

# GEORGIUS,

Dei Gratia, *MAGNÆ BRITANIÆ, FRANCIÆ & HIBERNIÆ*  
Rex, Fidei Defensor: *BRUNSWICÆ*  
Dux, SRI Arch-Thesaurarius &  
20. Octobris, 1714.

## On the Waterfront



NEWSLETTER NO. II  
OF THE FRIENDS  
OF THE IISH

2005



### His MAJESTY's Royal Navy.

- |   |  |
|---|--|
| A. A. Is the Seven First Rates, and Fourteen Second Rates Unrigg'd, and Lying in a Harbour. | D. Is Forty Fifth Rates, Under-sail.     |
| B. Is Five and Forty Third Rates Fore-shortned, with the Heads toward, Under-sail.          | E. Is Thirty Fire Ships, Under-sail.     |
| C. Is Three and Sixty Fourth Rates Fore-shortned, and with the Sterns toward.               | F. Is Four and Twenty Sixth Rates.       |
|   | G. Is Nine Bomb Vessels.                 |
|   | H. Is Fifteen Yachts, or Pleasure Boats. |
|   | I. Is Ten Advice Boats.                  |



SIRE,  
dants en Bois d  
d'aucun autre de  
leurs Battiseurs,  
guises pour des  
peut vraiment p  
Pais du Monde.  
etoit dependante  
berté en d' Affaires  
ment elle s'y est a  
puis peu, il m'est  
par notre Nonch  
Maitre de la M  
pour plusieurs ann  
Art secret de l' A  
que l' Anglèterre  
batir des Vaisseau

# Introduction

PORTRAIT OF  
 KING GEORGE  
 SURROUNDED  
 BY SHIPS, EN-  
 GRAVEMENT  
 BY D. VAN  
 DER GUGHT,  
 FROM WILLIAM  
 SUTHERLAND'S  
 PRICES OF LA-  
 BOUR IN SHIP-  
 BUILDING,  
 1717 (KNAW  
 LIBRARY, NOW  
 AVAILABLE AT  
 IISH)  
 SEE P. 14

This eleventh issue of *On the Waterfront* is the first one to appear prior to the regular Friends meeting, which has been moved to 26 January (see also *On the Waterfront* 10, p. 2). The June meeting differed a little from previous ones. Instead of the usual lecture, three presentations were held at the last Friends meeting on the special occasion of the transfer of library of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences, abbreviated as KNAW Library, to the IISH. The report on these presentations, held by Frans van der Kolff, librarian of the Academy's library, Jaap Kloosterman and Jan Lucassen, now takes up the lion's share of the space in this issue.

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

*The presentation and lecture are followed by a reception. In addition to these semi-annual gatherings, all Friends receive a forty-percent discount on IISH publications. Friends paying dues of one thousand guilders or more are also entitled to choose Institute publications from a broad selection offered at no charge. The board consults the Friends about allocation of the revenues from the dues and delivers an annual financial report in conjunction with the IISH administration.*

*The IISH was founded by master collector Nicolaas Posthumus (1880-1960) in the 1930s. For the past decade, two of the institutes established by this "history entrepreneur" have operated from the same premises: the NEHA (Netherlands Economic History Archive) since 1914 and the International Institute of Social History (IISH), which is now seventy years old. Both institutes are still collecting, although the "subsidiary" IISH has grown far larger than the "parent" NEHA. (Detailed information about the IISH appears in: Maria Hunink *De papieren van de revolutie. Het Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis 1935-1947* (Amsterdam 1986) and in: Jan Lucassen *Tracing the past. Collections and research in social and economic history; The International Institute of Social History, The Netherlands Economic History Archive and related institutions* (Amsterdam 1989); in addition, Mies Campfens reviews archives in *De Nederlandse archieven van het Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis te Amsterdam* (Amsterdam 1989), Jaap Haag and Atie van der Horst have compiled the *Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH, Amsterdam* (Amsterdam 1999); and Huub Sanders has published a selection of pictorial images from IISH's *Image and Sound collections in Images of Aspiration* (Amsterdam 2005).*

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## *From all nooks and corners*

A new section! The first contribution about an unexpected discovery is from Rena Fuks:

several shelves along one of the passages of the stacks on the fourth floor are filled with yellowed leaf-

lets and tattered books. Staff once courageously started to list their descriptions but found the Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian incomprehensible and thus passed them over. These leaflets and texts

are from the socialist underground movement around 1900, written and printed by Baltic revolutionaries in the United States. They are now getting the place they deserve in the collection.

## *Eleventh Friends Day, 2 June 2005*

PRESENTATION OF THE ACQUISITIONS

During the first four months of this year 66 archives arrived (40 percent new ones and 60 percent accruals). At this rate, the total for the year would be about 200 (fewer than last year, but these kinds of acquisitions are difficult to predict). The library will soon receive a major addition to its collection, increasing its size by about 15 percent, as will become clear below. The NEHA collections have continued to grow as well; these special collections now comprise nearly 690 issues.

The columns in this journal have frequently featured reports about items that arrived here through sheer coincidence. Other collections are the outcome of a more systematic approach. Frank de Jong, the new curator for the Dutch collections, for example, examined the *Biografisch Woordenboek van het Socialisme en de Arbeidersbeweging* (<http://www.iisg.nl/bwsa/bios>) published by the Institute to identify the individuals still absent from our archives. His procedure has already given rise to some impressive acquisitions. The three covered below each represent a new generation of Dutch social democrats: Mathilde Wibaut-Berdenis van Berlekom (1862-1952), Ben Sajat (1887-1986), and Meijer Sluijser (1901-1973). The first archive was donated by Mathilde Wibaut's granddaughter (who was named

after her), the second by Sajat's daughter Daniëlle, and the third by Sluijser's son Mels.

### ☞ **Mathilde Wibaut-Berdenis van Berlekom (1862-1952)**

Mathilde Oosterom-Wibaut, now about 80 and the sister of Jos(ine) (born on 24 April 1918 and died on 13 December 2003), recently gave the IISH a collection of letters that their grandmother Mathilde Wibaut wrote to her granddaughter Jos between 1933 and 1951.

Mathilde Wibaut-Berdenis van Berlekom was born in Middelburg in 1862 and died in Amsterdam in 1952. She married the socialist Florentinus Marinus Wibaut, who was elected to the Amsterdam city council together with 6 other SDAP members in 1907. In 1914 he became the first social democratic alderman in Amsterdam. Except for a two-year hiatus, Wibaut served continuously on the city council until 1931. He was one of the best-known Dutch social-democrats.

Jos(ine) was named after Josine Wibaut (F.M. Wibaut's younger sister) and married V.W. van Gogh, an engineer and the son of Theo van Gogh, the brother of the world-famous painter Vincent van Gogh. They had two sons: Theo and Johan. Johan's son was the filmmaker Theo van Gogh (1957-2004), who was assas-

inated by a fundamentalist Muslim. This political murder caused great upheaval in Dutch society and beyond. Jos(ine) was injured in a shootout on the Weteringschans during World War II. Her son Theo, who was involved in this same shootout, was arrested and executed by a firing squad at Rozenoord (along the Amstel) on 8 March 1945 as a reprisal for the attack on Rauter.

The letters shed light on the milieu of the social-democratic "upper class" from that period.

### ☞ **Ben Sajat (1887-1986)**

His lifetime that spanned almost a full century was not the only reason why Ben Sajat was a widely known and prominent Amsterdam resident. The reasons were manifold. In addition to his extremely busy practice as a family physician, he was an active social democrat and served on the Amsterdam City Council (1923-1962) and the Provincial States in North Holland (1928-1958), as well as several boards. His impressive exploits included visits to Spain at the height of the Civil War in 1937 as secretary to the Medical Committee of Spanish Relief. He returned for the last time in February 1939, shortly before the collapse.

He made a spectacular escape to England with his two eldest sons (his youngest son had al-

50 juni 1943 Westerbork  
 Zeer graag dank u voor  
 Ten eerste bise-phantelijke dank van de toezendingen van  
 uw pakketten. Het komt niet voorstellen hoe blij  
 wij zijn een pakket te ontvangen. Jammer genoeg  
 konden wij u niet eerder berichten aangaande  
 een aanpak van het opbrengen van levensmiddelen.  
 Al reeds in het begin ontvingen wij nu pakketten  
 gesneden brood met boter belegd met kaas. Iedere  
 keer bij aankomst bleek het gesneden brood geheel  
 beschimmeld, zoodat wij nauwelijks het brood te koop  
 niet meer konden gebruiken. Welke te v.p. in het  
 vervolg geen gesneden brood zenden. Liever brood in  
 geheel, kaas en boter apart. De inhoud blijft langer  
 goed en is bijna altijd geschikt voor het multigen  
 danen te nog wat jam kan krijgen. Leef gaarne. Indes

Mogelijke gaarne houding  
 uw levensmiddelen pakket  
 te ontvangen. Bij dank  
 te zien voor al uw moeite  
 vele vriendelijke groeten en  
 veel goed wens te uw kinderen  
 en de beste wenschen,  
 neemt u ons niet kwalijk voor  
 onze vrypostigheid.

Broeder  
 Meijer Hes  
 geb. 10.7.13.  
 Barak 71  
 Post-Overhalen-oost  
 Lager Westerbork.

DE RIJSDIENST  
 BRIEFKAART  
 15  
 6.7.43.9  
 Kon. Dr. Sajet  
 Pic. Kalsstr 37  
 Amsterdam.  
 Zuid

AFTER BEN SAJET FLED ABROAD, HIS WIFE CONTINUED THE MEDICAL PRACTICE. THAT WAS NOT ALL. ON 30 JUNE 1943 MEIJER HES SENT HER A POSTCARD FROM THE TRANSIT CAMP AT WESTERBORK THAT READ AS FOLLOWS: "FIRST, THANK YOU VERY MUCH FOR SENDING YOUR PACKAGES. YOU CANNOT IMAGINE HOW HAPPY WE ARE TO RECEIVE A PACKAGE [...] FROM THE START, WE HAVE RECEIVED YOUR PACKAGES OF SLICED BREAD PREPARED AS SANDWICHES WITH BUTTER AND CHEESE. EACH TIME, THE SLICED BREAD HAS BEEN COVERED WITH MOULD BY THE TIME IT ARRIVED, SO THAT WE COULD HARDLY EAT ANY OF THE BREAD OR CHEESE. IN THE FUTURE, PLEASE DO NOT SEND SLICED BREAD. PLEASE SEND THE BREAD AS A LOAF, WITH THE CHEESE AND BUTTER SEPARATE. [...] IF YOU COULD OBTAIN SOME JAM, THAT WOULD BE MOST WELCOME. [...] PLEASE EXCUSE US FOR BEING SO FORWARD."

THANKS TO THE DIGITAL MONUMENT TO THE JEWISH COMMUNITY IN THE NETHERLANDS ([WWW.JOODSMONUMENT.NL](http://WWW.JOODSMONUMENT.NL)) DEVELOPED AT THE IISH, WE NOW KNOW THAT THE PACKAGE THAT FOLLOWED AND UNDOUBTEDLY CONFORMED TO HIS INSTRUCTIONS MOST LIKELY NEVER REACHED MEIJER HES. JUST AFTER HIS THIRTIETH BIRTHDAY, ON 16 JULY 1943, MEIJER HES WAS KILLED AT SOBIBOR. THROUGH THIS SAME MONUMENT, WE ALSO KNOW THAT MEIJER HES WAS A FORMER NEIGHBOUR OF SAJET ON THE TENIERSTRAAT. BOTH WERE ALSO MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS, AS MEIJER HES WAS A NURSE. (IISG, ARCHIVE SAJET)

ready set sail for England in August 1940) and four others in a rowboat with an outboard motor (June 1941). After all, life and work had become impossible in the Netherlands for Jews such as himself. Ben Sajet offered his services to the Dutch government in exile and travelled to Canada, the United States, Jamaica and Curaçao, Suriname, and, in 1944, France. By the time he was reunited after the war with his second wife Dorothea Venema (his first wife had died in 1935) and two young daughters, he had lost two sons – killed serving the RAF and the British Royal Navy, while his mother, two daughters-in-law and a granddaughter had perished in concentration camps. Nevertheless, he and his wife resumed their joint medical practice. He also made numerous trips to Israel. In the second half of 1948 he performed medical services for the armed forces there.

One of his friends is believed to have said that he was always pleased to encounter Sajet, not only because he was pleased to see him again, but also because "then at least [he] knew there was no war."

Ben Sajet is best known, however, for his struggle for and publications about social medicine. In 1912, in his early days as a family physician, he was struck by how many patients from the large, Jewish-proletarian families suffered from the infectious eye disease trachoma (conjunctivitis trachomatosa), which often became very serious and could even cause blindness. In 1913 in his first scholarly publication, which was about latent cases of trachoma, Sajet presented a conclusion that was indicative of the social-medical specialist he later became. He advocated forceful prevention. "This will first of all require improving the dismal housing conditions, and eliminating other social injustices will be the next step. Next, sufficient opportunities are needed for treating trachoma patients." Note the sequence!

Many more studies followed, including several about implementing the social insurance acts.

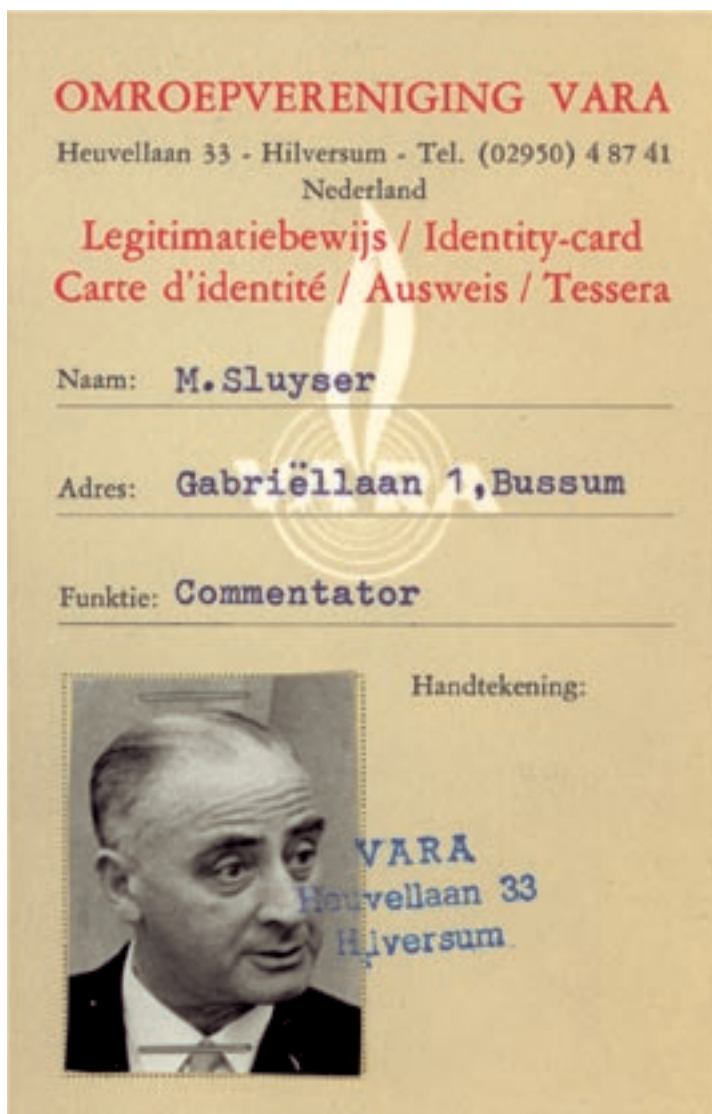
Time and again, he challenged the simple reproach that workers attempted to take advantage of these acts by simulating illnesses and accidents. Two weeks after the Nazis invaded the Netherlands, Sajet defended his thesis about one such aspect: applications of the disability act. Aged 53 at the time, he had nearly three decades of experience and wrote in his preface: "This social medicine has become the synthesis of my medical study and my social dedication." Altogether, he authored over 40 publications – most of them scholarly – especially combinations of social statistics and medical practice.

### ↻ Meijer Sluijser (usually spelled Sluysen, 1901-1973)

Meijer Sluijser was one of the best-known social-democratic journalists during and after the war. Like Sajet, he was from a family of diamond polishers, but his father was much poorer. As a result, little Meijer was unable to continue his formal schooling beyond primary. By then, though, the socialist movement had grown considerably, and he joined a reading club at age 13, led by Mathilde Wibaut (see above). He managed to educate himself and joined the SDAP. In 1929 he became a journalist for the daily *Het Volk*. As such, he wrote reports about Poland, published together in 1932 and entitled "Joden in nood" [Jews in need].

During the 1930s he vehemently opposed the rising National Socialism and fled to England with his family at the start of the Nazi occupation. He held important offices in the service of the Dutch government in exile, including with Radio Oranje (he devised the name), and in the liberated South. He worked there with J.W. Albarda (see *On the Waterfront* 1 / 2, 2000/2001, pp. 8-9). After the war he was active in the PvdA [the Dutch labour party] and the VARA [the Dutch socialist broadcasting association]. He became best known, however, for his nostalgic books about Amsterdam's lost Jewish community.

Sluijser's journalist writings



MEIJER  
SLUIJSER'S  
VARA PRESS  
CARD, 1950S  
(IISH,  
ARCHIVE  
MEIJER-  
SLUIJSER)

from post-war Indonesia (also see the photo collection by Wim Dussel in *On the Waterfront* 9, 2004, pp. 10-11) are far less well known. His close ties with the government at the time, in which he knew the social democrats well, led him to be dispatched there as a reporter in 1946. The collection that we have received from his son on standing loan includes many letters to his wife from the period of the minorities conference of Pankalpinang (first half of October 1946) and the Linggadjati Agreement (15 November 1946). His outspoken remarks in these letters are particularly interesting. In late October 1946 the negotiators with Sukarno's Republic, who were known as the commission general (W. Schermerhorn, M. Van Poll, F. De Boer, and P. Sanders), had their families join them. Meijer Sluijser described the

situation as follows in an undated letter marked "Tuesday morning": "The Comm. Gen. has brought the women over. Mrs Schermerhorn with their son, age 10. Van Poll, his wife and two daughters and Mrs De Boer. All are staying at the Palace [in Bogor]. For crying out loud. You enter the Palace. Sentries. Everything is marble. Huge paintings. Sculpted chairs and gobelin upholstery. Then you open a door and see Mrs Schermerhorn sitting there mending her husband's underwear."

### ↻ Dutch Seamen's Unions

Ten years ago at Leiden University, Peter Boris Schuman defended his PhD thesis on the emancipation of Dutch seamen before 1940. He mentioned that aside from the IISH, the Federatie van Werknemersorganisaties in de Zeevaart

in Rotterdam was the only major repository for archives of seamen's organizations.

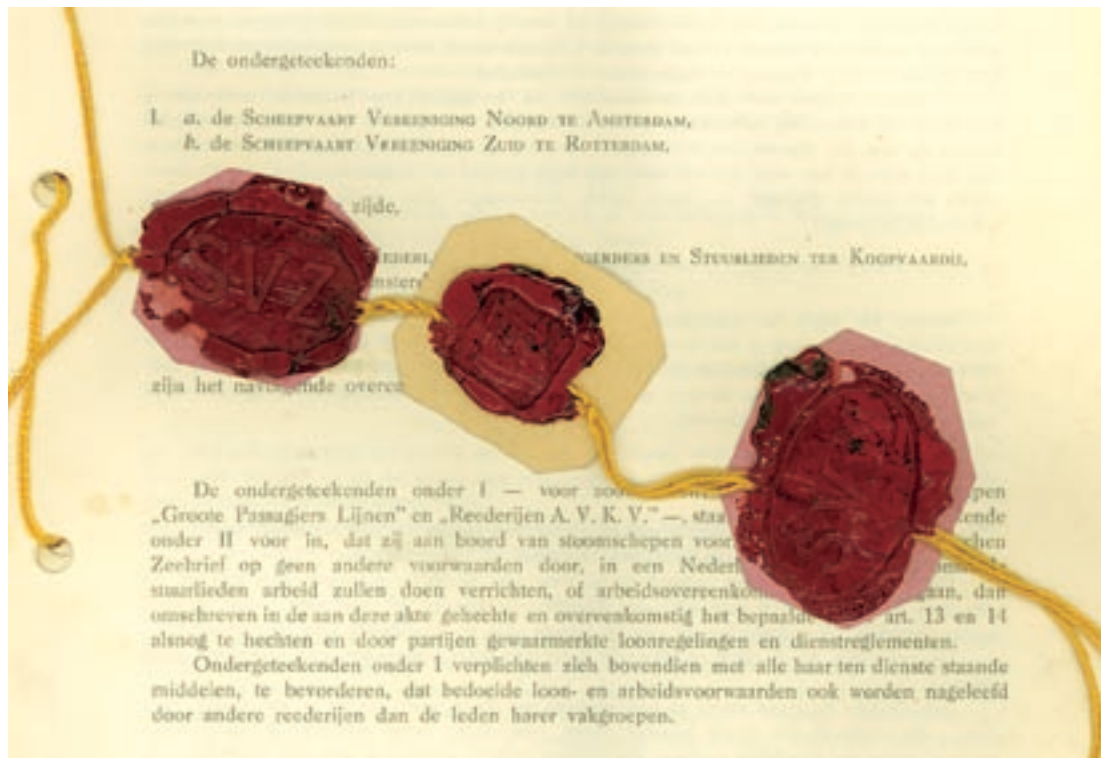
In an interesting turn of events, this Federatie has entrusted all its archives and journals to us (7.50 m). All these archives and journals of organizations can now be reviewed in their joint context. They are primarily focused on navigating officers, engineers, and other specialists aboard steamships. Different ideological streams with the trade union movement, along with the corresponding forms of action, figure in the documents. The three most obvious facets are: the risks of the trade, especially during the world wars, the pur-

for England. If they were convoyed by English torpedo boats, they might become entangled in battle, although their safe passage was equally tenuous without protection. On 27 October 1917 at the meeting of the Bond van Machinisten ter Koopvaardij [union of merchant marine engineers] (formed in 1912 and renamed the Vereeniging van Scheepswerktuigkundigen [association of ship's mechanics] in 1918) members discussed the high unemployment and risks on coal vessels bound for England. They complained that while the shipping companies made huge profits, the crews were exposed to ever greater risks.

authorities had become acquainted through frequent meetings about common interests. Immediately following the armistice, a "Loonraad in de Haven- en Zeevaartbedrijven te Amsterdam en Rotterdam" [wage council for port and shipping companies in Amsterdam and Rotterdam] was established. These archives comprise several copies of collective labour agreements, featuring the signatures and wax seals of all parties.

During World War II, the Netherlands was no longer neutral. This dramatically affected the seamen after Nazi troops invaded the Netherlands on 10 May 1940 and after the Japanese attacked

COLLECTIVE  
LABOUR  
AGREEMENT  
FOR SEAMEN  
WITH WAX  
SEALS OF  
EMPLOYERS'  
AND SEAMEN'S  
(CENTRE)  
ORGANIZA-  
TIONS, 1920  
(IISH,  
ARCHIVE  
FEDERATIE  
VAN WERK-  
NEMERS-  
ORGANISATIES  
IN DE  
ZEEVAART)



suit and conclusion of Collective Labour Agreements, and internationalization of the trade.

During World War I, most unions in the neutral Netherlands were new and were affected more than any other population group by the war violence. The total death toll among Dutch crew members was 1,189. They left behind 666 widows and 1,911 semi-orphaned children. At first sea mines were the greatest danger, but on 1 January 1917 the Germans launched an all-out submarine war. This increased the risk to Dutch trading vessels bound

Worst of all, the Dutch government compelled them to keep the vessels going to serve the national interest (e.g. prohibiting a strike in the spring) but did nothing to improve their predicament. The assembly demanded a half-pay scheme. Other topics included the benefits and shortcomings of life jackets, jolly-boats, and life rafts. Those present urged that the jolly-boats be motorized.

In the Interbellum, collective labour agreements became the main objective. During the wartime emergencies, trade unions, employers' organizations, and the

the Netherlands East Indies nearly two years later. The unions fled to London, New York, and Curaçao and continued their activities from there. One of the advantages was that closer international cooperation became necessary: a Belgian, Danish, Dutch, French, and Polish Central Transport Workers' Organization was established. Wartime labour relationships were exceptional. During the early years, the shipping companies wielded full control, with the support of the government in exile. In March 1942 the roles were reversed, and all seamen effectively became gov-

ernment employees. The change elicited considerable objections. While by early 1941 labour disputes had erupted on Dutch ships in the United States, followed by others in Curaçao a year later, objections on the part of the shipping companies to the new chain of command led to a massive strike in the middle of the war. On 18 August 1942 Dutch officers and sailors refused to set sail from U.S. harbours, although they continued their work aboard the ships.

In the course of World War II, the organized Dutch seamen – still very colonial minded – also became aware that the Indonesians on board deserved to be treated as equals. At a congress on 8-10 April 1944 in Liverpool, the matter was discussed at length and culminated in the acknowledgement: “Of course we Dutch are known to have difficulties with the Javanese, despite the presence of Organization in the Indies. British Indian seamen have encountered tremendous difficulties here in England as well in trying to communicate with the various agencies to oversee their working conditions.”

Later at this same meeting, participants discussed whether a substantial share of the Dutch seamen had been members of the Dutch national socialist movement (NSB) and perhaps still sympathized with this group, even though on 10 May 1940 several captains had arrested such individuals, after which many of them had been interned themselves at camps in Indonesia. The active union membership of some presented a still greater problem. One of the chefs, for example, was said “to have been a member of the NSB for years, to have campaigned for the NSB among passengers aboard the ship on which he sailed, to have remained seated while the Wilhelmus [the Dutch national anthem] was played and to have attended meetings in Batavia. Several such individuals have returned to our ships [those of the ‘Nederland’ Company] in other positions, e.g. a cook became a steward, etc., etc.” One might wonder whether a link existed between these two subjects of discussion.

During the elections for a sala-

ried trade union officer, a candidate named Hassan (who was not elected) was described as follows: “Regarding Hassan, we have tried to get him exemption from his duties six months ago with the representative of the Government I mentioned yesterday, who stated that the Government was willing to exempt somebody but not Hassan, because he was too adept at expressing his opinion. That was why they felt he was not the right person. They feared he would convey the views of the Javanese, and if they say that, we need to consider that in making him a candidate. [...] At a meeting in Liverpool, where he spoke, those Javanese [...] about 80, [...] also supported his candidacy. The Indonesians thus aim to make him a candidate”.

The elections for the members’ council once again reveal the contrast between Dutch and Indonesians. All the Dutch candidates received lengthy introductions, but regarding the Indonesians it was written: “These names all sound alike, so we do not want to make any statement about them, except for Sapario, Hassan and Westplat. The last one used to be a correspondent for his own association.”

### Iran-Iraq War Collection

The IISH recently purchased this collection from Eefje Blankevoort (b. 1978). She spent four months conducting research in Iran for her MA thesis on visual war propaganda and the commemoration of the Iran-Iraq war (our colleague Touraj Atabaki was her thesis advisor). In the course of her stay in Iran from early January 2003 until early June 2003, she visited several organizations involved in publishing war propaganda and commemorating the war, such as the Foundation of Martyrs (Bonyad e Shahid), the Revolutionary Guard (Sepah-e Pasdaran), and various museums dedicated to martyrs. She gathered the source material in this collection from these and other organizations. The material includes photo albums and photographs of old and recent murals, posters and

poster albums, postage stamps, etc. In addition, she photographed a great many murals and included them in the collection.

The Iran-Iraq War was one of the longest and bloodiest conflicts since the end of World War II. Both countries suffered enormously: an estimated 1 million people were killed and 2 million injured. On 22 September 1980 Iraqi troops invaded Iran, starting a war that lasted 8 years. Defying the predictions of many military analysts at the time, the Iranian armed forces prevailed and even drove back the army that was superior in military terms. In 1982

STAMPS COM-  
MEMORATING  
THE IRAN-  
IRAQ WAR  
(IISH, BG  
T2/547)



the Iranian regime launched a counter offensive that brought the war onto Iraqi territory. Although the war became increasingly static, the acts of war expanded to the Persian Gulf, where cargo vessels and oil refineries became targets (this became known as the Tanker War), and to attacks on civilian targets (the War of Cities).

The Iranian war propaganda captured the war in spiritual terms: rather than a territorial dispute, it was a war between the Islam and the unbelievers. Many Iranians were receptive to the war rhetoric that highlighted the quest for martyrdom. Hundreds of thousands of young men went to the front as volunteers (Basi); many were still in their teens. The declaration of a holy war and corresponding glorification of martyrdom surfaces in much of the propaganda material from the collection. Universal Islamist themes and especially Shi'ite ones figure prominently here. The themes used to vilify the enemy are more universal. The attacks targeted not only Iraq and especially the Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein but also the United States, Israel, various Persian Gulf states, European countries, and the United Nations.

The Iran-Iraq War seemed like it would never end. As the war progressed, the Iranian government kept making higher demands in the peace negotiations. Moreover, the metaphysical dimension that the Iranian regime and especially the Supreme Leader Ayatollah Khomeini attributed to the war was an obstacle to a peace agreement. But the ongoing war took its toll. The drastic decline in volunteer soldiers, the total economic devastation, and the mounting opposition to the war forced the Iranian regime to revise its policy. On 18 July 1988 Ayatollah Khomeini announced that he was accepting UN Resolution 598 and thus ended the war.

in 1978. Its objective was to provide unconditional support to all organizations and individuals, especially the Patriotic Front, struggling against the oppression of the Zimbabwe population; the Patriotic Front was an alliance of the two liberation movements in Zimbabwe: the ZANU (Zimbabwe African National Union) and the ZAPU (Zimbabwe African Peoples Union). After Zimbabwe became independent in 1980, the Zimbabwe Komitee, which was officially transformed into the Zimbabwe Stichting that year, remained involved in various Zimbabwe development projects for a few more years.

From 1983 the Komitee gradually ceased its activities. In addition to the papers of the Zimbabwe Komitee, the collection comprises several pamphlets, flags, and photos of the transfer of sovereignty featuring official individual portraits of the new government under Mugabe (1980-1981).

#### 🌀 Greenpeace International / Martin Lowe (b. 1949)

In 1971 the Don't Make a Wave Committee tried to raise public awareness through a boat tour of the Aleutian Islands in Alaska, where the United States intended to conduct nuclear tests. At first the group maintained close ties with the American peace movement. Several members were from the United States but had fled to Vancouver, Canada, to escape the draft.

In 1972 the group was renamed Greenpeace Foundation. Green-

peace was dedicated to non-violent, direct campaigns, based on the principle of non-violent resistance combined with bearing witness, as advocated by the Quakers. Bob Hunter, one of the founders of Greenpeace, added an old Cree legend: warriors of the rainbow would come to the rescue the moment the world was on the verge of the destruction.

A journalist, Hunter was deeply impressed by the theories of the Canadian cultural philosopher and mass media expert Marshall McLuhan. Hunter was pivotal in getting the photographs, motion pictures, and stories about activists in small, inflatable rafts to the media. He helped develop Greenpeace's communication strategy.

In 1974 Hunter, who had become chairman of Greenpeace the year before, started to prepare a large campaign against the slaughter of whales. In 1976 a campaign to stop the killing of baby seals followed. Some of the founding members preferred to focus exclusively on campaigns against nuclear energy and left the movement. The Canadian Inuit, moreover, feared they would be deprived of their traditional source of support. In the United States and Europe people were more receptive to these new campaigns, and Greenpeace acquired many new donors.

Allocation of funding and identification of campaign objectives long remained a subject of serious disagreement. David McTaggart took advantage of this discord by shifting the focus to Europe, where he became the

MINIATURE  
PAPER COPY  
OF THE NEW  
FLAG FOR THE  
INDEPENDENT  
ZIMBABWE  
(IISH, AR-  
CHIVE ZIMBA-  
BWE KOMITEE)

#### 🌀 Denise Citroen and the Zimbabwe Komitee

Denise Citroen (b. 1952) founded and chaired the Zimbabwe Komitee, which was established





director of the European Greenpeace offices. The Canadian businessman received worldwide publicity after he was beaten up by French naval staff during a protest voyage to Mururoa in 1973. His lawsuit against the French authorities dragged on until 1985, when he won and was awarded damages. In addition, France halted its nuclear testing in the Pacific. McTaggart, who had established extensive contacts throughout Europe in the course of his legal battle, founded the Stichting Greenpeace Council in Amsterdam in 1979 and turned Greenpeace into a rigid hierarchical organization with offices all over the world. He obliterated the 'hippies from Vancouver' image. In 1981 Bob Hunter withdrew from his managerial responsibilities and resumed his career as a journalist.

Because the European countries were a quantitative majority, and members in countries such as the Netherlands and Germany were willing to contribute considerable financial support, the emphasis shifted increasingly toward Europe. After operating briefly from Amsterdam, and Washington, Greenpeace's head office moved again to Lewes in the British County of Sussex in 1983. Since 1989, Greenpeace International has been based on Amsterdam.

At present IISH staff members are conducting an inventory of the papers of Steve Sawyer (the Amsterdam head office executive director) and of the three oldest campaigns. The archive of the Toxics international campaign coordinator is being catalogued. Work on the Nuclear campaign archive is also in progress, and the Oceans campaign archive will be examined soon as well. Basically, the archives presently at the Institute cover the period from 1985 until 2005. Older archives are located in part at the Vancouver municipal archive in Canada. The IISH also hopes to acquire the personal papers of major campaign directors and other leaders of Greenpeace, such as Bob Hunter, and the relevant negotiations are currently under way.

Greenpeace was at the vanguard among the users of all kinds of sophisticated communication media, such as e-mail. This is reflected in the archive of the organization and is an ideal subject to study. The organization, which started small and had somewhat anarchist-style operations at first, was adept at using sophisticated communication media and thus grew into a modern NGO, like an environmental Amnesty.

The collection at the Image and Sound department (photographs, posters, and motion pictures) features all types of illustration materials and is suitable for exhibitions as well. In addition, the IISH collection comprises other archives appropriate for complementary study that will offer a broader perspective on the Greenpeace archive. These include



material from the archive of the War Resisters International and the World Information Service on Energy (also known as the WISE) archive.

GREENPEACE  
BUTTON  
AGAINST OIL  
POLLUTION OF  
THE SEAS  
(IISH,  
BG AA5/942)

## *Lectures on the library of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences*

### INTRODUCTION

The transfer of library of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences to the IISH took place in July. Because the Netherlands Institute for Scientific Information Services (NIWI) was disbanded, this important library required a new home. Never before in the Institute's history was such a large library added to our collections. For this special occasion, the Friends organized three short lectures. Frans van der Kolff, librarian of the Academy's library and now working at the IISH, quickly sketched an historical of this collec-

tion. Jaap Kloosterman explained what the considerations were for the IISH to accept a collection of about 200,000 volumes, which in large part related to the physical and biological sciences, and in one fell swoop would almost completely fill its remaining open storage space. Finally, Jan Lucasen, described how the new collection of the Academy's library offers possibilities for research and how it could relate to existing research and current collections. He did this by selecting eleven examples, chronologically, from the very beginnings of printing, and provided information about them.

FROM INSTITUTE COLLECTION  
TO ACADEMY LIBRARY, 1808-  
2005

In the nineteenth century the Academy, as well as its forerunner, the Koninklijk Instituut (Royal Institute), collected a substantial library. The following paragraphs offer in a bird's eye view summary of the history of this collection, which was handed over to the IISH this past July.

It was not until 1812 that a true 'institute collection' was begun in the Trippenhuys in Amsterdam. The library was to be a duplicate collection, donated by the founder of the Institute, King Louis Napoleon. When the books were unpacked, the collection appeared much more valuable than had been thought, which was a promising beginning.

Another important gift in the library's early years came from Institute member and Admiral Jan Hendrik Van Kinsbergen, who, at the end of 1812, donated his extensive library. This became an impetus for many other members to make a contribution as well. The collection also grew through exchanges with other academies.

As a result of the successful growth of the collection, the need for a permanent librarian was more keenly felt. In 1817 the classicist David Jacob van Lennep was appointed to this position; this appointment turned out to be very important. Despite limited resources, he was very determined to build up the collection to a library that would be comparable to the most important Dutch libraries. Over the years, he knew how to ensure the cooperation of the members. Many of them contributed their own publications, and sometimes even their entire private libraries.

The first catalogue of the collection appeared in 1821; it describes 5,600 volumes – while not a very large or impressive collection, it was a beginning. Thanks to contributions by King William I and the government, the succeeding years brought notable additions. In 1823 the Institute received a handwritten collection of Chris-

tian and Constantine Huygens' works from a royal purchase. In 1824 a government credit made possible the acquisition of works from the library of the mathematician Van Swinden. A few months later Meerman's collection was put up for auction – which was undoubtedly one of the most important private collections in the Netherlands. If the Institute ever had the possibility of building up its library to one of the most important in the country, it was at this auction. Unfortunately, its limited resources prohibited this. Realising this ideal to become a large and important library was still in the far future. It was only in 1835-1837 that a few substantial additions would again take place; these included the acquisition of the oriental manuscript collection of Johannes Willmet, which was a personal gift of William I.

In 1851 the Institute was replaced by a much reduced Royal Academy of Sciences, which meant that the general growth of the library would cease. When librarian Van Lennep died in 1853, his tasks were taken over by the secretary of the Academy. After 1855, when the Academy was again expanded, the library's growth was also restored. In 1858 a new, improved catalogue appeared. Special acquisitions from the last decades of the nineteenth century were the literary collections of Willem Bilderdijk and Jacob van Lennep.

Around 1900 it became clear that the desire to form a large and important scientific library would not be realised. In the twentieth century the transition from a library of books to one of journals required all the staff's attention. No one seemed to have any interest in the old collection, and major manuscript parts have been put on permanent loan to the Royal Library in The Hague and Leiden University. It was only in the 1990s that interest was revived for the Academy library. A restoration department was begun, along with a number of exhibitions, and an effort was made to re-catalogue the collection, as well as to do research in special sections. Ten years after it had be-

gun, all this was again eliminated when the collection manager, the Nederlands Instituut voor Wetenschappelijke Informatiediensten (NIWI - Dutch Institute for Scientific Information Services) was discontinued. Fortunately, the Academy understood the major cultural and scientific value of its old property and implemented measures that would provide a new home for the collections within the organisation. Without doubt, the Academy library is in good hands at the IISH.

THE ACADEMY LIBRARY AT THE  
IISH

What inspired IISH to accept a collection of around 200,000 volumes mostly related to the natural and biological sciences – and that almost completely fill its free storage space in one fell swoop? The answer to this question has several parts.

First, it is primarily a historic collection, and not just because the main part dates from before 1905. Although the Frankfurt edition of Tycho Brahe's *Astronomiae instauratae progymnasmata* (1610) clearly belongs under the heading 'astronomy', it is of value mainly to historians, if only because astronomers no longer read Latin. Likewise, many of the journals of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union that the Institute has selected, at first sight seem to deal with mathematics, biology, and similar subjects; but on closer inspection they often contain articles about the five-year plans in mathematics, biology, etc., and it is entirely possible that closer study will lead to still more interesting discoveries.

Second, as this example makes clear, the library's contents are surprisingly close to the areas of interest of IISH and NEHA. This is partly because the collections of these institutions are much broader than is ordinarily assumed, even though it should be known by now that economists and socialists have opinions about almost everything. Someone like Karl Marx, who combined both quali-

ties, read just about everything he could lay hands on; his followers have duly reconstructed and collected all of it so that the Institute not only owns Marx's own works, but also almost every document he ever quoted from. In such ways the IISH built a library that includes much more in the field of belles lettres than would be expected, as well as many books that really belong to the history of philosophy and science – just like the classical Academy library.

Third, in the past few years the kind of knowledge that has been brought together in the Academy library has itself increasingly become a subject of social-economic historical research. It represents a significant part of what Joel Mokyr has called the 'propositional knowledge' -- or scientific knowledge about the 'what' and 'why' of things – that during the European Industrial Revolution forged a unique link with the more practically oriented 'prescriptive knowledge', more concerned with the 'how' of things. The implications this carried for European economic growth and expansion now form an important element in the debate about the rise of the 'knowledge economy', which no longer only plays out in the areas of intellectual history or the history of science.

Finally, it is simply a beautiful

library. In addition to the books -- which, though clearly not collected in a very systematic way, by their sheer number provide an interesting picture of the development of science from the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries -- it contains a distinguished and often comprehensive collection of learned journals, beginning with the *Journal des Sçavans* and the *Philosophical Transactions* of the Royal Society. Moreover, the Institute made a liberal selection from the niwi's modern collection on the history of science, thus adding many reference works and histories of learned societies, which provide background information for the historic collection.

**POSSIBLE CONNECTIONS  
BETWEEN KNAW LIBRARY  
AND IISH COLLECTIONS AND  
RESEARCH: ONE SCHOLAR'S  
CHOICE IN ELEVEN EXAMPLES**

☞ **Fifteenth century**

To start with political history: Janós Thuróczy (ca. 1435-1490): *Chronicles of the Hungarian kings*, printed in Brno, 20 March 1488. This incunabulum appeared in a longer version of 168 folios for internal use (probably this copy) and in a shorter version, which does not contain the details of the war that the then king, Mathias

Corvinus, had waged against the Austrians. Corvinus was also king of Bohemia (where Brno is located). This KNAW copy is the only one in the Netherlands; we were able to trace about 20 copies of the version worldwide.

Notable is the manipulation of the title is (which in this case can be found in the back of the book). There is no doubt that, as our copy shows, it should be: *Illustrissimorum hungariae regum chronica*. The KNAW catalogue says, however: *Illustrissima Hungariae regum chronica*, while the Hungarian scientific edition of 1985 reads: *Chronica Hungarorum*. A shift, in short, from the widely-renowned kings via the kings pure and simple, to their subjects. How to convert, stealthily, political history into social history!

☞ **Sixteenth century economic history**

*Beeldenaars* were booklets or albums in which current legal coins were pictured, together with indications of their conversion rates, to which often lists of current, but no longer valid coins were added. Before the nineteenth century, the actual coinage in circulation was often so confusing that the public sorely needed this type of handy guide. Both the government and private parties (whether or not



WOODCUT  
PRINT SHOWING  
TURKISH  
INVADERS ON  
HORSEBACK  
AND WITH  
BANNERS,  
TAKING  
HUNGARIAN  
HOSTAGES  
FROM THE  
ILLUSTRIS-  
SIMORUM HUN-  
GARIAE REGUM  
CHRONICA,  
1488 (KNAW  
LIBRARY, NOW  
AVAILABLE AT  
IISH)



TITLE PAGE OF A BEELDENNAAR, FROM 1566, WITH A PORTRAIT OF CHARLES V (KNAW LIBRARY, NOW AVAILABLE AT IISH)

with the approval of the government or even a government monopoly) were allowed to take the initiative in this. Related to these were official regulations about the validity of coins. This type of publication, of which the oldest extant one was printed at the end of the fifteenth century in the Southern

Netherlands, especially Antwerp, is clearly of enormous interest because it provides some insight into the circulation of coins and is necessary for interpreting wage and price information (see our Website: [www.iisg.nl/hpw](http://www.iisg.nl/hpw)).

Beginning in the 1920s, Professor Posthumus was already looking for this type of documents, and he also acquired various ones for NEHA/EHB. In addition to a French booklet from 1532, it included a small bundle of three Amsterdam beeldenaars from 1558, 1559, and 1560, all published by Jan Ewoutzoon, sculptor and book publisher in Amsterdam from 1531 to 1561. As sculptor, he would surely have been able to make woodcuts. In this case that was necessary, since it appears that he copied the woodcuts for hundreds of coins in his albums from those of Joost Lambrecht, the printer from Ghent who had received the monopoly for beeldenaars from the crown. Jan Ewoutzoon's widow was well-known as a printer between 1565 and 1568.

The KNAW copy is also comprised of three editions (from 1559, 1566 and 1568) from the same book printer's studio, but – and here is where it becomes

interesting – each individual piece varies from the NEHA/EHB group that was already present. Thus, it puts us in a better position to follow closely the circulation of coins just before the revolt. Of course, this requires very careful comparison, image by image.

The only other similarly large collection of this type of publications exists in the newly established Geld- en Bank Museum (Money and Banking Museum) in Utrecht.

### Seventeenth century economic history

Although NEHA/EHB owns the most important economic history collections in the Netherlands, and is also renowned internationally, the history of agriculture is perhaps the least represented of all economic sectors here. It is thus fortunate that an early handbook on agriculture and gardening is part of the collection. It was printed in Amsterdam in 1622 by Michiel Colijn. This work is *De Veltbouw ofte Lant-winninghe* by Kaerle Stevens and Jan Libaut. Although these authors have what seem to be very Dutch names, they are really two Frenchmen. Charles Estienne (1504-ca. 1564), a

PRINT WITH AN OVERVIEW OF THE BATTLE AT NIEUWPOORT, 1600, AS PUBLISHED BY HONDIUS IN 1624 (KNAW LIBRARY, NOW AVAILABLE AT IISH)



medical doctor and printer, published his *Prædium rusticum* (boerenhofstede, or farmer's manor) in 1554. Ten years later this work was translated into French by Jean Liébault (ca. 1535-1569), and was published, together with an explanation about wolf hunting, by another author in 1567. In 1562 the first Dutch translation appeared; our copy is the sixth Dutch edition. This edition was given to the KNAW by the well-known political science professor H.W. Tydeman (1778-1863). Although this printing from 1622 also exists in a few other Dutch libraries, it is still a very good addition.

### Seventeenth century social history I

Mercenaries are probably the oldest wage earners in the world. Within the framework of our coordinated research programme 'Global labour history', they are thus very worth studying. The same is true for sailors, which also constitute a group of international proletarians whose history began long before the Industrial Revolution.

The fact that one of the most important bequests that the KNAW ever received originated with Jan Hendrik van Kinsbergen (1735-1819) is also very important. In addition to his importance for the maritime history of the Republic (he was second in command at the Dogger Bank in 1781) and in Russia (he fought on the Russian side against the Turks in 1771-1775, and won a battle on the Black Sea), he was also an important book collector, especially of books about shipping and warfare. One of these is the fairly rare KNAW copy of Henricus Hondius (1573-1649) *Korte beschryvinge, ende afbeeldinge van de generale regelen der Fortificatie* (Den Haag, 1624), only represented in four other Dutch libraries. Its subject is fortifications and warfare in the first phase of the Dutch revolt. It contains marvellous illustrations of the famous battle on the beach near Nieuwpoort in 1600. You can see the troops of the Republic advancing against those of the Archdukes. Especially noteworthy is that it indicates the origin for

each banner. There is no better proof of the international labour market for soldiers.

### Seventeenth century social history II

The famous English philosopher Thomas Hobbes (1588-1679) was primarily known for the powerful originality of his political philosophy, and opens this with the list of Hobbes-Locke-Hume. He began with the development of his ideals in 1640, first in *De cive* (1642) and then in the final version, his well-known *Leviathan* (1651). According to Josef Schumpeter, he can also be viewed as one of the founding spirits of sociology. More than any other philosopher of natural law, he carried over the incipient mechanistic materialism to social sciences, and by doing this, was the founder of political philosophy. Crucial is that the basis of his thinking was analytical equalitarianism (as opposed to Christian normative equalitarianism, such as the Levellers) as a permissible working hypothesis, and thereafter, as the basis for social-scientific empirical work. Therefore, social history can also be said to have its roots in Hobbes, certainly as it is practiced at this Institute.

It is not surprising then that the Institute, in addition to an imposing collection of Levellers' books also had the Latin edition (probably the third) of *De cive* from 1647, the first French edition from 1647, as well as the first Dutch edition of *Leviathan* from 1667 (and I am omitting the later editions). The KNAW copy is the first English edition of *De cive* from 1651: *Philosophicall Rudiments concerning Government and Society. Or, a dissertation concerning man in his several habitudes and respects, as the member of a society, first secular, and then sacred. . . .* (London: Royston, 1651).

### Seventeenth and eighteenth century economic history I

The Dutch are especially famous for their trade in the tropics in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, but their seaborne empire was also based on a substantial trade



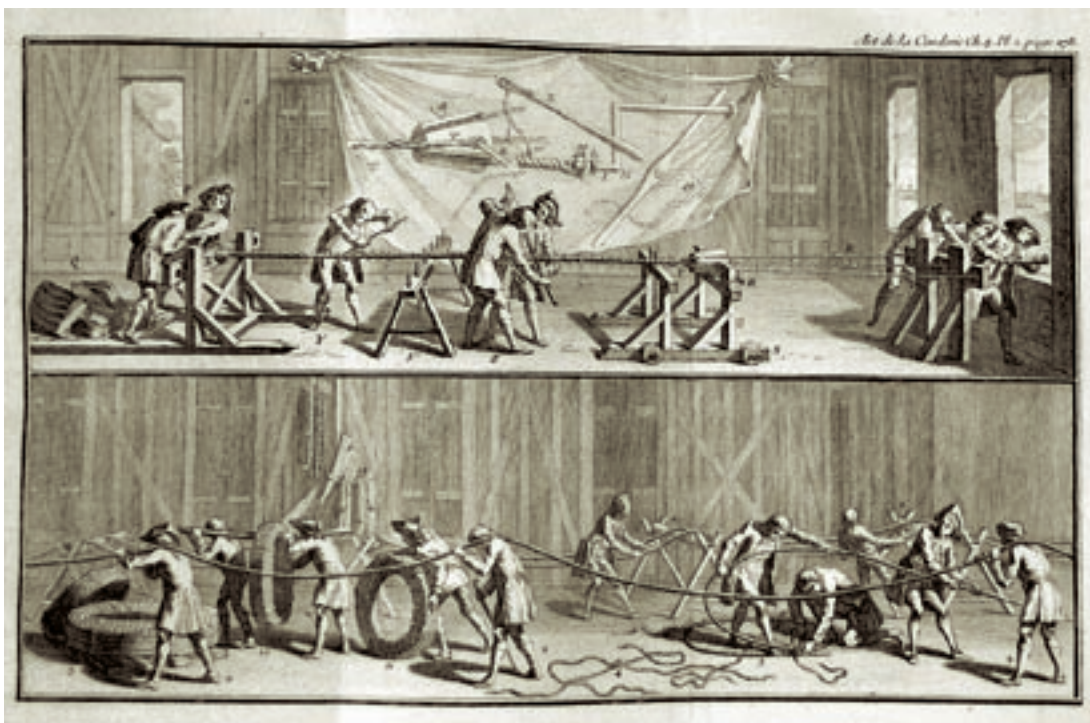
with the Mediterranean countries. Because of the great peril for the merchant marine arising from piracy and continuous warfare the merchants organized this trade in a very centralized manner. In 1625, a Directorate of the Mediterranean trade was established, to last for two hundred years. The directors arranged for convoys, established diplomatic relations with the Ottomans, Venetians and others major powers in the region and were allowed by the States General to levy taxes from the merchants in order to cover the costs. The KNAW library contains a voluminous collection of 77 partially manuscript, partially printed documents originated from this Directorate. It is probably composed around 1762 in Amsterdam.

TITLE PAGE OF  
THOMAS HOB-  
BES' PHILO-  
SOPHICALL  
RUDIMENTS  
CONCERNING  
GOVERNMENT  
AND SOCIETY  
(1651) WITH  
HIS PORTRAIT  
(KNAW  
LIBRARY,  
NOW AVAIL-  
ABLE AT IISH)

### Seventeenth and eighteenth century economic history II

A comparable collection of documents is devoted to the Fourth Dutch War (1780-1784). This war was suddenly begun by the English on 20 December 1780, who had for years been irritated

PRINT OF A  
ROPE FAC-  
TORY FROM  
HENRI LOUIS  
DUHAMEL DU  
MONCEAU'S  
TRAITÉ DE LA  
FABRIQUE DES  
MANOEUVRES  
POUR LES  
VAISSEAUX,  
1747 (KNAW  
LIBRARY, NOW  
AVAILABLE AT  
IISH)



by the Dutch support for the Americans, especially by Amsterdam. The 23 items in this KNAW copy – all printed – primarily deal with the responsibility for the start of the war. This question was asked immediately, because the war began so catastrophically. By the end of January, 1781, the English had already captured 200 Dutch merchant ships, and the damages from this alone came to 15 million guilders. The supporters of Orange, who were English sympathisers, blamed the patriots, who were French sympathisers, and especially the municipal government of Amsterdam. The indecisive sea battle of the Dogger Bank in August 1781 brought little satisfaction.

Who the person was that built up this collection, probably immediately following the peace in 1784, is not clear. It may have been a sympathiser of the prince. Of these 23 items, we were able to identify most in other libraries, except for eight of them. Very likely, therefore, these are rare and possibly unique.

### ☞ Eighteenth century social history I

We automatically associate encyclopaedic and systematic ideas in the eighteenth century with France. This is so because of the

immense projects they undertook in this area, such as the *Encyclopédie* and the *Description des arts et métiers faits ou approuvés par messieurs de l'Académie des Sciences* in 113 parts, which appeared in 1761-1789. The editor of this series, Henri Louis Duhamel du Monceau (1700-1782), also wrote other technical works, about shipbuilding and a closely allied industry, rope-making. His detailed attention to the way the work is done is very interesting, for it enables us to get a glimpse of the workers.

The KNAW owns a second revised edition from 1769 of his *Traité de la fabrique des manoeuvres pour les vaisseaux, ou l'art de la cordonnerie perfectionné* (1747). The first edition is available in Delft University, while, in addition to this copy of the second edition, there are three other copies available in the Netherlands. The NEHA already owned two Dutch translations (from 1759 and 1791), as well as another comparable book by the same author.

### ☞ Eighteenth century social history II

But thinking systematically about work was definitely not a French monopoly, as can be seen from the work of the English shipbuilder William Sutherland. In two books

from 1717 about the Prices of Labour in Ship-Building, he shows that he is aware of the fact that labour costs are of overriding importance. He also tries to calculate these carefully.

The KNAW copy combines part one from 1717 with part two from 1729, and is nowhere else available in the Netherlands. For this book as well, the KNAW again owes it thanks to Van Kinsbergen.

### ☞ Eighteenth century social history III

In the past, mutinies were not rare, and they are the subject of an increasing number of studies. Of special interest in this regard are their international aspects and to what extent was there international proletarian solidarity – or the opposite. Various examples of Dutch ships in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries have already been studied. But they are really overshadowed by the one, world-famous mutiny on the *Bounty*, here represented by the first English edition of 1790. This KNAW copy is fairly rare in the Netherlands, because only one other copy can be found in the University Library of the University of Amsterdam.

What is interesting for a Dutch audience is that the *Bounty's* return trip was via *voc* (East India

Company) settlements in the Indies and the Cape (were it called at on 16 December 1789). On 14 March 1790 the ship arrived in Plymouth, and in the same year the captain, William Bligh (1754-1817), was able to have his Narrative published.

Recently, the press reminded us of this famous episode when a substantial number of the inhabitants of the Pitcairn Islands – descendants of the mutineers led by second mate Fletcher Christian (who died in 1793) – were charged

with rape. Yet these islanders still did not wish to be subject to English courts.

#### ↻ Nineteenth century

Finally, we show a special nineteenth-century work: the KNAW copy of *Description de l'Égypte*. Although it is not exactly in the area of social or economic history (the last parts, 19-24, on *Histoire Naturelle*, do indeed fit in this area), they appeal to the imagination because of their extent, design, and contents. This

*Description de l'Égypte* recalls the famous campaign of Napoleon in Egypt in 1798-1799 and the antiquarian interest of the French in the glorious Egyptian antiquity. The careful execution of this report required a great deal of time to complete. The first edition appeared in Paris from 1809 to 1813, and had 9 folios and 12 atlas sections. The KNAW series is the second edition, in 24 volumes, took 10 years to appear, was published by Pancoucke in Paris and appeared from 1820 to 1830.

## *Report of the eleventh General Members Meeting, 2 June 2005, in brief*

- The Open Table on Tuesdays between 1.00 and 2.00 p.m. in the IISH reading room is well attended; the usual turnout is six to eight people. People network, describe current research projects, and discuss their findings. The discussions are in English, except when all guests present are Dutch. A cube will be placed on the table to draw people's attention to the Friends of the IISH.
- At the upcoming twelfth General Members Meeting (26 January 2006), as the planned lectures on terrorism are now on hold due to organizational obstacles, we will review Art at the IISH, given the wealth of art present here.
- The research project *Vrouwenarbeid tijdens de Republiek* [Women's work during the Dutch Republic] is progressing well. At the Lakenhal in Leiden an exhibition will be featured on the same theme, produced in part by the researchers. The event will be good publicity

for the Friends and will extend our scope beyond the usual congresses, lectures and collections (also see the separately published supplement to *On the Waterfront* 10).

- The research project *Work, Income and the State in Russia and the Soviet Union, 1900-2000* convened a well-attended gathering at the IISH on 4 April. A few visitors drafted a report about the event. Efforts are also in progress to produce an exhibition to complement the study, to be featured in Amsterdam and Moscow alike. This will obviously be wonderful exposure for the Friends, especially because it will introduce the Institute outside the usual circle (also see *On the Waterfront* 10, pp. 14-15). The NWO has granted funding toward follow-up research. A few researchers from the present group will carry on the study.
- Fifteen hundred instead of 500 copies of *Waterfront* 10 were printed by mistake (and at no

extra charge). One thousand surplus copies are thus available for distribution. All members of the Dutch House of Representatives have received a copy together with an introductory letter, as have the Dutch members of the European Parliament. So far, still few have responded. We are considering addresses to send the remaining copies as advertisements. Suggestions are welcome.

- A sale of duplicates and surplus copies from the IISH library was held during the History Week (Autumn of 2005). The Friends have received the proceeds from this sale. Both the proceeds from and the turnout at this day, which was on Saturday, 29 October, were impressive.
- A professional accountant has agreed to provide initial financial, tax-related and notarial advice free of charge regarding domestic and foreign donations and requests and the like. The details will be elaborated at future meetings.



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Huub Sanders  
**Images of aspiration**

A documentary on social movements based on images from the collection of the International Institute of Social History

(ISBN 90 5260 190 9, 328 PAGES, FULL COLOUR, ILLUSTRATED € 25,00)

This book draws on pictorial images to illustrate what 'social movements' are. All these illustrations come from the International Institute of Social History that has actively acquired materials relating to social history ever since it was founded in 1935. Social movements everywhere share the same basic aims: emancipation, social freedom, and an improvement in conditions. The famous poster of Che Guevara, which has been pinned up in millions of student rooms across the world, is more than just a photograph of a man wearing a cap. It

has become an icon and thereby plays a role in the struggle; it has become a means of acquiring or acknowledging an identity.

Frank de Jong & Marina de Vries

**Algemeen Hollands**

Ben van Meerendonk en zijn  
Fotopersbureau

(ISBN 90 5260 193 3, 224 PAGINA'S, GEÏLLUSTREERD, € 29,90)

Fotojournalist Ben van Meerendonk (Amsterdam, 1913) startte zijn carrière als vijftienjarige dweil- en loopjongen in dienst van het destijds befaamde Vereenigde Fotobureaux. Hij verwezenlijkte na de oorlog zijn ideaal: een eigen bureau met de grootse naam Algemeen Hollands Fotopersbureau (AHF). Hoewel Van Meerendonk als medeoprichter van World Press Photo en drievoudig winnaar van de Zilveren Camera in de nabijheid verkeerde van fotografen als Paul Huf, Cas Oorthuys en Johan van der Keuken, had hij geen artistieke of maatschappelijke pretenties. Hij was ook niet geïnteresseerd in het grote nieuws. Liever maakte hij 'het leuke, niks bijzondere, gewone nieuws': brandjes en ongelukken, sport en het Koninklijk Huis naast een stortvloed aan muziek- en filmhelden. Juist door zijn gebrek aan pretentie, zijn ongecompliceerde, pragmatische opvatting van het vak – vrije jongen in de jaren vijftig en zestig van de vorige eeuw – geven zijn foto's een fraai beeld van een land waarin eenvoud en gezelligheid heerste en gewoon doen nog in de mode was.



Ellie Smolenaars

**Een passie voor vrijheid: Clara Wichmann (1885-1922)**

(ISBN 90 5260 173 9, 248 PAGINA'S, GEÏLLUSTREERD, € 24,90)

Elk individu moet vrijheid zelf doorleven, vond Clara Wichmann. Het korte en gepassioneerde leven van de juriste en essayiste Wichmann (1885-1922) staat in het teken van haar zoektocht naar vrijheid en identiteit. Clara doorleeft een stormachtige jeugd en raakt in de ban van het romantisch idealisme van Schopenhauer, Nietzsche en haar neef Walther von Wickede. In haar Utrechtse studententijd meent ze de levensoplossing te vinden in de Hegeliaanse filosofie. Ze stort zich in het volle leven en strijdt voor vrouwenkiesrecht en pacifisme. Enkele uren na de geboorte van haar dochter Hetty komt er een abrupt einde aan haar rusteloze en productieve leven. Clara Wichmann is dan 36 jaar oud. Deze biografie sleept de lezer mee op een ontdekkingsreis langs Clara's fascinaties en leest als een spannende roman.

