

du schon einmal
Bottlin? Shen kann
gewantelt a be
roh. Hast du ein
von Italien? a be



On the Waterfront



NEWSLETTER NO. 5
OF THE FRIENDS
OF THE IISH

2002

Gardasee - Isola di Garda

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Introduction

The composition of this fifth issue is similar to the previous one, but what is noteworthy this time is the first true restitution of the IISH archives from Russia. We also call your attention to the further extension of the research projects that have been initiated with the help of the Friends.

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. Payments can also be made on the instalment system. In return, members are invited to semi-annual sessions featuring presentations of IISH acquisitions and guest speakers. These guest speakers deliver lectures on their field of research, which does not necessarily concern the IISH collection. The presentation and lecture are followed by a reception. In addition to these semi-annual gatherings, all Friends receive a forty-percent discount on IISH publications. Friends paying dues of five hundred euro 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 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 over sixty-five 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 (1984), and Jaap Haag and Atie van der Horst have compiled the Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH, Amsterdam, Amsterdam 1999). For all information concerning the Friends, contact Mieke IJzermans at the IISH (mij@iisg.nl).

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Fifth Friends Day, *20 June 2002*

PRESENTATION OF THE ACQUISITIONS

As previously, in the first half of 2002 the IISH acquired over one hundred archives: more than half were new ones, while less than half consisted of supplementary collections. Some of the acquisitions are spectacular, especially if we note the way in which they came to us. In this regard we point the reader to the section below about the return of the archives from Russia. In addition to the IISH's archival acquisitions, we would also like to call the reader's attention to those of the library and the NEHA.

☞ Merchant literature

In general, each collector would like to own as good an example as possible of a book or brochure; and in this way an institute is no different from an individual, although this rule is not really true in all cases. In collecting merchant literature, in some cases it is actually more important to acquire something that had clearly been used in order to be able to see that it was not an academic publication, but that it had truly been useful in practice. The number of mercantile libraries whose existence we know of, or what they contained, is very limited. We find that most of the books in the collection whose origins can be traced (and in this way the NEHA collection is no different from other collections elsewhere in the world), often come from the libraries of wealthy merchants, a cloister, nobleman, or were part of explicit material used to train merchants. But we can only guess what an "ordinary" merchant would have used. That is why it is valuable that some acquisitions were clearly intended for use, and in those cases traces of use are in fact desirable!

At the end of 2001 we were able to acquire at the LiberBerlin exhibit two books whose workmanship clearly showed that they had been intended for daily use. The first of these is the fifth edition of the *Vade Mecum* by John Playford, printed in London in 1692.

The first printing of this merchants handbook appeared in 1679. From the workmanship it can clearly be seen that the book was intended to be taken on a trip. It has a protective envelope (vellum) and lock. In addition, this book clearly bears traces of use. It is precisely this type of publication that is rare, for most of them have been discarded after use.

The contents consist of a small almanac, interest tables, calculation tables, information about markets, postal and trade routes, prices of transport tickets for barge and coach, etc. This fifth edition from 1692 must have been used for a long time, because the first page contains the statement, "A John Flatman ow[n]e[d] this book 1777." This owner must surely not have been a collector, but a simple user, which is borne out by his disclosure on November 10th 1777:

"If any man my name would know
in letters to i will you show
the first is I in all mans right
the next is F to tell you right
and if you think i spell amiss
then look below and there it is
John Flatham."

The second is a *Tariffa*, published in a folio format in Bologna in 1809. This book consists of a table with rates of exchange for calculating the value of Bolognese coins against Italian liras in the early nineteenth century.

These two new acquisitions are supplemented by four other books from the collection; these also clearly show similar daily use. The first two have been in the collection quite a while, but the other two almanacs have also been recently acquired. These consist of a *Zahl-Büchlein* from Munich (1690), bound and equipped with two copper locks and an entry by what was probably the original owner, "Christian Heilberger Pr[...] Meister"; there is also a calculations book for linen merchants by Joannes de Cock, published in Ghent in 1757, which is bound in a folio format. The *Koopmans Comptoir en Schrijf-Almanak* (Merchant Office and Writing Almanac), published in Amsterdam in 1775, is

ALL THESE
SEVENTEENTH
AND EIGHT-
EENTH-CENTU-
RY MERCHANT
BOOKS FROM
THE NETH-
ERLANDS,
GERMANY,
AND ENGLAND
BETRAY THEIR



also in folio format, and contains all sorts of agricultural notes from Zeeland. The Dordrecht *Almanak* from 1790 is bound in a somewhat plainer manner, but it contains extra white pages for notes.

☞ La Feuille

In their general meeting of 20 December 2001, the Friends decided to allocate revenues for the acquisition by the Institute of the renowned French Paper *La Feuille* (see *On the Waterfront* 4, p. 14 and 11). This important purchase for the Library can now be shown to the Friends.

Zo d.'Axa (pseudonym of Alphonse Gallaud; for additional

DAILY USES
BY THE FACT
THAT THEY
ARE BOUND
IN STRONG
PARCHMENT.
IN ADDITION,
THEY CAN
BE SAFELY
LOCKED TO
PROTECT THE
CONTENTS;
SOME OF THEM
HAVE COPPER
LOCKS, OTH-
ERS CAN BE
CLOSED WITH
STRAPS OR BY
MEANS OF AN
ENVELOPE.



THE ARCHIVES RETURNED FROM RUSSIA WERE ALL STILL IN THE PACKAGING IN WHICH THEY HAD ARRIVED FOLLOWING THE WAR: FLAT CARTON BOXES WITH LARGE, PARTLY PRE-PRINTED INSCRIPTIONS. "FOND" (COLLECTION) 573 INCLUDES JOSEPH BLOCH'S ARCHIVE CONTAINING FOLDERS, ORGANISED ALPHABETICALLY ACCORDING TO CORRESPONDENT.

information see our web site: <http://www.iisg.nl/collections/zodaxa/index.html>), a libertarian publicist, was the editor, while Steinlen, Luce, Anquetin, Willett and others were responsible for the illustrations.

The collection came from the granddaughter of Zo d'Axa, who still had a set. The price at which she offered the collection via the antiquarian bookseller was Ffrs 12,000, but for the IISH she lowered the price by 2000 Ffrs. Support from the Friends made it possible to complete our collected publications of Zo d'Axa. We already owned his other periodical, *L'Endehors*, of which 91 issues had appeared between 1891 and 1893. This periodical, with its notable illustrators, was very important for our unique collection of anarchist works.

Restitution of the archives from Russia

During the Second World War, the German occupiers also seized a number of archives in many of the countries they occupied, including the Netherlands. After the end of the war, these archives were found by special Red Army groups in the then Soviet zone, and were transported to Moscow by the Soviet Intelligence service. They were secretly stored in an

archive especially established for this purpose. The existence of this "special archive" was only made known in 1991.

About 31 collections from the Netherlands landed in Moscow (cf. also *On the Waterfront* 3, p. 15). Following many years of discussions, in June 2001, on the occasion of a visit to Russia by the Dutch Queen, the Russians declared that they were prepared to return 22 collections, although the fate of the remaining 9 would remain under discussion. Included in the collections that still needed to be returned are also a few that had belonged to the IISH, as well as a number of collections that in all likelihood will be kept by the IISH because the original owners are no longer alive. It was not until 11 April 2002 that the first shipment, consisting of 5 collections with a total dimension of 6 m, arrived at the IISH. Everything was still packed in the original Russian archive boxes. Although not everything has been returned yet, on this festive occasion we ask you to turn your attention to the two most spectacular collections: that of Bloch (comprised of 69 dossiers chock full of correspondence) and the one of the Sozialistische Jugend Internationale (International Socialist Youth).

THE CORRESPONDENTS WHO WROTE TO JOSEPH BLOCH NOT ONLY SENT LETTERS, BUT OFTEN USED ILLUSTRATED POSTCARDS, WHICH HAD BECOME VERY POPULAR AT THE END OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. ONE VERY FRUGAL CORRESPONDENT WHO WAS VACATIONING ON LAKE GARDA IN APRIL 1902 EVEN USED THE FRONT SIDE, PERHAPS TO MAKE JOSEPH AT HIS EDITORIAL DESK JEALOUS.



Joseph Bloch (1871-1936) was the editor of the *Sozialistische Monatshefte* (Socialist Monthly) (1897-1933). His archive included about 15,000 letters by individuals who largely came from reform groups of the socialist movement in Germany (Max Adler, Friedrich Adler, Karl Kautsky, Gustav Landauer and many others). In 1939 it had been sold by Bloch's widow to the IISH in Paris for fl. 2500. The IISH previously received this collection in 1994 on microfilm from Moscow.

The archive of the Secretariat of the Sozialistische Jugend Internationale (SJI) is comprised of 95 dossiers from the Secretariat, including (among other things) correspondence from Erich Ollenhauer, secretary of the SJI. Ollenhauer presented this archive to the Paris office of the IISH in the late 1930s. The restitution from Moscow is a welcome addition to the IISH's existing SJI archive.

Anthoon Johan Koejemans (1903-1982)

Koejemans (whose friends and acquaintances called him Koej) had been official of the Dutch Communist Party (CPN), principal editor of its daily, *De Waarheid*, and author of innumerable publications.

When, in 1943, a third illegal leadership of the CPN was formed, it appointed Koejemans as principal editor of *De Waarheid*. Following the liberation in May 1945, he became principal editor of the legal and then very popular daily. At the turbulent July conference in 1945, Koejemans joined the opposition against Paul De Groot, and this error was always held against him, although other excuses were also used to malign him. After the war, Koejemans devoted himself principally to *De Waarheid*. Within the Party, 'Koej' was looked upon as a wimp. It was mainly the problems with Paul de Groot that caused him to be discharged as principal editor in January 1948: the accusation was "petty bourgeois and wavering moods". He was also relieved of other functions, including his membership of the First Chamber and the Provincial States. Koejemans took a position with the communist publishing house Pegasus, where, in 1953, he was also discharged. Luckily, through the efforts of friends he was able to purchase for a small sum a run-down library in the Rijstraat in Amsterdam. He called the library *Gorter*. As for his connections with the CPN, it seemed they no longer led to anything, and in 1955 relations on both sides were definitively severed – which was very painful for him. In 1958 Koejemans became a member of the Verenigde Doopsgezinde Gemeente Amsterdam (Amsterdam United Mennonite Congregation). It was there that he found a new circle of friends. In the 1960s he wrote his autobiography as well as a slightly critical biography of David Wijnkoop (for which he had gained permission from Wijnkoop's widow to view the archive before its definitive transfer to Moscow; since a couple of years the IISH has the archive on microfilm). From one of his children we were able to acquire two boxes full of material from the archives covering the years 1945-1982.

☪ Ivo Opstelten, Sr.

The archive of Ivo Opstelten senior is the same size. Opstelten was the father of the cur-

rent major of Rotterdam. Like Koejemans and many others, Opstelten senior was active in the political renewal movement following the Second World War. People in this movement desired to change things, and above all, they wanted to end the "pillarization" that had previously been so characteristic in the Netherlands. Opstelten was a proponent of the Nederlandse Volksbeweging (Dutch People's Movement) as well as a genuine advocate of "breakthroughs" in the social democratic party. Important were Opstelten's functions as secretary-editor of the International Personalist Journal *Het Keerpunt* (The Turning Point) (whose principal editor was the well-known historian Hajo Brugmans) and of *Het Gemeenebest* (The Commonwealth). The collection mainly includes correspondence with authors (E.H. Carr, G.D.H. Cole, Alfred Mozer, Henriette Roland Holst, Simon Carmiggelt and many others).

☪ Adam Soepardjan

For the past several years Emile Schwidder had as his main task the acquisition of Indonesian materials, and has become increasingly successful in this regard (see also: *On the Waterfront* 1 / 2, pp. 11 and 15). Indeed, in the last half year his efforts resulted in our receipt of many materials, including the archives of The Siau Giap, Raden Darsono Notosudirdjo, Adam Soepardjan, and the publisher Djambatan. We shall discuss the last two extensively, as well as a related collection of Piet van Staveren.

During his visit to Indonesia in December 2001, Emile accidentally came in contact with Adam Soepardjan, a teacher of English and German in Surabaya. Soepardjan, who was born in 1927, decided to search for his brother when he was only fifteen. His brother had disappeared during the Japanese invasion of the Netherlands East Indies. Although he had intended to go to the Celebes, he landed in New Guinea. Convinced that the



Japanese would play an important role in the struggle for Indonesian independence, he worked together with them as a very young supervisor of the "Romushas". For the first two months he received a salary for this work, but then the payments ceased (after the war, he claimed these from the Japanese government, which paid no attention to his claims). Over thirty years later – during his imprisonment under Suharto – he wrote about his memories of this time in a romanticised story called "Mencari kakak yang hilang" (In search of a lost brother). The second part of the original manuscript, along with many other personal documents, he gave to Emile. Ten years ago Frits van den Bosch, who worked at the Amsterdam municipal library and published on Indonesia, met Soepardjan and translated his memoirs from Bahasa to Dutch, but was unable to find a publisher. Two years ago, after his death, his widow enabled the Institute to acquire a number of manuscripts about Soepardjan.

Following the war and the struggle for independence in which Adam took an active part, he became involved in communist trade union work at the paint factory in Surabaya. This enabled him to travel as a delegate of the trade union federation

IN THE 70S, WHEN ADAM SOEPARDJAN, LIKE SO MANY COMMUNISTS, WAS IMPRISONED BY SUHARTO (FROM 1965 TO 1978 HE WAS A POLITICAL PRISONER AT KALISOSOK PRISON IN SURABAYA), HE WAS REMINDED OF NEW GUINEA DURING 1942 TO 1945. THIS CAN BE SEEN IN THIS CRAYON DRAWING FROM THE MANUSCRIPT "IN SEARCH FOR A LOST BROTHER": A PAPUAN WOMAN WALKING WITH A BABY ON HER BACK, AND BEHIND HER, HER SON.

SOBSI to Europe in April to July 1959. At this time he visited East Germany and Czechoslovakia. Books of memoirs have also been kept of this trip. Not surprisingly, he was imprisoned from 1965 to 1978 – without any trial. This imprisonment also had some advantages, as he spent that time learning English and German (he already knew Dutch). With this knowledge, he was able to support himself, albeit that as ex-Tapol (political prisoner) he had to take in his sign as a teacher of foreign languages in the evenings or risk it being removed or damaged.

In addition to the pieces that Emile himself received (upon his second visit in April 2002) as well as those from Mrs Van den Bosch (which he had been referred to), he also recorded a long interview together with his colleague Ratna Saptari.

In one of the travel books there is a report about a visit by Arman (he referred to himself in the third person) together with a colleague, Suhadi, to the “mine workers’ palace” in Potsdam. He spoke to the assembled German Comrades as follows:

“I have four children, three sons and one daughter. And brother

Suhadi has five children”. Arman replied on a question of one of the activists. As a father of our children, we hope that we shall be able to send our children to school and that they shall graduate the university. But without having enough money, although our children are wise enough, to be able to continue their studies [it] will be a hard struggle. When Arman ended his speech, he saw that several female activists got tears in their eyes. They were deeply touched by the still terrible fate of the working-people of Indonesia. Then one of them nodded to her husband that sat on the other side of the table. Similarly they stood up from their seats and went to the delegates. The woman unwore [sic] her plastic wristwatch and gave it to Arman by saying: “This is for your daughter”. Suhadi got a pocket-watch from the husband. From all the souvenirs that they both had received during their visit abroad, Arman regarded this one as the most valuable gift even though it was only old watches.’

☞ Piet van Staveren

At times the struggle between the Dutch and Indonesians for independence was not entirely black and white. Sometimes Dutch young men, motivated by idealistic principles joined “the enemy”. They remembered the recent Dutch struggle for independence against the Germans still too vividly. Several years ago the Institute received the archive of the best known of these young men, Poncke Princen (1925-2002). Later, through the intervention of Joop Morriën, we also acquired the letters of Piet van Staveren (1925). As a communist, he had already protested sending military conscripts to Indonesia, but as a consequence of Minister van Maarseveen’s promise that these soldiers would not be used for fighting, he ended up with this group. In July 1947, when the first major Dutch military campaign threatened, he joined the troops of the Indonesian Republic in Jogjakarta.

There he made himself useful in the Republican Youth Movement

– his experiences in the pre-war socialist AJC and the post-war communist ANJV being yet fresh in his mind. He also had contacts in the SOBSI (see above). Probably the fact that he had close ties with the Indonesian communists in Madiun was responsible for his ultimately being taken prisoner by the Hatta regime and then deported to the Netherlands. There he was subject to a prison sentence, which he served in Leeuwarden until 1955. As a result of this there were protests by Indonesian and Dutch communists (i.a. an article by Theun de Vries in *Pravda*). In 1984 he was interviewed in a VPRO radio documentary by Marion Bloem and Ivan Wolffers. Besides the substantial amount of documentation and a few photos, the primary importance of the collection are the innumerable letters covering the 1946-1953 period (these also include a few original documents from Madiun from 1948). These not only show a convinced and optimistic communist idealist, but also provide direct information about an important episode in the struggle for Indonesian independence.

☞ Jambatan

Although nationalist hysteria in the Netherlands against the struggle for Indonesian independence was substantial, it was not only the communists that resisted this mood. Several critical socialists also questioned if the government, in those years led by social democrats, had indeed chosen the correct course. This was especially true for the editors of *Vrij Nederland*, who strongly advocated alternatives. Thus, in 1949 the well-known former resistance fighter Henk van Randwijk, together with several colleagues, decided to found a publishing house that bore the meaningful name of *De Brug* (The Bridge), to which the Indonesian translation *Jambatan* would later be added. This group had as its goal to strive in the broadest way towards cultural development in an international context; it wanted to contribute to the cultural, social, and political



AMNESTY DEMONSTRATIONS WERE NOT ONLY ORGANISED FROM THE NETHERLANDS BUT ALSO FROM INDONESIA BY SYMPATHISERS OF PIET VAN STAVEREN IN ORDER TO HELP GET HIM RELEASED FROM THE SPECIAL PRISON IN LEEUWARDEN, WHICH WAS WHERE HE WAS KEPT AS PRISONER 81-3413. THESE CARDS WERE PRINTED IN AMSTERDAM, AND WERE INTENDED TO BE SENT TO LEND HIM SUPPORT. CARDS SENT BY J. ABDULLAH FROM SEMARANG AND FROM A “PEMUDA RAKJAT” (COMMUNIST YOUTH MOVEMENT) DEPARTMENT IN SUMATRA (AS WELL AS FROM OTHERS) WERE SAVED.

development of the peoples who had been freed. Besides journalists, scholars were also interested in the group. These included the Amsterdam professors Wim Wertheim and Jan Romein (see *On the Waterfront* 4, pp. 5-6). Van Randwijk's involvement in Indonesia led to a great deal of attention being paid to that country, and an office was also opened in Jakarta. A third office was established in Rangoon in Burma. It was no coincidence that one of the largest publications in Jambatan was a 32-part Burmese encyclopedia, overseen by Dr Maung Mang, who had received his doctorate in Utrecht. The most significant emphasis of the publications policy was on the historical and cultural works about South-east Asia and the world of Islam. These were published in European languages as well as Asian ones (Bahasa, Burmese, Sinhalese, and Arabic). Notable was the important role that illustrations played in the Jambatan production. The publisher could make use of an extensive and very good photo archive that had been opened up (this archive contained roughly 10,000 pieces when it closed in 1987). What has happened to this unquestionably valuable archive from such a unique international firm remains a puzzle, but the photo archive ended up with Professor Wertheim's group at the University of Amsterdam. There it was administered by his successors Jan Pluvier and Raymond Feddema. Willem van Schendel, the current holder of this chair and also member of the research department of the IISH, decided to bring it to the Institute. The photos are relevant for Indonesia and other Asian countries, as well as for Europe, Africa, and a few even relate to North and South America. Because of its systematic geographical card system, the collection is easily accessible. We show a group of three randomly selected photos, in which the family photo of President Sukarno (probably from 1953/1954) draws immediate attention. Sitting lovingly next to him is the current President Sukarnoputri, then about 7 years old. She still



IN THE JAMBATAN ARCHIVE THERE ARE ALSO VARIOUS PHOTOS OF INDONESIA'S FIRST PRESIDENT SUKARNO. THIS EXAMPLE WAS OBVIOUSLY TAKEN IN THE SPRING OF 1955. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, HIS OLDEST SON GUNTUR (BORN 1944), HIS OLDEST DAUGHTER MEGAWATI (BORN 1947, NOW PRESIDENT OF INDONESIA), DAUGHTER RACHMAWATI, ACHMED ("BAPAK") SUKARNO HIMSELF (BORN 1901), SUKMAWATI (BORN 1951), IBN FATMAWATI, WHO HE MARRIED IN 1943, AND THEIR YOUNGEST SON GURUH IRIANTO. THE PAIR WAS ABOUT TO SEPARATE WHEN THIS PHOTO WAS TAKEN.

idealizes her father. As one journalist wrote: "She clearly idolises her father. 'He is very handsome' she laughs. She says, giggling, that sometimes she thinks she is not his daughter as she keeps falling in love with him."

This idyllic picture did not last long. In 1954 Sukarno took another wife, Hartini, in addition to his third wife Fatmawati (whom he had wed in 1943 and who had experienced the struggle for independence with him (he had previously been twice divorced). Thereupon, Fatmawati immediately left him, together with her youngest son Guntur. The other children remained in the palace with their father. This move towards polygamy had other consequences as well: Sukarno's marriage to Hartini was a major blow to the anti-polygamist campaign of the nation's early women's rights groups, including Gerwani (the women's wing of the Indonesian Communist Party, PKI).

☞ Karl Fritz Müller (1917-2000) Ellen Posthuma, a Dutch woman, lived in East Germany in the

1960s. While there she became acquainted with Karl and Edith Müller. He was a judge in Leipzig, and she was judge in the juvenile court – in effect, they belonged to the local elite. Karl, who had early become a convinced communist, had been imprisoned by the Nazis in the 30s. Mrs Posthuma was later able to acquire their archives, and was kind enough to present them to the IISH, along with other valuable materials that she owned (including, among other things, phonograph records from East Germany). Via Huub Sanders and Axel Diederich (who represents the IISH in Berlin) these papers finally came to Amsterdam. It is interesting to establish a link between this archive and Supardjan's memoirs about East Germany (above). Illustrative of the political culture of East German are the many membership booklets that with this archive have come into our possession.

☞ Peter B.Ph.M. Bogaers While the history of immigration is actively pursued in the research department, colleagues from the collections department are also



IN EAST GERMANY, IT WAS CUSTOMARY TO HAVE A PERSONAL BOOKLET WITH A PHOTO, SIGNATURE, AND ALL KINDS OF INFORMATION FOR VIRTUALLY EACH MEMBERSHIP. IT WAS POSSIBLE TO ESTABLISH BY MEANS OF STAMPS AFFIXED TO THE BOOKLET WHETHER THE MEMBERSHIP DUES AND OTHER CONTRIBUTIONS HAD INDEED BEEN MADE. AT THE SAME TIME THESE STAMPS ALSO SERVED AS A METHOD OF PROPAGANDA. THIS TRADE UNION BOOKLET BELONGING TO KARL FRITZ MÜLLER CONTAINS (AMONG OTHER THINGS) A SUPPLEMENTAL PAGE FOR 1957 IN WHICH STAMPS COULD BE AFFIXED TO SHOW SOLIDARITY WITH TRADE UNION LEADERS IN AFRICA, ASIA, AND LATIN AMERICA. EACH STAMP ALSO CONTAINS A SPECIAL STAMP SAYING "ENTWERTET" (DEVALUED).

interested in this area. In the 1990s Erik Jan Zürcher has built up a unique collection of Turkish archives and printed matter that i.a. details how the "guest workers" from Turkey came to Western Europe. Zülfiyar Özdogan is now making further progress with this work. In *On the Waterfront* 1/2 (pp. 4-5 and 7) we called attention to the immigration archives. We can again report special acquisitions during the past half year: these include archives from Italian and Moroccan organisations in the Netherlands.

This time we call special attention to what has until now been a category of immigrants that has hardly been researched: that of the modern refugees. Via Bouwe Hirma the Institute recently received a large number of dossiers (30 m.) in three shipments. These concern clients of the attorney P.B.Ph.M. Bogaers, esq. from Nieuwegein, who are seeking asylum. In a recent letter to the editor of a Dutch daily he writes that he has spoken with over 1,000 people seeking asylum, and has devoted over

10,000 hours to this. Based on this, he concludes that the Dutch government – under socialist leadership – has begun a witch-hunt against asylum seekers: "In fact, it is a matter of thousands of betrayals of people whose life history and background to their flight was never properly traced. The current deportations, with

all their fear and terror in the Netherlands, are a consequence of this". Up to now, Bogaers has already handed over 557 reported dossiers in the area of immigration law, especially with respect to matters of asylum and medical workers' disability. When we look over the dossiers, it appears that the estimate of an average of 10 contact hours per case is not exaggerated. The dossiers are suitable for answering two types of research questions. First, they obviously reflect Dutch asylum policy. By means of the materials included in the files, it is possible to examine the judges' opinions. Second, and this may be more important, they provide a wealth of background information about the political and trade union activities of Bogaers' clients in their country of origin. For example, take the dossier shown here of an Iranian who in 1988 requested asylum in the Netherlands. At that time he was 25 years old, and had fled because he feared that because he was eligible for military service, he would be forced to fight against Iraq. Moreover, he also fled the repressive climate, especially in daily life, in which special police units had authority over clothing and religious behaviour. Although he himself was not politically active, friends who had belonged to the Mujaheddin had been hung. The dossier includes



DRAFT OF THE COVER OF A POSSIBLE GERMAN PUBLICATION OF POLITICAL CARTOONS BY BEHRENDT FROM THE 1950-1980 PERIOD. KISSINGER SEEMS TO BE PUZZLED BY THE DIRECTION THE GLOBE TAKES. OIL APPARENTLY DECIDES.

many newspaper clippings, a great many original letters from Iran following his escape that shed light on the repression to which his environment was subject, and documents from Iranian groups in the Netherlands.

☞ Fritz Behrendt

Fritz Behrendt (1925) is one of the best known political illustrators in the Netherlands. Born in Berlin, he and his parents left Germany in 1936 for political reasons. By the end of the Second World War, Behrendt had been held as a political prisoner for a while in the prison in Amsterdam. After the war he became a member of the ANVJ, “a combination of progressive youth”, according to Behrendt (the above mentioned Piet van Staveren was also a member of this group). Following the events in Prague in 1948, Behrendt found that the ANVJ had become a “Stalinist splinter club”. After a turbulent period in Yugoslavia and later in East Berlin, where, in 1950, he began to draw for *Das Freie Wort* (The Free Word) the magazine of a German group of anti-fascists, and in the Netherlands for *Arbeid* (Labour), a publication of the PvdA. For quite a while he also worked for *De Echte Waarheid* (The Real Truth), a bulletin of the *Vrede en Vrijheid* (Peace and Freedom) organisation. The goal of this bulletin, which first appeared in 1952, was “to defend the truth against the lies of communist propaganda in order to guard the peace in a world of free people”. Political prints by Behrendt also appeared in *Vrij Nederland* and the *Algemeen Handelsblad*. From 1968 to 1988 he still worked for *Het Parool*. The principal editor at that time, H.W. Sandberg, said about him: “It is good that in Behrendt we have a man whose pen functions in the service of a good cause, continuing to plead for humanity and alerting us to anything that threatens or denigrates humanity”.

Behrendt’s work has been accorded recognition many times. In April 1985 he received the highest

honour possible in his profession: the Award for International Editorial Cartoons, and in September 2002 he received the Major Cross of Service from the German president. He describes himself, by preference, as “a humanist having the European nationality” and as “someone with independent-progressive convictions without any illusions”. Behrendt is someone who regards his primary task as

leading a graphic plea for greater humanity, and finds creating political drawings “no light-hearted business”.

The archive we received through the good offices of one of our colleagues from the Press museum includes correspondence, proof prints, and innumerable photos cut from political headlines, which he collected and were intended as examples for his political prints.

Lecture by Rob Hartmans: “A radical tradition! *De Groene Amsterdammer* weekly, 1877-2002”

De *Groene Amsterdammer* is not only the oldest Dutch opinion weekly still in existence, its staff also constitute an exciting roster of Dutch culture: almost everyone from the *Tachtigers* (a group of poets and novelists formed in the 1880s) published in this weekly, as well as Jacob Israel de Haan and his sister Carry van Bruggen, Van Eeden (who for a time was even editor), Matthijs Vermeulen, Vestdijk, Ter Braak, Du Perron, Marsman, Slauerhoff, J.B. Charles, Abel Herzberg, Simon Vinkenoog, etc. Passionate debates fill its columns on subjects such as the Atjeh War, the Boer War, the First World War, the Russian Revolution, Stalinism and the rise of Mussolini and Hitler, the de-colonialisation of Indonesia, the Cold War, and the never-to-be-forgotten most important developments in the realm of art and culture.

It is little wonder that Hartmans spoke enthusiastically about the history of *De Groene*, which he started only a few years ago. First of all he deals with the methodological problems, in which both the almost total absence of

an editorial board and company archive and, on the other hand, the browsing of 6,250 issues, were responsible for the necessary problems.

Further, he deals briefly with the history of *De Groene* on the basis of a number of sub-periods. In the first thirty years of its existence, it was typically a publication for comfortable, liberal burgers. Politically, it was often radical (e.g. it dealt with the workers’ movement, the Atjeh War, etc.) and in the forefront culturally, having a sense for talent, especially with regard to the *Tachtigers*. On the eve of the First World War, *De Groene* became more politically radical, and again devoted more space to the cultural avant garde, especially the graphic arts (Van Doesburg) and music (Vermeulen). The period from 1915 to 1936 Hartmans calls the “Professors *Groene*”, in which many prominent historians played an especially important role, including Hajo Brugmans, G.W. Kernkamp, and Jan Romein. With the German occupation of the Netherlands, the weekly was discontinued in 1940. In 1945 it

reappeared, and what is especially noticeable in the Cold War period is a strong tendency to put issues in an objective perspective. The publication does not wish to choose sides, and, at the same time, shows much understanding for the communism of the period. The argument is as follows: radical social reorganisation is necessary because of social wrongs; communism is able to realise this; the methods of communism may not be pleasant, but they are indeed “historically necessary”; and finally: it is easy for the West to talk. One of the consequences is the departure of some of the staff (Jordaan, Carmiggelt, Herzberg, and Koolhaas). The second major question is the de-colonialisation of Indonesia, on which subject *De Groene* is exceptionally critical of the standpoint of the Dutch government.

On the anniversary of its centennial in 1977, the weekly characterises its position as follows: “Ten years ago 70 percent of the paper still consisted of cultivating middle-class culture. Now the world picture that provides the material for the writing has become clearly socialist – albeit with all the gradations that word can have. The emphasis on classical culture has disappeared. What has now come to replace the pages of travel stories, aesthetic education, and episodes from history are pages about the culture of struggle and economic analyses.” Soon this type of thinking slowly began to change, and after an endless succession of all kinds of action groups and “new social movements”, the left has become increasingly tired of these, and many readers began to desert around 1984. Under Martin van Amerongen, the new principal editor (who has since died), the tendency that in 1977 had been still seen as an achievement was reversed. Hartmans observes that *De Groene* is actually returning “to its old traditions: open, liberal, a great deal of culture, independent politics. It is indeed more uncommitted, but that is also a part of the tradition”.

Report of the general meeting of members

To start with, *On the Waterfront* 4 has been distributed. A few improvements have been added to the colophon on page 2. The cover has been modernised and now includes a Chinese poster that had been purchased with the assistance of the Friends. We plan to choose a different cover annually, always based on a purchase made possible by the Friends. Further, the following matters were discussed:

The board: one of the members (Bram Stemerding) has resigned. Luckily, two other friends are prepared to join. Both are historians: Bauke Marinus and Maarten

Brinkman. The members have confirmed their appointment. The board is also trying to strengthen its ranks with a fiscal, legal, or notarial specialist.

The members: one of the Friends has died. Everyone is gratified that once again a will has been received in which one of the Friends established a bequest – this makes the third such bequest.

Special donations: the two chief researchers have started their projects, which have been made possible by two substantial supplementary donations from two individual Friends. First of





ABOVE: "MEIDI CONG NANCHAOXIAN GUNCHUQU!" ("AMERICAN IMPERIALISTS, GET OUT OF SOUTH KOREA! KOREA'S THREE THOUSAND KILOMETRES OF MOUNTAINS AND RIVERS CERTAINLY CAN BE UNITED.") CHINESE POSTER DESIGNED BY HA QIONGWEN. JULY 1965. PURCHASED BY THE INSTITUTE WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE FRIENDS.

LEFT: "PUMIE ZHANHUO, ZHENGJIU HEPING!" ("STAMP OUT THE FLAMES OF WAR, SAVE THE PEACE!"). CHINESE POSTER, BEIJING, 1952. PURCHASED BY THE INSTITUTE WITH THE ASSISTANCE OF THE FRIENDS.

all, the research project "Work, Income and the State – Russia / Soviet Union / Russia, 1900-2000" under the direction of Dr Gijs Kessler. In the meanwhile, Kessler, together with Jaap Kloosterman and Jan Lucassen, have engaged four postdocs in the research: Dr Andrei Afontsev, Dr Andrei Markevich, Dr Victoria Tyazhelnikova (London), and Dr Timur Valetov. This project, which deals with the mutual relationship between the Russian state and the workers, will include the period from around 1900, that is, before the Revolution. The state takes numerous measures which directly as well as indirectly influence the life of the workers. The workers' families, in their turn, react to these ("family living strategies"), which also leads to further reactions on the part of the state. In September a request will be submitted to the NWO (the Dutch National Endowment for the Humanities) to begin comparative research in India. In any case, we try to provide a world-wide comparison,

and while there is a great deal of material available for Europe and North America, there is not yet much on the "Third World". Therefore, in the future we hope to start a global comparison among these four areas.

Second, there is the research project "Women's work in the Dutch Republic", directed by Dr Ariadne Schmidt. She is ready to engage a second researcher. In addition, Dr Lotte van de Pol, who has already come quite far with her own research into the labour market in the lowest levels of Amsterdam society, will round off her book within the framework of "Women's Work". We are indeed pleased that an additional researcher has been offered for this project by the NEHA through other sources: Drs Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk will do research on spinsters. In the meanwhile, we have submitted a request to the NWO to expand this project.

The Friends' board has been requested to consider a donation of

at least 7,000 euro to support a social history archive in Bangladesh. A very competent collector there, with support from the Institute (especially from Professor Willem van Schendel) will make his collection available for further research, both in Bangladesh and in Amsterdam. Unfortunately, the Friends' capacity to do this is not sufficient and at the same time the sum is too large for the operating expenses of the Institute but too small to interest other sources in the project. The board welcomes suggestions towards a solution.



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Hilde Bras
ZEEUWSE MEIDEN
Dienen in de levensloop van vrouwen,
ca. 1850-1950

(ISBN 90 5260 036 8, 260 PAGINA'S, GEÏLLUSTREERD, € 27,50)

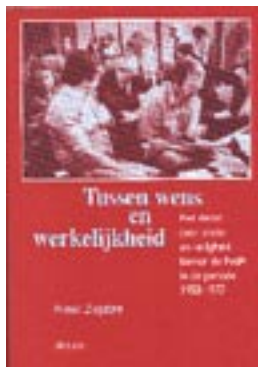
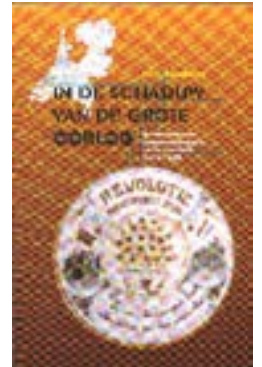
Dit boek gaat over onze moeders, grootmoeders en overgrootmoeders. Ruim eenderde van hen heeft een deel van haar leven als dienstbode doorgebracht. De oorzaken, invulling en gevolgen van een fase als dienstbode in de levens van deze grote groep vrouwen, daarover gaat "Zeeuwse meiden". Om de betekenis van het dienstbodeberoep in een toenmalig vrouwenleven te achterhalen, zijn de levenslopen gereconstrueerd van ruim 700 Zeeuwse vrouwen die tussen 1835 en 1927 geboren werden.

Ivo Kuijpers

IN DE SCHADUW VAN DE GROTE OORLOG
De Nederlandse arbeidersbeweging en de overheid,
1914-1920

(ISBN 90 5260 190 0, 306 PAGINA'S, GEÏLLUSTREERD, € 27,50)

De historische belangstelling voor de effecten van de Eerste Wereldoorlog op Nederland was tot voor enkele jaren gering. Deze originele studie bevat een analyse van die effecten op de hoofdstromen van de Nederlandse arbeidersbeweging: katholieken, socialisten, protestants christelijken en syndicalisten. Een van de conclusies is, is dat de fundamenteën van de Nederlandse overlegeconomie en verzorgingsstaat van na 1945 tijdens de Eerste Wereldoorlog werden gelegd.



Frank Zuijdam

TUSSEN WENS EN WERKELIJKHEID
Het debat over vrede en veiligheid binnen de PvdA
in de periode 1958-1977

(ISBN 90 5260 049 X, 468 PAGINA'S, GEÏLLUSTREERD, € 31,30)

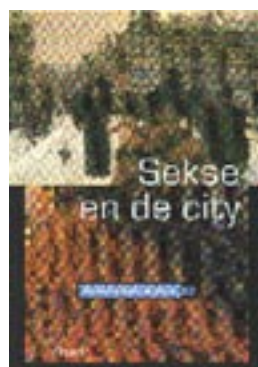
Waarom sloegen de standpunten van de PvdA inzake vrede en veiligheid in de jaren zestig en zeventig van de vorige eeuw in zeer korte tijd zo radicaal om? Voor de beantwoording van deze vraag plaatst Frank Zuijdam het debat binnen de PvdA over vrede en veiligheid tegen de achtergrond van de turbulente ontwikkelingen in de partij, de internationale verschuivingen en de ontwikkelingen in de roerige jaren zestig.

G.J. Schutte e.a. (red.)

BELANGENPOLITIEK
Cahier over de geschiedenis van de christelijk-
sociale beweging 4

(ISBN 90 5260 031 7, 152 PAGINA'S, GEÏLLUSTREERD, € 13,60)

De christelijk-sociale beweging bestaat uit verschillende maatschappelijke organisaties. Om hun doelen te bereiken onderhandelen ze met hun zogeheten counterparts, organisaties die zich op hetzelfde terrein begeven, maar aan de andere kant van de tafel zitten. Maar dit is lang niet altijd voldoende. Zo onderhandelen vakorganisaties met werkgevers over werktijden, maar ter ondersteuning van hun onderhandelingspositie is wetgeving noodzakelijk. Een nauwe relatie met de politiek is daarom onontbeerlijk. Dit Cahier gaat in op de relatie tussen vooral het cnv en de christen-democratische partijen arp en cda.



Marga Altena e.a. (red.)

SEKSE EN DE CITY
Jaarboek voor Vrouwengeschiedenis 22

(ISBN 90 5260 035 X, 186 PAGINA'S, GEÏLLUSTREERD, € 17,50)

Hoe bewogen vrouwen zich in het verleden in de stad? Bood de stad vrouwen ongekende mogelijkheden of betekende de stad groot gevaar? Waar zag men vrouwen, hoe werden vrouwen gezien en hoe zagen zij zichzelf in de stad? In hoeverre waren sekseverhoudingen "in beton gegoten"? In dit Jaarboek voor Vrouwengeschiedenis passeren uiteenlopende visies op de relatie tussen vrouwen en de stad de revue. Zij laten zien op welke wijze vrouwen in de lange negentiende eeuw omgingen met de mogelijkheden die stad hen bood, hoe zij manoeuvreerden tussen en over de verschuivende grenzen van privé en publiek, vrijheid en gevaar, zedelijkheid en fatsoen.