carlos and Judith Rama 1968–1985, Acracio Ruiz 1963–1988, Jorge Semprún 1972–1974, José Torremocha 1964–1985, and many others; correspondence with CNT sections 1949, 1963–1989; correspondence with editors 1964–1989; typescripts of his memoirs 'Mi paso por la vida' and 'Recuerdos de un militante libertario' 1976–1988; typescripts of articles 1946–1989; typescripts and other documents concerning the CNT 1926–1987; documents concerning the international anarchist congress in Paris 1971–1972; documentation concerning José Peirats 1936–1937, 1958, 1966, 1975–1977, 1984–1985, 1989.

Ricciardelli, Libero (Lee) (1917–c.1999)**Period:** 1943–1998**Size:** 1.5 m.

Born in Needham, Mass., USA 1917, died c.1999; son of Italian immigrants and destined to take over his father's building and contracting firm; in 1943 took voluntary service in the US Air Force where he became pilot and captain; married Norma Clouser 1944; decided after severe marital problems in 1959 to emigrate with his family to the Soviet Union; lived four years in Kiev; returned, divorced his wife and took up business as a contractor; a short-lived second marriage in 1973 was followed by five years of lawsuits in which the Russian adventure was used against Ricciardelli; resulted in the loss of his firm and other possessions and brought him to welfare; lived the last years of his life in Wales, where he had some contacts with the British anarchist movement.

Documents relating to his military career and financial documents of his family's contractors' firm 1943–1947; correspondence and statements by Ricciardelli relating to the period that he moved from Massachusetts to the Soviet Union, the period the family lived in Kiev and the problems in returning to the US 1958–1963; juridical documents on the lawsuits Ricciardelli was involved in 1973–1978; documents on the period that Ricciardelli lived in Italy and in Czechoslovakia and his third marriage 1980–1986; correspondence 1990–1998.

Richards, Vernon (1915–2001)**Period:** (1881–) 1945–2000 (–2001)**Size:** 2.36 m.**Finding aid:** list

Accrual: for initial description see GIA p. 183.

Vernon Richards papers: correspondence relating to Freedom Press, including personal correspondence 1945–2000; correspondence with Chip's Booksearch 1997–1999, Marianne Enckel 1988–1996, Simone Gangnet 1999–2000, Sidonie Goossens 1999–2000, Bob Jones 1985–1992, Morag 1999–2000; passport and other personal documents 1942, 1960; typescripts and manuscripts of his books and articles 1964–1999; correspondence with Freedom Press office 1998; typescripts and manuscripts of books and articles to be published by Freedom Press, including notes and documentation 1931–1933, 1964–1995; documents concerning the publication of books, pamphlets, and the periodicals *Freedom*, *The Raven* and other publications 1932, 1941, 1995–1996; documents concerning the Marie Louise Berneri Memorial Committee 1949–1952, 1954, a *Freedom* readership survey 1960, Freedom Press bookshop 1973–1994, Friends of Freedom Press 1975–1990; financial documents of Freedom Press 1990–1999; documents concerning his activities as photographer, secondhand bookseller, and tour guide 1946–1968; file on Herbert Read and other documents 1939–1969; documentation on reviews of his publications and of others 1949–1996, on persons, including George Orwell and Colin Ward 1947–1999, on communist countries 1939–1994, on anarchism and other documentation 1881–2000. **Papers of other relatives:** papers of Giliene Berneri 1949–1954, 1999; papers of Marie Louise Berneri (1918–1949), including correspondence 1937–1948, typescript and

personal notes 1936–1937, printed articles, published in *War Commentary* and *Freedom* 1939–1948.

Rodríguez Carballeira, Hildegart (1914–1933)

Period: 1931–1932

Size: 0.01 m.

Born in Madrid 1914, died Madrid 1933; member of the Juventudes Socialistas and the UGT; brilliant student; finished her law studies at eighteen in 1932; defender of the equality of men and women, especially in the sphere of sexuality and reproduction; published 'La rebeldía sexual de la juventud' (1931) and 'Malthusismo y Neomalthusismo. El control de la natalidad' (1932); member of the Partido Republicano Federal and secretary of the Liga para la Reforma Sexual in 1932; killed by her mother who probably couldn't stand her daughter's yearning for independence in 1933.

Correspondence with Avenir Rosell Figueras (photocopies) 1931–1933.

Saña, Heleno (born 1930)

Period: 1972–1987

Size: 0.1 m.

Born in Barcelona 1930; active in the Spanish underground; lived in exile in the Federal Republic of Germany from 1959; published in German and Spanish on anarchism and socialism, e.g. 'Die libertäre Revolution. Die Anarchisten im Spanischen Bürgerkrieg' 2001.

Correspondence with Diego Abad de Santillán 1972, 1976, Victor Alba 1975–1978, Marcos Alcón 1975, Osvaldo Bayer 1975, Burnett Bolloten 1986–1987, Santiago Garcés 1974–1975, Ignacio Iglesias 1974–1975, Jeanne Maurín 1975–1977, Federica Montseny 1974, 1984–1985, 1987, José Peirats 1977–1978, 1985, Augustin Souchy 1972–1974.

Saulière, René, (1911–1999)

Period: 1929, 1939–1998

Size: 0.6 m.

Finding aid: inventory

Born in Bordeaux 1911, died 1999; French anarchist and militant pacifist; refused military service at the beginning of the Second World War and took the pseudonym André Arru; worked together with Voline (Vsevolod Mikhailovitch Eichenbaum) in a resistance group; from 1946 active in the Fédération Anarchiste and the Union des Pacifistes de Provence (UPP); contributed to the freethinkers group Libre Pensée and its publications; since 1983 member the Association pour le droit de mourir dans la dignité; chose 1999 himself the time for his death.

Correspondence with among others Jeanne Humbert 1959, 1979–1984, Aristide Lapeyre 1953–1973, Paul Lapeyre 1949–1990 and Voline 1944–1945; documents concerning the life of Voline 1939–1973, the resistance 1941–1984, the Fédération Anarchiste 1944–1991, the Union des Pacifistes de Provence 1952–1960, and the Centre International des Recherches sur l'Anarchisme 1959–1998.

2. Organizations

Arbeitersebsthilfe (ASH) Krebsmühle, Oberursel, Frankfurt am Main**Period: 1978–1983****Size: 0.36 m.**

Alternative workers collective of residents and self-governing printing business, used car and furniture dealers, carrier company, workshops, antique shop, and café; one of the larger alternative autonomous projects in the Federal Republic of Germany with connections to similar groups and projects.

Log-book 1978–1983 and Business Economics Log-book 1980, both containing various documents.

European Bureau for Conscientious Objection (EBCO)*Period: (1976–) 1979–1999****Size: 22.5 m.**

Founded in 1979 mainly 'to promote the right to conscientious objection to war preparations as a fundamental human right'; umbrella organization of twenty national conscientious objection organizations in fourteen European countries, supporting and coordinating their activities for the rights of conscientious objectors to the military service; having a consultative status with the Council of Europe, the EBCO lobbies also for the recognition of the right to conscientious objection on a European level; based in Brussels.

General correspondence 1984–1998; minutes and other documents concerning the Board of Directors, the General Assembly, different seminars and symposiums on the right for conscientious objection and alternative civil service 1980–1997; files on the contacts with the national conscientious objection organizations, the UN, the Council of Europe, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the Quakers, the War Resisters' International (WRI), and other organizations 1979–1998; copies of *The Right to Refuse to Kill*, the bulletin of the EBCO 1992–1996; reports and documentation on the situation with regard to conscientious objection and civilian service in various countries, among others Germany, Greece, Israel, Italy, Portugal, Slovakia, Spain, Turkey, and Yugoslavia 1976–1999; documents of the European Youth Forum and the Deutsche Friedensgesellschaft-Vereinigte Kriegsdienstgegner e.V 1976–1998; other documentation 1976–1999.

European Trade Union Confederation (ETUC)*Period: 1973–2000****Size: 75 m.**

Accrual: for initial description see GIA p. 268.

Documents relating to the Congresses, the meetings of the Executive Committee and the Finance and General Purposes Committee: minutes, agenda, reports and correspondence 1991–1994; files on social exclusion, unemployment and racism 1991–1996; files on FORCE (Action program for the development of continuing vocational training) 1992–1994, on the European Foundation for the Improvement of Living and Working Conditions 1994–2000, on the European Forum Health and

Safety at the Workplace 1992–1993, on Euro-C, the Consumers' Unit of the ETUC 1991–1995; files on the Consultation Forum for the European Ecolabel 1994–1998.

International Sociological Association (ISA)

Period: 1972–1998

Size: 3 m.

Accrual: for initial description see GIA p. 292, GIA over 1999 p. 372 and GIA over 2000 p. 331.

Correspondence of its president Felix Geyer (The Netherlands) and other documents relating to the Research Committee on alienation theory and research (RC 36) 1972–1998.

***International Union of Socialist Youth (IUSY)**

Period: 1992–2000

Size: 1.3 m.

Accrual: for initial description see GIA p. 296 and GIA over 2000 p. 331.

Documents relating to congresses 1996–2000, meetings of the Bureau and the Presidium 1994–1998, meetings of the IUSY Asia-Pacific Committee in Manila 1997 and the IUSY African Committee in Libreville, Gabon 1998; files on contacts with national and regional organizations in Africa, America, Asia, Australia and the Pacific and Europe 1992–1996.

Leandro L. Alejandro Foundation (LLAF)

Period: (1965–) 1986–1995

Size: 3.5 m.

The Leandro L. Alejandro Foundation (LLAF) was founded after the murder of Leandro L. Alejandro in 1987; Alejandro, born 1960, a student leader and political activist during the Marcos regime and one of the founders of the 'Anti Imperialist Youth Committee' and the 'Youth for Nationalism and Democracy'; as founding member and secretary-general of the Bagong Alyansang Makabayan (BAYAN), a national coalition of left-wing organizations and parties, he took the position of critical engagement during the Snap Elections, which overthrew the Marcos regime and brought Aquino to power; he ran for Congress in 1987 under the new political party Partido ng Massa (Party of the Masses); at the height of the campaign he was killed at the age of twenty-seven in September 1987; the LLAF, stimulating the peace process under President Ramos, organized in the early nineties a Peace Network, in which Alejandro's widow Lidy Nacpil-Alejandro played an important role; the Institute for Critical Studies in Quezon, founded by the LLAF, is a place for reflection and research for the left-wing movement.

Correspondence, press clippings and other documents on the peace process, the peoples' caucus, elections, campaigns, and political parties; on human rights, the political and economic situation, environmental issues, and the nuclear and military bases 1986–1995; on the conference on Peace and the Peace Process in October 1992, sponsored by the LLAF and creating the Peace Network 1992–1995; a few personal documents from Lidy Nacpil 1965–1995.

National Committee of 100**Period:** 1960–1967**Size:** 0.85 m.**Finding aid:** list

Accrual: for initial description see GIA p. 310.

Agenda, minutes and correspondence from the National Committee of 100; documents concerning the local groups in London, Scotland, and Hampstead, the Spies for Peace 1961–1963, the church demonstration in Brighton October 1966, and the subsequent trial 1966–1967.

Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterjugend (SDAJ), Landesverband Rheinland-Westfalen**Period:** 1985–1992**Size:** 0.16 m.

Regional branch of the Sozialistische Deutsche Arbeiterjugend (SDAJ); also called SDAJ-eRWe; main activities were preparing the contents of national congresses, youth education in Marxism, politics on young workers and the apprentice system, and helping local groups, among which Kreis Düsseldorf was one of the larger ones in the Federal Republic of Germany.

Congress papers, news letters, leaflets and other printed documents relating to education 1985–1992, national congresses 1988–1991, regional conferences in Rheinland-Westfalen 1988–1989, 1992, and local meetings in Düsseldorf 1988–1989.

Studentenhaus der Johann Wolfgang Goethe-Universität Frankfurt am Main**Period:** 1956–1966**Size:** 0.04 m.

The student housing association, later foundation, was in charge of the appointment of staff, tutors and tenants, facilities, furnishings, and regulations in several buildings in Frankfurt am Main.

Volume, containing minutes of board meetings, annual reports, articles of association, and correspondence of the board of the student housing corporation 1956–1966.

Die Tageszeitung (taz) Berlin**Period:** 1979–1997**Size:** 11.12 m.**Finding aid:** list

Daily newspaper in the Federal Republic of Germany since 1979; initiated 1978 by left local groups in thirty cities in reaction to the publishing by established media of 'state-controlled information' during the Deutscher Herbst 1977; started by an association of staff members, changed into a cooperative of its readership in 1991; the taz was edited in Berlin and included local editions in Berlin, Hamburg, and Bremen; 1990 temporarily the Ost-taz was edited in East Germany.

General correspondence of the editorial office 1979–1980; published and nonpub-

lished readers' letters for the Federal Republic of Germany and Berlin editions 1979–1997, and for the Ost-taz 1990; documents relating to a conflict with a festival organizer 1982–1984; concepts of articles for the historical column 'Kalender 33' 1983.

Transnational Institute (TNI)*Period: 1973–1989 (1991)****Size: 12.3 m.**

Founded in 1973, initially as the international program of the Institute for Policy Studies (IPS), Washington DC; continued later as a nonprofit worldwide fellowship of committed scholar-activists: researchers, scholars, writers, and journalists; its areas of focus include militarism, conflict, poverty, social injustice, underdevelopment, North–South relations, and environmental pollution; its centre is in Amsterdam, the Netherlands.

The archive includes also the papers of the TNI Washington. General correspondence 1973–1988; agenda, minutes, and discussion papers concerning meetings of the Planning Board 1974–1987 and fellows meetings 1984–1988; correspondence of Eqbal Ahmed, founder of the TNI, 1973–1975; correspondence with and articles, progress reports, and research papers from the fellows and associate fellows, among others Tariq Ali, Anthony Barnett, Susan George, and Fred Holiday 1973–1988; documents concerning research proposals, projects, seminars, and conferences 1974–1989; background information and other documentation on the studies 1973–1991.

Umweltzentrum Kassel**Period: 1981–1985****Size: 0.6 m.**

The centre helped preparing a national demonstration of citizens groups against a planned nuclear power plant in Hessen, Federal Republic of Germany, in 1981; from 1982 until 1985 it acted as a coordination centre for editing the final version, publication and nationwide door-to-door distribution of a pamphlet on energy.

Documents of working groups and correspondence by individuals relating to the draft of the antinuclear pamphlet on energy; financial documents, newsletters, press releases, and correspondence relating to the publication and distribution of the pamphlet; some other documents of the centre and its members and documentation 1981–1985.

United for Intercultural Action*Period: (1986–) 1992–2001****Size: 6.4 m.****Finding aid: list**

European network against nationalism, racism, fascism, and in support of migrants and refugees; founded in 1992, monitors the deaths of refugees caused by 'Fortress Europe'; it aims at establishing better contacts between European groups and organizations which employ activities against racism; in these years United managed to get into contact with more than 550 organizations in 49 European countries; it conducted several campaigns like the campaign 'all

different, all equal' in 1993–1994; it also researched the existence of detention centres and has come up with provisional lists of detention centres for 'illegals' and refugees in Europe.

Correspondence with the connected organizations, questionnaires concerning the start of the network and documents concerning campaigns; documentation on c.300 antiracist and antifascist groups and organizations, ranging from the European Parliament and other EU institutions to international organizations like the International Lesbian and Gay Association – European Region, and local groups like SOS Racismo, Madrid.

3. *Subjects*

Burma political and social movements

Period: 1961–1998

Size: 0.37 m.

Accrual: for initial description see GIA over 2000 p. 332.

Correspondence by and other documents regarding U Hla Tun, advocate in Rangoon 1985–1994; documents regarding the house arrest and release of Burma's opposition leader Aung San Suu Kyi 1985–1996.

Iran National Front (Jebhe-ye Melli-ye Iran)

Period: 1992–2000

Size: 0.05 m.

The Iran National Front was formed in Tehran in 1949; it was in favour of the 'nationalization of the oil' which was realized during 1949–1953, and became an important political force; the leader of the National Front, Mohammad Mossadeq, was prime minister of Iran 1951–1952; after the coup of August 1953 the organization became a 'national resistance movement' that fought for seven years; about 1960 the ban was suspended and the first congress was being held in Iran in 1962; the National Front was anti-Shah and balanced after the Islamic Revolution of 1979 a long time between legal and illegal existence; as a legal movement it criticized fundamentalists but supported president Mohammad Khatami; the activities of the National Front continued in Iran and abroad.

Pamphlets and leaflets 1998–2000, publications 1992–2000 issued outside Iran.

Iranian Writers' Association (in exile)

Period: 1985–2000

Size: 0.25 m.

The first step to set up the Iranian Writers' Association was taken in 1949 at a congress of writers, where more than a 100 writers and poets were present; in 1962 the Iranian Writers' Association was formed; the second period of activities of the Iranian Writers' Association began in 1977 and went on until three years after the Islamic Revolution of 1979; in 1981 the poet and director Seyyed Soltanpour, a member of the board committee of the Association, was executed and the activities of the association had to be ended in that year also; later the Association worked in exile; in 1983 they started to work in Paris and their activities continue until this present day.

Pamphlets and leaflets 1985–2000; publications 1988–2000; various documents 1985–2000.

4. Reproductions

Political and military situation in Iran 1943–1948

Period: 1943–1948

Size: 2.37 m.

Finding aid: list

Documents made up by the Prime Minister's Office, the Department of Defence, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of State, and the Gendarmerie relating to parliamentary elections 1947, rise and fall of Iranian cabinets, political parties, and politicians of Iran, trade unions; Iranian immigrants, Iran under the occupation of the Allied Forces, Iran and the USA 1943–1948; reports from Iranian embassies and consulates to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1943–1948; documents on Azerbaijan, Bahuchistan, Fars, Isfahan, Khorasan, Khozistan, Kurdistan, Qashqai, Shaykh Khazal 1943–1948; documents relating to the views of the Iranian press and the press abroad on the situation in Iran 1943–1948.

NB. Originals at the National Archives of Iran and the Research Institute for the Modern History of Iran in Tehran.

Tudeh Party of Iran

Period: 1943–1948

Size: 0.2 m.

Following the occupation of Iran by Allied Forces in August 1941 and the fall of Reza Shah Pahlavi, the conditions to form political parties in Iran became much better; the Tudeh Party of Iran was formed in September 1941 by a group of communists and people of different persuasion; the first congress was held in 1944 and the second congress in April 1948 in Tehran; the Tudeh Party took part in the first parliamentary elections, gained eight seats and held two Minister posts in the cabinet of Ahmad Qom of 1946; in August 1948 the party had to go underground; after the coup of August 1953 its members and supporters were persecuted; after the Islamic Revolution of 1979 the Tudeh Party became legal again but after a short period it was banned once more.

Reports and documents about the Tudeh Party of Iran, made up by the Prime Minister's Office, the Department of Defence, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the Department of State and the Gendarmerie 1943–1948.

NB. Originals at the National Archives of Iran in Tehran.

***Turkey – Trans-Caucasus relations**

Period: 1908–1920

Size: 3 films

Finding aid: preliminary list

In the period 1900–1917 the territory of the Trans-Caucasus was a part of the Russian empire; after the Russian revolution the provisional government of Russia established the special Trans-Caucasian Committee, OZAKOM, to govern the Trans-Caucasus; in April 1918 the Trans-Caucasus was declared to be an independent federal republic and a Trans-Caucasian government

was formed; this Trans-Caucasian federation disintegrated very quickly, when Georgia and later Armenia and Azerbaijan declared their independence; in 1920–1921 these three republics were forced to integrate in the new Soviet-Union.

Documents relating to the Caucasus–Turkey border and the Caucasus–Persia border 1908; correspondence on the military measures of Turkey 1908; messages on the attitude of the Muslim part of the population in the Caucasus to the war of Turkey with the Balkan states 1913–1914; minutes of the meetings and other documents relating to the Caucasian historical commission on the war with Turkey 1918; documents relating to the delegation of the Trans-Caucasian parliament and the Trans-Caucasian government conducting peace negotiations with Turkey 1918; documents relating to the independent Trans-Caucasian government; documents relating the Caucasian district centre of the Soviets of the workers, the soldier and the peasant deputies 1917–1919; documents relating to the Armenian, Azerbaijan, and Georgian governments 1919–1920.

NB. Originals at the Central State Historical Archives of Georgia.