



**Guide to the  
Asian Collections  
at the  
International  
Institute of  
Social History**

-  
**Supplement 1**



Guide to the Asian Collections at the  
International Institute of Social History

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1st Supplement to the 3rd Edition (2007) of the Guide

International Institute of Social History  
Cruquiusweg 31, 1019 AT Amsterdam  
<http://www.iisg.nl>

2008

Lay-out: Eef Vermeij

# Contents

## Additions to the Collections

1. Persons	7
2. Organizations	13
3. Image and Sound Section	23



# **Additions to the Collections**





# Persons

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*David H.D. Truong, portrait on a flyer (David H.D. Truong papers)*

# 1. Persons

## 1. Sobron Aidit Papers

**Period: (1950-) 1969-2005**

**Size: 0.25 m.**

**Consultation: Restricted**

Simon Sobron Aidit; born in Tanjung Pandan, Belitung, Sumatra, Indonesia 1934, died in Paris 2007; writer and poet, brother of PKI-leader D.N. Aidit; teacher in Jakarta, Indonesia 1954-1963; left in 1964 for China, where he worked as professor at the Institut Bahasa Asing Beijing and as editor and presenter of Radio Beijing in Bahasa Indonesia; after the coup d'état of 1965 it was impossible for him to return to Indonesia and therefore he stayed for a longer time in China; from 1981 in exile in Paris; visited frequently the Netherlands.

Diary 1969-1982; correspondence (mainly by e-mail) 1997-2000; typescripts and some manuscripts of poems, articles and essays from the period 1950-2003; documentation 2005.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/a/11027037.php>

## 2. Dullemen, Maarten van

**Period: c. 1966-1975 (-2000)**

**Size: 4 m.**

**Consultation: No Restrictions**

Journalist, former editor of Dutch independent weekly Groene Amsterdammer ; involved with editing and publishing of the Vietnam

Bulletin. Informatiebulletin voor Zuidoost-Azië and with the Medisch Comitee Nederland-Vietnam (Medical Committee Netherlands-Vietnam) ; published on the Vietnam-Tribunal in Stockholm and Roskilde in 1967.

Records concerning the Vietnam-bulletin, the Medisch Comitee Nederland-Vietnam and other Vietnam actions; documentation and other articles about Asia.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/d/11005125.php>

### 3. Putter, Jan Petrus de

**Period: 1926-2007**

**Size: 0.12 m.**

**Consultation: No restrictions**

Jan Petrus de Putter; born May 19, 1908 in Terneuzen, Zeeuws-Vlaanderen, deceased November 30, 1944 in Muntok, Sumatra, Netherlands-Indies; from 1926 he followed the training as Indies' civil-servant; administrative civil-servant in the function of candidate-controller, later controller with the 'Binnenlandsch Bestuur' (Domestic Civil Service) on Java (Bandoeng) and later Sumatra (a.o. Bengkalis, Moeara Tembesi, Djambi and Riouw Archipelago as stations), Netherlands-Indies from 1932; followed the orders of the Netherlands-Indies Government to stay put while the rest of the family fled to Java; during the Japanese occupation De Putter and his family landed in separate camps; De Putter passes away at the end of 1944, his wife and three daughters survive.

NB. The life of De Putter and his family members has been set out by Ineke de Putter in '*Sago op een timmen bord*'. An adaptation from the archive of Jan Petrus de Putter, civil-servant in the Netherlands-Indies from 1932 until 1944, supplemented by written and oral recollections from his wife and children (2005).

Correspondence van J.P. de Putter and his wife C.M. de Putter-de Smidt 1932-1942; papers concerning the education and tenures in the Netherlands-Indies of J.P. de Putter, 1926-1941; correspondence and other papers concerning the imprisonment and passing away of J.P. de Putter, as well as the situation of his wife and children during the occupation of Netherlands-Indies and the years after liberation 1941-1951; recollections of Ineke de Putter about her childhood years in Netherlands-Indies n.d.; papers about the publication of '*Sago op een timmen bord*' by Ineke de Putter 2005, 2007.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/p/11048763.php> (D)

**4. San Pedro-Raymundo, Alice (born 1967)****Period: ca. 1990-2002****Size: 0.75 m.**

Born in Bulacaan Province, Philippines (1967). Student-activist since 1982; served two terms in prison (1989-90 and 1991-1992); currently involved in the peasant and other social movements.

Documents concerning the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and the splits in the movement of 1992 and 1998. Documents on the peasant's question.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/s/11014579.php>

**5. Santos, Luzviminda (Vim)****Period: 1992-1995****Total Size: 0.05 m.****Consultation: Not restricted**

Luzviminda A. Santos was with the CPP from 1977 up to the split in 1992. Been assigned as semi-legal cader in northcentral mindanao from 1977-1983; back to Davao as finance staff for the Mindanao Commission, and after her arrest in Nov. 1987, was sent to Manila and with the homefront bureau (Int'L Dept.) until 1992 (split). Been a development worker since 1975 up to present with the following advocacies: human rights, foreign debt, soc-feminism and fair trade. Present: National Council member of Akbayan, Freedom from Debt Coalition, PATH (Peace Advocate for Truth, Healing and Justice)

Documents on the political situation in the Phillipines and in particular on the policy of and the internal conflicts in the Communist Party of the Philippines and on the first regular assembly of the League of Revolutionaries 1992-1995.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/s/11043489.php>

**6. Truong, David**

2008: Accrual to the collection

**7. Wilson Bin Nurtiyas (known as Wilson)**

2008: Accrual to the Collection



# Organizations & Subjects

คำนำ

แนวทางการเมือง, แนวทางจักตั้ง, และแนวทางการมวลชน. คืออาวุธหลัก  
สามประการในการปฏิวัติงาน

แนวทางการเมืองคือรากฐานที่ถูกต้องอย่าง. ถ้าแนวทางการเมืองถูก แม้ไม่  
มีก็คองมี, แม่เล็กก็คองใหญ่, แม่ชนก็คองแข็ง. ถ้าแนวทางการเมืองผิด, แม่  
จะมีก็คองหนัก, แม่จะใหญ่ก็คองเล็ก, แม่จะแข็งก็คองอ่อน.

แนวทางจักตั้ง เป็นมีจจัยที่รากขึ้นคับสอง. แนวทางจักตั้งเกิดจากแนวทางการ  
การเมือง, และขึ้นคองแนวทางการเมือง. ถ้าแนวทางการเมืองผิด, แนวทาง  
จักตั้งก็คองผิด.

แนวทางการมวลชน เป็นแนวทางการพื้นฐานในการปฏิวัติงาน. คำหนึ่ง,  
แนวทางการมวลชนมีบทบาทสำคัญยิ่งคองการกำหนดแนวทางการเมือง และแนวทาง  
จักตั้ง, อีกคำหนึ่ง, แนวทางการมวลชนคองวิธีใช้แนวทางการเมืองและแนวทาง  
จักตั้ง. ถ้าแนวทางการเมืองและแนวทางจักตั้งผิด, แนวทางการมวลชนก็ผิดทิศทาง.

แนวทางการเมือง, แนวทางจักตั้ง, และแนวทางการมวลชน มีความสัมพันธ์  
ซึ่งกันและกันอย่างแนบแน่น.



## 2. Organizations and subjects

### 8. 1953 Coup Collection

A collection of documents on the CIA sponsored coup d'état of 1953 in Iran. The collection includes US, British and Iranian documents on the CIA sponsored coup of 1953. The significant of this collection lies in the social aspects of the coup d'état, i.e., how it was perceived by the non-elite members of the society.

### 9. All Burma Free Students' Union – Foreign Affairs Committee (ABFSU-FAC)

2006: Accrual to the Collection, 0.08 m.

### 10. Asian Network for the Rights of Occupational Accident Victims (ANROAV, Hong Kong)

**Period 1996-2007**

**Total size 0.12 m.**

**Consultation Not restricted**

The Asian Network for the Rights of Occupational Accident Victims (ANROAV) is a coalition of labour groups across Asia, all committed to the rights of victims and for overall improvement of safety and health at the workplace; the ANROAV is an alliance formally established in 1997 to forge solidarity links between non- governmental organizations in Asia and now has 21 member-organizations.

Documents on conferences and other meetings on the improvement of

health and safety at the workplace and on various projects regarding this theme 1996–2004. Information dossiers for the participants in the annual meeting 2007 of the ANROAV in Hong Kong (August 29 to 31, 2007)  
See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/a/11028635.php>

#### 11. **Burma Peace Foundation (Geneva)**

**Period: 1987-2007**

**Total Size: 18.85 m.**

**Consultation: Restricted**

A new acquisition to add to our Burmese holdings: the collection of the Burma Peace Foundation. The Burma Peace Foundation (BPF) was formed in London in 1987 by David Arnott and U Rewata Dhamma, a Burmese Buddhist monk, initially to act as a mediating body between the generals in Rangoon and the non-Burman ethnic groups. Its first concrete activity, however, was to bring money, malaria medicine and moral support to the students and monks who had fled to the Thailand-Burma border in the wake of the suppression of 1988. From 1991 to 1996, it was based in New York where it acted as a conduit for human rights and other information on Burma from the monitors in the field to the UN and other actors and from 1996 to 2007 it carried out similar activities in Geneva. In 2001 BPF launched the Online Burma/Myanmar Library (OBL) (<http://www.burmalibrary.org>) which is now the Internet's largest single depository of online material on Burma/Myanmar, with over 15,000 full-text documents, including a number of unique archives. From 2005, BPF established an office in Mae Sot, Thailand, in parallel with the Geneva office, and in 2007 gave up the Geneva base in order to concentrate on activities in the region.

In the course of these 20 years, BPF/OBL has accumulated a paper and electronic archive dealing with a wide range of issues relating to Burma. A large proportion of the documents relate to multilateral, bilateral and transnational involvement with the country and include not only official documents (which may also be found elsewhere) but also working papers, different stages of draft resolutions etc. Access to the collection is restricted.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/b/11026905full.php>

#### 12. **Comité Malaisie-Singapour (COMAS, Belgium)**

Documents from COMAS (Comité Malaisie-Singapour de Belgique); Belgian Committee for Malaysia/Singapore) concerning Internal Security Act-arrests (1987–1988) and other documents, 1985–2000  
Correspondence and other documents concerning the activities of the European Committee for Human Rights in Malaysia and Singapore (Kehma-s) and of the Working group Malaysia-Singapore, 1996–1999.

**13. Communist Party of Thailand (CPT)****Period: N.d.****Total Size: 0.02 m.****Consultation: Not Restricted**

The Communist Party of Thailand was founded 1942; in the 1960s the CPT grew and became an important movement concentrated in the rural areas of the North-Eastern, Northern and Southern regions of Thailand; because of internal party disputes and, ultimately, the end of the Cold War, the party disappeared from the political scene in the early 1990s.

Six documents on the political situation in Thailand in the 1970s, on the case of the return of Field Marshall Thanom and on the critique of Phin Buaon, one of the CPT members who opposed party directions n.d.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/c/11045013.php>

**14. Confederation of Iranian Students (National Union) Collection****Period: 1967-1983****Total size: 0.12 m.****Consultation: Not restricted**

The Confederation of Iranian Students was a new chapter in the activities of Iranian students outside Iran; played a major role through its wide contacts with the mass media in showing the government of Mohammed Reza Shah as a suppressing regime; during the decades of 1960s and 1970s the Confederation with its large branches in the United States and in Europe presented itself as the most active and wide opposition organization outside Iran; the Confederation asked much attention for the political prisoners in Iran; after the 16th annual congress in 1975 the Confederation was divided in various groups; after the Islamic revolution of 1979 the members of the Confederation returned home and no new students were sent abroad, therefore the Confederation lost its existence abroad.

184 Declarations of the Confederation of Iranian Students from May 1967 until July 1983.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/c/11008470.php>

**15. Democrat Party Of Iranian Azerbaijan**

A collection of the original audio-recorded proceedings of the Iranian Azerbaijan Democrat Party's meetings, which were held in Moscow and Baku (1950-1980). The Iranian Azerbaijan Democratic Party was a provincial branch of the Tudeh Party of Iran that was based in the Republic of Azerbaijan (a former Soviet Union republic) following the fall of the Autonomous Government of Iranian Azerbaijan in 1946.

**16. Euro-Burma Office Archives****Period: (1958) 1990-2003****Total size: 1.87 m.****Consultation: Restricted**

The Euro-Burma Office (EBO) was established 1997 to help the Burmese democracy movement to prepare for a peaceful transition to democracy after four decades of military rule; it was a joint project of the European Commission, the European Parliament and the Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung; the Euro-Burma Office manages the National Reconciliation Programme for Burma.

Correspondence and other documents concerning the Chin, Karen, Karenni, Kachin and Shan; reports, some correspondence and other documents concerning the National League for Democracy, the State Peace and Development Council, the National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma; meetings on Burma; reports and other documents concerning drug trafficking, investigations by oil companies, arms trade and forced labour in Burma; documentation (1958) 1990-2003.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/e/11026561.php>

**17. Hezb-e demokrat-e Kordestan-e Iran Collection****Period: 1976-1989****Total size: 0.04 m.****Consultation: Not restricted**

The Hezb-e demokrat-e Kordestan-e Iran (Democratic Party of Iranian Kurdistan) was founded in the city of Mahabad 1945; it established the Independent Republic of Kurdistan; this Republic continued for 11 months; after withdrawal of the Soviet forces, it was crushed by the Iranian army and some party leaders were hanged; during the 1979 revolution of Iran the Hezb-e demokrat-e achieved control of some Kurdish regions; but the control of areas under Kurdish authority was retaken by the Islamic Republic of Iran; many of its leaders went to Europe.

56 Declarations of the Hezb-e demokrat-e Kordestan-e Iran from 1978 until 1989.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/h/11011400.php>

**18. Iranian National Front**

Some 7 declarations issued by the Iranian National Front (1968-1983)

**19. Iranian Students Gazettes**

Pamphlets published and distributed by various student societies in the Iranian universities (1996-2004)

**20. Nava Sama Samaja Party (NSSP, Sri Lanka)****Period 1985-2008****Total size 0.06 m.****Consultation Not restricted**

The Nava Sama Samaja Party (NSSP) or New Social Equality Party is a Trotskyist political party in Sri Lanka; it was formed as a tendency after the expulsion of some members of other groups and in 1977 the Nava Sama Samaja Party was formed; initially the NSSP was associated with the Committee for a Workers International but it departed the CWI in 1988; since 1991 the NPPS led by Vickramabahu has been the Sri Lankan section of the United Secretariat of the Fourth International.

Leaflets and pamphlets (ca. 330) of the Nava Sama Samaja Party and other organizations in particular on election campaigns 1985-2008.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/n/11043245.php>

**21. Organization of the Iranian People's Feda'I Guerilla (OIPFG, Iran)****Collection****Period: 1974-1989****Total size: 0.25 m.****Consultation: Not restricted**

The Organization of the Iranian People's Feda'I Guerilla (Sazman-e Charikh-ye Feda'I-ye Khalq-e Iran) was formed in the 1960s by the clandestine Marxist-Leninist circles of Iran; they adopted an armed resistance and confrontation with the existing regime in Iran; OIPFG made its existence known by an armed incursion at the Siahkal Gendarmerie post in 1971; most of the leaders of the organization were killed or executed either during armed confrontations or after persecutions, and some of them were imprisoned; after the Islamic Revolution of 1979 the OIPFG changed its status and begun its activities as a non-clandestine organization; however, after some time it faced internal crises and splits; finally following the OIPFG's dissolution of 1980 the organization was divided into different organizations, the Aksaryat (Majority) and Aqualiat (Minority) with two different policies.

415 Declarations of the Organization of the Iranian People's Feda'I Guerilla (OIPFG) 1974-1989.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/o/11008786.php>

**22. Parti Sosialis Malaysia (PSM, Malaysia)****Period 1996-2008****Total size 0.25 m.****Consultation Restricted**

The Parti Sosialis Malaysia (PSM), also known as the Socialist Party of Malaysia, was formed officially in 1998 but had its front organizations before as Alaigal,

Community Development Centre (CDC) and Suara Warga Pertiwi (SWP); in 1995, after the Malaysian General Election, there was an attempt to form a left political party, the organizations and groups involved in drafting a socialist party constitution were called the Socialist Popular Front (SPF); the PSM filled the vacuum after the last socialist party in Malaysia, the Parti Sosialis Rakyat Malaysia, stripped the word socialist from their name and constitution in 1990; the PSM was officially registered as a political party on the eve of Labour Day, 1998; the Malaysian federal government refused to recognize PSM, however, and rejected PSM's application to register as a political party, alleging that PSM is a threat to national security; two adherents of PSM were elected to parliament; in June 2008, PSM obtained approval from the Home Ministry to register as a political party after a 10-year battle which included a protracted law suit against the government.

Minutes and party documents of the Socialist Popular Front 1996–1998; minutes of the meetings of the Parti Sosialis Malaysia 1996–2003; documents on the 1–8 congresses of the PSM 2000–2007; documentation 2006–2008.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/p/11043597.php>

### 23. Pirnazar Private Library

The library includes the major publications of the Iranian diaspora in Europe and the United States during the period between 1979 and 2005.

### 24. Political organizations and students associations of Iranians in Europe and the United States Collection

**Period: 1960-1990**

**Total size: 0.62 m.**

**Consultation: Not restricted**

After the coup of 1953 in Iran and the fall of the government of Mohammed Mussadeq a number of Iranian political and students' activists and writers left Iran and immigrated to various European countries and the United States; since then a new chapter of the activities of the Iranian opposition started; various groups abroad played a major role in the events culminating in the Islamic Revolution of 1979.

Collection of declarations, pamphlets, speeches and other documents issued by political organizations and students associations of Iranians in Europe (in particularly France) and the United States 1960–1990.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/p/11021835.php>

**25. Revolutionary Organisation Of The Tudeh Party Of Iran**

A collection of organizational memorandum and correspondences of the Revolutionary Organization of the Tudeh party of Iran, a split group from the Tudeh Party of Iran (1960–1970)

**26. Sazman-i Mojahedin-i Khalq Iran**

**Period: 1971-1986**

**Total size: 0.05 m.**

**Consultation: Not restricted**

The Sazman-i Mojahedin-i Khalq Iran (Peoples Mojahedin Organization of Iran) was clandestinely founded by three students who were members of the Nehzat-e Azadi Iran (Freedom Movement of Iran) in 1966; the new organization adopted the ideology of Islam and armed struggle as its theoretical and practical guide; in 1971 the Sazman-i Mojahedin-i Khalq Iran came under attack by the Iranian government and its leaders were detained and executed but underground activities continued; gradually the orientation shifted to Marxism and the experiences of the revolutions in Algeria, China, Cuba and Vietnam were studied; following the Islamic Revolution of 1979 in Iran the Sazman-i Mojahedin-i Khalq Iran developed rapidly but quickly the new regime appeared to be the new enemy; leaders and activists were detained and executed, other ones escaped to Iraq; in 1997 the United States recognized the Sazman-i Mojahedin-i Khalq Iran as a terrorist organization and in 2002 the European Union did the same.

88 Declarations of the Sazman-i Mojahedin-i Khalq Iran (Peoples Mojahedin Organization of Iran).

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/s/11019440.php>

**27. Sazeman-e Peykar dar Rah-e Azadi-ye Tabaqeh-ye Kargar Collection**

**Period: 1979-1984**

**Total size: 0.04 m.**

**Consultation: Not restricted**

The Sazeman-e Peykar dar Rah-e Azadi-ye Tabaqeh-ye Kargar was founded as a communist offshoot of the organization of the Mujahedin-e Khalq-e Iran; the Peykar was the weekly political and propaganda periodical of this organization; distanced from the war between Iran and Iraq; in 1981 a number of its leaders and cadres were detained and executed by the Islamic Republic of Iran; gradually Peykar opted for clandestine activities; in the late 1980s Peykar had disappeared from the Iranian political scene.

126 Declarations of the Sazeman-e Peykar dar Rah-e Azadi-ye Tabaqeh-ye Kargar from 1979 until 1984.

See also: <http://www.iisg.nl/archives/en/files/s/11011092.php>

**28. Student Federation of Thailand (SFT)**

Photocopies of what's left of the archives of the Student Federation of Thailand (mainly covering the period starting from the early nineties):  
Correspondence, statements, project/documentation files

**29. Werkgroep Maleisie-Singapore**

2008: Accrual to the Collection



# Image & Sound





## 3. Image & Sound

### **Medisch Comité Nederland-Vietnam (MCNV)**

2008: Accrual to the Collection

### **Muhammad, Amir**

13 film-tapes with interviews with members of the Malaysian Communist Party (MCP) for the documentary 'Apa Khabar Orang Kampung' (Village People Radio Show), Maleisië 2007.

### **Myint Way**

4 videotapes of Burmese cultural and political celebrations in exile.

### **Nava Sama Samaja Party (NSSP, Sri Lanka)**

About 100 posters from the late eighties until now covering the party's activities.

### **People's Alliance for Democracy (Thailand)**

Collection of memorabilia from the streetprotests and occupation of Government House by the PAD (Bangkok, Thailand, 2008)

### **People's Liberation Front (PLF, Burma)**

3 audio-cassettes with recordings of broadcasts of the illegal 'People's Radio' run by the PLF.

**Pirnazar Diaspora Radio Archive**

Collecting documents on the political and cultural activities of the Iranian diaspora has been one of the IISH enduring tasks. Following the Revolution of 1978-1982, some 2-4 millions Iranians left for Western Europe and North America creating a dynamic diaspora. In California, the Iranian diaspora gradually develop as one of the major ethnic group. The Pirnazar Radio Archive includes collection of audio material extracted from Radio Iran based in Los Angeles during the period 1980-2005. It includes interviews with the political and cultural elite of the Iranian political and cultural activists covering a variety of issues from memoirs to analysis of the political and cultural campaigns.

**Rahman, Mahabub (Bangladesh)**

133 doubles (posters) from his collection.





**Bebaskan Tahanan ISA**



**Daripada**

**Dewan Pemuda PAS Pusat**