



Report of the

42nd Annual Conference

of the

International Association of Labour History Institutions (IALHI)

7- 10 September 2011

**Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
Bonn, Germany**

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Conference programme

Wednesday, 7 September

- Afternoon Meeting Coordination Committee
16.00-18.00 Reception and registration of the participants
Guided tour of the library and archive

Thursday, 8 September

- 09.30-10.00 Reception and registration of the participants
10.00-11.00 Welcome by Dr. Roland Schmidt, Secretary General of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung
General Assembly IALHI
11.00-11.15 Coffee
11.15-12.15 Ernesto Harder: The HOPE project and its requirements for IALHI - a mid-term review
12.15-13.00 First session of presentation of IALHI members' projects
Christine Coates: Britain at Work. A new digitization project at the TUC Library Collections
Marien van der Heijden: Digitization of the Archives of Marx, Engels, Bakunin, Kautsky and many others
Nora Mogilevskaya (GOPB): Kautsky, Bebel and the private library of David Ryazanov. Recent discovery in the depositories of the State Social-Political Library
Lale Svensson / Ulf Jönson: Worlds of Women – International Material in ARAB's Collections
13.00-14.00 Lunch
14.00-16.00 Second session of presentation of IALHI members' projects
Bernhard H. Bayerlein: ICSAP-Project and Contemporary History Research at the ZZP Potsdam. A continuation report
Boris Belenkin: Work of Memorial Society in the current political situation in Russia, new problems and challenges of time
16.00-16.15 Coffee
16.30-18.00 Visit to the museum "Haus der Geschichte der Bundesrepublik Deutschland" (Museum of Contemporary History of the Federal Republic of Germany)
19.00-22.00 Dinner

Friday, 9 September

- 10.00-11.00 The structural transformation of work and unions since the 1970s, research and collections
- 11.00-11.15 Dr. Anja Kruke, introduction
- 11.15-12.30 Dr. Raquel Varela (Lissabon): Strikes and social conflicts in the 20th Century. Labor history research in international networks
Christine Coates (London): Research resources on the British miners' strike 1984-85
- 12.30-13.30 Lunch
- 13.30-14.30 Prof. Dr. Hans Geser (Zürich): Socio-technical Innovations and the Transformation of Work. Some Methodological Consequences of Digitalization for Social and Historical Research
Armin Straube / Mike Zuchet (Bonn): Pilot projects. Email-archiving in the Archive of Social Democracy
- 14.30-15.45 Prof. Dr. Jürgen Mittag (Köln/Bochum): Towards a New Equilibrium? Work and Leisure since the 1970s
Dr. Hartmut Simon (Berlin): Public relations, communication and memory: changing work and new tasks of a union's archive in the new situation of work
Dr. Alexander Schwitanski (Oer-Erkenschwick): Traces of structural/social change in labour youth sources
- 15.45-16.00 Coffee
- 16.00-17.00 Anne Seibring (Bonn): Humanisation of work – scientising the unions in the 1970s
Giovanni Avonto (Turin): Work, unions and ethics
Liliane Fraysse / Evelyne Morel (Paris): Transformation structurelle du travail et des syndicats
Nikita Anikin (Moscow): Trade unions in Soviet Union in 1970-80
- 18.00-19.00 Reception at Bonn Town Hall
- 19.30- Dinner

Saturday, 10 September

- 08.30-17.00 Day trip to Trier (Visit to Karl-Marx-Haus)

Pictures of the conference can be found at:

<http://www.flickr.com/photos/ialhi/sets/72157627579121765/>

List of registered participants

Teemu Ahola, Finnish Labour Museum Werstas, Tampere
Paulo Andringa, Fundação Mário Soares, Lisboa
Nikita Anikin, State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia, Moskva
Giovanni Avonto, Fondazione culturale Vera Nocentini, Torino
Bernhard Bayerlein, Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung, Potsdam
Boris Belenkin, Memorial, Moskva
David Bidussa, Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Milano
Francoise Blum, Centre d'histoire sociale du XXe siècle, Paris
Alfredo Caldeira, Fundação Mário Soares, Lisboa
Elisa Castellano, Fondazione Giuseppe di Vittorio, Roma
Christine Coates, TUC Library Collections, London
Paola Dubini, Bocconi University, Milano
Gianni Emiliuccio, Istituto di Studi sul Capitalismo, Genova
Holger Feldmann, Archiv der sozialen Demokratie der FES, Bonn
Liliane Fraysse, CERMTRI, Paris
Hans Geser, Universität Zürich, Zürich
Francesca Gori, Memorial Italia, Milano
Hugo Guerreiro, Fundação Mário Soares, Lisboa
Lars-Erik Hansen, TAM-Arkiv, Bromma
Ernesto Harder, Archiv der sozialen Demokratie der FES, Bonn
Marien van der Heijden, International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam
Marjaliisa Hentilä, Finnish Labour Archives, Helsinki
Beate Hepprich, Stiftung Bibliothek des Ruhrgebiets, Bochum
Gabriella Ivacs, OSA Archivum, Budapest
Ulf Jönson, Labour Movement Archives and Library, Stockholm
Hélène Kaplan, RIDECO, Nanterre
Irina C. Koryakova, Mordovian State University, Saransk
Anja Kruke, Archiv der sozialen Demokratie der FES, Bonn
Ana Lobato Castanheira, Fundação Mário Soares, Lisboa
Curtis Lyons, Kheel Center – Cornell University, Ithaca
Frank Meyer, Labour Movement Archive a. Library, Oslo
Aimo Minkkinen, Lenin Museum, Tampere
Jürgen Mittag, Institut für soziale Bewegungen, Bochum
Eleonora Mogilevskaia, The State Social-Political Library, Moskva
Evelyne Morel, CERMTRI, Paris
Irina Novichenko, The State Social-Political Library, Moskva
Michael Oberstadt, Archiv der sozialen Demokratie der FES, Bonn
Jacques Paparo, Bibliothek der FES, Bonn
Andrea Ragusa, Fond. di Studi Storici „Filippo Turati“, Firenze
Antonio Ramos Ramírez, Universidad Pablo de Olavide, Sevilla
Marco Rendina, Archivio Storico CGIL Nazionale - Biblioteca "Luciano Lama", Roma
Bob Reynolds, National Labor College, George Meany Memorial Archives, Silver Spring
Bärbel Richter, Archiv der sozialen Demokratie der FES, Bonn

Ilaria Angea Romeo, Archivio Storico CGIL Nazionale - Biblioteca "Luciano Lama", Roma
Pia Rudnik, Archiv der sozialen Demokratie der FES, Bonn
Francesco Saviozzi, Bocconi University, Milano
Regine Schoch, Bibliothek der FES, Bonn
Alexander Schwitanski, Archiv der Arbeiterjugendbewegung, Oer-Erkenschwick
Anne Seibring, Bundeszentrale für politische Bildung, Bonn
Gianni Silei, Fond. di Studi Storici „Filippo Turati“, Firenze
Hartmut Simon, ver.di-Archiv, Berlin
Wouter Steenhaut, Amsab-Institute of Social History, Gent
Armin Straube, Archiv der sozialen Demokratie der FES, Bonn
Låle Svensson, Labour Movement Archives a. Library, Stockholm
Petri Tanskanen, Finnish Labour Archives, Helsinki
Richard Temple, Senate House Library, London
Irina Tsvetkova, The State Social-Political Library, Moskva
Geert Van Goethem, Amsab-Institute of Social History, Gent
Raquel Varela, Instituto de História Contemporânea, Lisboa
Astrid Verburg, International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam
Franck Veyron, Bibliothèque de documentation internationale contemporaine, Nanterre
Donald Weber, Amsab-Institute of Social History, Gent
Mike Zuchet, Archiv der sozialen Demokratie der FES, Bonn
Erik-Jan Zürcher, International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam

Thursday 8 September

Welcome by Dr. Roland Schmidt, Secretary General of the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung

Dear Ladies & Gentlemen,

I welcome you all here very warmly at the Friedrich Ebert Stiftung in Bonn to this morning's discussion forum. And I'm anxious to express, how much we feel honoured to host the 42nd conference of the International Association of Labour History Institutions.

When our association was founded, back in 1970, nobody could really guess how successfully the idea of social history and the history of the labour movement would develop. Even though both areas are particular fields of our foundation's activities, FES was initially only indirectly involved. The German Co-founder was the Archive of the Federation of the German Trade Unions. But later on the German seat in the coordination committee has been held by the directors of the FES-library.

Let me take the occasion to thank the actual library's director Rüdiger Zimmermann who is going to retire by the end of this month. I think, Rüdiger has done a great job and deserves a good deal of applause. Unfortunately he can't be with us today.

Even though the boom of social history hit a low after the end of the Cold War, we observe with interest and some satisfaction that IALHI hasn't only survived but became even more spirited in the last years. Moreover: the subject of labour history becomes apparently more and more interesting. Best proof is an EU-related project under the revealing name HOPE the association is benefitting from.

When it comes to our foundation's activities, historical research in labour movement is only one part – important though it is.

Political foundations in general are an essential part of the pluralistic political culture in Germany. Their joint mission is the contribution to political education, information and debate in Germany and abroad in order to foster the progress of society and Germany's good relations with foreign countries.

In these premises they are acknowledged to be a complement to the official German foreign policy. Or to put it in the words of former Chancellor Willy Brandt: *"International cooperation is far too important to be left to governments alone."*

FES is the oldest & most traditional political foundation, standing as a model for all other pol. foundations in Germany.

FES was founded in 1925 as a legacy of the first democratically elected German President Friedrich Ebert, social democrat. His bitter insight was that the first democracy in Germany was doomed to fail because of the lack of people to vouch for it. "Democracy needs Democrats": these famous words are considered his political legacy. He ordered to establish a foundation to bolster up political education in the spirit of democracy and international and peaceful cooperation based on the values of the social democracy [freedom, equality, justice].

Moreover FES fosters from its very beginning students by granting scholarships. Our scholarship programs are geared to gifted young people with civic engagement and pay special attention to those coming from low-income households or those with immigrant background. Now we can proudly look

back to more than 17.000 students having benefitted from our programs in the last 20 years – among them some celebrities, e.g. Schröder or Steinmeier, the former Minister of Foreign affairs.

And that's what we have been doing for the last 86 years – apart from the 13 years period FES was banned by the Hitler regime.

We've got around 600 members of staff working for us in our head offices in Berlin/Bonn and 16 regional domestic branches and in more than 100 countries worldwide.

But now rapidly back to this conference's issues. I wish you all the best for your discussions. Thank you for listening so far.

General Assembly

Opening

At 10:10 a.m., Erik-Jan Zürcher opens the meeting, welcomes all participants and thanks the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung for its hospitality and Roland Schmidt for his friendly words.

Report of the IALHI conference in Amsterdam, 1-4 September 2010

The report is approved. During the course of the conference, any remarks may, of course, be passed on to Marien van der Heijden at any moment. A PDF version of this report is available at <http://www.ialhi.org/iconf-10.pdf>.

Report of the Coordination Committee

Erik-Jan Zürcher presents a short report of what was discussed in the Coordination Committee (hereinafter CC), which convened yesterday, Wednesday 7 September.

The conference of 2012 will be organized by the [Fundação Mário Soares](#) in Lisbon, from 12-15 September. Definite agreements for the following years are yet to be made.

The term of the present Committee, elected at the 2006 conference (Zürich), has come to an end; a new Committee has to be elected.

The following Committee members are proposed:

- David Bidussa (Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Milan)
- Alfredo Caldeira (Fundação Mário Soares - Arquivo & Biblioteca, Lisbon)
- Marien van der Heijden (International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam)
- Gabriella Ivacs (OSA Archivum, Budapest)
- Anja Kruke (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn)
- Andrew Lee (New York University, New York)
- Petri Tanskanen (Työväen Arkisto, Helsinki)
- Richard Temple (Senate House Library, London)
- Geert Van Goethem (Amsab-ISG, Ghent)
- Franck Veyron (Bibliothèque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine, Nanterre)

In comparison with the present Committee, the changes are:

- Rüdiger Zimmermann (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn), who is about to retire, will be replaced by Anja Kruke.
- Lars Ilshammar (Arbetarrörelsens Arkiv och Bibliotek, Stockholm) decided not to opt for a second term; Scandinavia will be represented now by Petri Tanskanen (Työväen Arkisto, Helsinki).
- New members, both personally and institutionally, are Alfredo Caldeira (Fundação Mário Soares - Arquivo & Biblioteca, Lisbon) and Gabriella Ivacs (OSA Archivum, Budapest).

This composition is approved unanimously by the Assembly.

Financial Report

Marien van der Heijden presents the financial report of 2010. IALHI received € 11,704 and spent € 7,249. Membership fee payments were almost the same as in 2009. The report of the current year will see a higher expense figure because of the expenses made to obtain legal advice concerning the establishment of a legal foundation for IALHI.

In 2010 there were no sensational developments. All statistics show a stable situation.

New IALHI Members

Anja Kruke briefly presents the Archiv für Deutsche Arbeiterjugend, Oer-Erkenschwick, Germany. The membership is accepted gladly. We will send them a warm welcome and a letter of membership.

Creation of a legal body for IALHI

The Coordination Committee proposes to create a legal body for IALHI: the IALHI Foundation. The background of this proposal is the conclusion that IALHI needs some legal entity to be able to get more international project funding – which IALHI would like to try in the next years. In the present situation, only individual IALHI member institutions can take on projects and the responsibilities coming with these projects. The creation has become urgent in connection with the HOPE project. This will be concluded in 2013 and the infrastructure will possibly be managed by IALHI afterwards. To realize this, we will need a legal body such as a foundation.

Yesterday the draft statutes were discussed in the CC. It was decided that the foundation should not be an independent organ, but must always be subservient to the work of the IALHI. The plan is to equate the CC and the board of the foundation, i.e. the members of the CC constitute the board of the foundation. The foundation will discuss its plans annually with the General Assembly, and will report on the preceding period each year.

Marien van der Heijden sums up the points that came up yesterday during the CC meeting, and which will be discussed with the notary:

- Will it be impossible to take decisions when the board consists of less than six members?
- The text: “the board consists of members of the CC” opens the possibility of selective membership and we will not open that door; the composition of the Committee and Board will be identical.
- Practicalities: could the Board vote by e-mail or in writing?
- Article 7 is not clear. What is meant by representation; we will have to sort that out.
- Liability/insurance of the Board members.
- Some translational problems. There is no authorized translation yet.

Wouter Steenhaut asks who are the founders of this Foundation. Article 4.2 states that the first time around, the Board members will be appointed by the founders (being the General Assembly - this will also have to be included in the text). He also has a problem with article 4.6. When there are no Board members left, a subdistrict court judge will appoint six new members. It is the General Assembly, however, that selects Committee members, and therefore also the members of the Board. Items f and g of article 10, paragraph 3, "the amendment of the Articles of Association of the Foundation" and "the dissolution of the Foundation" are matters concerning the General Assembly and not the Foundation.

Wouter Steenhaut argues that the role of the General Assembly must become clearer from the statutes, for it is the Assembly that will eventually be able to agree or disagree to this.

Another point brought up by Wouter Steenhaut is that IALHI is bilingual and that the statutes and other documents must also be available to the members in French. Jacques Paparo remarks that the draft statutes should also have been issued in French before this meeting, and not just in English, as was the case now. Marien van der Heijden apologizes for this omission. A next document will definitely be made available in French too.

Erik-Jan Zürcher asks those present to indicate if they have not been informed sufficiently on the basis of this English text. This turns out not to be the case. All the members have been informed sufficiently to be able to vote regarding the progress of the route towards the establishment of a foundation. It is being asked if the members could agree with the procedure as it has been proposed. The remarks concerning the CC and the General Assembly will be discussed with a legal advisor and incorporated into new draft statutes. These will be distributed among the CC members for approval, translated into English and French. After approval, the Foundation will be ready for registration. All members agree to this procedure.

The General Assembly is closed at 11:15 a.m. and the chairmanship is handed over to Anja Kruke.

Ernesto Harder: The HOPE project and IALHI

Ernesto Harder, who is responsible for dissemination in the project, presents a review of the aims of the HOPE project, the current state of affairs and the steps to be taken in the coming period.

He invites IALHI member institutions to consider the possibilities to become part of the HOPE network.

There are two types of partnership:

Associated Network Partners: For associated partners an annual HOPE Network meeting will be installed in the run up of the IALHI conference. At this network meetings associated partners will be informed about the implementation and the actual outcomes of the HOPE project. Associated partners are not automatically new content providers.

New Content Providers: New content providers will be involved in the technical implementation of the project. New content providers will use the HOPE infrastructure (aggregator, repository, etc.) for free until April 2013.

Institutions interested in this, or having further questions, can contact him at Ernesto.Harder@fes.de.

Questions, discussion

Richard Temple and Christine Coates would like to know more about the financial implications of sharing digital space. Marco Rendina answers that these costs are covered for the project period of 3 years, until mid-2013. After that it is not decided how the infrastructure will be sustained, probably in a foundation. Then there will be costs for the participants but it is not yet known how much these will be. Christine expresses she would like to be content provider, so she asks Ernesto to send her the presentation.

Presentations of IALHI members' projects

Christine Coates (TUC Library): Britain at Work. A new digitization project at the TUC Library Collections

The Britain at Work project will result in a new website holding audio and video interviews plus images and educational texts, available early 2012. The full title is *Britain at Work : Voices from the Workplace 1945-1990*, the web address: <http://www.unionhistory.info/britainatwork/>.

Marien van der Heijden (IISH): Digitization of the Archives of Marx, Engels, Bakunin, Kautsky and many others

On 1 March 2012, the IISH will start a four-year project started to digitize some of the its most famous collections, such as:

- the historical archives of the German social-democratic movement, including the papers of Karl Marx, Friedrich Engels, August Bebel, Eduard Bernstein, and Wilhelm Liebknecht;
- papers and documents from and about the Commune of Paris, including the archive of Louise Michel;
- the huge collection of anarchist material of Max Nettlau, including the Michail Bakunin papers;
- the archives and papers of several Russian, Central and Eastern European groups and persons, including the Algemeyner Yidisher Arbeyter Bund Collection;
- personal papers of Emma Goldman, Karl Kautsky and Leon Trotsky;
- the Kashnor library of nearly 4.000 publications on English social and economic history from 1650 to 1880.

The factor these collections have in common is that they were bought between 1934 and 1940 by the 'Centrale Arbeiders Verzekerings Maatschappij' (Central Workers Insurance Company) on behalf of the IISH. They are owned by the Centrale's legal successor, the SNS REAAL insurance and banking company. Within the framework of a new loan agreement between SNS REAAL and the IISH, SNS REAAL has provided funding for conservation by means of digitization.

All in all, around 168 meters of archival documents, over 4.000 photos, prints and posters, and over 4.500 printed publications will be digitized, resulting in an estimated 1.800.000 masterfiles and close to 30 Terabyte of data (excl. backup).

The results will be published on the web, open and for free, both on the IISH website and via the HOPE infrastructure to Europeana and to our HOPE/IALHI portal - where they will be reunited with complementary collections from other IALHI members.

For more information, see <http://www.iisg.nl/collections/centrale>.

Questions, discussion

Lars-Erik Hansen: what about the risks with allowing an external firm to scan these valuable documents?

Marien assures that it is done in close cooperation, by a very trustworthy firm. Also, it will be cheaper and better than if would do it ourselves: they have the best equipment and experienced staff.

The project is financed by the SNS REAAL, but they will not pay for improving metadata, so we have to use existing metadata: the inventories in EAD, which are compatible with the HOPE requirements.

Alfredo Caldeira asks how the number of scans and GB/TB were calculated. Marien answers that the numbers result from a pilot phase, in which several collections were digitized.

Anja Kruke asks with which collection the project will start, and how this is decided. Marien answers that a combination of three factors was used: the material condition of the collection (the danger of further damage caused by use), the usage of the collection (the frequency it is consulted by researchers), and the importance according to our own specialists (a somewhat subjective factor). It has been decided that the Kautsky archives will go first.

Nora Mogilevskaya (GOPB): Kautsky, Bebel and the private library of David Ryazanov. Recent discovery in the depositories of the State Social-Political Library

David Ryazanov (Goldendakh) was one of the prominent Russian social democrats, who spent many years abroad. He was the first to collect, arrange and publish the works of Marx and Engels. He closely associated with the leaders of the German Social-Democratic Party, in particular with August Bebel and Karl Kautsky.

After the Revolution of 1917 he initiated the foundation of the institute, collecting, studying and publishing the works of Marx and Engels, as well as all the predecessors of Marxism in its broad conception. From 1927 to 1931 he managed to collect one of the best collections of books and documents in the world, not only on Marxism, but first of all on social and labor history.

While in emigration Ryazanov knew and worked with a lot of collectors and antiquaries, and becoming a director of the institute he bought abroad private collections, having created a network of correspondents in Europe. In short, books and archives were his true passion.

Ryazanov never considered Marxsim as a dogma; he urged to study and to amplify it critically.

Such approach didn't suit Stalin. In 1931 Ryazanov was arrested and exiled to Saratov. His personal library, which consisted of 7.000 rare volumes, was confiscated. However in 1934 Ryazanov achieved to return the most part of it. But in July 1937 he was again arrested (that was his second arrest) and shot. Shortly after his execution his private library was confiscated and conveyed to an old book store in Saratov. But in a short time they were retrieved and sent to Moscow to the Marx-Engels-Lenin Institute. It is known that 353 books were sent. Their further fate was unknown. For several decades of searching in the funds of the State Social-Political Library were of no effect.

In spring 2011 on the eve of Ryazanov's 140th anniversary and 90th anniversary of the State Social-Political Library the Scientific Secretary and the senior colleague of the staff Maya Dvorkina found a few books from Ryazanov's personal library. By this time 197 books have been discovered. The details of this search, including the list of the founded books and the reports from the scientific conference on Ryazanov will be published at the end of this year.

And so what books were in Ryazanov's private library? First of all there were various publications of Marx and Engels, as well as the works about them. The most part of the books - the works by Karl

Kautsky, a lot of publications devoted to the history of Internationals, the movement of working class and social ideas.

The main thing is that you couldn't find there any random books.

Some of those books have the authors' inscriptions. For example, the publication of Bebel's memoirs, they were published due to Ryazanov.

Ryazanov and Karl Kautsky were on friendly terms, and the warmth of their relationship is reflected in the correspondence. The found collection contains other inscriptions of famous authors.

We managed to identify this collection due to the following features: a lot of books have Ryazanov's bookplates, his distinctive marks and they contain the stamp of the old bookstore in Saratov.

The further discovering of Ryazanov's books from his private library are in progress.

The Library will continue to research and the results will be published in future.

We hope that our discoveries will attract the attention of both: native and foreign scholars of the history of social-democratic movement in Europe.

Thus in a nutshell is our presentation about the remarkable person – the founder and the first director of the Institute, David Ryazanov.

Lale Svensson / Ulf Jönson (ARAB): Worlds of Women – International Material in ARAB's Collections

A global approach to feminist labour history adds new contents and insights. Our intention with this overview of available sources at the Labour Movement Archives and Library (ARAB) is to inspire researchers, both academics and those actively interested in researching their own history, to look beyond national borders.

Labour history is one of the fields that can naturally be viewed from a transnational and global perspective. Since the second half of the nineteenth century, the labour movement has been a movement with an international ambition and an internationalist ideology. The movement itself can be regarded as a global phenomenon, not in the sense that it was occurring in all the different regions of the world, but in the sense that it occurred as a phenomenon in many regions of the world, sometimes independent of developments in other parts of the world and sometimes influenced by transfers from similar movements in other parts of the world.

While transnational and global labour history has been a refreshing trend in the field of labour history, the role of women in these histories has been neglected.

While research on autonomous/liberal/middle-class women's organizations has, first and foremost, concentrated on the international arena, we know very little about the international organizing of working-class women. Very little is known about the conditions for different groups of socialist and/or trade union activists. Moreover, we have scant knowledge of their transnational connections and how the different levels of activism interacted. A global approach to feminist labour history adds new contents and insights. Our intention with this overview of available sources at the Labour Movement Archives and Library (ARAB) does not intend to and cannot provide instructions for a global historiography of feminist labour history, but our aim is to inspire researchers, both academics and those actively interested in researching their own history, to look beyond national borders. Instead of

fully covering the material stored at ARAB, we have chosen a number of themes that deal with women's transnational connections. In addition, we have created a database with an overview of relevant archival material.

For more information, see <http://www.arbark.se/en/collections-and-resources/worlds-of-women/>.

Bernhard H. Bayerlein (ZZF): ICSAP-Project and Contemporary History Research at the ZZF Potsdam. A continuation report

Bernard Bayerlein presents an update on the International Communist Studies and Archives Internet Portal project (ICSAP). The project will result in an innovative information system for contemporary history, with International Communist Studies as thematical focus. It will rely on a semantic practice of open networked data processing (Semantic Social Web) and a participatory practice. In the first round of the project, a number of resources will be united, an Open Knowledge Base of Communist Studies set up, using the Linked Open Data Model, a resource management Wiki will be created, and a number of thematic information services will be set up. A second round envisages the involvement of more research and collection partners, such as IALHI members, the integration with more data repositories, and establishing ICSAP as a gateway to Europeana and similar initiatives. A possible outcome of the project could be the organization of a European Round Table on the preservation and valorization of the archives of Communism.

Questions, discussion

Richard Temple asks for more details on linking data and the Open Knowledge concept, and mentions initiatives at Kings College that can be interesting for the project. Bernhard Bayerlein explains that two fulltime scientific researchers will deal with the very complex methodological and technological issues. Gabriella Ivacs asks for the schedule of the project. ICSAP started three years ago, and is financially supported until February 2012. Two workshops will be organized in the coming year.

Boris Belenkin (Memorial): L'activité de Mémorial en 2011

Lors des conférences précédentes, ma collègue Irina Ostrovskaya et moi-même avons présenté l'activité de Mémorial dans son ensemble, ainsi que ses programmes en cours. Cette fois je voudrais attirer votre attention sur quelques aspects de son activité en 2011. Je parlerai des problèmes qui se posent aujourd'hui devant nous, et de ceux de nos programmes qui peuvent, à mon avis, intéresser les collègues de l'IALHI.

1. Quelques mots sur la *déstalinisation*, et les perspectives de sa réalisation.

La Russie a été confrontée ces dernières années à un problème très grave, qu'on peut appeler « le retour de Staline ». Vous avez dû en entendre parler, et je ne citerai ici que quelques faits caractéristiques : cette année les vitrines des librairies russes ont été couvertes de livres encensant Staline et son époque ; il ne se passe de jour sans qu'une personnalité VIP déclare publiquement son amour ou son respect du tyran ; plusieurs fois dans l'année nous avons été informés de l'inauguration de monuments à la gloire de Staline dans diverses localités de la Fédération de Russie. Ajoutons que les

sondages, eux aussi, témoignent de la persistance de l'amour pour cet assassin de millions de personnes.

On croirait revenir aux débuts de notre activité. Il y a exactement vingt trois ans, quand nous avons commencé notre travail. Il nous semblait alors qu'il suffirait alors d'informer les gens (qui étaient à cette époque complètement ignares) de ce qui s'était passé, de leur raconter toute la vérité sur le stalinisme, pour qu'ils disent adieu à ce passé, pour qu'ils renient complètement leurs illusions et leurs mythes de l'époque.

Et nous l'avons effectivement réalisé ...

Mais il paraît que pour la Russie cela ne suffit pas. On n'a pas pu achever ce qu'on avait entrepris pendant la perestroïka, c'est-à-dire la déstalinisation de la société. Il faut tout recommencer, repartir à zéro. Il faut recommencer, comme si il n'y avait rien eu – ni les nombreux livres sur les crimes du stalinisme que nous avons publiés (avec des tirages énormes) ni les émissions à la télévision – rien ! C'est donc un vain que « Mémorial » a essayé de s'opposer à l'agressive conscience totalitaire.

Que faut-il faire alors ?

Nous avons renforcé notre travail auprès des représentants des différentes branches de la science – les historiens, les « culturologues », et ceux des sciences de l'éducation en particulier.

Nous continuons à travailler intensément avec les élèves de l'enseignement secondaire, et avec leurs professeurs.¹

Nous organisons nous-mêmes des manifestations collectives et participons à toutes les manifestations organisées dans le même but: par exemple les Journées de la Mémoire.²

Nous multiplions et développons nos publications sur Internet, en premier lieu sur le site de « Mémorial » (www.memo.ru) qui grandit et se précise de jour en jour, sur le site de l'Organisation de la défense des droits de l'homme (www.hro.org), sur le nouveau site « Les Leçons de l'Histoire » (urokiistorii.ru) qui publie des dossiers sur divers sujets relatifs aux répressions. Nous publions des articles sur d'autres sites et dans tous les journaux qui sont prêts à collaborer avec une organisation aussi indépendante que la nôtre.

Nous nous manifestons constamment à propos des problèmes qui sont à l'ordre du jour, qu'ils soient liés au passé récent ou aux droits de l'homme aujourd'hui.

Mais les essais de réhabiliter Staline et le stalinisme ne sont pas les seuls problèmes auxquels nous nous heurtons.

2. La limitation de l'accès aux archives de l'histoire du XXe siècle.

Pendant quelques années, le « Mémorial » a essayé de démontrer devant les tribunaux de différentes instances que les Polonais fusillés à Katyn avaient été les victimes d'une répression politique, que c'étaient des victimes comme les autres citoyens de l'URSS réprimés illégalement. Mais les instances auxquelles nous nous sommes adressés refusent d'ouvrir de nouveaux documents ou ferment des documents qui pourtant ont déjà été consultés... Nous avons perdu partout et avons porté plainte devant la Cour strasbourgeoise. Dans le cas des citoyens polonais nous nous heurtons, d'une part, à

¹ Je ne parlerai pas ici du concours de travaux de recherches des élèves d'écoles secondaires intitulé « L'homme et l'histoire. La Russie, XXe siècle », qui est organisé chaque année, depuis 12 ans, par le Mémorial, c'est un sujet à part. Je me contenterai de vous montrer la publication des meilleurs travaux des dernières trois années « Les chemins de la poursuite » - sur le thème des migrations, des évacuations et des déportations du XXe siècle ».

² Journées de lecture publique ininterrompue des listes des noms des victimes de la répression. [Rappelons que plus de 3 millions de ces noms figurent sur le site Internet du Mémorial www.memo.ru.

l'ignorance manifeste de faits historiques évidents, d'autre part au refus obstiné de ne pas obéir aux lois actuellement en vigueur en Russie.

Cette année nous avons initié des débats judiciaires concernant les refus injustifiés de communiquer certains documents sous le prétexte que ce sont des documents dits « secrets », alors qu'ils ne le sont pas selon la législation en cours. L'attribution elle-même du titre « secret » est donc faussée. Les refus de communication se réfèrent à des instructions qui ne sont plus en vigueur. Quant aux juges, ils prennent, eux aussi, des décisions en faveur de l'administration. La bataille contre la « secrétisation » est menée par l'historien Nikita Petrov, spécialiste de l'histoire des services spéciaux soviétiques. Pratiquement tous les chercheurs se heurtent au « secret » des archives, et surtout ceux qui essaient de travailler dans les archives du FSB (l'ancien KGB) du Ministère de l'intérieur et du Ministère de la défense. Pour ne citer qu'un exemple : pendant ces deux dernières années j'ai travaillé aux archives de la FSB sur le procès d'un trotskiste-bolchévik connu (fusillé en 1938). Le délai nécessaire (50 ans) pour la suppression du secret de ce procès s'était écoulé. J'avais la procuration d'un des descendants de la victime. Mais les documents que je demandais ne me furent pas communiqués parce qu'il s'agissait d'un procès « de groupe », et que je n'avais pas les procurations pour les autres membres de ce groupe. Je le regrette d'autant plus que ce procès intéresse aussi d'autres organisations membres de l'IALHI !

3. L'accès aux archives a une grande importance pour le travail de l'encyclopédie « L'Opposition et la résistance au régime soviétique des socialistes, anarchistes et communistes de gauche » à laquelle participe « Mémorial ». C'est une expérience qui veut réunir les biographies d'hommes d'idéologies variées, tous réunis par la même idée : le régime bolchévik (pour les uns) ou stalinien (pour les autres) est un régime criminel.

Cependant ici aussi apparaissent les mêmes problèmes. Ecrire des notices biographiques des bolchéviks léninistes, même les plus connus, est pratiquement impossible. Il existe très peu de données dans les publications existantes. Il faut chercher presque tout dans les archives ce qui est, comme je viens de le dire, très difficile à cause des obstacles auxquels nous nous heurtons.

4. Je voudrais tout de même ajouter quelques mots non pas sur ce que nous faisons mais sur ce que nous avons déjà fait, et qui pourrait intéresser certains membres de l'IALHI.

Parmi les documents que nous avons rassemblés dans nos archives, il y a, entre autres, des documents sur l'histoire de la dissidence des années 1950 – 1980. Parmi ces documents se trouvent ceux des syndicats indépendants et des organisations féminines apparues au cours des années 1970-1980. Bien évidemment, les spécialistes qui travaillent sur l'histoire de la dissidence en URSS le savent et utilisent ces sources. Mais un aspect de ces problèmes reste en dehors de leur travail : le contexte international. De quoi s'agit-il ? En URSS, la création de ces organisations se passait dans l'ignorance absolue ce qui se passait dans les pays d'Europe occidentale. Il n'existait pas de syndicats ou d'organisations féminines indépendantes. On pouvait croire que c'était impossible. Et puis tout à coup apparurent des tentatives de les créer. Mais comment comparer la pratique occidentale et la pratique clandestine soviétique ? Dans la confrontation de ces mondes qui ne se croisaient pas que peut voir le spécialiste de l'histoire des syndicats, des mouvements féministes, ou des mouvements des étudiants européens ? Jusqu'à présent, me semble-t-il, personne n'a essayé de les juxtaposer. Comment les uns et les autres percevaient-ils leurs tâches ? Quelles étaient les objectifs des uns et des autres ? Comment s'imaginaient-ils leurs homologues ?... Sans cette étude, nous sommes limités à étudier les pratiques dissidentes uniquement comme un mouvement de résistance à la non-liberté dans les conditions du régime totalitaire. Il me semble que les centres de collecte, de conservation et d'étude des documents sur l'histoire de l'activité

sociale pourraient permettre de mieux comprendre en quoi se distinguent ces initiatives qui portent la même appellation et qui sont si différentes.

La situation change après la Perestroïka... Les matériaux sur l'histoire des mouvements sociaux rassemblés par Mémorial englobent la période entre 1986 et aujourd'hui. Ils reflètent les protestations sociales, les conflits ethniques, et donnent des informations sur la création d'un grand nombre d'organisations écologiques, féminines, nationales, de jeunesse et autres. Ces organisations ont été créées après la chute du mur entre l'Ouest et l'Est, et pouvaient déjà utiliser l'expérience des pays occidentaux.

Le 6 septembre 2011 s'est ouverte à Moscou à la Bibliothèque Publique historique une exposition intitulée « 1986-1991. Les héros et les anti-héros de l'époque ». Elle a été préparée par Mémorial et la Bibliothèque publique historique avec l'aide de l'Institut d'histoire sociale d'Amsterdam et présente des documents uniques, conservés dans leurs archives.

Aujourd'hui notre tâche essentielle est la préservation et l'utilisation de ces documents.

5. Enfin, last but not least, n'oublions pas le Centre de la défense des droits de l'homme du « Mémorial » et l'énorme travail réalisé par celui-ci³ pour la conservation et l'utilisation de la très importante collection sur la situation des droits de l'homme dans la Fédération de Russie et, plus particulièrement dans le Caucase septentrional. La description de cette collection mériterait une communication spéciale. Je dirai seulement qu'une telle collection n'existe nulle part ailleurs. Elle contient, en particulier, des documents rassemblés ces dernières quinze années en Tchétchénie, en Ingouchétie et au Daghestan.

The structural transformation of work and unions since the 1970s, research and collections

Dr. Raquel Varela (Lissabon): Strikes and Social Conflicts in the 20th Century. Labor History Research in International Networks

Good morning. I'll start by thanking the invitation to be here today, especially to Anja Kruke and Ursula Bitzegeio. It is with great pleasure that I'm here today to speak about new developments in the area of the study of strikes and social conflicts, which contributed to strengthen the ties between the Latin and the North Atlantic worlds, helping to build a global history of labour.

The International Conference on Strikes and Social Conflicts in the Twentieth Century that took place in Lisbon in March 2011 was a great success. The conference was thematically very focused *and* attracted more than two hundred participants, of whom about 160 presented papers. The main goals of the conference were achieved: the gap between historians from the Global North and the Global South was narrowed and the knowledge of social conflicts was expanded.

We saw in this conference a renewed and genuine interest for the history of labour, the history of social movements and the global labour history, which attracted dozens of people, many of them masters and doctoral students. This is clearly an area that attracts young researchers. On the other hand, the

³ Il publie, entre autres, tous les jours, des informations sur les atteintes graves aux droits humains en Russie, notamment dans les régions du Caucase. Ces informations sont envoyées sur le Web et sont connues dans le monde entier.

conference was marked by the effort to bridge the gap between North and South, with a significant participation of researchers from the Anglo-Saxon and Latin countries, most notably the massive participation of Brazilian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Italians, Greeks, among others. Protagonist of the victory over fascism, the labour movement found itself neglected in the core countries under the impact of economic growth in the 1950s and the 1960s. But May 1968 quickly reversed this situation, with a following boom of labour studies during the 1970s. Nevertheless, once the crisis of the 1970s was over, capital has regained the initiative, with the deterioration of labour laws, the crisis of trade unions and the subsequent disregard in the academic world for the study of social conflicts. Yet, the intensification of social conflicts in the last decade propped up a comeback to the academia of the studies on labour and the social movements. The success of the Lisbon conference was part of this process: to reclaim, encourage and broaden the history of social conflicts.

We would like to emphasize the true enthusiasm of the researchers in Lisbon, which led to an extraordinary human environment and a vividly and diverse scientific debate that has already had consequences in developing international projects.

At a plenary discussion on March 18, 2011, the participants discussed and welcomed the idea of founding an **International Association for the Study of Strikes and Social Conflicts**. This Association should continue the project and fulfill the following tasks:

- organize further conferences every two or three years at different locations in the North or in the South;
- keep up a website that serves as a database for the studies in this area;
- publish a newsletter; and
- issue a peer-reviewed journal in the English language, of high academic standing, for which manuscripts may be submitted in Spanish, French, English, Italian and Portuguese.

I want now to speak about three major issues concerning the Association: first, the Association itself.

1 - The Association

More than 15 institutions around the world are already involved and financially supporting the project, among them The International Institute for Social History, Amsterdam, the Edgard Leunroth Archive, Brazil, La Maison des Sciences de l'Homme (France), IHC from Portugal, CEFID from University of Barcelona, Fundación Gabriel Peri in France, FES, Germany, Amsab from Belgium, among others from USA, Brazil, Sweden, Greece, etc.

The fact that these countries are represented clearly opens doors to a strengthening of the global history of labour, closing ties between the Anglo Saxon and the Latin worlds and then, hopefully, with other countries, particularly those from sub-Saharan Africa, the Maghreb and Central America.

We've also noticed that there are already in this Association, now born, a combination of new members, of small but extremely dynamic institutions, and old and strong institutions with a long history.

Fulfilling the purpose of giving way to a broad study of labour and the working classes, these founding institutions already represent several areas of social sciences, among them history, sociology, political science.

The **conference** and the **academic journal** represent two fundamental aspects of this Association's project – Association that I here represent and that I want to invite you to join. I am at your entire disposal for any questions and contacts.

2 – The conference

Probably the next conference will take place in France, and will be hosted by the Maison des Sciences de L'Homme in Dijon. By doing so we intend to respond to the invitation of this important institution, because it is essential to ensure the exchange of projects and research work with researchers working in France.

This next conference should again provide simultaneous translations, as we consider this essential to expand global labour history to the South and also continue with a broad view of social conflict. This means we will welcome submissions on strikes and social conflicts in the twentieth century and works on the theoretical discussion on the role of unions and political organizations and also the study of new social movements. We also invite researchers to submit papers on methodology and the historiography of labour. We welcome submissions on labour conflicts that occurred in factories, universities or public services, on rural and urban conflicts and also on conflicts that developed into civil wars or revolutions. National and international comparisons are welcome.

From now on we will welcome works focused on different periods of history, and not only the twentieth century.

In the previous conference we designed the panels in order to have in the same panels researchers from the North and from the South and also researchers with different opinions and methods on several scientific discussions. We believe this was a very successful option.

3 – The Journal

We face the challenge both to make global labour history and the history of social conflicts and also to take it out of a eurocentrist approach. This means in fact, as you know, much more than to study labour around the world and the so called global south, creating the conditions for a real contact between academic works in the North and in the South. The *International Journal Strikes and Social Conflicts* is our way to contribute to this purpose.

The journal's editors will be Alvaro Bianchi (director of the Edgard Leunroth Archive, Brazil), Raquel Varela (IHC, Portugal, IISH Amsterdam), Sjaak van der Velden (IISH, Amsterdam), Serge Wolikow (director of the Maison des Sciences de L'Homme, Dijon), Xavier Doménèch (CEFID, Spain). Marcel van der Linden, research director of the IISH, Amsterdam will be its associated editor.

The journal's intention is to be an online journal with free subscription – there cannot be a non-Eurocentric view in research if we don't challenge the existing disparity of income between the North and the South and also between researchers with a tenant position and young students. In this sense, the free subscription is essential.

We have decided that articles will be published in English but may also be submitted in Portuguese, Spanish, Italian and French. For this purpose we'll have a managing editor with a long career in editing who speaks the five languages and is also a historian. We believe this will be instrumental in helping to bridge the gap between North and South.

We intend to organize the journal in different sections. In section 1, two interviews or one roundtable with academic researchers (if possible one from the South one from the North, and with contradictory views); sections 2) and 3) will include a *dossier* and a miscellaneous of submitted articles, with high scientific quality, whose main subject must be included in the area of global labour history, the study of strikes, social conflicts, etc -- for example: Who is the Working Class, Economic Crisis and Social Conflicts, Relations between economic and political strikes, the debate on class experience/class consciousness, the studies on political militants/activists and their relations with dictatorships and

democracies; old and new forms of protests, internationalism, unions, peasants revolts, etc; 4) books reviews.

We are very proud that we have a proposal of editorial board that answers to several challenges: having a correct balance between North and South, older and younger generations of researchers, men and women.

And we must say that although we are still looking for funding, we can do this journal of a high academic standard with comparatively very few resources. We'll need in fact around 10,000 euros every two years to guarantee this e-journal with open access. We really hope that institutions are willing to sponsor this worthy project.

We are aware of the great challenge we are presenting here today. In the coming years we'll probably have to deal with huge budget cuts in southern countries that could lead to some problems; every year we'll have to guarantee the funding of the journal, but we believe that the last developments show we have already made a long way. We have reunited in this journal a considerable number of renowned academics in these areas, we have mustered the respect of hundreds of young researchers, we have gathered instruments that can help built a strong academic relation between North and South, we have the dedication of top training researchers to the journal and to the Association.

I'll finish now, thanking you again for inviting me. I am at your disposal for any questions you want to pose.

Questions, discussion

Marien van der Heijden asks about the relation between the sources needed for this research topic and the sources collected by labour and social history institutions: are these sources used, useful, accessible enough? Raquel Varela states that the Association members are research centres and archives. All research is connected with archives. All researchers work on these collections. The problem is: how to bring all sources together on a website/portal. There is sometimes too much information. And many catalogues have not been upgraded to the newest digital standards, making it impossible to consult them via a portal.

Anja Kruke ask for the main focus in this research on strikes; what are the main questions for the historians involved. She also asks if the subject is confined to the 20th century. Raquel Varela explains that main questions are: what is the role of the working class, and how has this changed through times; what is the relation with economic crises, and how and when did this end up in social conflicts; when does an economic conflict end up in a political conflict, what makes the difference. Together with anthropologists, research is done on class experience and class consciousness. Further topics: how is propaganda made, what are the tools to the unions, and why did internationalism fail. The Association is primarily concerned with the 20th century, but not 'closed' for other periods.

Christine Coates (TUC Library): Research resources on the British miners' strike 1984-85

I have been asked to speak today on research resources for a study of the British coal miners' strike of 1984-85. This would not be my choice, as we have a much larger collection on the 1926 General Strike and Miners' Lockout! – but, in many ways, resources for the more recent strike are more problematic and therefore perhaps more useful for discussion.

1] First - a short history of the strike:

In March 1984, when the National Coal Board announced the closure of five pits without proper review, miners in Yorkshire and Scotland started official strike action. They were supported by the National Union of Mineworkers national executive, which called on other regions to support them. In a move, which was later seen by some as controversial and divisive, the union did not organise a national ballot, but allowed each region to decide whether to strike.

Although not widely known at the time, the Conservative Government under Margaret Thatcher had prepared against a repeat of the effective 1974 industrial action by stock-piling coal, converting some power stations to burn petroleum, and recruiting fleets of road hauliers to transport coal in case sympathetic railwaymen went on strike to support the miners. The Government now brought the full weight of the law down on the striking miners, and the Union's funds were seized on October 24, 1984 by order of the High Court. Several hundred miners were dismissed and never taken back. A huge support network sprang up across the country, led particularly by Women Against Pit Closures in the coal communities. Miners were denied state social security benefits, and the police were mobilised nationally to deal forcefully with picket lines, on the grounds that they represented illegal public disturbances. The involvement of the national security services was also revealed later.

There were ten deaths resulting from events around the strike: six pickets, three teenagers searching for coal, and a taxi driver taking a non-striking miner to work. The strike ended on March 3, 1985, nearly a year after it had begun, when the NUM conceded defeat.

On October 13, 1992, the Government announced that 31 of British Coal's remaining pits would close with the loss of 30,000 jobs. The National Union of Mineworkers launched a campaign against the closures which gained widespread public support, but which in the end failed to save the coal industry. The closures have continued and in 2011, there are now only 3 deep coal mines in the UK. In 1983, the Union had 245,000 members and in 2010 only 1,600 members.

2] Finding primary research resources on the strike : problems of access and dispersal

Official archives not yet released: there is a general closure rule for Government papers of 30 years. Only Cabinet and Prime Ministers' papers prior to 1980 have been transferred to the National Archives. The Metropolitan Police have a 75 years closure rule.

The National Archives have a guide to coal records on their website

<http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/records/research-guides/coal-mining.htm#18005> but the only material available for 1984-85 are some papers from the National Coal Board.

National Union of Mineworkers records – the key union evidence - is not available: Unlike other trade unions, the miners' unions have been reluctant to release their archives to publically funded repositories. Most records relating to the 1984-85 strike are still held by the Union. There are some exceptions e.g the NUM South Wales Area material held at South Wales Coalfield Collection in the University of Swansea, NUM Durham Area in Durham County Records Office. Some local branch archives have also been deposited around the country.

Other relevant collections dispersed around the country: For example- Scottish TUC material held in Glasgow Caledonian University, Sheffield Archives for Yorkshire support groups

- Some of this material can be found via archive portals eg the Archives Hub, A2A, and the National Register of Archives . Through this method I found the important Martin Walker papers on policing during the strike at People's History Museum
<http://archiveshub.ac.uk/data/gb394ms84-mw>

- Well-known Labour History repositories have online guides – such as the Modern Records Centre http://www2.warwick.ac.uk/services/library/mrc/subject_guides/miners_strike/
- Because of the national and widespread nature of the various support campaigns – ALL social and labour history collections will have relevant collections. For example,
 - the People’s History Museum has relevant documents in the official archives of the Labour and Communist Parties, but also holds a small group of papers from the group Lesbians and Gays Support the Miners
 - The Women’s Library has the papers of Women Against Pit Closures
 - The LSE Library has papers of Stanley Orme, Shadow Minister for Energy at the time of the Miners Strike, and his papers contain material relating to his efforts to encourage a negotiated settlement between the National Union of Mineworkers and the National Coal Board, then following the end of the strike, campaigned against privatizations, increased nuclear power supply, and the closure of collieries.

3] Characteristics of one resource – in the TUC Library Collections

Now I want to look in more detail at the collection in my own library, the TUC Library Collection in the London Metropolitan University. The collection is quite small – maybe 2 metres and is all printed or photographic material.

- National Union of Mineworkers publications: newspapers, printed bulletins, conference reports, publicity and organising material – posters, badges, ephemera (eg. flyers)
- TUC and other unions’ publications
- Material produced by the various support campaigns – mainly ephemera
- Material produced by the media – press cuttings, photographs

4] Problems with the collection

- The bulk of the collection comprises ephemera – with all the usual problems – lack of bibliographic data for cataloguing – no names/addresses/ dates
- Difficulty in collecting a representative collection during the dispute due to communications, ad hoc publishing etc.
- The library based in London, therefore more difficult to obtain regional material – except for Kent.
- Much of the ephemera was collected by library staff at events, demonstrations, pickets and therefore dirty, ‘used’ and in poor condition
- The resources cannot be seen as a discrete collection. It is linked both to the previous miners’ strikes of 1972 and 1974 and to the subsequent Pit Closures Campaign of 1992. A secret Conservative report on how to challenge the miners had been leaked several years before 1984, and researchers look backwards to examine the preparations [or lack of preparation] on both sides.

5] How we provide access

- In the library – through direct access to the paper materials
- Online – some images are already available on our main history website **The Union Makes Us Strong** at www.unionhistory.info. We are currently working on a new oral history and digitisation project Britain@Work 1945-1995 and will be adding more digital images for the 1984-85 strike over the next few weeks.

Questions, discussion

In reply to several questions, Christine Coates explains that the miners' union archives are, so to speak, 'besieged by archivists'. Arthur Scargills papers are available, but he seems to want them back.

A large part of this project is devoted to oral history. A university group is interviewing miners in the Midlands. The recorded interviews will become part of the TUC Library.

Hans Geser (Institute of Sociology, University of Zürich): Socio-technical Innovations and the Transformation of Work. Some Methodological Consequences of Digitalization for Social and Historical Research

While the historic sciences predominantly aim at idiographic descriptions, they are nevertheless dependent on the nomothetic sciences like sociology, insofar as they have to base their methodology on reliable lawful regularities that govern human behavior.

When dealing with organigrams of defunct organizations, for instance, historians have to believe in organizational theories which assert to what extent such organigrams are mirroring the factual relations of power, and when analyzing historical demoscopic data, they have to rely on socio-psychological theories for assuming that most survey respondents have told the truth.

Consequently, historians have to take care that they don't accept laws on the methodological level which they at the same time deny on the level of the substantive historical reality.

A ready "compromise" is to assume that there are a small number of different historical periods each governed by its own laws. Thus, we find highly popular, surprisingly simplicistic periodical divisions whose problematic status is not sufficiently reflected: e. g. the binary divisions between handicraft and industrial economies, or between the age of mechanic technology and the age of digitalization. In such a perspective, it may be that even the most descriptive historians sometimes want to listen to a sociologist, because they think that there is something to learn from the most theoretical of all social sciences.

In the following, these two core questions shall be addressed:

- 1) How is the world of human work evolving, especially in the era of computers and digitalization?**
- 2) What impact do these developments have on the epistemological and methodological challenges with which historical labor research is confronted?**

As you may all agree that the world of human labour in modern society is an extremely multifaceted and dynamically changing object of study, you may not be surprised that any thirty minute endeavor to grasp it scientifically has to take recourse to highly abstract concepts and propositions and to extremely simplified, sweeping theoretical models.

In a first, most simplified approximation, we may model the long-term historical development of human labor as a two-dimensional evolution:

A *Technological Evolution* that is characterized by the emergence of human artifacts of with ever higher complexity and functional capacities: starting with hand tools, continuing in the development of industrial mechanization and culminating in contemporary systems of computers and other digital devices. In the course of these advances, relationships between work behavior and its outcomes become ever more heavily mediated by increasingly autonomous technical structures: so that the same behavior (like pushing a button or moving a computer mouse) can have an indefinite range of effects. In a methodological perspective, this implies that there is an ever widening gap between the specific concrete work processes and work arrangements that can be visually seen (or which will be identified in future remains like photographs, machineries or role descriptions), and the ever larger and more complex macro-technological systems in which they are embedded. In other words: empirical observations are less and less informative because the determining context of the technology is invisible: either because it is miniaturized (e. g. within ever smaller electronic devices), or because it resides in encompassing translocal systems like electricity grids or computer networks).

A *Social Evolution* that encompasses the increasing expansion, differentiation and organization of human society on all its levels. On the *microlevel*, we see the growing sophistication of interpersonal communication and teamwork cooperation; on the *mesolevel*, a growing scale and complexity of formal organizations and interorganizational systems; and on the *macrolevel* the emergence of wide ranging labor division and monetary exchange relationships as well as the rise of political systems and legal regulations, increasingly on an international or even planetary scale.

In a methodological perspective, all these trends similarly imply that there is an ever widening gap between the concrete work processes and work productions that can be empirically observed (and which future historians may find documented), and the ever increasing manifold of contextual knowledge that has to be added in order to understand what is really going on.

Let's illustrate this with Max Webers famous example of observing a man cutting trees. In early societies, such an observation has allowed easy inferences about the "meaning" of such an action: somebody was evidently procuring wood for either his personal uses or for selling it on near local markets.

When observing a contemporary forest clearing, an adequate interpretation implies that a much wider range of contextual conditions is taken into account. Maybe the causes are found in international tariffs regulations that stimulate the production and export of plywood or wood pellets; the specific work procedures have to be interpreted as the result of union contracts or governmental regulations (e. g. about work hours and safety measures), and the goals of the forest clearing may be to gain ground for building new streets or airfields, or to implement a measure within a national program of ecosystem management.

Thus, both Technological and Social Evolution contribute to making labor research ever more difficult: by increasing the discrepancy between the few things that can be empirically assessed and the ever more non-observable things that have to be known in order to understand what these empirically given items factually mean.

In a most fundamental sense, this implies labor research has to shift from an atomistic "bottom up" process to a wholistic "top down" endeavour: because the interpretation of any specific data completely depends on the knowledge of the much wider contextual circumstances from which they derive their meaning and function.

Evidently, this concept of a two-dimensional evolution is not at all sufficient to model the history of human labor, because it is not able to grasp the most recent developments since the 1970s that are at the center of our attention: the basic shift from industrial to post-industrial technologies, work organizations and economic systems. Looking at the bewildering manifold of recent changes and current developments, we find that the word “flexibility” is most often used to describe such changes: e. g. the change from “Fordist” to “Postfordist” systems of industrial production.

Personally, I think that it is analytically more fruitful to talk about a “Cybernetic Evolution” because this notion paves the way to integrate machine-machine, men-machine and men-men interactions into a common theoretical frame: thus including as well Real Time transcontinental bank trading as interactive CAD applications, videoconferencing or the disposition of teachers or social workers to react more responsively to their students or clients. The level of cybernetic evolution can be readily measured by the degree to which work behavior is responsive to a large variety of relevant psychological, social, cultural and situational factors: among them particularly the behavior of other actors and the outcomes of one’s own precedent behavior.

At the zero level, we find extremely rigid procedures of mechanical work where workers are completely determined by prestructured technologies and rules: without any chance to shape the work process by their own perceptions, judgments and skills.

The contrary extreme is exemplified by a surgery team where work happens in a context of constant feedback on the individual as well as the interindividual level: most often enhanced by biometric devices and imaging technologies that allow doctors to react immediately to changes of heartbeat, blood pressure or any other crucial variables.

Evidently, this third evolutionary dimension also adds to our fundamental methodological problem that empirically observable patterns are less and less informative about what is factually going on. While we get readily informed about the type of work behavior and products when looking at a running machinery, we are at a loss when observing a surgery team because it is guided by sensomotoric processes and man-machine interactions that can hardly be objectively observed (and even less recorded for future documentation).

In contrast to the technological and social evolution that proceed quite monotonically over historical time, the cybernetic evolution shows a completely different, curvilinear pattern.

At its very origin, we find the naked human hand: the most cybernetic of all bodily organs because it combines motoric and sensoric capacities on a high level: so that at any moment, I get sensory feedback about what I currently do.

From this starting point, all classical technological development has resulted in a loss of feedback (=reduction of flexibility), because only the motoric capacities of the hand have been externalized: thus isolating the human being (sensorically) ever more from the objects of his work. As a culminating point, we find industrial machinery dedicated to preprogrammed routine action: marginalizing human workers who can no longer influence the work process, and – as in the case of automated chemical plants - may not even be able to touch the raw materials and to observe what is going on.

Likewise, the major developments in Social evolution lead to a similar loss of cybernetic flexibility on the level of social interaction, This is illustrated by ideal-type bureaucratic top down organizations that are designed to translate centralized decisions into operative actions, not to feed information upwards back to the centers. Similarly, conventional mass media are designs as one-way top-down channels not enabling the recipients to respond by upwards communications.

The concept of “Industrialization” denotes the fusion of these two trends most vividly exemplified by highly mechanized and formalized (“Fordist”) plants. It’s a most highly crystallized and objectified world of work that offers most advantageous conditions for labour research and labour history, because all major relevant variables that determine the work process and the work outcomes can be assessed in an objectified form: either as physical artifacts or as written formalized programs and rules.

Given its clear definition and empirical manifestation, the “Fordist plant” can serve as a useful background against which almost all of the more recent developments of “flexibilization” can be defined: *social* developments toward “postbureaucratic organization” that have been enacted without much electronic support (concepts of “matrix management” or the Japanese “lean production” concepts), and *technological* developments that are heavily determined by marriage between transistor-based computer hardware and digitalized informatization.

The curvilinear nature of the cybernetic evolution can be highlighted when the versatility (or “polyvalence” of technical artifacts is examined over time.

In the long prehistoric and preindustrial historic periods, we find a predominance of “handwork” which was characterized by a small number of rather simple and polyvalent tools. Evidently, considerable knowledge about the overall living conditions of a prehistoric society is necessary in order to know to what purposes flintstone hand axes have been precisely used, any many artifacts from ancient or Middle-Age settings are not well understood because immense inventories of informally transmitted knowledge (e. g. about the production of colors or the construction of ships and housings) has been lost. By contrast, future archeologists who hit on specialized industrial machines (like punch presses moulding cutters or harvester threshers) will be the most lucky fellows, because such remains will allow very detailed inferences in three directions:

- 1) What kind of work role is implied in operating the machine?
- 2) What contextual conditions (power supply, human skills, repair teams etc. auxiliary machineries) have been necessary for its functioning and maintenance?
- 3) What kind of outputs have been produced by the machinery? And what other machinery has been necessary for executing preceding or subsequent steps of production?

In sharpest contrast to industrial machine technologies which constrain human behavior as well as productions by the irreversibly fixed specificities of their material structure and functioning, computers are generalized tools for engaging in almost infinite range of different activities and for solving an ever increasing spectrum of tasks. The *standalone computer* already is a highly polyvalent device empowering each user to exploit the capacities offered by digital data processing for an ever increasing spectrum of tasks and purposes: writing letters, painting or transforming pictures, produce graphical representations, reading e-books, composing music, consulting dictionaries or programming computational procedures.

Networks of interlinked computers and smart mobile phones are the most universal of human action tools expanding their functional capacities with breathtaking evolutionary speed: including tasks requiring multilateral cooperation or the execution of administrative procedures.

Contrary to industrial machineries, computers and computer networks cannot primarily be seen as causes that would *determine* any kind of individual or social behavior. To the contrary, they must be considered as factors of *indetermination* that make causal explanations and predictions of all kinds more difficult, because they empower individuals (as well as collective actors) have more alternatives at hand.

Thus it is indispensable to study the specific purposes and goals pursued by the users as well as the particular cultural background, social constraints and environmental circumstances under which the devices are actually been applied. By empowering individuals as well as collectivities, organizations and whole societies to realize their own preferences, the digital media are likely to amplify any kind of divergences already existing on the psychological, social or cultural level.

The “uninformativeness” of computer artifacts is radicalized to the degree that hardware and software become separated. Beginning with “numerical programming” where software programming was tightly wired into the specific hardware devices, we find a growing dissociation of software from its electronic bases. Today’s computers still have on board their own processing and memory capacities: so that when a future archeologist hits on such a device, he will be able to draw conclusions about its usage and its user: e. g. by analysing hard disk contents. Similarly, conventional mobile phone will contain lists of phone numbers, received and sent out SMS, photos taken by the in-built camera etc. But evidently, the future seems to belong to “Cloud Computing”, in the sense that individuals draw upon applications, memory and processing power allocated somewhere in the Net, so that their own computers can become simplified terminals which will not have stored any specific information that would allow future researchers to reconstruct the activities in which their users have been engaged. The metaphor of the „Cloud“ vividly highlights the “antihistoric” character of contemporary informational work: Clouds have not history, because no reasonable historical account can be given of objects that constantly change in amorphous ways, and that can evaporate without leaving any visible trace.

The vanishing information content of physical artifacts is also manifested on many other levels. Thus, future archeologists will also be very frustrated by the fact that the expressiveness of work-related architectural structures has sharply declined since the end of 20th century. Excavations of office buildings up to 1990 will yield detailed information about individual work places as well as about the larger patterns of status orders and interpersonal cooperation. For instance, spacious offices (with antechambers) will indicate highest status positions; separating walls provide hints about the value of individual privacy and intentional barriers of communication; board rooms will give information about the size of formal decision making bodies - and of course: large open plan offices will reveal a commitment to collectivistic office ideologies: emphasizing unhindered multilateral interaction. Since then, however, much less informative “combi offices” and “open space nomadic offices” have gained ground: polyvalent spaces that lend themselves explicitly to highly volatile, self-guided as well as group-guided patterns of usage. Thus, in order to reconstruct social office life occurring in them, historians would have to gather a gamut of hardly available “soft” information on about informal social habits and behavioral styles.

While human work behavior and work organization is less and less determined by materialized technologies, it is evidently more and more shaped by software applications.

In two ways, software is a powerful new tool of formalization:

- 1) It allows structuring and controlling not only the field of production, but also all aspects of administrative work (which has hitherto only been structured by written regulations).
- 2) Control can easily be extended to most specific behavior, and it can be absolute, so that no deviations due to informal norms are possible anymore.

For instance, forms of application (e.g. for union membership or university enrollment) can be structured in a way that application is totally impossible if certain specific information is not given, or certain preconditions (age, certificates) not fulfilled.

In a methodological perspective: it will be essential for future historians to reconstruct the software programs that have been operative in a specific organization, departments, work units at specific times. However, such reconstruction is likely to be handicapped because in contrast to stubbornly surviving material artifacts, software is likely to get lost because storage facilities are eroding and because programs and data can be completely eliminated by simple deletion. In addition, surviving software may no longer be retrievable, readable and editable because the necessary “downward-compatible” programs are no longer available.

Apart from such technical problems, software will never be a reliable indicator of socio-cultural realities because to an increasing extent, it appears not in the form of “*restraining and controlling software*” that *determines* individual and social behavior, but as *enabling or empowering software* that *indetermines* such behavior by enlarging the spectrum of available options.

In the 1990s, before the advent of the Internet, the concept of CIM (computer-integrated management) expressed the vision (hope or fear) that software would radicalize classical capitalism by enabling managers to exert absolute control by subjecting the total production process to predetermined, formalized software procedures. This line of development has not proven viable, because of its contradiction to all exigencies of flexibility, adaptability and innovation.

By contrast, we have seen a dramatic rise of *dispositive or empowering software* that allows all (individual and corporate) computer users to engage in self-determined activities of computation, text and graphic production, file sharing, protective data encryption and uncensored social communication.

Methodologically, this implies that knowing the software that is used, we know less and less *whether*, in what way and to what effects it is (or has been) used. In fact, most firms and most individual computer users are in possession of identical software: but the way how it is applied is completely determined by the motivations and skills of its users or the managerial intentions about which goals shall be pursued. In other words: the difference between a productive and a less productive firm can less and less be grasped in terms of any software they have implemented, but only by measuring highly subtle, invisible factors like subjective individual skills, motives and intentions or cultural patterns on the level of groups or organizations.

The impact of digital technologies is most vividly seen in their subversive effects on institutionalized communication.

In the 1950s already, the German sociologist Hans Paul Bahrtdt has asserted that the telephone is an “anarchic” medium of communication because it allows all sorts of top down, bottom up and diagonal contacts within an organization: irrespective of prescribed formal channels.

Especially with the advent of the Internet and particularly the Web 2.0 with Twitter, Facebook and all other social media, with the development of encryption utilities and with the ubiquitous availability of mobile devices allowing worldwide communication at almost all time and locations, the digital sphere has gained a “subversive” potential apt to erode or even destroy formal structures: so that most employers feel the necessity to implement restrictions on their daily use.

More and more, not only higher managers, but all employees have to be seen as rather autonomous centers of communication: switching constantly between different channels, partners and social roles

literally within seconds, thus living a life where the main burdens are no longer stemming from hierarchical restrictions, but from the permanent necessity to make new decisions and to conform to new (mostly informal) norms of reciprocal communication.

For labour research, this all means that the study of any formalized rules, organigrams, plans and procedures is less and less fruitful for getting to know who has interacted with whom at what point of time, who has been in possession of which information at which moment; who has sent files to what group of recipients; and who is not only formally, but factually responsible for a specific decision. As a major conclusion, we may contend that the threefold evolutions of the work of labor in the technological, social and cybernetic dimensions all contribute to the same two major epistemological and methodological consequences:

1) First order problems: assessing the objective (but unobservable) contextual conditions

It becomes ever more difficult to interpret any historical remains and data – artifacts, texts, figures, pictures, videos, software programs and everything else – because ever more contextual information has to be added in order to understand what such data effectively mean and how they relate to other such data as well as to any higher-order entities like work teams, organizations or even interorganizational networks or whole economic systems and socio-political orders.

This of course has many implications for researchers and for processes of research. One major implication is that all individual research has to situate itself into a larger “vertically integrated” research setting: so that all artifacts, documents, images and other empirical data can be tightly connected to “systemic information” about the meso level of organizations and the macro level of societies and their economic and political systems. There has to be a major shift from “atomistic” to “holistic-systemic” perspectives insofar as the knowledge about very encompassing technological and social systems is decisive whether and in to what extent the meaning and function of lower-order objects or processes can be understood.

2) Second order problems: reconstructing the cognitive mindset of (individual and collective) actors.

The second order epistemological problems arise from the fact that the workers, enterprises, unions and other actors are themselves confronted with the same cognitive complexities as the researchers. In premodern times, work typically took place in a narrow sphere of local physical causalities and social relations that were easily and consensually grasped by the workers themselves (workshop, family, local market, personally known clients etc.).

Today, relevant contextual factors are so wide and complex that it cannot be assumed that average workers know them or interpret them in clear and consensual ways, because the work role itself does not convey such information. Thus, workers have to take additional efforts in order to understand their own situation and to grasp what they are really doing and producing, on what raw materials their technologies depend, what effects their technologies have on society and the environment, how they affect the fate of other workers in other regions, how their work conditions compare with those in other firms etc. Apart from schools and media, Labor Unions may evidently have a role in propagating such information.

Of course, future researchers will be confronted with the basic fact that it is extremely difficult to reconstruct the subjective mind set of past actors, especially of those who do not leave any written testimonies of their beliefs and expectations. Nevertheless, such reconstructions are essential in order to understand and explain why workers leave or stay at their jobs, why some revolt and other remain

silent, why some are committed and other demotivated, and particularly, why workers as well as employers differ so much in the way they make use of all the empowering technologies at hand. Evidently, this implies much more integrated research efforts that may well be supported by the same digital media that are partly responsible for the problems: by using them as tools for interrelating and synthesizing data and for furthering widespread and dense scientific collaboration.

Questions, discussion

Following dr Gesers lecture, Anja Kruke contemplates about the various sources you can use to reconstruct a working place. Also, it is not just about using the data; how a workplace is made says something about the mindset too.

Erik-Jan Zürcher makes a comment about the usefulness of the Marxist concept of alienation in the transformation of an industrial based society to an information based society. Earlier, one operated a machine and saw results immediately; presently, one operates a computer and is at a large distance from the results.

Armin Straube, Mike Zuchet (FES-AdsD): Pilotprojekte zur Langzeitarchivierung digitaler Email-Korrespondenz im Archiv der sozialen Demokratie

Der Einsatz von Emails für die interne und externe Kommunikation ist heute so selbstverständlich wie die früher übliche Umlaufmappe oder der klassische Brief in Papierform. Glaubt man verschiedenen Studien, die sich mit der Relevanz der Email als Kommunikationsmittel in Unternehmen und Organisationen auseinandergesetzt haben, liegen zwischen 35 und 75 % aller relevanten Informationen nur noch in dieser digitalen Form vor und finden keinen papierenen Ausdruck mehr. Aus diesem Grund und weil der Gesetzgeber fordert, daß steuerlich relevante Emails sechs resp. zehn Jahre revisions sicher vorgehalten werden müssen, liegt das Thema der Langzeitarchivierung digitaler Email-Korrespondenzen mehr als auf der Hand. Das Archiv der sozialen Demokratie (AdsD) der Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, das sich seit längerer Zeit mit der Langzeitarchivierung digitaler Überlieferungen befasst, nahm dies zum Anlass, sich intensiv mit diesem Thema auseinander zu setzen. Es handelte sich im wahrsten Sinne des Wortes um Pionierarbeit und das AdsD darf dabei für sich in Anspruch nehmen, als erstes Archiv im deutschsprachigen Raum in diesem Bereich aktiv geworden zu sein.

Zusammen mit dem Bundesvorstand der Vereinten Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft (ver.di) wurden zwei Pilotprojekte gestartet, die die Machbarkeit der Übernahme, Aufbereitung und des Zugriffs digitaler Email-Korrespondenzen nach OAIS (ISO 14721:2003) im AdsD überprüfen sollten. Nach intensiven Gesprächen, die in erster Linie als ´vertrauensbildende Maßnahmen´ dienten, und der Ausarbeitung einer speziellen Datenschutzerklärung seitens ver.di konnte das AdsD im Oktober 2010 die gesamte vorliegende Email-Korrespondenz der Leitung der Abteilung Grundsatz und im November 2010 des Büros des Bundesvorsitzenden übernehmen. Bei dem verwendeten Email-Programm handelte es sich um Microsoft Outlook 2010. Im ersten Fall handelte es sich um ein Volumen von ca. 14.000 Emails, im zweiten Fall um ca. 9.000 Emails. Microsoft Outlook 2010 legt sowohl die eigentliche Nachricht (Email) als auch die Anhänge in einer proprietären Personal Storage-Datei (.pst) ab, die je nach Mail-Volumen mehrere Gigabyte (GB) groß werden kann. Es sei an dieser Stelle angemerkt, dass das erarbeitete Konzept nicht nur dazu in der Lage ist, Email-Korrespondenz aus der besagten Programmumgebung zu übernehmen und aufzubereiten, sondern aus nahezu allen gängigen Email-Programmen.

Nach der Überführung der PST-Dateien in das AdsD wurden zuerst Kopien der Ursprungsdateien auf mehreren voneinander unabhängigen Datenträgern erstellt. Um die Datenintegrität bei den Kopierschritten nachhalten zu können, wurden Prüfsummenverfahren (SHA-1) eingesetzt. Da sämtliche Schritte fehlerfrei verliefen, wurden die PST-Dateien in ihrem Entstehungsprogramm (MS Outlook 2010) geöffnet. Hier wurde jede Email mit Hilfe eines eigens im AdsD entwickelten VBA-Scripts exportiert und als MSG-Datei abgelegt. In Anbetracht der derzeitigen Funktionen und Importmöglichkeiten des Datenbanksystems Faust 6.0 professional, das derzeit im AdsD eingesetzt wird, wurde das VBA-Script speziell dahingehend programmiert, daß der Name jeder MSG-Datei aus einer fortlaufenden Nummer, dem Datum und der Uhrzeit des Eingangs in das Email-Programm generiert wurde (nn mm.dd.yyyy hh.mm.ss, z.B. 01.12.2004 07.35.55). Als nächstes wurde mit Hilfe des Tools Solid PDF Tools V6 jede MSG-Datei in eine PDF/A-Datei (PDF/A - 1b) konvertiert, um Aufbau und Struktur der Emails 'einzufrieren' und somit die informationelle und strukturelle Authentizität dieser digitalen Quelle zu gewährleisten. Jede PDF/A-Datei wurde mit einer Prüfsumme versehen (SHA-1), um wie im Falle der PST-Dateien, Änderungen festzustellen und die Datenintegrität langfristig zu gewährleisten. Da es nicht nur um die Email ging, sondern auch um den jeweiligen Anhang – oftmals fungierte die Email nur als 'Transportmittel für eine zu übermittelnde Datei', wurden die Anhänge aus der PST-Datei extrahiert und in das Langzeitarchivierungsformat PDF/A konvertiert, soweit dies technisch möglich war. Da jede Langzeitarchivierung digitaler Überlieferungen mit der quantitativen und qualitativen Existenz von Metadaten steht oder fällt, war es nun notwendig, auf die Metadaten der einzelnen Emails zuzugreifen, sie aus der proprietären Hülle der PST-Datei zu extrahieren und sie in ein programmunabhängiges Datei- und Austauschformat zu überführen. Die Wahl fiel dabei auf das XML-Format, nicht zuletzt deshalb, weil Faust 6.0 professional über entsprechend konfigurierbare Importfilter verfügt und es sich bereits bei früheren Datenimporten als zuverlässiges Austauschformat bewährt hatte.

Sowohl die überlieferten Emails der erwähnten Abteilung Grundsatz als auch des Büros des ver.di-Bundesvorsitzenden lagen glücklicherweise strukturiert in entsprechenden Email-Ordern vor. Die jeweiligen Strukturen wurden übernommen und mit Hilfe eines Thesaurus in Faust-Datenbanken nachgebildet, was der Ordnung und dem Zugriff außerordentlich dienlich ist.

Nach Abschluss der aufgeführten Arbeitsschritte, die an dieser Stelle nur angedeutet werden konnten, lagen sämtliche Komponenten vor, um sie in das Datenbanksystem Faust 6.0 professional zu überführen. Als erstes wurden die PDF/A-Dateien, die als authentische Email-Abbilder fungierten, sukzessive importiert, wobei nicht die PDF/A-Datei selbst Bestandteil der Datenbank wurde, sondern nur die Referenz zum jeweiligen Speicherort. Als nächstes wurden die dabei generierten Datensätze um die dazugehörigen Metadaten (z.B. Absender, Empfänger, Betreff, Datum des Eingangs resp. Ausgangs, Anhang etc.) ergänzt. Damit dieser Schritt reibungslos funktionierte und es zu keinen falschen Verknüpfungen von Email-Abbildern und Metadaten kam, war es außerordentlich wichtig und unumgänglich, daß das oben erwähnte VBA-Script an besagter Stelle zum Einsatz kam. Die vorliegenden Dateianhänge wurden von einer separaten Faust-Datenbank erfasst. Beide Datenbanken – a) Referenz zum Email-Abbild samt Metadaten und b) Referenz zu den Dateianhängen - wurden über Assoziativ-Referenzen miteinander verknüpft. Sie ermöglichen es einerseits, daß der jeweilige Dateianhang vom Faust-Datensatz aus, der das Email-Abbild repräsentiert, angesteuert und anschließend angesehen werden kann. Andererseits ist es ebenso möglich, von einem recherchierten Anhang zur entsprechenden Email zu gelangen. Da sowohl die PDF/A-Dateien der Email-Abbilder als auch die Dateianhänge volltextindiziert sind, kann auch direkt in den Emails und den Dateianhängen recherchiert werden. Damit existieren nun Recherchemöglichkeiten, die weit über die Möglichkeiten im Ursprungsprogramm hinausgehen.

Questions, discussion

The question is raised how this project dealt with confidentiality and legal issues concerning the protection of information. Armin Straube explains that first of all it was a matter of trust between the FES and the union. There was a great deal of discussion before the project started. The database will be separated from the accessible databases, and only be available for the public in about 20-30 years. There is a signed contract that nobody but the FES is allowed to use the material for now, and each individual had to sign that he willingly handed over the e-mails.

On the costs and working hours involved, Armin Straube explains that there were 1,5 persons working on the digital infrastructure. Besides discussions and establishing a relation of trust with the union, setting up a hierarchical structure took most time. It was not possible to prepare the email messages, they just had to work with what was received. Storage space is adequate, the time available also. The huge amounts of messages are feeded to an indexing program. It is not clear if it is useful to keep all messages forever.

Prof. Dr. Jürgen Mittag (Köln/Bochum): Towards a New Equilibrium? Work and Leisure since the 1970s

In his presentation, Jürgen Mittag challenges some conventional wisdoms about the relationship between work and leisure in Europe (working hours declining since the 1970s, blue-collar work disappearing, leisure increasing dramatically). He reveals a more complex picture, with working hours increasing considerably in – for instance - Germany over the last decade, growing numbers of employees working during evenings and nights and growing numbers of part-time employees, especially women and youth. The distribution of work is getting more unequal, especially for the young only part-time or casual work is available, there is more precarious part-time work, leading to a growing number of ‘working poor’. All this has tremendous consequences for civil society, associations and clubs. Interviews have revealed that work (again) plays a major part in people’s lives, and to a large extent determines social status, social identity and self esteem.

More research is needed to find out if a new equilibrium between work and leisure is developing since the 1990s, and if there is a growing European convergence. In this respect, there are several challenges for documentation centers and archives. A more solid empirical basis and European-wide data are required. Long-term and cross-country comparisons have to be made. Besides the typical male breadwinner, traditionally represented by the trade unions, the role of women, migrants and the youth must be investigated.

Dr. Hartmut Simon (Berlin): Public relations, communication and memory: changing work and new tasks of a union’s archive in the new situation of work

Dear colleagues,

I am the head of the ver.di-archive, where we file the records of the German United Services Union “ver.di”, which is the abbreviation of Vereinte Dienstleistungsgewerkschaft. I have been working as a trade union archivist now for 15 years, and looking back I find it quite obvious that in our archive - just

like in any other archive - work and aims have changed considerably in consequence of the digital revolution.

But it is not only the digital challenge we have to deal with as a union's archive, the parameters of our work have changed as well as the demands and expectations we have to meet.

This is due to the situation of German unions, who aim to define their new role in the face of massive changes at the workplaces since the 1970s.

Today, the German trade unions are quite different to those at that time: not only has their organizational set up changed, their approach to members or the roles of women, but the German trade union landscape as a whole is different nowadays.

Therefore, I would like to start talking about the German trade unions' response to the changes of the "working world". And because the founding of ver.di itself is a result of these changes, I shall begin with introducing this union to you.

ver.di saw the light of day in Berlin in March 2001, when five different unions merged:

- the Public and Transport Workers' Union (ÖTV)
- the Media and Printing Workers' Union (IG Medien)
- the Postal Workers' Union (DPG)
- the Commerce, Banking and Insurance Services Union (HBV), and
- the White Collar Workers' Union (DAG).

The oldest of these unions, IG Medien, had a history of more than 140 years then, the youngest, HBV, was slightly older than 50 years. With 1.5 million members, the Public and Transport Workers' Union ÖTV was by far the biggest of these unions; the smallest was IG Medien with 180.000 members.

Looking at these unions with their history, their distinct structures, their singular cultures and their specific range of organizational fields you might well imagine that it was not an easy task to melt them to one union.

Furthermore, only four of them were member unions of the German Confederation of Trade Unions, DGB – the White Collar Workers' Union DAG was not. DAG had separated as early as 1948 from the confederation due to a fundamental disagreement on the question of how to organize white collar workers.

But despite all these challenges, we have made it: After four years of detailed and quite often hard negotiations, the delegates of these five unions decided at their congresses with an overwhelming majority to build up ver.di.

To better understand the importance of this step you need to know that this development was not a singular event - on the contrary. The foundation of ver.di in 2001 was the last and most important step of an organizational reformation of the German union world which started in the mid 1990s.

Up to the 1970s, the DGB member unions were quite successful in the field of collective bargaining, and the number of their members was slowly but steadily growing: mainly men, mainly workers. In this, they were typical industrial trade unions, reflecting the working world in Germany up to the 1970s.

Since then, we have seen a substantial shift from the industrial sector to the service sector, the so called tertiarisation. But for a long time the structure of the German trade unions did not change respectively and remained more or less the same:

Whereas by the beginning of the 1990s white collar workers represented a majority of more than 50 per cent of the German workforce, in German unions they were only represented by about 30 per cent. Two third of the unions' members were still workers.

As the unions no longer reflected the structure of the German workforce, their membership figures decreased gradually during the 1980s. Organizational reform was eventually put on the agenda as an answer to the changes of the working world, but the German reunification 1989/1990 with all its new tasks and growing membership figures pushed all ideas of reorganization aside - all reforms were postponed.

German unions blossomed for a very short period of time after the German reunification: the 16 DGB member unions gained nearly four million new members - the number grew from 7.9 Million in 1990 to 11.8 Million in 1991.

The German reunification became the most incisive cut in German post-war history. The fall of the Berlin wall and with it the end of the cold war brought completely new challenges regarding the competitiveness of the German industries and services sectors.

The trade unions had to respond to this new situation. On top of it, the pressure for a reform of the unions grew considerably when many of the new members from the new East German federal states were lost due to increasing unemployment.

At the same time, they had to realize that:

- differences between branches of industry were shifting,
- different fields of business were merging,
- company structures were changing,
- new job contents and new types of jobs were developing.

Therefore, trade unions – founded after the war according to the principle of a unified union (“Einheitsgewerkschaft”) – saw the urgent need to undergo a renewal process and to question their old organizational structures.

Different models were discussed; in the end some unions joined other, bigger unions; some unions merged with others. Thus, instead of 16 DGB member unions, we see only eight today.

One of these unions is ver.di, which is in charge of organizing the workforce of the services sector and related industries in the fields of the media, culture and education.

Our approximately 2.1 million members make ver.di one of the largest independent, individual trade unions in the western world. As a multi-service trade union we care for people employed in over 1,000 different trades and professions.

ver.di is democratically structured and divided into four regional levels and 13 sectors.

The sectors are:

- Financial Services (sector 1)
- Utilities and Disposal (sector 2)
- Health (sector 3)
- Education (sector 5)
- Federal Government and Federal States (sector 6)
- Local Authorities (sector 7)
- Media, Art and Printing Industry (sector 8)
- Telecommunications (sector 9)

- Postal Services (sector 10)
- Transport (sector 11)
- Commerce (sector 12)

Building the new organization and its structure was one important step to adapt union structure to the changes in the economic sector. But that was not sufficient.

At the same time we had and still have to give new answers to the changing needs and expectations of our members and members to be, many of them being victims of tertiarisation.

As Knud Andresen, Ursula Bitzegeio and Jürgen Mittag pointed out in the introduction to their paper "Nach dem Strukturbruch" (After the structural break), the regular employment contract is gradually vanishing since the 1970s. Instead temporary, part-time, and new types of employment have increased with severe negative implications for the employees.

But not only has the number of precarious jobs raised - the number of self-employed employees especially in the field of so called new industries has increased as well.

Trade unions traditionally organize workers, white collar workers and civil servants. Realizing that the organizational field, where we always had been strong, decreases, while the field, in which we are weak, is growing, we have decided to widen the boundary for membership.

Why not organize independent programmers and graphic artists, interpreters and midwives - at least as long as they are not themselves employers? our President Frank Bsirske asked at the ver.di founding congress in March 2001.

Soon we realized: a trade union with over 1,000 different trades and professions in its organizational range, with professors, garbage workers, artists, hairdressers and self-employed persons as members, is different to a union organising on an industrial base. We cannot retrieve solidarity out of similar living and working conditions. We have to develop new forms of solidarity. This new solidarity must hold across borders of occupations and industries.

Therefore, our crucial concern is to increase our members' participation. A union will be the more successful the more chances it offers to members to partake and share the union's work. That is why we offer fast and reliable information as well as an open and lively communication within the organization.

On the communication level ver.di uses various media to continuously interchange with its members and members to be: a well structured and sophisticated website with a broad range of features like a members' discussion forum, a general periodical and several specific periodicals for the sectors and groups like young members, or a news-bulletin for active members.

It is my task as head of the archive to support the communication aims of ver.di

- with background information,
- by providing files, photos etc.
- and dealing with all questions regarding trade union history.

To strengthen our means to retrieve the necessary information and material, we have combined archive, library and intranet and established a new centre of information and documentation. This ensures a concentrated and strategically planned compilation of any data pertinent to handle the tasks. As an archive, we systematically accumulate records that have been selected for permanent or long-term preservation on grounds of their enduring cultural or historical value for us.

In addition, as an archivist I try to cultivate the awareness of the importance of trade union history through publications in the World Wide Web, through lecturing at seminars or by giving presentations, planning exhibitions and more.

It should here be mentioned that the Archive of Social Democracy (AdsD), an institution of the FES, has been an important partner in supporting my work right from the start of ver.di in 2001.

In the uncertain times of union reorganizations during the 1990s, the AdsD became a secure haven for union archival material. Today the AdsD is the trustee of the union's historical sources.

That is why we have agreed to hand over any historical important material of verdi's founding organizations to the Archive of Social Democracy, thereby completing documents which had already been given to them by some of these unions.

So far, only material of the ver.di forerunners is being looked after in the AdsD, but in the foreseeable future we will hand over ver.di files to them as well.

We also closely cooperate with the FES-library. Here you find almost all publications of the ver.di founding unions. I see it my task to complete these collections and add all ver.di publications to its stock. With the FES-library in the back, the ver.di library has shifted its focus from collecting books to collecting special articles needed by ver.di's employees.

To do this, we keep 80 periodicals, evaluate the articles, inform our colleagues of the contents and offer them copies of the articles. This is a service well used – especially by our President.

The intranet is mainly used to inform ver.di employees about organizational matters, but it is the information platform for our voluntary activists as well. Here they find not only drafts of components for speeches, but leaflets to print out, pictures, logos and more. By this we help them to better be able to fulfil their voluntary work.

The centre of information and documentation is part of the communication department, a unit created when ver.di was founded. Thus, this unit is as old as ver.di: 10 years, and just as ver.di itself it has still to work hard to achieve the aims set then.

Sometimes it seems to be like the hare-and-hedgehog game. The structural transformation of work is still proceeding, and we as a union are struggling to keep up with the speed.

Not an easy task. As an archivist, I make sure that all relevant records of this phase are being kept for future research, as a trade unionist I see to it that my colleagues can resort to the existing material and knowledge.

Thank you for your attention.

Dr. Alexander Schwitanski (Archiv der Arbeiterjugendbewegung): Traces of structural/social change in labour youth sources

Time and leisure time were important subjects for the work of the labour youth movement in Germany since its beginning and perhaps even motives of its foundation. As it's told in the historical writings the direct reason of the formation of the first associations of young workers and apprentices in northern Germany 1904 was the protest against the awful conditions of labour and the insufficient occupational apprenticeship in crafts enterprises.

Beside the working conditions inside the factories and workshops the most important reason for the formation was the lack of free time for the young workers, while the availability of free time was shown to them coevally.

For young men of the working class at this time it was usual to finish the regular school in the age of 14 and to start the apprenticeship. For the very most of them the visit of a higher school was excluded by financial reasons. At the same time they had to face the example of the bourgeois youth, whose employment started later while they filled the time until entering a job with higher education. Additionally parts of the bourgeois youth established an own cultural expression in using the leisure time in the first youth movement, the Wandervogel.

The late formation of the labour youth movement in Germany – late in the international comparison – was explained by Johannes Schult - among other things – by the development of the German school system. As he argued, the movement was not founded by the first generations of young workers, who only gained a rudimentary education in rural schools, but by better educated youngsters who left the advanced regular schools at the turn of the century. Because of their advanced education compared to earlier generations they were able to perceive the discrepancy between their own education and the one of their contemporaries of the bourgeois class. The missing of free time for a higher, non-occupational education, and the missing of free time to experience new attitudes of one's own meant in fact the missing of a youth itself. Therefore it was the complex problem of the necessity of an early career entry and the lack of time for education as well for leisure activities that formed the labour youth movement, and one should presume that this complex should have shaped the former history of the labour youth movement. Thus the assumed change in social structure during the 1970s should be found also in the labour youth sources preserved in the archive of the labour youth movement.

From an archival point of view these presumptions are questionable. The questions arise already because of the outer prerequisites. The archive of the labour youth movement was founded in the beginning of the 1980s and is funded by the SJD – Die Falken. The SJD – Die Falken is a self-organized association of children and juveniles. The core business of the archive is to archive the documents of its funding institution. But the name of our archive, archive of the labour youth movement, indicates a wider claim. This is to collect and to preserve the materials of the different organizations formed by the labour youth movement. This claim reaches back to the past and enfolds the organizations existing between 1904 and the postwar time of the Second World War which shaped the tradition of the labour youth movement the SJD – Die Falken is part of. The archive is also open for further contemporary organizations, which are part of this tradition. By different reasons the mentioned claim couldn't be fulfilled totally. From the prewar times the archive holds most of the published materials of organizations as well from the social democratic wing of the labour movement as from the left socialist or communistic factions. The published documents are consisting of journals, conference minutes or educational writings. Additionally the archive holds photographs or flysheets. These materials survived the war and the dictatorship in private property and were later given to the archive. Because of the historical circumstances the files of the organizations are lost.

To document the organizations in the postwar times the archive holds three major collections: the archive of the SJD – Die Falken with files for the several regional branches, the archive of the federal board of the SHB, and the archive of the IFM-SEI. Completely new is the archive of the DIFD-Youth, a Turkish migrant organization in the tradition of the labour youth movement. These archives are including published materials as well as the records and minutes. Beside these major archives we hold also printed writings from other organizations of the labour youth movement and the continuously

collected journals, we get for example from the Deutscher Bundesjugendring, are giving an overview of almost every German youth organization. Beside the classical archival files we keep an library, including more than 38.000 catalogued volumes and approximately 4.000 periodicals. Of course the archive endues with common collections like the already mentioned photographs – this collection consists of more than 30.000 single pictures, not counted negative films, slides or digital pictures. Additionally we keep sound recordings and a movie collection, which starts in 1927 with a film about the first ‘national children republic’ and continues until today. Last but not least we keep also an important collection of biographical interviews, representing the lives of people who rose up inside the labour youth movement but also other youth organizations.

These are the outlines of our archival material. But what materials may keep information about a structural break in the working world and its social output in the 1970s, especially about the transformation of the relationship between leisure time and work?

Let's start with a negative result: We do not have statistical materials about the members of the Falcons or other labour youth organizations. Only for very short times and special occasions we have statistical data about members or participants. Thus there is no direct statistical proof for the transformation of the professional background of members or families of the labour youth movement. A self-organized children and youth association is not an institute of social science. But one of the main challenges of this association within the tradition of the labour youth movement was always the education of its members, including the reflection about their social state and the pushing of political demands. Because it is an association of and for children and juveniles, the recreational activities have always been an important topic of the association's work and the reflections about time and leisure time, about work and social classes and the risen political demands based on that are opening an interesting perspective on aspects of the social transformation in the 1970s.

Although the SJD – Die Falken maintains to claim to be part of the labour youth movement there are clear traces that the social structure of the members has changed during the 20th century. Some of these indicators are to be found in the periodicals of the movement. Still in the 1950s the associations' journals were eager to bring its readers in contact with literature and fine arts. At the same time the periodicals gave information about natural science and technics. Handicraft works, different for boys and girls, were coining the group meetings. Already in the 1960s these articles disappeared or got another connotation. Both indicate, according to my opinion, the expansion of higher education as one part of the argued social transformation, what affected the SJD – Die Falken as well. The procurance of education in literature and fine arts resulted of the awareness of deficiencies in the schools education of juveniles of the working class. The Falcons approaches on that filed included classical writings of the labour movement but was basically orientated on the canon of the bourgeois high culture. The obvious aim was to get in contact to a cultural knowledge that was taught only in higher schools. The disappearance of articles dealing with those topics may have been caused by the expansion of higher education within the German society what made these articles just unnecessary. The same development may have been responsible for the decline of technical themes or those of natural science. The propagation of technical knowledge aimed to compensate the deficiencies of the education in the regular schools and to prepare the male juveniles for the work in technical professions as skilled workers. The missing of these themes later on suggests that more and more members of the Falcons got into academic professions, especially those in the social and educational sector, what can be proven by other sources, too. The same is true for the meaning of handicraft works within the association.

Construction manuals for handicrafts were always published, but later on they lost their serious attitude, were less complex and aimed only at children.

At the same time the differentiation of handicraft by gender got lost, what indicates, that earlier imaginations of gender changed which were orientated on the concept of the male breadwinner.

There are of course other possible reasons for the named transformation of the periodicals content. The reflection on the circumstances of the periodicals production may guide to deeper insights.

Since the end of the 1960s the chasm between the social democratic party and the Falcons became deeper. Although the postwar Falcons were not a distinctive party youth organization party and youth association were closely linked to each other. The erosion of this link together with a general decline of youth associations in general lead towards a cutback of structures and professionals in certain functions within the association. More and more the editorial staff of the periodicals was composed of interested juveniles and articles were written by juveniles themselves. As a result the educational character of periodicals diminished and the periodicals became a solely forum for political reflection and insider themes.

This structural change correlates with social transformations in the 1970s. The politicization of the Falcons, as it is remembered still nowadays in the associations common memory, together with the shaping of a more critical attitude towards the social democratic party, indicates, that the youth association became more independent. That was possible only because of the expansion of higher education within the German population. Higher Education meant, that the time for learning without duties of labour became longer, thus more free time was available for better educated juveniles, who became able to engage in complex and functions within the youth association. The thematical reduction of the juveniles' periodicals on themes of socialist theory was on the level of content a rapprochement to discussions of the new left of the 1960s. On the other hand it documented the necessity to reaffirm the own belonging to the working class or labour movement, what wasn't given anymore by the exercised professions of the movements members.

The next clear trace of the influence of the social transformation in the 1970s on the Falcons was the arising debate about feminism. The discussions were closely linked to the second feminist movement in Germany and not to the traditional approaches on gender equality of the labour youth movement. The reorientation on that subject wasn't possible without a changed meaning of female labour and the widened participation of women in higher education. The discussions are well documented in the periodicals as well as in reports and minutes and caused a change in the association's organization. The federal board of the Falcons first appointed a consultant for women politics and later established a commission for that theme that is still existing.

The expansion of free time resulting from the transformation of labour and the individualization of its use also changed the work of the Falcons. For a long time the group as a strong community of children and juveniles was in the focus of the associations work, keeping the association's members together from childhood to the adolescence. Leisure time inside the Falcons meant to be part of group activities. Later on the groups were almost diminished completely, especially in certain regions, most remarkable particularly in the industrial centers in North Rhine-Westphalia. Instead establishments without fixed membership offered leisure time activities, planned by academic educated social welfare workers. The expanded employment of qualified social workers and the rise of number of open urban houses for juveniles, offering the technical equipment for different leisure time activities and run by the Falcons are well documented in the records. This transformation of the Falcons' work was a reaction on the more plural expectations of youngsters on leisure time activities.

In this complex I would like to give a hint to another aspect. Still in the 1950s the Fahrt, the hiking in nature together with group comrades as an element of the youth movement culture, was one of the main activities. The stereotype picture of a youth group in nature is until the end of the 1950s most probable the most taken photo inside our photographic collection. Later this subject is missing almost completely. According to my interpretation one reason for that change is the new assessment of the city. Before the city was considered to be a place where the class society was manifested by bad housing conditions in workers quarters and by an industry orientated purlieus while nature was a place to hide and search for the true human nature. But more and more the city became the place of more interesting offers of leisure time activities.

It should not be forgotten, that the sketched transformations are not results of a natural process but also results of political demands and actions taken by the SJD – Die Falken, too. The improvement of the quality of urban life for workers children and juveniles was an enduring topic of Falcons work. New offers for juveniles were developed, like the adventure playground, where youngsters got space to create their own equipment and to act on behalf their individual creativity, a popular approach in the 1970s. The concepts and ideas are documented in our archive. These are a critical approach towards a society organized by fordistic schemes.

At the end I'd like to mention that the labour youth sources are not only a seismograph of social transformations but rather documenting reflections of change and demands for political participation. In this way the sources could offer another view of the thesis, that the social transformation in the 1970s was unconscious.

Questions, discussion related to the presentations of Mittag, Simon and Schwitanski

Among the many questions raised, one is how the shift of emphasis back from 'leisure' to 'work' can be proven, where evidence can be found in the archives. Jürgen Mittag points to records of negotiations of trade unions: if a reduction of working hours is pleaded for, leisure is high on the agenda; if the demands are for higher wages, work is.

Raquel Varela mentions illegal and second jobs. In Spain, these are estimated as 24% of the total volume. If these were included in the statistics, the picture would change dramatically.

An important question remains: how to measure working hours and leisure time.

Anne Seibring (Bonn): Humanisation of work – scientising the unions in the 1970s

The scientification of policy fields was a process emerging since the 19th century. The social sciences became the key sciences for state institutions, parties and associations. For Germany, Lutz Raphael divided the process of scientification in four phases in his article on "The scientification of the Social as a systematic and conceptual challenge for a social history of the 20th Century". The process began when there was need for social statistics on the growing pauperism. The first phase is also connected to the formation of the modern welfare state, which depended on data predicting the development of society. In the second phase from 1880 to 1930 the social sciences established themselves in the areas of the welfare state. The third phase lasted until the middle of the 1970s. Especially in the years after World War II there was a strong belief that one can measure exactly social conditions, tell about forthcoming developments and schedule accordingly. Social advance became predictable in this view. On the basis of the scientific findings a rational, a scientific policy should be possible; social, political and economic

processes could be planned through scientification. The research on the humanization of work is in my opinion a good example for this third phase of scientification, although the state's research program in this field wasn't initiated until 1974. The program offered a broad, application-oriented research field, a good infrastructure, enough money, and was based upon a cooperation between companies, unions, state institutions and scientists. It was inserted into a concept of an expanded social policy, especially as it was understood by Social Democrats: comprehensive, rational, forward-looking and closely interlinked with other policy areas. Disillusion came in the course of time, when the economic and financial crisis went on in the 1970s and the diverse interests of companies, the unions and the state broke through with force.

The research on the Humanization of work contributed also to the scientification of the unions' work, which of course began earlier. For example, lately since the 1950s and 1960s the industrial sociology played a great role for strategies to gain more union members and to get a clearer view for their needs. But some distrust and distance towards scientists of many work councils and union's representatives, who learnt about union's work in practice, in the factories, stayed. There is a nice episode to show how some unionists thought about scientists in the sixties: Oskar Negt, the philosopher, was introduced by Hans Matthöfer, by the way the man, who later was known as the "Minister of Humanization", to the second chairman of the IG Metall, Alois Wöhrle. Oskar Negt wanted to teach at the Union's school. And Wöhrle looked at Negt and then at Matthöfer and told him: "Hans, we don't need social scientists in our union."

But back to the humanization of work: It was Willy Brandt, who said in his government declaration from 1969: "For the humanization of work the Legislative and the bargaining partners have to guarantee the protection of employees at the work place. Industrial safety and health care at work will be enlarged." The term "Humanization of work" made a great career henceforward. At first the question of how to improve industrial safety was central. Then further questions came up, such as how to arrange a human oriented organization of work and technique and how to provide participation of work councils and employees.

I will briefly respond to the diverse problems, changes and motivations that have led to the high activity in this scientific area in the 1970s and to the cooperation of State, trade unions, companies and scientists:

- A high rate of accidents at work compared to European standards
- A legislation on industrial safety far out of date
- A gap in the scientific findings
- Growing criticism of Taylorism, of the fragmented, repetitive work determined by the speed of the assembly line
- An augmented sensitivity for chances and risks by progressive automation and rationalization
- international sample activities for humanization of work (especially in Scandinavia)
- The growing desire of the workers to be compensated not only materially for their hard work, but to exert a diverse, responsible and qualifying activity
- A high rate of employee turnovers, partly due to this dissatisfaction
- The central theme of the "quality of life" in the public, the trade union and Social Democratic discussion, which not only took in the view the economic output, but also the way of economic enforcement

- The beginning of the "crisis of Fordism": Some forward looking companies got aware that the strong division of labor and the standardization has to change for a more flexible, market and customer oriented production;
- Transformed union programs, which incorporated the aspect of quality of work into the bargaining policy instead of just trying to bargain higher wages
- The scientific and of course also financial interest of the labor and social sciences in a state research program on the humanization of work as a basic condition: the era of reform and modernization under the social-liberal coalition and the zeitgeist of "Dare more democracy", which could be applied to labor relations and the organization of work, too
- Finally and already mentioned, the belief in the predictability of political, social and economic processes on a scientific basis

The state's program "Research for the humanization of work" was the institutional anchor of the attempts to create a human working place, launched in 1974. Here, state, companies, unions and scientists tried together for a while to find solutions and to implement them on the company level. The "gateway" for the program was the amendment of the Betriebsverfassungsgesetz (the law on the industrial relations scheme) 1972: Paragraph 90 obliged employers and work councils to take into account the "scientific knowledge of the human oriented organization of work". The program aimed to fill gaps in the scientific findings. It provided structures to engage both companies and unions and can be therefore seen as a part of the specific German "Corporatism", the balance of interests between Unions, Companies and the State in the seventies.

Furthermore the program provided an openness of the political system towards advisory social scientists as never before. Hans Matthöfer said this, the minister in charge for the program. Without him, the "Minister of humanization" the popularity of the program had not been possible. He put high political priority on it and enlarged the budget. About 1500 projects were accomplished with a budget of approximately 550 Million Euro. The areas in which projects were carried out until the 1980's to promote human oriented work conditions and technology were mainly:

- Health care and industrial safety, such as reduction of noise pollution, protection from toxins and pollutants, ergonomic measures such as reduction of overhead work, standing for hours
- Methods in the organization of work that provide extended and enriched work (job enlargement, job enrichment, job rotation, group work)
- Qualification and training of the workers
- And last but not least Democratization of the work structure and co-management on a lower level

The majority of the projects was carried out in large industrial enterprises, especially in the metalworking and electrical industry, and to a lesser extent in medium and small industries, crafts, administration, and eventually also in the expanding service sector.

The program ran under the original name until 1989, but was stripped before gradually of his participatory elements, and finally the new conservative-liberal federal government set new priorities in 1983 in the direction of technical modernization and rationalization. The zeitgeist had changed and the ability to compete with other economics became more important than some "humanization".

What remained of the program still? Scientific findings remained, some standards were set, although there were not systematically implemented, which was one great point of criticism at the beginning of the 1980s. Too many projects lasted experimental models. That was partly because the partners in the projects often didn't agree about the consequences of the scientific findings. One example: in a project in the automobile industry a group of workers tried different forms of organizing the production of a

car. The result was that working in small groups with changing responsibilities and duties causes the least stresses and strains for the workers. But this kind of organization didn't pay off for the company and so was never implemented for the whole production.

However, the program contributed to the scientification of the field of the organization of work and therefore to the scientification of the work of the unions. And union representatives and work councils were, as someone put it, simply forced to cooperate with scientists in the state program and in the projects on the company level.

Let me tell you briefly how it went on with the organization of work and production: In the 1980s the unions let themselves get into a little euphoria concerning the so called "new production", which was preached by many companies. Rationalization and technical advance seemed to fit together with humanization, and the end of the "division of labour" was predicted. In the 1990s the "lean production" caught on and many goals of the humanization of work seemed accomplished like flexible work hours, group work, self-determined work organization and more responsibility. But new stresses and strains became visible. Some unionists called the 1990s self-critically a lost decade for labor policy. In the beginning of the 21st century, two representatives of the IG Metall thought that the time has come to start a new initiative for the humanization of work, which resulted in the campaigns towards "Good work" of the German unions.

In the end I like to return to the process of scientification in Germany: It is in a fourth phase since the middle of seventies. The belief in a scientific policy has diminished since and social sciences and data are now everywhere. Nobody would say today, that there is no need for social scientists in a union. Every stakeholder must have its own experts: If someone is presenting a report it should not take too long before another expert present a counter report. When the unions in Germany publish their index on "good work" every year, you can count on the reaction of the trade associations: They will call it unscientific.

Giovanni Avonto (Fondazione "Vera Nocentini"), Work, unions and ethics

The subject of my presentation refers to a research that my Foundation (Vera Nocentini of Turin) conducted in recent years (2008 and 2009) and was published in the quarterly review "Itinerari" edited by GiOC, a young Christian workers' association⁴.

The purpose of this research has been to investigate changes in the behaviour of the unions and their representatives as a consequence of structural transformation of work.

Therefore our research considered and applied ethical principles both to work and unions.

The transformation of work is still in progress, and the form of its regulation in the social system has not always been suitable in my country. We have had successive diffusions of models such as fordism, toyotism, which have also been criteria of employment relationships. But progressively work has been plunged into the global economy, and the improvement of its quality has been exchanged with its instability. An insecure condition is going to spread, and is not adjustable with temporary solutions.

⁴ *Etica e sindacato. La dimensione etica del lavoro del sindacalista*, "Itinerari", 3/2008, monographic essay published in april 2009; and "Quaderno di storia contemporanea", 47/2010 pp 211-218.

So, with respect to these structural changes our research has considered the actual awareness of the trade unionists and the identity of the unions, by testing their representatives in the Piedmont (historically the most industrialized region of Italy).

The moral problem is now heavily placed in our country on different levels: political, institutional and social. The political, social and civic atmosphere is today polluted by the corruption within institutions and private affairs.

Consequently we have questioned 575 unionists on the role of ethics in their own life as well as in the associative life of union organisations.

This research is not to be intended as a direct transposition of the same problems from the political to the social world. However, the current political situation pressures us to verify our proposal.

The real motives come from the individualisation of work in production work and from the consolidation of flexible workers, so that work regulation slips towards precarisation, discontinuity and temporariness. The consequences are also the stagnation of wages.

There is a trade-off between the improvement of work quality (less executive content and more knowledgeable content) and the growth of risk related to flexibility: new forms of relationship such as temporary work, occasional work.

In these structural changes, does the ethical behaviour of the unionists change too?

The ethical problem doesn't rise just now: it follows the union's history, and still remains a question very near to the workers' feeling.

In fact, traditionally the activity of the unionist has been intended more as a voluntary mission for the common wealth of the workers, that is their protection and promotion.

Therefore the ethical problem appears intrinsic to this mission, which includes human values and aims to be performed.

Consequently the ethics of the unionist isn't expressed as a "professional code" (as for the doctors, the lawyers, the teachers).

Unionists learn their ethics on the field of their mission, and particularly by practising it through their way of life. A unionist should move in fields full of differences and contradictions and aims to research for a social unity from the plurality of the represented persons by creating a social democracy inside this community.

Keeping in mind these reasons we can explain our research as the result of three steps:

- a) description of the organisation of the most representative unions in the Piedmont, that is the confederations named Cgil, Cisl and Uil;
- b) polling opinions through questionnaires;
- c) personal interviews.

I note that we have considered two levels of the trade-unionists: those who are representatives in different local factories and the full time leaders in each local confederation with its own relevant sector federations. These unionists, all together, have the social function of orienting, governing and leading the organisation.

A concise outline of the three confederations, as the ones before mentioned, shows that in the Piedmont there are 17.900 union representatives in factories and 1271 full time leaders: the female component varies from 30 to 38 per cent.

These numbers are to be compared with the total associated members of the three union confederations, which are around 800.000: so we have more than 2 representatives for one hundred members, one of the best conditions among the social organisations.

And now let's consider questionnaires and interviews results.

Nearly all the answers claim more education and knowledge to face the real new problems of work and relationships. Concerning ethical questions a cultural homogeneity appears significantly diffused. This means to understand the importance of ethical principles as a coherent way of life filled with important values. This orientation comes principally from the family and also from the union organisation itself. They became the most important educational agencies for the trade unionists.

On the base of Weber's theory, and according to the culture of each organisation, the major confederation (Cgil) is prevalently related to "ethics of conviction", meanwhile the minor confederation (Uil) is prevalently related to "ethics of responsibility" depending on the results, and the intermediate confederation (Cisl) is looking for a balance between values and results.

Values may change along the time, but some values must not change, as the right to a decent job and a fair wage, and the right to acculturate. The present society claims continuously for the need of flexibility, so that the unions are accustomed to bargain flexibility: consequently unionists have to adjust themselves to apply values and also results with flexibility. Thus they face the risk of a drift or a relativism of the same values and results.

The new structural changes of work and relationship as already recorded cause a crisis not only in living of the unionists, but also in the behaviour of the different confederations. The conflicts become frequent and this, in reality, breaks the unity of union action, which is an indispensable condition of power not only for bargaining but also for protecting the workers.

We have now these conflicts between the Italian unions, some alliances sometimes.

As a conclusion, our research suggests that the two Weber's motives of ethics (that is conviction and responsibility) may live together only if the unionists keep a way of life coherent with the values of promoting the work and life conditions of workers. The situation becomes paradoxical and unacceptable when inside the unions doesn't exist unionists with a strong sense of the values defended and promoted.

Liliane Fraysse, Evelyne Morel (CERMTRI): Transformation structurelle du travail et des syndicats

Le CERMTRI est un petit centre, une petit Poucet par rapport aux centres qui sont représentés à cette Conférence. Le CERMTRI est un *Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Mouvements Trotskyste et Révolutionnaires Internationaux* : il couvre donc un champ spécifique d'archives qui va des premiers communistes à l'Opposition de gauche et au mouvement trotskyste jusqu'à aujourd'hui, à l'échelle internationale et aux oppositionnels à différentes époques à l'intérieur des PC et de la social-démocratie.

Nos fonds d'archives sont des fonds militants et leur préservation est importante quand on voit, comme nous l'a expliqué hier M. Boris Belenkin, la difficulté qu'il y a pour accéder aux archives concernant des militants trotskystes ou considérés comme tels.

Et le CERMTRI possède aussi des fonds de militants révolutionnaires qui ne se réclament pas du trotskysme. L'an dernier, à Amsterdam, Jean-Jacques Marie avait indiqué que nous avions en dépôt les

archives du militant nationaliste algérien Messali Hadj. Nous espérons pouvoir en établir le catalogue pour cette Conférence, mais nous avons pris du retard : l'inventaire est maintenant achevé, mais le catalogue ne sera prêt qu'au premier trimestre 2012.

Abordons maintenant le thème de cette Conférence :

« Transformation structurelle du travail et des syndicats ».

Y a-t-il une transformation structurelle du travail depuis les années 70 ?

Pour répondre à cette question, il faut d'abord se demander ce qu'on entend par « transformation structurelle du travail ».

S'il s'agit simplement de constater que d'une part, les progrès technologiques – en particulier l'informatique et Internet – ont progressivement modifié les conditions de travail pour nombre de salariés, principalement en abolissant les distances, et que d'autre part on assiste à une nouvelle répartition géographique à l'échelle mondiale du travail industriel essentiellement... alors, oui, il y a transformation structurelle du travail.

Tous les pays industrialisés de la « vieille Europe » et même les USA sont touchés par la destruction massive des emplois industriels. Après la fermeture progressive des mines, la liquidation de la sidérurgie, la délocalisation de presque toute l'industrie textile, ce sont aujourd'hui tous les emplois industriels qui sont concernés. Ainsi, en France, les effectifs de la métallurgie sont passés de 2 248 000 en 1984 à 1 456 000 en 2009. Et ces emplois supprimés ne sont que très partiellement compensés par ceux générés par les technologies nouvelles.

Le développement important du chômage qui en résulte permet au patronat de faire pression sur les salariés et d'utiliser le chantage à l'emploi lors des négociations.

Au nom de la compétitivité nécessaire des entreprises, le patronat a recours à la délocalisation massive des emplois en Asie principalement (Inde, Vietnam et surtout Chine) où les conditions d'exploitation des travailleurs se rapprochent de celles qui existaient au XIX^{ème} siècle en Europe de l'Ouest.

Il est vrai qu'en Europe, c'est la lutte plus que séculaire des salariés regroupés dans leurs organisations, leurs syndicats, qui a permis d'obtenir des acquis sociaux essentiels comme les conventions collectives, les statuts, la retraite, un système de protection sociale, l'hôpital public, le droit à l'éducation...

Et tous ces acquis sociaux sont aujourd'hui remis en question au nom de cette même compétitivité réclamée par le patronat.

Allongement de la durée du temps de travail par le recul de l'âge de départ en retraite dans tous les pays européens, allongement de la période d'essai pour tout nouvel emploi, généralisation des stages non-rémunérés dans la formation des jeunes, développement de l'alternance, remise en cause des conventions collectives... : oui, ce sont bien de nouvelles relations de travail que le patronat veut imposer.

Est-ce pour autant qu'il y aurait aujourd'hui un intérêt général, qu'il n'y aurait plus d'antagonisme entre les intérêts des salariés et ceux des classes possédantes ? Et que cet intérêt général justifierait que les organisations syndicales abandonnent leur rôle traditionnel de défense des intérêts de la classe ouvrière pour participer à une nouvelle gouvernance ?

Certains le pensent, y compris au sommet de certaines organisations syndicales.

Ainsi, en juin dernier, un accord sur la compétitivité dans la métallurgie a été signé entre le patronat français et trois syndicats de la métallurgie (la CFDT, la CFTC et la CGC).

Le journal *Les Echos* du 8 juin rapportait la déclaration du négociateur de la CFTC : « *Face à une perte de compétitivité, nous sommes sortis de la lutte des classes pour regarder la réalité en face, sans sujet tabou.* »

Et dans l'accord signé, on trouve cette affirmation : « *la compétitivité n'est pas une fin en soi, mais une condition de la croissance, de l'emploi et de la cohésion sociale* ».

Si un consensus s'établit entre patronat et organisations syndicales sur une nécessaire compétitivité qui serait l'objectif commun à atteindre, alors, oui il y a une transformation structurelle de l'organisation syndicale, qui d'organe de défense des salaires, des droits et de la protection sociale des travailleurs, devient un organe de régulation sociale au compte des intérêts du patronat, puisqu'elle s'interdit alors elle-même de s'opposer aux délocalisations, aux licenciements, aux bas salaires, nécessaires à cette compétitivité génératrice de profit.

Aujourd'hui, les gouvernements de tous les pays européens, quelle que soit leur couleur politique, demandent aux organisations syndicales de renoncer à revendiquer et à négocier librement au nom de la « réduction des déficits publics ». Intégrer les organisations syndicales dans ce qu'ils appellent « la nouvelle gouvernance », tel est leur objectif.

Ainsi, l'organisation patronale européenne (PFE-CCRE) et la Fédération Syndicale Européenne des services publics (qui regroupe la totalité des organisations syndicales dans la fonction publique) ont signé cet été une déclaration commune. Elles y « *saluent le guide de la Commission européenne sur les marchés publics socialement responsables* ». Le but étant, déclarent-elles « *de contribuer à une économie sociale de marché équitable* ». Qu'est-ce qu'une « *économie sociale de marché équitable* » ? Les adjectifs « sociale » et « équitable » ne changent rien : c'est l'économie de marché, donc les privatisations. Et c'est justement au démantèlement des services publics et à leur privatisation qu'on assiste dans tous les pays européens.

La question de la transformation structurelle du travail pose donc la question des organisations de défense des salariés : organisations politiques et syndicales.

De ce point de vue, la question de la transformation structurelle des syndicats est donc une question importante. Si les organisations syndicales européennes acceptaient de s'intégrer à la « nouvelle gouvernance », elles permettraient au patronat d'imposer les nouvelles relations de travail qu'il souhaite. A la négociation collective dans laquelle les syndicats défendent les intérêts des salariés, seraient substituées des relations individuelles patron-salarié où le salarié se retrouverait seul face au patron pour faire valoir ses droits.

D'ailleurs, les délocalisations dans les pays dits émergents ont aussi une autre fonction que la baisse du coût du travail par l'emploi d'une main d'œuvre sous-payée : elles visent à détruire la classe ouvrière organisée des vieux pays capitalistes, classe ouvrière qui parce qu'elle a des syndicats et des traditions de lutte met un frein à l'exploitation.

La question du rôle et de la place des syndicats est une question qui est débattue à l'intérieur du mouvement ouvrier. Peut-il y avoir maintien des acquis sociaux sans la préservation d'organisations syndicales indépendantes ?

Dans les pays pauvres, comme dans les pays dits émergents, la construction ou le développement de syndicats indépendants est un enjeu pour les travailleurs.

Au Pakistan, le gouvernement interdit la création de syndicats dans les entreprises de moins de 50 salariés.

En Chine, tous les salariés sont dépourvus du droit de grève, de négociation, d'organisation, de syndicat indépendant et 200 millions de travailleurs migrants chinois (on appelle ainsi ceux qui viennent des campagnes) n'ont pas droit à la même protection sociale, ni au même accès à l'école pour leurs enfants. Les grèves cependant se multiplient. Et la première revendication (après l'augmentation des salaires et l'amélioration des conditions de travail) de ces travailleurs migrants de Honda, qui ont conduit une grève déterminée en 2010, a été la possibilité de se faire représenter de façon indépendante face à la direction à l'intérieur de l'entreprise. Sur ce dernier point, ils n'ont pas gagné, car le patronat sait bien que l'existence de syndicats indépendants est un obstacle à l'exploitation.

On a vu d'ailleurs récemment, en Tunisie, le rôle que pouvait avoir une organisation syndicale dans la mobilisation des jeunes et des travailleurs pour le droit au travail et à la démocratie.

Ces questions sont importantes et le CERMTRI considère (et cela a été ce qui a principalement motivé sa création) que la mémoire des combats que la classe ouvrière a engagés avec ses organisations pour arracher les conquêtes sociales doit être conservée et défendue. Ce n'est pas seulement une question d'histoire, c'est toujours d'actualité dans les combats à venir pour la préservation des acquis des peuples et de la civilisation.

Nikita Anikin (State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia): Trade unions in Soviet Union in 1970-80. Based on collections of the State Central Museum of Contemporary History of Russia

The State Central Museum of Contemporary history of Russia was established in Moscow in 1924 as a Museum of Revolution. From the date of its foundation the museum became one of the leading Russian institutions studying and collecting materials on labour movement history in the USSR. Today its repository holds more than 1 300 000 items, among them numerous documents, photographs, letters, signs, autographs and personal items of union activists, various gifts given to soviet trade union congresses and organizations. On basis of these numerous data we could form an idea of what soviet trade unions were and how they functioned.

In the beginning of my report I would like to say a few words about the history of trade union movement in Russia. The first trade unions in Russia appeared at the Putilov, Obukhov and some other factories of St. Petersburg and Moscow in March 1905. After the defeat of the first Russian revolution of 1905-1907 all trade unions were banned by the government. Banned trade unions were revived and many new ones were established after February, 1917. October revolution of 1917 was largely supported by the trade unions. The First All-Russia Trade Union Congress was held in January 1918 and has shifted the main attention of the unions to the sphere of economic organization in close cooperation with state bodies. From that time the trade unions became one of the key elements of the Soviet Russia's society. Until the end of the 1980s trade unions made an integral part of the Soviet political system. Trade unions in USSR were not engaged in political struggle and protection of workers' rights. Basic activity of the trade-union committee lied in solving of social and everyday issues and industrial management. Though trade unions were able to provide the protection of workers' rights, for example employee could not be fired out without sanction of a trade union committee, their main function were distribution of benefits, organization of public events and ideological activity. Due to close cooperation with the Soviet state trade unions possessed huge financial recourses, managed vast infrastructure, organized health-resort treatment and rest, guided technical supervision on the factories.

Key features and structure of soviet trade unions in 1970-80

By 1970s collectively trade unions became the largest public organization in the country uniting on a voluntary basis working people of all trades, occupations and professions regardless of race, nationality, sex or religion. Massive participation movement is a principal of trade union movement in the USSR in 1970-80s. More than 90 % of adult population in the USSR were trade union members. From the beginning of the 1970-s the number of trade union members was growing quickly: from 89 million in 1970 to 140 million in 1988 made up 99,5% of all factory and office workers, collective farmers and students of secondary and higher schools. There were also about 58 million trade union activists. As it was already said the prime concern of soviet unions was not the political struggle or the organization of strikes but the improvement of working conditions and labour protection. Since the 1930s Soviet trade unions managed state social insurance. State social insurance budget had grown from 28 billion roubles in 1976 to 51,9 billion in 1986. Trade unions owned and operated vast sportive and health-improving infrastructure. Soviet trade unions run 564 sanatoriums which can accommodate 274 000 persons, nearly 400 holiday homes and hotels, which can accommodate 123 000 persons. Nearly 78% of all patients of medical and health-improvement centers received treatment by trade union vouchers. In 1986 about 17.5 million children and teenagers or 44% of all schoolchildren attended the nearly 100 000 trade union camps, the voluntary sport societies of trade unions have a membership of 57, 5 million. About 32,5 million people attend various sport sections. The athletic facilities run by trade unions can accommodate almost 16 million people a day. They include more than 3 000 stadium, over 15 000 gyms, about 5 000 ski resorts, almost 250 000 athletic grounds and soccer fields, nearly 1 400 swimming poles. There were 23 000 community centers and houses and palaces of culture run by trade unions. 18 000 trade union libraries were used by 22,6 million readers.

Organizational framework

32 trade unions in the USSR were organized on the industrial principle: each union involved all the workers employed in a certain industry or a group of industries. The initiation fee was the equivalent of one percent of one month's earnings. Monthly dues were also 1 percent of one month's earnings. The primary organization of a Soviet trade union was established where the members were employed. The highest body of a primary organization is its general meeting or conference. Trade Union Committee headed by its Chairman was elected at a general meeting or conference. The TUC represented the interests of its members in matters pertaining to production, labour protection and safety, housing, culture, sports and recreation. There were also republic, regional, city and district trade union committees elected at conference of appropriate levels. Central Committee of a trade union was elected by a delegated congress. Inter-trade union councils, organized on territorial basis also played a significant role. These councils represented all trade unions, in a given area on matters of production, labour, everyday life, housing and cultural and sport facilities. The Inter-Union Council of every republic had the right to initiate legislation in the Supreme Soviet (Parliament) of the Republic. The Trade Union Council of a republic was elected by a congress of delegates held once in 5 years. The Trade Union Council of a territory or district was elected at an Inter-union conference held once in 2 or 3

years. All of them also elected delegates to the highest trade Union organ of the Soviet Union – the Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR (every 5 years convened).

Between congresses all trade unions activities were run by All-Union Central Council of Trade Unions – the highest governing body of the trade unions. AUCCTU has its Presidium (Chairman), Secretariat, publish newspapers «Trud» (Labour) – more than 18 million copies.

The last part of this report is devoted to the international ties of the soviet trade unions. Trade unions played an important role in Soviet foreign policy. Soviet unions kept friendly ties and cooperated with trade union organizations from 145 countries not only socialistic but capitalistic as well. Some of these organizations were from the countries, which did not maintain diplomatic relations with the USSR. That is why trade union movement was regarded in the USSR as an essential tool of ideology and propaganda of the advantages of socialist system. Museum funds contain numerous evidences of such a friendship like gifts from British and Belgian trade unions, flag of Australian metalworker delegation and many other documents and items.

Questions, discussion

Marjaliisa Hentilä: how was loan bargaining arranged, how were different types of work valued? Nikita Anikin explains that the union had little to say about salaries; these were determined by the government.

Richard Temple and Armin Straube ask about the existence, accessibility and possibly digitization of trade union archives, and about the continuity in these archives since the 1990s, when the political and organizational structures changed completely. According to Nikita, work on the trade union archives has only just started. Catalogues of collections have to be checked, to see what should be there. As to the continuity, the old unions were mostly active in the political and social fields; the State Central Museum does not have large collections on the modern labour movement.

Report of the IALHI Coordination Committee Meeting, Lisboa, Friday 25 February, 2011

Present: Erik-Jan Zürcher, Geert van Goethem, Rüdiger Zimmermann, David Bidussa, Franck Veyron, Andrew H. Lee, Marien van der Heijden (report)

Absent (with notice): Lars Ilshammar, Richard Temple

1. Minutes CC September 2010

Not mentioned in the minutes is the discussion about the future of the Serials Service, and the decision to continue this discussion with and within the HOPE project.

Otherwise, the minutes are approved.

2. Report Amsterdam conference September 2010

The report is approved.

3. Future conferences: Bonn 2011

The conference dates are Wednesday, 7 September, to Saturday, 10 September.

According to the preliminary program, a day will be devoted to the annual conference, members' projects presentations, etc., and a day on presentations and discussions related to collections on trade unions and the transformation of work.

4. Future conferences: 2012 and after

The Fundação Mário Soares, Lisboa, has offered to organize and host the 2012 conference.

In 2013, the HOPE project will finish, officially in April. This could be the opportunity for a big event, and it could be considered to combine this with an IALHI conference. The date is to be discussed: is it a good idea to have the conference in April instead of in September? The best location for an EU-project event is Brussels, Berlin could be a second option. Erik-Jan will consult Titia van der Werf, HOPE project coordinator, on the date planned for the final HOPE event, and on the idea to combine it with an IALHI conference.

For 2014 and 2015, both Milan (Fondazione Feltrinelli) and New York (Tamiment/NYU) are serious options. For Feltrinelli, it would be a good occasion to show their new premises - still to be built. In New York, a conference focus could be 'digital archives'. Also, New York could be a good location to attract more participants from the USA and - possibly - Latin America.

5. New Coordination Committee

The secretary, Erik-Jan Zürcher, has been elected in September 2010, for a term of five years.

The term for the present Coordination Committee ends September 2011. Five Committee members, representing languages and regions, and up to five co-opted members, should be presented to the September 2011 conference.

If endorsed by the conference, the committee members will serve a term of five years (September 2011 – September 2016).

Of the present Committee, David Bidussa, Geert van Goethem, Marien van der Heijden and Richard Temple are willing to continue for another term. Franck Veyron states that BDIC would like to stay on the committee, either through himself or through the director of BDIC. Rüdiger Zimmermann will retire, and proposes Anja Kruke as his successor on the Committee. Andrew Lee is considering; he will reach a decision early April. Lars Ilshammar has decided to stop; we will start looking for another Scandinavian representative.

All this leaves room to look for at least two more Committee members. As to regions, we could look for representatives from Central/Eastern Europe/Russia, and from Spain/Portugal. As to the gender balance, we should seek more equity on the Committee. In April, Marien will ask around.

A proposed list of Committee members will be announced to IALHI members before the September conference.

6. New members

Since September 2011, organizations from the USA, Portugal, and Germany have asked for information concerning IALHI membership. Some of them were interested especially because of the possibility to participate in the HOPE project.

We should work on attracting non-European members. Marien will consult the IISG representative in Istanbul concerning possible members from Turkey.

7. Financial report

Marien presents the financial report over 2010. Costs of the annual conference have been higher than average, i.a. due to the interpreters' fees. Income from membership fees has gone up, so there is still a positive result. On the balance, the result looks negative, as € 9.008 have been written off: old outstanding invoices for membership fees.

8. Legal entity for IALHI

At present, IALHI can be considered a legal entity, although it has not been registered as such. But IALHI cannot take on any legal responsibility. The secretary and Committee members are personally liable for IALHI obligations. Up till now, this has not been a serious problem. But given the HOPE project, and the desire to investigate possibilities for follow-up projects, an official legal body seems necessary. Erik-Jan and Marien have sought professional advice in this matter. The memorandum, drawn up by the firm of Van Doorne NV, is discussed.

According to the memorandum, it is not necessary to turn IALHI itself into an official legal body. IALHI can stay the association it is now, with statutes, an annual conference, a Secretary and a Coordination Committee. Next to the 'IALHI Association', an 'IALHI Foundation' can be created, with a board consisting of the Secretary and the members of the Coordination Committee. Such a foundation, with international aims and activities, can be created under Dutch law. The goal of the Foundation should be to carry out a policy plan, to be presented by the Board to, and to be endorsed by, the annual conference. In this way, the IALHI Association keeps control over the IALHI Foundation. This solution

requires some changes in IALHI's constitution, and carefully worded statutes for the IALHI Foundation, to be presented to and endorsed by the September 2011 conference.

The Committee agrees to the proposal, and asks Erik-Jan and Marien to work out a definitive proposal. Erik-Jan and Marien will contact a notary, draw up concept statutes for the IALHI Foundation, propose an addition to the statutes of the IALHI Association, consult with the Committee, and draw up a final proposal for the September conference. If the conference agrees, the Foundation can be officially established and registered afterwards.

9. HOPE project

Geert and Marien, who have been present during parts of the HOPE meetings immediately preceding the Committee meeting, try to give an update on the things discussed. A lot of work has been done within many different task groups, and now things are coming together, raising new questions and issues. Some tasks that seemed to have been finished appear to need some redefining and following-up. During the project meetings, consensus was reached that HOPE participants (content providers) must be IALHI members. For the moment, the focus is on Europe, given that the project money comes from the EU, but this is not for eternity: IALHI is an international organization, not European. A discussion has started on the kind of collections HOPE will try to get from new content providers. Should it be labour history, social history, or even 'people's history'?

There is a general feeling in the Committee that information from the HOPE project to IALHI and to the Committee has been insufficient. There has been no information from HOPE towards IALHI members not participating in the project since the September 2010 conference. There has been no communication to the Committee. One Committee member states that he did not even get a reply to the questions he sent to the project organization. Geert and Marien can provide information on the parts of the project they know, but are not able to provide the sort of Executive Summary of the project as a whole the Committee would like to have – or indeed thinks it is entitled to, given the fact that IALHI is the organizational framework for the project and is presented as the guarantee for the long-term sustainability.

The Committee does not ask for extensive reports, knowing the time it takes to prepare these. Probably there are periodical reports, internal or to the EU, which can be presented to the Committee as well. Some form of executive summary, a quarterly update, of one or two pages, should be feasible. Giving the Committee members access to the project collaboratory is not a solution for the lack of information on this level, although some Committee members might like to have this access as well. Perhaps HOPE can appoint a contact person for the Committee. The Committee also feels it is very important that HOPE actively provides information to all IALHI members, not just to the members participating in the project, and not only at the annual conference. The announced Newsletter has not appeared, and nothing has come in its place.

Erik-Jan will contact Titia van der Werf, HOPE project coordinator, on these matters.

10. Other business

Geert van Goethem asks about the section on conferences of the WWW Virtual Library on Labour History, that is no longer maintained by IISG. He regrets this, as it was useful information, not readily available elsewhere. Erik-Jan confirms that these pages are no longer maintained, for reasons of staff

shortage. Geert suggests to see if the section can be revived within the context of the HOPE project, with the upgrade of the Labour History Portal. Marien will take this in consideration.

David Bidussa affirms the interest of the Fondazione Feltrinelli in the HOPE project. It was not possible to participate from the start, but the Fondazione is investigating the possibilities to step in at a later stage and become a content provider.

Date for the next Coordination Committee meeting

Wednesday, 7 September 2011, Bonn

Report of the IALHI Coordination Committee Meeting, Bonn, Wednesday 7 September 2011

Present: Erik-Jan Zürcher, Marien van der Heijden, David Bidussa, Richard Temple, Geert Van Goethem, Franck Veyron, Gabriella Ivacs, Petri Tanskanen, Anja Kruke, Alfredo Caldeira, Astrid Verburg (report)
Absent (with notice): Lars Ilshammar, Rüdiger Zimmermann

1. Minutes 25 February 2011

The minutes are approved.

2. Bonn conference

Except for the fact that some people have indicated they would like to change the time of their presentations, the contents of the programme will remain unchanged.

3. Future conferences: 2012 and after

2012: Lisbon, organized by FMS. The established date for this conference is Wednesday 12 – Saturday 15 September [*but please note: after this CC meeting, the conference date has been changed to 19-22 September, because of coincidence of the original date with the ITH conference in Linz, Austria*].

2013: Erik-Jan Zürcher has consulted with Titia van der Werf (HOPE project manager) about a possible coincidence of the IALHI conference in 2013 with the conclusion of the HOPE project. Titia liked the idea of such a combination. The date need not be May 2013 (official HOPE conclusion date) – September may be even better, also for HOPE. Brussels does not seem to be the best suitable location (also according to HOPE). Gabriella Ivacs will examine the possibilities of such a combined conference in Budapest.

2014: New York? Marien van der Heijden will contact Andrew Lee.

2015: Milan? The occurrence will depend on the new construction of the Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli. David Bidussa will announce in 2012 whether 2015 is attainable.

4. New Coordination Committee

We welcome the new members Anja Kruke, Gabriela Ivacs, Petri Tanskanen and Alfredo Caldeira and thank the (unfortunately absent) departing members, Lars Ilshammar and Rüdiger Zimmermann, for their commitment and their contribution.

The new composition of the Coordination Committee must be formally approved tomorrow at the General Assembly. The Committee will then be re-elected until 2016.

The statutes make mention of two kinds of committee members: five “members” and five “co-opted members”. We might propose to abolish this distinction. Such will require a change in the statutes and could, therefore, not be proposed before the General Assembly of September 2012. This topic will be discussed at the next Coordination Committee meeting.

5. New IALHI members

The Archiv der Arbeiterjugendbewegung (Oer-Erkenschwick, Germany) would like to become member, in part because of the HOPE project. The membership will have to be approved by the General Assembly tomorrow.

6. Financial report

The financial situation of IALHI in 2010 does not seriously deviate from that in 2009. Revenues from memberships have increased slightly compared to last year, while the costs have virtually remained the same.

During the first period of 2011, the costs have been higher than usual because of the legal advice obtained to turn IALHI into a legal entity. Legal advice and actual establishment amount to some 7,000 euros.

The costs of the Annual Conference will be borne by the host – this year the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (FES). The interpreters can be paid by IALHI, but FES claims not to make any such appeals this year.

At present there is no current list of paying/non-paying members. Marien promises to try and have such a list available for the next Committee meeting.

The website statistics are roughly the same as last year's, which means reasonably stable.

7. Legal entity for IALHI

The members of the Coordination Committee have received the draft statutes for the IALHI Foundation. The necessity to have a legal entity has become clear during the HOPE project and in talks about the ambition to get more such international projects off the ground.

At the moment, only separate institutes can carry a project. The IALHI Association itself cannot assume legal responsibilities, and all the financial risks of the Association rest on the individual members of the Coordination Committee. A foundation will solve these problems. Erik-Jan Zürcher and Marien van der Heijden have obtained legal advice from a law firm, which has resulted in the statutes in draft form we now have in front of us.

The link between IALHI and the Foundation is very strong. The activities of the Foundation solely consist of the support of IALHI's work. The idea is that the members of the Coordination Committee will constitute the Board of the Foundation. There may be no conflict of interest between Association and Foundation, and the Foundation must be subservient to the Association.

Richard Temple asks questions concerning **article 4**. Is it correct that the Management Board cannot take any decisions in case there are less than six members? Erik-Jan and Marien will check this.

Article 4.6 says that if there are no more board members, they will be appointed by the subdistrict court judge in Amsterdam on request of the 'most acceptable party'. What sort of situation should we imagine here? Who could be a 'most acceptable party'? It seems like a standard clause, but the members of the Committee are appointed by the General Assembly, and not by a court judge. Marien points out that this situation could only occur when IALHI itself, the Association, no longer has a Coordination Committee, and will, as such, no longer exist. Erik-Jan and Marien will ask the notary for an explanation.

Geert van Goethem discovers an unclear point at **4.4**: Do the Coordination Committee and the Management Board consist of the exact same group of people, or does the Management Board consist of a number of members of the Coordination Committee? Marien explains that it seemed useful to leave open the possibility to allow membership of the CC, but not of the Board of the Foundation, should someone wish so for reasons of their own. This, however, opens the door to differences between Committee and Board, and consequently between Association and Foundation. In order to keep matters clear, it is decided that the composition of Committee and Board must be and remain identical.

Gabriela Ivacs inquires about **article 10**, the voting procedure. One can transfer one's right to vote to another Board member. The Board convenes only twice a year. In case decisions are to be made more frequently, this should happen via e-mail. The question is if the statutes allow such a procedure. Is an e-conference equal to a meeting? According to the chair, the Board decides how the term "meeting" is to be understood, and that final written proof of decisions should always be in the notes of the meeting. To make sure, we will check with the notary.

Geert van Goethem proposes to draw up not only formal statutes, but also house rules containing statements about, for example, how to take decisions outside the regular meetings. This point will also be presented to the legal advisor.

Article 7 also raises some questions. What is meant exactly by “Representation”? Could two Board members sign contracts on behalf of the entire Board? Yes, they could, for instance when documents of a legal or financial nature are to be signed. But such decisions will always be taken by vote of the entire Board. Linguistically, this issue might be phrased as follows: “The Foundation is represented both by the Management Board OR two Board members ... etc.”

Anja Kruke asks if financial obligations resting on the Board can be transferred to individual members. In principle this is not possible, unless the Board decides so and the member agrees. Should the Board members have a liability insurance? Marien will check with the notary.

The question arises if the minutes of the Management Board will be distributed among all IALHI members. This is not mentioned in the statutes, but if the Board wishes so, it can be decided.

It is customary, though, to present an oral report of the meeting of the Coordination Committee in the General Assembly.

The draft statutes with the questions that have come up today will be discussed tomorrow in the General Assembly. Erik-Jan and Marien will present the questions to the legal advisor. The new text will be distributed among the members of the Coordination Committee.

The General Assembly is to discuss the proposals tomorrow. Upon approval of the Assembly, matters can be set in motion.

8. HOPE project

Anja Kruke presents a survey.

During the past 28 hours, there have been three meetings: with HOPE participants, of the work package and task leaders, and of the project management.

There has been a serious discussion about the continuation of HOPE after the annual review of the European Commission. The main criticism was that, although good progress was made, the reporting was much too technical, detailed and long-winded. Understandable summaries were asked for. The coherence had remained unclear. How could we improve this? A communication plan and the addition of comprehensible summaries would be a step forward.

We also need to focus more on our topic, be more domain-specific, and highlight our important collections in the field of social history.

We have also talked about the future relationship between HOPE and IALHI. Two documents have been discussed: an agreement and a business plan.

The agreement contains the discussion of ownership. There are several options: ownership by the developer or task leader, ownership by the HOPE consortium (i.e. the participating organizations), IALHI, Open Source. There seemed to be some preference for ownership by IALHI, but no decision was taken. There also was a discussion about the proposed business plan (draft by Titia van der Werf). This treats the situation after HOPE project funding will have ended. It raised several questions, for instance if a HOPE content partner should be an IALHI member, and how strict the “content profile” should be (Labour History, Social History, People's History? - Left-wing/Progressive/Moderate/ Conservative/Right-wing?). It did not become clear during the Committee meeting if a decision had been taken in these matters, or what the general consensus was. But these HOPE discussions should be, or should become, IALHI discussions as well.

It seems clear that better communication between HOPE and IALHI is necessary, and that we have to keep the formal positions clear. During the HOPE project (until May 2013), decisions concerning HOPE are taken by the HOPE project group. If a HOPE partner wants to become member of IALHI, IALHI's

General Assembly will have to decide. As IALHI's Coordination Committee, we must take the interests of IALHI as a whole into consideration, and not just the interests of the HOPE project partners.

The Agreement and the Business plan will be further developed and discussed within HOPE. The goal within HOPE is to have the Agreement finished late 2011, for the HOPE project partners to sign. The business plan will deal with the situation of "HOPE after HOPE". If HOPE wants to be continued by IALHI, there should be a proposal from HOPE to IALHI.

As IALHI we will have to establish our Foundation by the end of this year, to have it ready when proposals from HOPE can be expected. And we will have to define our position. Propositions from HOPE should be discussed at the next Committee/Foundation meeting, February 2012. The HOPE Project Manager will be invited to this meeting.

9. Other business

Geert van Goethem has investigated the possibilities to submit "May 1 – Labor Day" to the UNESCO list of Intangible Cultural Heritage. The proposal seems to have a chance of success, but Geert has second thoughts now he has seen what else is on this list. Geert fears "musealization" and mummification of 1 May. Perhaps we should think of something else, given the importance of the subject and the enthusiastic reactions to his first proposal.

Petri Tanskanen suggests that we could set up a 1 May project within IALHI. It is decided that a small committee, consisting of Geert, Petri and Anja, will be established to investigate the viability of this idea, and when it could be feasible (2015?). A project on May 1 could benefit IALHI's visibility. The Foundation would be useful to obtain financial resources.

Given Rüdiger Zimmermann's extraordinary contribution to IALHI, and his absence during this conference, we should try to create another occasion to thank him for everything, to say goodbye, and to wish him well. We can be sure he will not want an official, public and formal "reception", but will appreciate meeting the Committee members again. We decide to invite Rüdiger for the evening after our February meeting, and offer him the trip, dinner and a stay in a hotel. Marien will send the invitation.

Erik-Jan talks about the plan to go to Brussels with a delegation (proposed participants: himself, Marien and Geert) to make a tour and to present the IALHI. FES offers to join them. IALHI will then be able to use the office and the network of FES.

Date and location for next Coordination Committee meeting

The next meeting of the Coordination Committee will take place at the IISH in Amsterdam, on Saturday 4 February 2012.

Financial statement 31 December 2010

Balance 1 January, 2010		€ 59.102
Income		
Membership fees 2010	<u>11.704</u>	
Total income		11.704
Costs		
Horacio Armando Paglione	970	(Travel, 2009)
Zaanse Schans	420	(Conference excursion)
Catering	1.061	(Conference)
Interpreters	<u>4.799</u>	(Conference)
Total costs		7.249
Membership invoices written off	<u>-9.008</u>	-9.008
Balance 31 December, 2010		€ 54.549
Outstanding membership invoices 2010	<u>3.535</u>	

Membership statistics

	2008	2009	2010
official members *	79	79	85
membership fees received (€)	7.448	9.518	11.704

* paying, paid for, officially non-paying

Other statistics

	2008	2009	2010**
www.ialhi.org			
pageviews	*	19.176	39.554
labourhistory.net			
pageviews	*	184.917	305.724
News Service			
items published	401	200	208
Serials Service			
serials covered	127	128	128
issues	3.076	3.242	3.550
pageviews	121.996	205.694	112.997

* statistics unavailable

** pageview statistics 2010 partly unavailable, missing periods estimated

IALHI - Paying and officially non-paying members (31-12-2010)

1	Amsab-Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis	Gent	Belgium
2	Arbeiderbevegelsens Arkiv og Bibliotek	Oslo	Norway
3	Arbejdermuseet & Arbejderbevægelsens Bibliotek og Arkiv	København	Denmark
4	Arbetarrörelsens Arkiv och Bibliotek	Stockholm	Sweden
5	Arbetets museum	Norrköping	Sweden
6	Archeia Synchronis Koinonikis Istorias	Athens	Greece
7	Archiv und Bibliothek der sozialen Demokratie	Bonn	Germany
8	Archivio Storico Nazionale - Cisl	Roma	Italy
9	Australian Society for the Study of Labour History	Sydney	Australia
10	Biblioteca Pública Arús	Barcelona	Spain
11	Bibliothèque de Documentation internationale contemporaine	Nanterre	France
12	Bishopsgate Library	London	United Kingdom
13	British Library of Political and Economic Science	London	United Kingdom
14	Centre d'Estudis Històrics Internacionals	Barcelona	Spain
15	Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Mouvements trotskystes et révolutionnaires internationales	Paris	France
16	Centre d'Etudes, de Documentation, d'Information et d'Action sociale- Musée social	Paris	France
17	Centre des Archives Communistes en Belgique	Bruxelles	Belgium
18	Centre international de Recherches sur l'Anarchisme	Lausanne	Switzerland
19	Centro de Documentacion e Investigacion de la cultura de izquierdas en la Argentina	Buenos Aires	Argentina
20	Centro Studi Libertari / Archivio Giuseppe Pinelli	Milano	Italy
21	Co-operative College	Manchester	United Kingdom
22	Collectif des Centres de Documentation en Histoire ouvrière	Paris	France
23	Collège du Travail	Genève	Switzerland
24	De Burcht / Centrum voor arbeidsverhoudingen	Amsterdam	Netherlands
25	ETUI-REHS Documentation Centre	Bruxelles	Belgium
26	Förderkreis Archive und Bibliotheken zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung	Berlin	Germany
27	Fondation Jean Jaurès	Paris	France
28	Fondazione Antonio Gramsci	Roma	Italy
29	Fondazione culturale Vera Nocentini	Torino	Italy
30	Fondazione di studi storici Filippo Turati	Firenze	Italy
31	Fondazione Di Vittorio	Roma	Italy
32	Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli	Milano	Italy
33	Fondazione Gramsci Torino	Torino	Italy
34	Fondazione Lelio e Lisli Basso	Roma	Italy
35	Fondazione Pellegrini-Canevascini	Bellinzona	Switzerland
36	Fraternelle, La	Saint-Claude	France
37	Fritz-Hüser-Institut für Literatur und Kultur der Arbeitswelt	Dortmund	Germany
38	Fundação Mário Soares - Arquivo & Biblioteca	Lisboa	Portugal
39	Fundación 1° de Mayo	Madrid	Spain
40	Fundación Largo Caballero	Madrid	Spain
41	Fundación Salvador Seguí	Barcelona	Spain
42	Fundación Pablo Iglesias	Madrid	Spain

43	Grupo de Estudios sobre la Historia Contemporánea de Extremadura	Cáceres	Spain
44	George Meany Memorial Archives	Silver Spring	United States
45	Gosudarstvennaia Obshchestvenno-Politicheskaia Biblioteka	Moskva	Russian Fed.
46	Gosudarstvennii Tsentral'nii Muzei Sovremennoi Istorii Rossii	Moskva	Russian Fed.
47	Institut d'Histoire Ouvrière, Économique et Sociale	Seraing	Belgium
48	Institut Emile Vandervelde	Bruxelles	Belgium
49	Institut für soziale Bewegungen	Bochum	Germany
50	Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis	Amsterdam	Netherlands
51	International Confederation of Free Trade Unions	Bruxelles	Belgium
52	International Conference of Labour and Social History (ITH)	Wien	Austria
53	Irish Labour History Society - Museum/Archives	Dublin	Ireland
54	Istituto di Studi Sindacali (UIL)	Roma	Italy
55	Istituto di Studi sul Capitalismo	Genova	Italy
56	Kansan Arkisto	Helsinki	Finland
57	Karl Renner Institut	Wien	Austria
58	Kheel Center	Ithaca, NY	United States
59	Labadie Collection	Ann Arbor, MI	United States
60	Labour History Archive and Study Centre	Manchester	United Kingdom
61	Lenin Museo	Tampere	Finland
62	Memorial - International Society	Moskva	Russian Fed.
63	Modern Records Centre	Coventry	United Kingdom
64	Museum of Liverpool	Liverpool	United Kingdom
65	National Library of Scotland	Edinburgh	Scotland
66	Noel Butlin Archives Centre	Acton	Australia
67	Nuffield College	Oxford	United Kingdom
68	Ohara Institute for Social Research	Tokyo	Japan
69	Organisatie Socialistische Partij	Bruxelles	Belgium
70	OSA Archivum	Budapest	Hungary
71	Paderborner Archiv zur Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung	Paderborn	Germany
72	People's History Museum	Manchester	United Kingdom
73	Réseau international de Recherche sur les pays d'Europe centrale et orientale	Nanterre	France
74	Schweizerisches Sozialarchiv	Zürich	Switzerland
75	Senate House Library	London	United Kingdom
76	Sozialwissenschaftliche Studienbibliothek	Wien	Austria
77	Stiftung Archiv der Parteien und Massenorganisationen der DDR im Bundesarchiv	Berlin	Germany
78	Tamiment Library	New York, NY	United States
79	TUC Library Collections	London	United Kingdom
80	Työväenmuseo Werstas	Tampere	Finland
81	Työväen Arkisto	Helsinki	Finland
82	Universitätsbibliothek der Freien Universität - Sammlung Stein	Berlin	Germany
83	Ústav pro Soudobé Dejiny AV CR	Praha	Czech Republic
84	Verein für Geschichte der Arbeiterbewegung	Wien	Austria
85	Zentrum für Zeithistorische Forschung Potsdam e.V.	Potsdam	Germany

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Published: July 2012

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Compilation and editing: Marien van der Heijden, Astrid Verburg

URL for this document: <http://www.ialhi.org/iconf-11.pdf>