

NEWS OF THE PROFESSION

I. Announcement

Conference on History of Free and Unfree Labour

Three years ago, the editorial board of the *International Review of Social History* published an editorial on the issue of "free and unfree labour". Now it wants to organize a conference, bringing together those who are interested to discuss thoroughly – on the basis of precirculated papers – general concepts of labour history in relation with the problem of free and unfree labour.

The conference will take place in the International Institute of Social History in Amsterdam, 13–14 January 1995. Historians, sociologists, anthropologists, economists, jurists and other scholars who are engaged in research into the relationship between labour history and the problem of free and unfree labour are hereby invited to send summaries (ca. 100 words) before 1 January 1994, and papers in English before 1 October 1994 to: Conference Free and Unfree Labour, International Institute of Social History, Cruquiusweg 31, 1019 AT Amsterdam, The Netherlands (Telefax 31–20–6654181).

II. Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH: Supplement over 1992*

In 1989 the "Guide to the International Archives and Collections at the IISH, Amsterdam" (henceforth cited as GIA), edited by Atie van der Horst and Elly Koen, was published. To keep this survey up to date a description of recently acquired archives and collections and of major supplements to archives received by the IISH will be published annually. Like the GIA this supplement is subdivided into the categories "persons" and "organizations", arranged alphabetically. The components of each entry are:

1. *Access*. Restriction is indicated by *.
2. *Name*. Names of persons include data of birth and death when known.
3. *Period*. First and last date of the documents present.
4. *Size*. In linear meters.
5. *Entry*. Available finding aids.
6. *Condensed biography/history*.
7. *Summary of the contents*.

Where summaries of a supplement are concerned, reference is given to the pages of the GIA holding the initial description. Separately listed are purely documentary collections, indicating only the name, period, size and available finding aids.

For consultation of the archives a written request in advance, addressed to the information service, stating the character of the study, is necessary. This is particularly important because very recently acquired materials may not yet have been arranged or packed.

* Edited by Atie van der Horst and Jaap Haag

1. Persons

Humbert, Eugène J.-B. (1870–1944) and H. Jeanne Humbert-Rigaudin (1890–1986)

Period: c. 1900–1986

Size: 3.50 m.

Entry: inventory in preparation

Eugène Jean-Baptiste Humbert: born in Metz, France 1870, died in Amiens 1944; libertarian and neo-malthusianist; publicist; influenced by the anarchist ideas of Lapique, his shoemaking master in Nancy; with some friends Humbert formed the group *Liberté*, which published a few issues of the bulletin *Le Tire-Pied*; together with Eugène Mariatte founder of the bimonthly for workers *L'Indépendant* in 1891; after his military service he left for Paris in 1896 where he met Elisée Reclus, Manuel Devaldès, Jean Grave, Sébastien Faure, Miguel Almereyda and Paul Robin; through the latter he became a neo-malthusianist; administrator of the *Ligue de la Régénération Humaine* and director of its periodical *Régénération* from 1902; after his break with Paul Robin he founded the periodical *Génération Consciente* 1908–1914;

Henriette Jeanne Humbert-Rigaudin: born in Romans-sur-Isère, France, 1890, died in Paris 1986; neo-malthusianist, libertarian and pacifist; publicist; introduced in neo-malthusianist circles by her mother;

Eugène Humbert and Jeanne Rigaudin met in 1908 when she was asked by him to work for *Génération Consciente*; they became companions and had a daughter, Lucette, in 1913; to escape mobilization in 1914 Humbert left for Spain; reunited in Barcelona in 1916, they actively pursued peace propaganda; after his return to France he was imprisoned in 1921 for evading military service as well as for neo-malthusianist propaganda; in the same year Rigaudin was also sent to prison for propagating birth control; after their release in 1924 they married; from 1926 Humbert was director of the *Librairie du Progrès*; in 1931 he founded *La Grande Réforme*, organ of the *Ligue de Régénération Humaine*, for which both wrote many articles; Jeanne Humbert was general secretary of the *Ligue Internationale des Combattants de la Paix (LICP)* 1932–1935; during the German occupation they retired to Lisieux; in 1943 Humbert was again imprisoned for birth control propaganda and taken to a hospital in Amiens, he died during a bombardment in 1944; after the war Jeanne Humbert restarted *La Grande Réforme* in 1946 and contributed to *La Voie de la Paix*, *La Voix des Femmes*, *La Rue*, *Le Monde Libéraire*, *Contre-Courant*, *Estudios*, *Le Réfractaire* and other periodicals; held many lectures on peace and on birth control; her publications include “En pleine vie” 1930, “Le Pourrissoir” 1932, “Sous la Cagoule” 1933, “Eugène Humbert, la vie et l'oeuvre d'un neo-malthusien” 1947 and “Sébastien Faure, l'homme-l'apôtre-une époque” 1949.

Eugène Humbert papers: correspondence with his wife Jeanne c. 1909–1944, his daughter Lucette c. 1921–1944 and some other family members; correspondence with Berty Albrecht 1930–1934, Pierre Bellino c. 1929–1942, Félix Delmarle c. 1912–1924, Léonie Devaldès 1943–1944, Manuel Devaldès 1908–1944, Gabriel Giroud c. 1904–1944, Fernand Kolney c. 1909–1929, Jean Marestan c. 1910–1944, Victor Margueritte 1927–1939, Eugène Merle c. 1911–1938, Pierre Ramus 1933, Nelly Roussel (photocopies) 1904–1914, Jan Rutgers c. 1904–1916 and others; correspondence relating to the periodicals *Régénération* 1900–1908, *Génération Consciente* 1908–1914 and *La Grande Réforme* 1931–1939; correspondence relating to *La Librairie du Progrès* 1926–1928; manuscripts of articles by Sébastien Faure, Camillo Berneri, Victor Margueritte and Gabriel Giroud.

Jeanne Humbert papers: diaries 1939–1962; correspondence with her husband Eugène c. 1909–1944, her daughter Lucette 1933–1976 and some other family members; correspondence with André Arru 1979–1983, Berty Albrecht 1930–1934, Jean Challaye c. 1939–1983, Francis B. Conem 1957–1959, Félix Delmarle c. 1912–1924, Léonie Devaldès 1938–1945, Manuel Devaldès 1945–1955, Gabriel Giroud c. 1904–1945, Louis Nucera 1974–1983, May Picqueray c. 1962–1983, Maurice Robin 1971–1978 and others; correspondence relating to *La Grande Réforme* 1946–1949; manuscripts; documents relating to the “Ligue Internationale des Combattants de la Paix” 1932–1935; documents concerning the libertarian poet P.N. Roinard c. 1911–1955 and the film maker Jean Vigo c. 1903–1975.

Kıvılcımlı, Hikmet (1902–1971)

Period: [1917–] 1927–1971 (–1980)

Size: 4.25 m.

Entry: inventory in preparation

Born in Priština, Kosovo, Ottoman Empire 1902, died in Beograd 1971; Turkish communist leader and theoretician, writer, publicist and translator; studied medicine at the military medical college in Istanbul; member of the Türkiye Komünist Partisi (TKP) in the early 1920s; published in *Aydınlık* 1925; between 1925–1950 he was arrested frequently and served several jail terms; criticized the TKP because of its policy towards the administration of the Demokrat Partisi (DP) in the 1950s; founder of the Vatan Partisi (VP) in 1954; founder and director of the Tarihsel Maddecilik Yayınları publishing house in 1965, which published many of his works; founded the İşsizlik ve Pahalılıkla Savaş Derneği (İPSD) in 1967; among his publications are “Türkiye İşçi Sınıfının Sosyal Varlığı” (the Social Existence of the Turkish Working Class) 1935, “Tarih, Devrim, Sosyalizm” (History, Revolution, Socialism) 1965, his “magnum opus” “Tarih Tezi” (the Thesis of History) 1974, “Yol: TKP’nin eleştirel tarihi” (The Way: Critical History of the Communist Party of Turkey), consisting of a series of texts, written for the Central Committee of the TKP in 1932, 1979–1982 and a great many articles in *Aydınlık*, *Sosyalist*, *Türk Solu* and *Ant* 1965–1971. After his death Kıvılcımlı’s political inheritance was administrated by Fuat Fegan.

Hikmet Kıvılcımlı papers (partly in old Turkish handwriting): personal documents, including documents relating to his escape from Turkey in 1971, [1917–] 1940–1971; notebooks and many occasional notes including some on the trial against Turkish naval cadets, Nazım Hikmet and Hikmet Kıvılcımlı in 1938; manuscripts of “Metafizik Sozyolojiler”, “Osmanlı Tarihinin Ruhu”, “27 Mayıs ve Yön”, parts of “Yol” and other books, a number of them also typed by Fuat Fegan; manuscripts of a great many articles and of novels and stories 1927–1970; outlines of several publications; texts of speeches 1970–1971; documents relating to the Vatan Partisi (VP), for the most part notes concerning the trial against its leaders in 1958 including Kıvılcımlı’s defense; documents relating to conferences organized by *Sosyalist*; to the İşsizlik ve Pahalılıkla Savaş Derneği (İPSD) 1968–1971; to seminars of Dev-Genç 1970 and other subjects; notes by Fuat Fegan; pamphlets, copies of periodicals containing articles by Kıvılcımlı and press clippings;

Collection of Fuat Fegan: documents concerning Hikmet Kıvılcımlı consisting of some correspondence, an outline for a bibliography, notes and documentation; documents on the second Vatan Partisi 1974–1980; documents of the Yapı İşçileri

Sendikası (YİS), for the most part financial documents and some documents of İsmet Demir, including his memoirs 1965–1980.

Krol', Moisej A. (1862–1942)

Period: (1896–) 1917–1942

Size: 0.05 m.

Supplement: for initial description see GIA, pp. 88–89.

Typescript of six chapters not included in the printed edition of his memoirs "Stranicy iz moej zizni" t.1, (New York 1944); a few letters from 1923 and onward; articles by and concerning Krol'; printed material.

Thalmann, Paul (1901–1980) and Clara Thalmann–Ensner (1908–1987)

Period: 1920–1986

Size: 0.90 m.

Entry: list

Paul (Pavel) Thalmann: pseudonym Franz Heller; born in Basel, Switzerland 1901, died in Nice, France 1980; journalist; influenced by the Swiss libertarian Fritz Brupbacher; secretary of the Swiss communist youth movement 1921–1925; Swiss delegate to the congress of the Communist Youth International in Moscow in 1922, where he was influenced by the circle around Trotsky; attended a party school in Moscow together with Hermann Erb and Ernst Illi from 1925 to 1928; became editor of the *Basler Vorwärts* in 1928, where he met Clara Ensner;
Clara Thalmann-Ensner: born in Basel 1908, died in Nice 1987;
Thalmann and Ensner: were both expelled from the communist party in 1929; Thalmann became editor of the *Arbeiter-Zeitung* in Schaffhausen in 1932; active in the Kommunistische Partei Opposition and Trotskyist groups in Basel and Zurich; both went to Spain in 1936, Thalmann as a correspondent for some Swiss papers, Ensner to compete in the Spartakiade, which was cancelled because of the outbreak of the Civil War; both joined the German anarcho-syndicalists in the militia column "Durruti" in 1936; imprisoned by the communists in Barcelona and Valencia in 1937; during the Second World War they lived in Paris helping German refugees; after 1945 they became involved in agitation relating to the situation in the Soviet Union and the liberation of Algeria; they moved to Nice in 1953, starting the Serena guesthouse; they became involved with new generations of student activists during the sixties and seventies; published their memoirs "Wo die Freiheit stirbt"/"Revolution für die Freiheit"/"Combats pour la liberté" and contributed to documentaries about their lives; one of these, called "Die lange Hoffnung", reported on a trip to Spain in 1983 by Clara Thalmann together with Augustin Souchy to revisit the sites of the Spanish Civil War.

Papers mainly from 1960 onwards.

Notes and other personal documents 1920–1986; correspondence with Federico Bach 1968–1969, H. Benzion 1960–1977, Louis Bonnel 1981–1984, Jean-Jacques Cellier 1982–1986, Ante Ciliga 1979–1983, Arthur Cravan 1979–1985, Jean Daniel 1970–1981, Winand Ehls 1984–1986, Katia Landau 1968–1986, Gaston Rolland 1976–1984, Alfred Rosmer n.d., Albert Utiger 1980–1986, Herbert and Greta Wehner 1984–1985 and others; manuscripts of, and files relating to, their memoirs and to documentaries about their involvement in the Spanish Civil War 1964–1986.

2. Organizations

Daniel Company Ltd., C.W.

Period: (1865–) 1906–1987

Size: c. 4.00 m.

Founded in 1902, the company was named after its owner, Charles William Daniel, who determined its character to a very large degree; Daniel was born in Islington, London 1871; went to work at thirteen after his father died; held a job in the Walter Scott Publishing Company in the late 1890s, whose publications included the works of Lev Tolstoy, which greatly influenced him; started the C.W. Daniel Company Ltd. in 1902, with the purpose of further propagating the ideas of the Russian writer; visited Tolstoy at Yasnaya Polyana in 1909; founder and editor of the magazine *The Crank* in 1904, later renamed *The Open Road*, a forum for Tolstoyans, anarchists, pacifists and health food promoters; married Florence E. Worland in 1905; participated in anti-war propaganda in the First World War; condemned and imprisoned for the publication of pacifist pamphlets; the company published the works of authors like Mary Everest Boole, Michael Fraenkel, Emma Goldman, Stephen and Rosa Hobhouse, Sören Kierkegaard, H. Valentine Knaggs, S.S. Koteliansky, D.H. Lawrence, José Ortega y Gasset, W.T. Symons and many others; he also published the periodical *The Healthy Life*, and *Purpose*, a literary journal in the 1930s; in 1941 the offices of the publishing house were blasted in an air raid and the firm was evacuated to Ashingdon in Essex, where Charles Daniel died in 1955; the company was continued by Denise Waltham until it was sold in 1971; Daniel was the author of "Instead of Socialism", based on the ideas of Proudhon and Henry George (c. 1909), and the editor of "An Indictment of War", an anthology from the works of more than two hundred great thinkers (1919).

Correspondence with authors including Michael Fraenkel, 1938–1956, Alfred Haffenden, Stephen and Rosa Hobhouse 1935–1962, Richard Lee, Josiah Oldfield, Joseph P. Swan 1936–1939, Leo Tolstoy 1906–1907, Helen Trevelyan 1934–1936, G.T. Wrench 1938–1952 and many others; minutes book of general meetings 1935–1972; agreements; articles of association; cash books, ledgers, accounts and other financial documents; authors sales statements; notebooks; manuscripts (typescripts) by Mary Everest Boole, Hendrik W. Dunnewolt, Petar J. Stanković and William Watson; typescripts of translations of works by Leo Tolstoy; a file on court cases against Charles W. Daniels in 1917–1918; clippings.

Correspondence of Denise Waltham with Ian and Jane Miller and others.

*** Demokratische Sozialisten (DS)**

Period: 1982–1991

Size: 3.80 m.

Entry: list

Founded in 1982 in Recklinghausen, Germany, as the Forum Demokratische Sozialisten after the expulsion of Karl-Heinz Hansen and the resignation of Manfred Coppik from the Sozialdemokratische Partei Deutschlands (SPD); the founding conference of the party Demokratische Sozialisten (DS) took place in Münster, autumn 1982; the DS participated in the elections in Hessen in 1983 and joined the Friedensliste for the elections in Nordrhein-Westfalen in 1985; in 1985 Coppik resigned from the DS and Hansen withdrew in 1987; the DS lost its party status in 1990 and was dissolved in June 1991.

Documents relating to the founding of the DS; minutes of, and other documents relating to its conferences; minutes of, and other documents relating to meetings of the Executive Committee of the party 1982–1991; records of working groups on business and trade unions, on oppression and emancipation of women, on peace and disarmament, on various Third World themes and on collaboration with other left radical groups 1982–1989; financial documents 1982–1991; documents from party branches in Hessen, Nordrhein–Westfalen and other states of the Federal Republic of Germany 1982–1991; several archives of party branches, collected after the dissolution of the DS, 1982–1991.

*** Egyptian Communists**

Period: 1946–1960 (–1975)

Size: 4.50 m.

Entry: list

Founded in 1922, the communist movement in Egypt revived after the Second World War and gained a considerable following among students and workers; in 1947 communists of the Egyptian Movement for National Liberation (EMNL) led by Henri Curiel merged with the Iskra group and the New Dawn group into the Democratic Movement for National Liberation (DMNL); because of persecutions a great number of its leaders, most of them Jewish, were forced to leave the country; emigrating for the most part to Paris, they constituted the Group of Roma, which kept in touch with Egypt; those who remained were active in a front organization like the Group of Egyptian Peace Partisans led by Yusuf Hilmi; communists had a part in bringing down the Egyptian monarchy in 1952 but were heavily divided on their position towards the military regime of the Free Officers, some of them being members of the DMNL; after Gamal Abdal Nasser had won his struggle for power with Muhammed Naguib in 1954, communists were again persecuted and many of them imprisoned; others worked underground in the National Democratic Front (NDF), which maintained contact with the group in Paris; after the Bandung Conference of 1955 the suppression diminished; communists supported Nasser during the Suez crisis in 1956; in 1957 the DMNL merged into the Unified Communist Party of Egypt (UCPE) but at the end of the 1950s a new period of suppression followed, lasting until the mid-1960s when the Nasser regime took a more socialist position; in 1965 the communist movement dissolved and merged into the Arab Socialist Union; communists acquired prominent positions but during the presidency of Anwar Sadat their influence declined; in 1976 communists merged with Nasserites into the newly founded Tagammu Party.

Papers of the group of exiled Egyptian communists in Paris, partly in Arabic, for the most part in French.

Minutes of meetings and reports of general meetings 1952–1959; annual reports 1952–1958; correspondence, for the most part between members of the group in Paris and communists in Egypt and often under pseudonyms, by “Baïram” 1956, n.d., Desmond Buckle 1956, “Charles” 1958, “Colette” 1953–1957, Henri Curiel 1951–1958, 1970–1971, Didar Fawzi 1953–1959, Ahmad Hamrush 1970–1971, Joseph Hazan 1956–1957, Yusuf Hilmi 1954–1957, Noémie Kanel 1953–1960, “Marie” 1957–1958, Jean Massin, Tharwat Okasha 1958–1959, Marie Papadopoulos, “Roby” 1958–1960, Ahmed Taha 1955, “Titi” 1958–1960, Faruk Thabet 1955–1956 and others, a number of these correspondents being imprisoned in Huckstep, Kharga, Qanatir and other prisoner camps; also letters from Louis

Aragon, Roger Baldwin, Mayou Blau 1957–1958, the Communist Party of Israel, Muhammad al-Gindi 1956–1957, Kamal Abdel Halim, Ibrahim Abdel Halim, Shihata Harun, Sharif Hitata 1958, “Jean” 1956–1957, Murad Khallaf and others; copies of letters to the Muslim Brothers 1954, Gamal Abdal Nasser 1956 and others; financial documents; lists of addresses; files on the position of women’s organizations in Egypt 1946–1958; on the Egyptian trade union movement including a report by Ahmad Taha 1949–1955; on the conflict between Henri Curiel and the Parti Communiste Française (PCF) 1950–1956; on the position of children in Egypt 1951–1952; on Egyptian communists on trial, including texts of defenses by Shuhdi Atiya al-Shafi’i and others 1954–1957; on the Bandung Conference of 1955; on the situation of political prisoners in Egypt and solidarity campaigns abroad; on the history of Egyptian communism and other subjects; documents relating to the National Democratic Front 1954–1956; documents relating to the founding of the UCPE in 1957; articles of association of the DMNL and of the UCPE 1960; documents relating to the dissolution of the Egyptian communist party in 1965 and the resurrection of the party in 1975; manuscripts by Yusuf Hilmi and others; texts of speeches by Y. Hilmi; a great number of reports on the political situation in Egypt, partly by Henri Curiel; statements by the group of Egyptian Peace Partisans; copies of bulletins; leaflets; clippings.

Sozialistische Arbeiter-Internationale (SAI)

Period: (1917–) 1926–1935 (–1940)

Size: 1.50 m.

Entry: inventory

Supplement: for initial description see GIA pp. 235–236.

Documents confiscated by the Germans almost certainly at the SAI office in Brussels after their occupation of Belgium in 1940.

Additional records 1926–1935 (–1940), mainly from the period 1931–1934; a documentation collection of French origin consisting of clippings, copies of periodicals, leaflets and pamphlets on the political situation in different countries and on international communism 1917–1928, 1932.

3. Documentation collections

Rhône-Poulenc Chimie (formerly Progil-PBU and Rhône Progil) in Pont-de-Claix near Grenoble, France

1970–1991; 1 m. list.

NB: Concerns activities of the works council, trade unions and political parties.