XXXVIth annual IALHI conference
Gent

7-9 September 2005

http://www.ialhi.org/

Report of the XXXVIth Annual Conference of the IALHI Gent 7-10 September 2005

Programme of the XXXVIth Annual Conference of the IALHI

Wednesday September 7. (Amsab-Institute of Social History, Bagattenstraat 174)

19.00-22.00 p.m. :	Registration desk and reception at Amsab-Institute of Social History
	Guided tour at Amsab-ISH

Thursday September 8. (PAC-Provincial Administrative Center (Zuid), Woodrow Wilsonplein)

9.30 a.m. :	Presentation of Amsab-Institute of Social History and of the archives and documentation centers in Belgium by Wouter Steenhaut
10.00-10.30 a.m. :	Coffee break
10.30 a.m. :	General Assembly of the XXXVI th IALHI Conference

- Election of the chairperson
- Report from the Paris Conference 2004
- Annual report 2004-2005
- Financial report 2004-2005
- Future conferences
- Election of Secretary general
- Projects of IALHI

12.00-1.30 p.m. :	Lunch at PAC
1.30-3.00 p.m. :	Projects of IALHI-members
3.00-3.30 p.m. :	Coffee break
3.30-4.00 p.m. :	Bus to the start of the walking tour
4.00 p.m. :	Walking tour
6.00 p.m. :	Reception at the town hall, welcome speech by the maire of Gent, Mr. Frank Beke
8.00 p.m. :	Buffet-supper at the Trade Union House "Ons Huis", Vrijdagmarkt

Friday September 9 (PAC-provincial Administrative Center (Zuid), Woodrow Wilson plein)

International Colloquium Anti-globalism

Saturday September 10. Excursion

9.00 a.m. :	Amsab-ISH : depart for Ieper/Ypres
	Visit museum "In Flanders Fields" (First World War museum)
12.00 p.m. :	Lunch at holiday-center of the Trade Unions in Mont St Aubert
	Visit of the eco-museum Briane de Luc
6.00 p.m. :	Farewell reception at Amsab-ISH

International Colloquium Anti-globalism
See also http://www.amsab.be/anti-globalism

Friday 9 September 2005
Ghent (Belgium), provincial Administrative Center (Zuid)

Organized by :
International Association of Labour History Institutions (IALHI)
Amsab-Institute of Social History
Stichting Gerrit Kreveld

Documentation and Research on Anti-globalism
Morning 9.00-12.00h

_____

During the morning session five speakers will be asked to lecture on the collecting of records and documentation of the anti-globalist movement, and on the socio-scientific research into this movement and related topics such as 'fair trade', 'global governance' etc.

 9.15 h – **Wouter Steenhaut (Amsab-ISH),** Welcome
 9.30 h – **Francine Mestrum** (Attac-Flanders, Université libre de Bruxelles), Introduction
 9.50 h – **Piet Creve** (Amsab-ISH) Archives and documentation anti-globalist movement
             Belgium
10.10 h **– François Houtard** (Université catholique de Louvain), Archives and
             documentation anti-globalist movement international

10.30 h.– Coffee break

11.00 h **– Marcel van der Linden** (International Institute of Social History), Research on the
             anti-globalist movement
11.30 h – **Thomas Ponniah** (Clark University), research on the anti-globalist movement

12.00 h – Lunch break

Inside outside. Social Movements and Global Governance
Afternoon 13.30-16.00 h

_____

The afternoon session will open with a key note, followed by a panel of discussion. Representatives of social movements and of the political world will be asked to join the discussion. The strategies of the so-called 'old' and 'new' social movements in relation to the global governance authorities will be compared, and possible options for future collaboration will be analyzed

13.30 h – **Dieter Lesage** (Ecole supérieure Erasme, Bruxelles), Key note

14.00 h – Panel discussion, chairman **Gie Goris** (Mo Magazine)
        - Marc Bontemps (Ethibel, formerly Oxfam Belgium)
        - Rudy De Leeuw (Belgian socialist trade union ABVV-FGTB)
        - François Houtard (Centre Tricontinental, Université catholique de Louvain)
        - Anne Morelli (Université libre de Bruxelles)
        - **Tim Noonan** (Confédération internationale des syndicats libres)

15.30 h   - **Francine Mestrum** (Attac-Flanders, ULB), Conclusions

16.00 h   - Reception

Programme de la XXXVIe Conférence annuelle de l'IALHI

Mercredi 7 Septembre (Amsab-Institut d'histoire sociale, Bagattenstraat 174)

19.00-22.00 h :   Enregistrement et réception des participants à l'Amsab-IHS
                    Visite guidée de l'Amsab-IHS

Thursday September 8. (PAC-Centre administratif provincial (Zuid), Woodrow Wilsonplein)

 9.30 h :   Présentation de l'Amsab Institut d'histoire sociale et des centres
                    d'archives et de documentation en Belgique par Wouter Steenhaut
10.00-10.30 h :   Pause-café
10.30 h :   Assemblée générale de la XXXVIè conférence de l'IALHI
                                        -Election du Président
                                        -Rapport sur la conférence de Paris 2004
                                        -Rapport annuel 2004-2005
                                        -Rapport financier 2004-2005
                                        -Prochaines conférences
                                        -Election du Secrétaire général
                                        -Projets de l' IALHI
12.00-1.30 h :   Lunch at PAC
 1.30-3.00 h :   Projets des membres de l' IALHI
 3.00-3.30 h :   Pause-café
 3.30-4.00 h :   Bus avant une visite de Gand à pied
 4.00 h :   Visite de Gand
 6.00 h :   Réception à l'Hôtel de ville, Discours de bienvenue par le Maire
                    Mr. Frank Beke
 8.00 h :   Buffet dînatoire à la Maison des syndicats "Ons Huis", Vrijdagmarkt

Friday September 9 (PAC-Centre administratif provincial (Zuid), Woodrow Wilson plein)

Colloque international sur l'altermondialisme

Saturday September 10. Excursion
 9.00 h :   Amsab-IHS : départ pour Ypres
                    Visite du musée "Dans les champs de Flandre" (Musée de la première
                    guerre mondiale)
12.00 h :   Déjeuner au centre de vacances des syndicats au Mont St Aubert
                    Visite de l'éco-musée Briane à Luc
 6.00 h :   Réception d'adieu à l'Amsab-IHS

Colloque international sur l'altermondialisme

See also http://www.amsab.be/anti-globalism

Friday 9 September 2005
Gand (Belgique), Centre administratif provincial(Zuid)

Organisé par :
International Association of Labour History Institutions (IALHI)
Amsab-Institut d'histoire sociale
Stichting Gerrit Kreveld

Documentation et Recherche sur l'altermondialisme
Matinée 9.00-12.00h

_____

Au cours de la session de la matinée, quatre intervenants feront un exposé sur la documentation et les archives du mouvement altermondialiste, et sur la recherche socio-scientifique sur ce mouvement et sur des thèmes tels que le commerce équitable et la gouvernance mondiale.
 9.15 h – **Wouter Steenhaut (Amsab-IHS),** Bienvenue
 9.30 h – **Francine Mestrum** (Attac-Flandres, Université libre de Bruxelles), Introduction
 9.50 h – **Piet Creve** (Amsab-IHS) Archives et documentation du mouvement altermondialiste en Belgique
10.10 h**– François Houtard** (Université catholique de Louvain), Archives et documentation du mouvement altermondialiste international

10.30 h – Pause-café

11.00 h **– Marcel van der Linden** (Institut international d'histoire sociale), Recherches sur le mouvement altermondialiste
11.30 h – **Thomas Ponniah** (Clark University), Recherches sur le mouvement altermondialiste

12.00 h – Lunch break

Dedans dehors. Mouvements sociaux et gouvernance mondiale
Après-midi 13.30-16.00 h

_____

La session de l'après-midi sera ouverte par une key note, suivi par une table ronde. Des représentants des mouvements sociaux et du monde politique participeront à la discussion. Les stratégies des mouvements sociaux dits "anciens" et "nouveaux" par rapport à la gouvernance mondiale seront comparées, et d'éventuelles options pour une future collaboration seront analysées.

13.30 h – **Dieter Lesage** (Ecole supérieure Erasme, Bruxelles), Key note

14.00 h –Table ronde, Modérateur **Gie Goris** (Mo Magazine)
- **Marc Bontemps** (Ethibel,anciennement Oxfam Belgium)
- **Rudy De Leeuw** (Fédération générale du travail de Belgique)
- **François Houtard** (Centre Tricontinental, Université catholique de Louvain)
- **Anne Morelli** (Université libre de Bruxelles)
- **Tim Noonan** (Confédération internationale des syndicats libres)

15.30 h - **Francine Mestrum** (Attac-Flanders, ULB), Conclusion

16.00 h - Réception

Participants/Inscrits pour la conference

Artemov, Evgueni	The state museum of political history of Russia, St Petersburg Russian federation
Avonto, Giovanni	Fondazione culturale Vera Nocentini, Torino, Italy
Beaulla, Bethanie	Labour research Service, Cape Town, South Africa
Bidussa, David	Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli, Milano, Italy
Bird, Stephen	Labour history archive and study centre, Manchester, United Kingdom
Blum, Françoise	Centre d'histoire sociale du Xxe siècle, Paris, France
Callesen, Gerd	Wien , Austria
Camerini, Ulisse Ivo	ASN-Cisl, Roma, Italy
Coates, Christine	TUC library collections, London, United Kingdom
Doek, Afelonne	IISG, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Englund Karin	ARAB, Stockholm, Sweden
Eriksen, Knut Einar	Arbeiderbevegelsens Arkiv og Bibliotek, Oslo, Norway
Fernandez, Juan	Gent, Belgium
Garmendia, Jone	The National Archives, Richmond, United Kingdom
Gianni, Emilio	Istituto di studi sul capitalismo, Genova, Italy
Gogman, Lars	ARAB, Stockholm, Sweden
Halvorsen, Solveig	Arbeiderbevegelsens Arkiv og Bibliotek, Oslo, Norway
Hanon, Marie-France	Centre des archives communistes en Belgique, Brussels, Belgium
Heijden, Marien van der	IISG, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Hlatshwayo, Mondli	Khanya College, Johannesburg, South Africa
Holgersson, Rigmor	ARAB, Stockholm, Sweden
Ilshammar, Lars	ARAB, Stocholm, Sweden
Kälin, Urs	Schweizerisches Sozialarchiv, Zurich, Switzerland
Kallio, Kalle	Central Museum of Labour in Finland, Tampere, Finland
Kalliokoski, Pekka	Ammattiyhdistysarkisto, Helsinki, Finland
Kaplan, Hélène	RIDECO, Nanterre, France
Kemp, Gabriele	Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Bonn, Germany
Kestinen, Kimmo	Työväen Arkisto, Helsinki, Finland
Kloosterman, Jaap	IISG, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Koukoules, George	ASKI, Athinai, Greece
Laajala, Kalle	ARAB, Stockholm, Sweden
Lahtinen, Esa	Työväen Arkisto, Helsinki, Finland
Lang, Karl	Schweizerisches Sozialarchiv, Zurich, Switzerland
Lee, Andrew H.	New York University Library, New York, United States

Lehulere, Oupa	Khanya College, Johannesburg, South Africa
Lievijns, Luc	Amsab-ISG
Linden, Marcel van der	IISG, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Litvinova, Olga	Gosudarstvennii Tsentral'nii Muzei Sovremennoi Istorii Rossii, Moscow, Russian Federation
Martin, Janette	The John Rylands University library, Manchester, United Kingdom
McClay, David	National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh, Scotland
Minkkinen, Aimo	Lenin Museo Tampere, Finland
Naess, Hans	Statsarkivet I Stavanger, Stavanger, Norway
Novichenko, Irina	IISG, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Ollivier, Hendrik	Amsab-ISG
Paparo, Jacques	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn, Germany
Pfister, Peter	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn, Germany
Quast, Jenneke	IISG, Amsterdam, The Netherlands
Reynolds, Bob	George Meany Memorial Archives, NLC, Silver Spring, United States
Richter, Barbara	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn, Germany
Rytkonen, Veiko	Työväen Arkisto, Helsinki, Finland
Shumnaya, Tamara	Gosudarstvennii Tsentral'nii Muzei Sovremennoi Istorii Rossii, Moscow, Russian Federation
Steenhaut, Wouter	Amsab ISG
Tatar, Irina	The state museum of political history of Russia, St Petersburg Russian federation
Tsvetkova, Irina	GOPB, Moscow, Russian federation
Vaccaro, Rossana	Centre d'histoire sociale du Xxème siècle, Paris, France
Van Boeschoten, Riki	ASKI, Athinai, Greece
Van Goethem, Geert	Amsab-ISG
Vermandere, Martine	Amsab-ISG
Vermote, Michel	Amsab-ISG
Veyron, Franck	Bibliothèque de documentation internationale contemporaine, Nanterre, France
Weber, Donald	Amsab ISG
Wilcox-Poulsen, Lilli	ETUI, Brussels, Belgium
Zimmerman, Rüdiger	Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, Bonn, Germany

General Assembly, XXXVIth IALHI Conference

AGENDA

1. ANNUAL MEETING PROCEEDINGS

1.1. Election of the chairperson

1.2. Report from the Paris Conference 2004

1.3. ACTA from the Paris Conference 2004

    1.4.   Annual report 2004 – 2005

    1.5.   Financial report

    1.6.   Future conferences

    1.7.   Proposed change of the IALHI constitution

    1.8.   Election of a new secretary for IALHI for the period 2005-2010

    1.9.   Any other business

2. PRÉSENTATION DE L'AMSAB PAR WOUTER STEENHAUT

3. PROJECT PRESENTATIONS

    3.1.   IALHI projects

    3.2.   Members' projects

1. ANNUAL MEETING PROCEEDINGS

1.1. Election of a chairperson
For the annual meeting proceedings the Secretary, Karin Englund was elected chairperson.

The meeting decided that the proceedings be open, with possibilities for media and others who might be interested to attend.

1.2. Report from the Paris conference.
The minutes and report of the XXXVth IALHI conference in Paris were sent to the IALHI members on the 14th of March 2005. The conference approved the reports.

1. 3. The ACTA from the Paris Conference 2004
The Paris ACTA have been published on the IALHI web page and a paper version was also distributed at the Gent conference

1.4. Annual report 2004 – 2005
The annual report of 2004 – 2005 was presented by the Secretary and approved by the conference, appendix 1.

1.5. Financial report
The financial report was presented by the secretary and approved by the Annual Conference, Appendix 2. The Coordinating Committee proposed an unchanged membership fee of 112 Euro for the period until the next annual conference. This was decided by the conference.

1.6. Future Conferences
The IALHI annual conference 2006 will be held in Zurich, Switzerland, September 6 – 9, hosted by the Schweizerisches Sozialarchiv. The conference planning was presented by Urs Kälin

In the year 2007 the annual conference will be held in New York, hosted by New York University/Tamiment Institute. Andrew Lee informed about the conference.

The year after that - in 2008 - the plan is to take the IALHI conference to South Africa, with the Khanya College as organisers. Their ambition is to find funding for the conference that will make it possible to reduce costs for the accommodation for the participants.

1.7. Proposed changes of the IALHI constitution
1.7.1 In the Constitution it is said that the secretary of the IALHI also acts as the treasurer. As a result of that, the administration of the membership fee and such matters has to be carried out in the home country of the secretary, with the consequences that the financial administration has to move every 5 years. This causes extra administration and difficulties for the members and the Coordinating committee had therefore suggested that the paragraph 7 b of the constitution be changed as follows:

Officers

   a) The chairperson has to be elected at conference. Preference should be given to a representative of the host country. The election is to be chaired be the chairperson of the previous conference.
   b) The secretary shall be elected at conference for a period of five years with the

possibility of renewal for one more period. The secretary conducts the business of the association between the conferences ~~and also acts as treasurer~~. He/she writes the minutes of the conference, which have to be sent to all members and agreed by the following conference. He/she is responsible for the conservation of the archives of the Association. **After the mandate period, the secretary shall deposit the archival material of the Association from the period in the International Institute of Social History (IISG).**

c)/-/

d) **The administration of the membership fee for the Association can be entrusted to an institution chosen by the annual conference.**

As a follow up to the change of paragraph 7 d the annual conference decided that the administration of the membership fee for the IALHI will be entrusted to the IISG in Amsterdam.

1.7.2. The Coordinating Committee suggests that the committee shall be increased with two more members to be co-opted by the elected members in order to facilitate the representation of languages and regions as stated in the constitution. The following change of paragraph 7 c was thus proposed:

c) The co-ordination committee shall assist the secretary in conducting the business of the association. This committee of five members representing languages and regions shall be elected at the conference for a period of five years. The committee is empowered to co-opt up to five members.

The proposal from the Coordinating Committee for a change of the constitution was sent to the members on the 13 of May. These proposals were endorsed by the Annual Conference.

1.8. Election of a new secretary for IALHI for the period 2005-2010
As announced at the Paris conference in 2004 the Secretary of IALHI, Karin Englund retires from the post at the XXXVIth conference, 2005. An election of a new Secretary has therefore been held, by postal ballot. A letter asking the members to suggest candidates was sent on the 14th of March. On the 15th of April a letter with the ballot paper was distributed to the members for the election of a new secretary. The result was unanimous support for Françoise Blum as the new secretary General (47 votes in favour, no votes against and no abstentions). Françoise Blum works at the Centre d'Histoire sociale du XXème siécle. She is well known to IALHI members as one of the organisers of the excellent XXXVth conference of IALHI in Paris 2004 and as the initiator of the Collectif des Centres de Documentation en Histoire Ouvrière (CODHOS). Karin Englund welcomed the new secretary and Françoise Blum expressed her gratitude to the IALHI members for their trust in her and promised to work on behalf of IALHI with dedication.

1.9. Any other business
The secretariat has been contacted by the Chairman of the Business and Labour Archives section of the ICA, Hans Naess who wants to discuss some form of cooperation between the organizations. He was invited to present his proposal which he did at the conference. The Coordinating Committee will discuss the matter in February and report its conclusions to the next annual conference.

2. PRESENTATION DE L'AMSAB

Wouter Steenhaut (Directeur de l'AMSAB)
Cf : http://www.amsab.be

L'Amsab, un institut.

A l'occasion de son 25ème anniversaire, l'Amsab-ISH est aujourd'hui l'hôte de la conférence annuelle de l'IALHI. L'Amsab a déjà eu cet honneur en 1985, à l'occasion de son 5ème anniversaire. Mais pour l'IALHI aussi cette année est une année jubilaire puisqu' il y a 35 ans, en 1970 à Londres, l'association fut fondée par entre autres les collègues du Trade Union Congress, de la Fondation Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung, de l'Institut International d'Histoire Sociale, de l'ARAB de Stockholm, de la Fondation Feltrinelli,...
L'Amsab a 25 ans et est un des plus jeunes membres de l'IALHI.

Des rêves et des structures

Si nous comptons bien nous avons raison de fêter ce jubilée cette année puisque le 23 mai 1980 l'a.s.b.l. 'Archief en Museum van de Socialistische Arbeidersbeweging' (Archives et musée du mouvement ouvrier socialiste) fut créée à Gand. Mais, en fait, la création de l'Amsab signifiait la fin d'une longue histoire et le début d'une nouvelle. Une initiative lancée par des volontaires s'était transformée en un véritable institut. Une initiative avec des racines tant dans les milieux académiques que dans les milieux socialistes.

Raconter l'histoire d'une période aussi brève que cinquante années, est un phénomène assez récent. Jusqu'aux années 1960, le recul nécessaire à l'historien pour sa recherche était de 100 ans au moins. Cette règle est abandonnée lorsque, en 1960, feu le professeur Jan Dhondt de l'université de Gand présente, à l'occasion du 75ème anniversaire du Parti Socialiste Belge, une première publication scientifique sur le mouvement ouvrier socialiste. Dhondt était convaincu que l'héritage de gauche était sérieusement menacé et qu'il y avait trop peu de sources historiques disponibles permettant une bonne recherche scientifique. Et du coup il lance l'appel suivant : « Tous ceux qui possèdent des documents (textes écrits ou imprimés) qui pourraient jeter la lumière sur l'histoire du mouvement ouvrier […] sont priés d'en faire don à une bibliothèque ». La publication scientifique du Prof. Dhondt fixe également des normes qualitatives. «La recherche», écrit Dhondt, «doit être originale et réelle: originale, parce que basée sur une bonne analyse des sources et réelle parce que indépendante.».En fait, ce sera aussi le point de départ de l'Amsab 20 ans plus tard.

Cette vision de Dhondt annonce la rupture totale avec la façon dont le mouvement socialiste percevait lui-même son histoire et sa fonction. Aussitôt que les groupes socialistes avaient mis en place un mouvement structuré, celui-ci utilisait l'histoire dans un but bien précis à savoir la justification, la continuité et la glorification de son existence, de sa fonction et de son action. Ainsi, avant la Deuxième Guerre mondiale, il avait déjà publié un grand nombre de récits historiques apologétiques ou hagiographiques. Mais en général, la majorité des socialistes ne se souciaient guère de leur héritage.

Il y avait toutefois un rayon d'espoir : en 1937 la compagnie d'assurances socialiste 'La Prévoyance Sociale' crée à Bruxelles l'Institut national de l'histoire sociale. J'y reviendrai dans un instant. J'essaie d'abord de situer le développement belge de la recherche dans un contexte européen plus vaste. Dans l'introduction du livre "Class and Other Indentities. Gender, Religion and Ethnicity in the Writing of European Labour History", Lex Heerma van

Voss et Marcel Van der Linden se penchent non seulement sur les cinq périodes les plus importantes dans l'historiographie des ouvriers et des mouvements ouvriers mais s'étendent aussi longuement sur les instituts qui se consacrent à la 'labour history', l'histoire du travail et des travailleurs.

Les auteurs distinguent cinq périodes :

1. Première période : entre 1890 et la Première Guerre mondiale, les premières institutions qui se consacrent à la 'labour history' sont créées sous la forme d'archives organisées par un parti politique. Telles que :

        Les archives du SPD en exil en Suisse (1882)

        Le Musée Social à Paris (1894) qui n'était pas une institution de parti mais une initiative de libéraux et catholiques progressistes. Le Musée Social servit d'exemple au Schweizerischen Sozialarchiv (1906)

        Suède (1902)

        Norvège (1908)

        Danemark (1909)

        Finlande (1909)

2. L'entre-deux-guerres, une période caractérisée par une attitude défensive, par une polarisation entre les communistes et les socialistes et par l'avènement du fascisme et du nazisme.

        Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung (1925)

        Institut International d'Histoire Sociale, Amsterdam, 1935

        Institut National d'Histoire Sociale, Bruxelles, 1937

3. Troisième période : les années finales entre 1940-1965 (le 'postwarboom')

        Istituto Gramsci (1950)

        Feltrinelli (1951)

        Institut Français d'Histoire Sociale (1949) (avec le périodique *Actualité de l'Histoire*, plus tard *Le Mouvement Social*, et avec Jean Maitron)

        Le périodique Archiv für Sozialgeschichte

        L'Institut Emile Vandervelde (Bruxelles): centre d'archives

Cette période d'après-guerre annonce le changement de la relation entre la 'labour history' d'une part, et l'historiographie académique de l'autre. En général, les 'labour historians', les historiens du travail n' étaient pas des historiens professionnels. Il n'était donc pas question de réclamer une reconnaissance académique avant l'arrivée de Ernest Labrousse et de son Ecole des Annales. L'approche quantitative de Labrousse a influencé toute une génération d'historiens. Au Royaume Uni, John Saville, Eric Hobsbawn et Edward P. Thompson déployaient une énorme activité. En Belgique, le rôle et le rayonnement du professeur Jan Dhondt etaient d'une importance cruciale.

4. Fin des années 1960 – milieu des années 1980.

La 'Labour history' est très fortement influencée par le mouvement des étudiants de 1968. C'est la période pendant laquelle la vie quotidienne devient l'objet d'étude de l'histoire du travail et la période pendant laquelle les 'labour history workshops' tentent de colmater la brèche entre les académiciens et les travailleurs. De nombreuses nouvelles institutions visant l'étude de l'histoire du travail sont alors créées.

        Ludwig Boltzmann Institut für Gesellschafts und Kulturgeschichte (Linz, 1968)

        Archiv der sozialen Demokratie (Bad Godesberg, 1969)

Institut zur Erforschung der europäischen Arbeiterbewegung (plus tard appelé Institut für Soziale Bewegungen) (Bochum, 1980)

Et….Archief en Museum van de Socialistische Arbeidersbeweging – les Archives et Musée du Mouvement Ouvrier Socialiste (plus tard Amsab-Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis) (Gent, 1980) Amsab- Institut d'Histoire Sociale.

5. Le milieu des années 1980.
Les auteurs préfèrent appeler ces années la 'période des paradoxes'. C'est une période qui produit de grandes œuvres de synthèse, mais aussi une période caractérisée par une diminution de l'intérêt pour la 'labour history' au sens pur du terme et donc, par la suite, d'une diminution du prestige de ce type de recherche.

L'histoire de l'Amsab et de ses précurseurs s'inscrit dans chacune de ces périodes mais y eut-il à tout moment une corrélation entre son histoire et les caractéristiques des différentes périodes?.

Je reviens à l'année 1937, l'année de la fondation de l'Institut national d' histoire sociale à Bruxelles. L'Institut international d'histoire sociale d'Amsterdam servait d'exemple. Les fondateurs voulaient un institut comparable, qui se limiterait bien sûr au contexte belge : un centre d'archives scientifique et indépendant avec une bibliothèque ; un centre de recherche qui traiterait l'histoire sociale dans sa globalité , indépendant du parti, sans aucune distinction selon les obédiences politiques: "L'Institut est un institut d'histoire sociale et pas seulement un institut d'histoire socialiste". Le principe de l'indépendance scientifique est un des nombreux fils rouges qui relient l'Institut national avec ce que deviendra plus tard l'Amsab.

La Seconde Guerre mondiale signifia la fin de l'institut. Les fonds historiques et la riche bibliothèque furent volés par l'occupant allemand et transférés vers l'Allemagne, la Pologne et l'ancienne Tchécoslovaquie. En 1991/1992, j'ai retrouvé dans les Archives spéciales de l'Etat de l'Union Soviétique à Moscou, une grande partie de ces collections volées.

La période de l'après-guerre est une période noire pour l'archivage du mouvement socialiste. Beaucoup d'archives se sont perdues. Les activités de l'Institut national d'histoire sociale furent reprises par l'Institut Emile Vandervelde fondé en 1946 en tant que service d'études pour les quatre branches du mouvement socialiste belge (appelées plus tard l'Action Commune Socialiste). La première tâche de l'IEV consistait à soutenir la politique des mouvements socialistes. Les archives et la bibliothèque étaient reléguées à l'arrière-plan. De plus l'Institut Emile Vandervelde, avant tout d'expression française, ne menait pas une politique de prospection active et certainement pas en Flandre.

L'impulsion nécessaire qui mènerait à un véritable revirement, fut donnée par le monde académique et plus particulièrement par l'Université de Gand où, en 1945, le professeur J. Dhondt créait le Séminaire d'histoire contemporaine. Pour la première fois l'histoire ouvrière est explicitement traitée comme une discipline scientifique.

Probablement sous cette impulsion, le parti socialiste à Gand commençait à s'intéresser lui-aussi au patrimoine historique local. Au milieu des années cinquante le 'Musée et Archives du Mouvement socialiste gantois' est créé avec l'appui du parti socialiste gantois. Cette initiative n'a toutefois jamais vraiment décollé : les volontaires n'avaient pas le temps de structurer leur initiative et d'en assurer la continuité.

Il fallut attendre 1964 et le centième anniversaire de la Première Internationale pour que les phares fussent à nouveau braqués sur la problématique des archives du mouvement socialiste. Une fois de plus l'idée de la création d'Archives gantoises du parti était lancée. En 1964, les Archives-BSP Gand-Eeklo étaient mises en place, mais leur structure était précaire et la continuité des activités n'était pas garantie. Les archives dépendaient entièrement de l'apport financier et matériel des instances du parti et du travail de volontaires. Et pourtant, malgré le peu de moyens et grâce au travail de bénévoles, on réussit à assurer une certaine continuité.

Après son décès en 1972, le professeur Jan Dhondt eut comme successeur le professeur Herman Balthazar, dont je devins l'assistant en 1974. Nous avions tous les deux été des élèves du professeur Jan Dhondt, nous sortions tous les deux de familles socialistes militantes et nous étions obsédés par la nécessité de retracer et d'exploiter le patrimoine socialiste historique et de le mettre à la disposition de nos étudiants pour des raisons de recherche scientifique et de créer, à cette fin, une structure adaptée qui pourrait fonctionner en toute indépendance.

Il apparut bien vite que la qualification 'Archives du Parti Socialiste de Gand' était trop étroite. Toute une série de phénomènes et de développements faisaient ressentir le besoin d'un élargissement thématique, géographique et structurel. Un premier retournement se situait sur le plan géographique lorsque, en 1975, je trouvais, dans d'autres parties de la Flandre, des archives volumineuses sur les mouvements socialistes. Ce qui signifiait que non seulement les frontières géographiques étaient dépassées, mais aussi les frontières thématiques. Je découvris en effet également des archives constituées par des organisations syndicales, mutuelles et coopératives.

Il était clair que l'ancienne dénomination 'Archives du Parti socialiste de Gand', ne convenait plus. Mais il y avait un autre facteur très important qui a contribué au changement de nom : la ferme volonté de se profiler comme une institution de documentation et de recherche scientifique indépendante.

Pendant cette même période, une certaine évolution politique se dessinait, une évolution qui annonçait une plus grande fédéralisation des structures belges et des partis politiques. L'enseignement, la culture et la recherche scientifique devenaient autant de compétences régionalisées. Le Parti Socialiste Belge, jusque là unitaire, allait tout droit vers la scission. En 1978 la scission entre le 'Socialistische Partij' et le 'Parti Socialiste' était un fait.

On décida de demander des subventions aux nouvelles autorités flamandes. A cet effet, l'Amsab devait d'abord changer de statut et se transformer en une asbl. Le 23 mai 1980 l'asbl 'Archief en Museum van de Socialistische Arbeidersbeweging' était constituée.(enkel op powerpoint : Dans l'article 3 des statuts, les objectifs de l'association sont formulés). La liste de tâches et d'objectifs était sans aucun doute longue et vaste. Mais il apparaissait bien vite que la formulation "le présent et le passé de mouvements socialistes en Flandre" n'était pas tenable. Tant dans le domaine idéologique que dans le domaine pratique et géographique, l'Amsab était confronté à des problèmes: des archives sont acquises à travers toute la Belgique, ainsi que des archives d'organisations et de mouvements étrangers au mouvement socialiste traditionnel. L'Amsab proposait donc dans le langage courant et dans les contacts avec d'autres organisations de gauche (comme le parti communiste, les trotskistes, les maoïstes) d'interpréter 'mouvements socialistes' au sens le plus large du terme.

L'Amsab parvient à maturité
Après 1985, l'Amsab déploie ses activités à tous les niveaux et à un rythme élevé. En 1988 la filiale anversoise 'Amsab-Centrum' est créée. Ce centre avait pour but de stimuler l'acquisition d'archives dans la province d'Anvers.

L'Amsab commençait à se profiler au niveau international. Cela se faisait surtout au sein de la 'International Association of Labour History Institutions', dont j'ai assumé le secrétariat entre 1996 et 2002. L'Amsab assurait alors la coordination de projets internationaux, entre autres sur l'histoire du premier mai (1986-1991) et sur la 'Confédération Internationale de Syndicats Libres' (1995-2001). L'Amsab réalisait une seconde percée internationale avec les retrouvailles en 1991 et la restitution en 2002 des archives belges volées pendant la Seconde guerre mondiale et entreposées dans les Archives spéciales de l'Etat à Moscou. C'était le couronnement bien mérité d'un travail de longues années.

Au début des années 1990, l'Amsab entrait dans un nouveau stade de son évolution. En relativement peu de temps, son champ de recherche s'était étendu. La description 'mouvements socialistes' n'était plus applicable à une grande partie de son matériel. Il s'agissait d'archives de nouveaux mouvements sociaux : groupes holebi, comités du tiers monde, mouvements de femmes, environnementalistes, mouvements de la paix et, plus tard encore, altermondialistes. Une nouvelle formulation du nom et des objectifs s'imposait une fois de plus. Le 15 novembre 1999 l'ancienne dénomination 'Archief en Museum van de Socialistische Arbeidersbeweging' est remplacée par le nouveau titre 'Institut de l'histoire sociale'. L'acronyme Amsab est gardé et utilisé comme nouveau logo.. L'acronyme est aussi gardé par respect de nos racines tandis que le nouveau nom se réfère à l'Institut national de l'histoire sociale d'avant guerre.

Les compétences de l'Amsab étant considérablement étendues, les instances directrices décidaient de reformuler aussi les objectifs.
Aujourd'hui, l'Amsab est devenu le centre des archives de tous les mouvements de gauche en Flandre. Ces compétences ont été encore élargies en 2004 lorsque le parti vert flamand/ le parti écologiste décide de confier ses archives à Amsab.

Des lois et de l'argent
La réforme de l'Etat de 1980 qui confirme le transfert des compétences culturelles vers les régions, a offert la possibilité de mettre en place une politique flamande autonome du patrimoine. Petit à petit l'idée prenait forme qu'un centre historique indépendant devait nécessairement pouvoir compter sur un financement indépendant de l'Etat. Il fallait donc de toute urgence se faire reconnaître pour pouvoir faire appel à une subvention à l'avenant. Et parfois les choses s'arrangent avec le temps. Dans le monde des archives, du côté catholique une évolution similaire se dessinait, un même processus dans les cercles dits 'nationalistes flamands'. En 1982, suite à la création des Archives libérales, le champ philosophique et social était couvert dans son entièreté.

Le gouvernement flamand était enfin convaincu de la nécessité de reconnaître par voie de décret les quatre centres et de leur accorder un financement permanent. La base légale, était le décret de 27 juin 1985 "portant sur la reconnaissance et le subventionnement des centres d'archivage et de documentation néerlandophones de droit privé". En 2002, cette subvention comportait 350.000 euros. Ce décret est remplacé le 19 juillet 2002 par le 'décret sur l'Archivage culturel de droit privé' dont l'étendue est beaucoup plus vaste. Le nouveau décret augmente considérablement le niveau de subventionnement pour les Archives flamandes,

dont l'Amsab-IHS fait partie. La subvention de la Communauté flamande est portée à 625.000 euros. Grâce à ces deux décrets, la continuité de l'Amsab est assurée.

Des pierres et des hommes
Au moment de la création de l'Amsab, sa collection occupait quelques dizaines de mètres : aujourd'hui elle s'étale sur plusieurs milliers de mètres courants.

Archives (mètres)	5513,8
Livres (pièces)	76.200
Périodiques (titres)	7463
Périodiques courants	210
Photos (pièces)	420.000
Affiches (pièces)	15.500
Drapeaux (pièces)	526
Vidéos/films	5400

Il fallut beaucoup d'hommes et de femmes qualifiés pour conserver, restaurer, classer, décrire ces montagnes de documents. Le taux de chômage fort élevé du début des années 80, était une aubaine pour l'Amsab, aussi cynique que cela puisse paraître. En jouant pleinement la carte des plans pour l'emploi, Amsab a su créer une équipe d'historiens, historiennes et autres que l'institution n'aurait jamais pu se permettre avec les moyens financiers accordés par le décret. Ce sont ces hommes et ces femmes qui ont forgé l'Amsab telle qu'on la connaît aujourd'hui.

Les effectifs du personnel ont progressé de deux volontaires en 1980 à 46 collaborateurs (équivalent plein temps 34+1/4).

Le niveau des diplômes :
- 5 docteurs (y compris 2 volontaires)
- 14 licenciés
- 7 régents
- 7 techniciens
- 10 employés (y compris 1 volontaire)
- 3 ouvriers

Il va sans dire qu'une telle croissance a eu un impact au niveau de l'organisation, des finances, du logement et de la structure.

Dans les années 70, les anciennes archives du Parti Socialiste gantoise étaient conservées dans deux petites chambres de l'imposant bâtiment du Palais des Fêtes 'Vooruit' à Gand. Le soutien de la compagnie d'assurances socialistes P & V et des syndicats socialistes (surtout la Centrale Générale), a permis à l'Amsab d'acheter et de rénover un grand bâtiment dans la 'Bagattenstraat'. Grâce au personnel de l'Amsab qui, pour l'occasion, a rempli les fonctions de peintre, de maçon ou de d'homme ou de femme à tout faire, la rénovation du bâtiment a pu se faire. A Anvers aussi nous avons pu, grâce au soutien de la compagnie d'assurances P & V, acquérir et rénover une splendide maison de maître. Outre ces deux bâtiments, l'Amsab possède encore un grand dépôt dans le port gantois. Dans ce bâtiment se trouvent les archives volumineuses, comme les archives des cabinets ministériels et les grandes reliques matérielles. Le logement reste bien sûr notre souci permanent. Au mois de juin dernier nous

avons conclu un accord avec la ville de Gand portant sur la location d'un dépôt qui peut héberger jusque 9 kilomètres d'archives. Pour le siège central dans la Bagattenstraat à Gand nous cherchons également une alternative.

La structure
L'Amsab est une association sans but lucratif, gérée comme une institution scientifique indépendante par une assemblée générale et par un conseil d'administration. Ces instances sont composées pour la moitié d'historiens et pour la moitié de représentants d'autres organisations.
Un conseil scientifique s'occupe de la définition de la politique scientifique. Ce conseil est uniquement composé par des archivistes, des bibliothécaires et des professeurs de différentes universités belges.
Outre ce conseil, l'Amsab compte également différentes commissions scientifiques qui sont censées accompagner les différents projets de recherche.
Le fonctionnement de l'Amsab est assuré par des départements:
- Direction: (2)
- Administration/Comptabilité/Entretien: (5. 1/5)
- Archives: (7. 4/5)
- Bibliothèque: (4)
- Images et Son (y compris les reliques matériels, la restauration et le musée): (7. 4/5)
- Publications: (1. ½)
- Le Centre Amsab à Anvers: (5)
- (Projets de recherche: 3 ½)

Un des grands atouts de l'Amsab est que la recherche, le travail orienté vers le grand public et la formation de collections forment un tout. Dès le départ, Amsab a opté pour une approche intégrale. La structure de l'institution reflète d'ailleurs cette réalité : à côté des départements Archives, Bibliothèques, Images et Son il n'y a pas un département séparé pour la recherche. Par cette stratégie, nous voulons éviter qu'une élite de chercheurs 'dicte' le développement des collections. Au sein de l'Amsab, la recherche est plus qu'une tâche scientifique : elle doit également s'adresser au grand public et souvent cette approche renforce les collections. Il s'agit d'un concept flexible qui exige une grande souplesse de la part des collaborateurs et une volonté de s'engager sans cesse dans de nouveaux projets.

La porte vers l'avenir est grande ouverte
L'Amsab n'est pas seulement au service des académiciens. Notre groupe-cible, c'est la grande communauté flamande, voire la communauté belge, pourquoi pas. Avec ses publications et surtout avec son périodique '*Brood en Rozen. Tijdschrift voor de Geschiedenis van Sociale Bewegingen',* l'institut essaie de joindre un public aussi divers et aussi nombreux que possible. Mais j'admets qu'il n'est pas toujours facile d'intégrer de façon harmonieuse les différents objectifs. Pour cela, il faut dépasser les frontières de sa propre discipline et chercher des solutions alternatives pour approcher et traiter le patrimoine. C'est pourquoi l'Amsab a réalisé un nombre de projets socio-culturels, les soi-disant projets de réminiscence. Afin de permettre à un public aussi nombreux que possible de participer aux projets, nous collaborons non seulement avec des institutions professionnelles mais aussi avec d'autres secteurs et avec des 'amateurs'.

3. PROJECTS PRESENTATIONS

3.1. IALHI projects

Labour History Index Project

Marien van der Heijden and Afelonne Doek (IISG)
Cf. http://search.labourhistory.net/

In Brief
The Labour History Index project aims to build an integrated, web-based search platform for collection related data from IALHI institutions. The goal is to make existing data more accessible to users, not to create or manage data.
The first stage of the project is a pilot undertaken together with the following IALHI members:

- Arbejderbevægelsens Bibliotek og Arkiv, Kopenhagen,
- AMSAB Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, Ghent,
- Arbetarrörelsens Arkiv och Bibliotek, Stockholm,
- Bibliothèque de documentation internationale contemporaine, Nanterre
- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Bonn,
- International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam,
- John Rylands University Library, Manchester,
- National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh.

The collections these institutions have are from social movements that were generally international. Collections that have similar content are scattered among different institutions. Accessing the collections can be by very different interfaces, with very different functionalities. This means these collections are not sufficiently known and used. The development of a joint search engine with a user-friendly interface may provide a web resource that is relevant for social historians, other historians, and people with an interest in (social) history worldwide.
IALHI institutions provide copies of select data sources (such as descriptions and inventories of archives). These data sources are made available in another format on a central server. On this server search functionalities are developed that allow users to search all data sources in a 'Google-like' interface. Search results refer users directly or indirectly to the data in their original location.

With each participating institution a number of relevant data sources are determined, and ways developed to deliver and update these data to the central server. After uploading the first set of data, the web interface has been developed in Amsterdam and tested by the 'pilot group'. The costs of the pilot project, however, will be covered by the IISG.

Project Approach
In 2002 the IISG started developing a data platform, based on XML, to create a single search engine for a number of different sources: the library catalog, inventories of archives, image collections, databases on trade unions, strikes and historical occupations, a bibliography on women's history, a biographical dictionary, and the institute's website. These sources are copied and made XML files, and then delivered to an XML document server. Another set of scripts makes it possible to search these documents by means of a web interface. Users can

- search all sources at once, from a very simple search screen,
- choose a selection of sources to search,
- search a separate source with some advanced search and sort options,
- mark search results for email,
- contact the IISG for further information.

The 'raw' data are not edited or enriched in any way on the XML server; any editing or enriching should take place only in the original data. Language and spelling differences are retained from the originals, nor is there a meta-thesaurus. Even if it were theoretically possible, it would have been too major and difficult an undertaking. The power and speed of the search engine and the usability of the interface should compensate for this. Almost every study of 'web search engine user behavior' shows that people prefer simple interfaces where they can type a few words, get results quickly, and obtain references to related information - as in Google. The IISG took this as a model for creating this project.

A similar approach could be used to build a platform for data from IALHI institutions. Just as in the IISG project:
- data are very diverse in content, structure, and format,
- implementation of a joint format to the data within their original repository is not an option,
- the best way to harvest data can be developed for each data source individually,
- a central repository can be used to transform the data to make them searchable through a single interface and to build indexes for speed of retrieval,
- result lists can refer to full records in their original location or to records in the XML repository,
- as the structure of the data platform is modular, changes in existing data sources and new data sources should be relatively easy to cope with,
- without demanding implementation of standards (such as OAI) from contributing institutions, the data platform itself can adopt a standard.

Project Plan (Outline)
The Labour History Index project is coordinated and hosted by IISG. Representatives from the IISG communicate with representatives of each participating institute to :
- inventory data sources of possible interest. Besides descriptions and inventories of archives, data on other collections can be considered (library holdings, visual, and audiovisual collections), and data closely related to these collections (data on persons and organizations, digitized contents of sources),
- discuss how to harvest the data (directly by a webbot from Amsterdam, by exporting the data to an accessible FTP server, by sending data by email or even on a CD or DVD; as 'full' or in 'incremental', frequency),
- investigate the structure and contents of the data in order to decide which 'fields' should be mapped to which index,
- discuss and evaluate the web interface and the functionalities to be developed.

Each institute agrees to deliver data to the Labour History Index to participate in the brainstorming group and to test the data and the functionalities. This is not very time consuming; communication is mostly by email and a project website.

In 2004-2005, IISG representatives have visited all participating institutes. In the first half of 2005 scripts to harvest and transform data have been be developed and tested. A server and an

XML database have been installed to hold the data. First drafts of the joint data model, the functionalities and the interface have been developed and tested. We can show now the first pilot version of the Labour History Index.

In the second half of 2005 second versions of the scripts, data model, functionalities, and interface have been developed and tested by project group members and a wider group of test users.

There is now a first pilot version online (http://search.labourhistory.net/). This first pilot version of the Labour History Index contains archival finding aids, lists of collections, guides to library holdings, databases on special subjects, web pages, etc. All can be searched from this screen, full text or on document title. You can also choose to search data on a specific kind of material (e.g. archives) or choose to search data from one specific participating institute. Please note that this platform is still under construction; errors may occur and search results can vary while using this platform in the development phase of the project.

After this more institutions are invited to participate (and the participants from the first stage are invited to contribute more data). If you have data on labour history and would like to participate in the Labour History Index or have further questions, suggestions or comments concerning the pilot version, please contact Marien van der Heijden and Afelonne Doek at info @ labourhistory.net

3.2. Members' projects

3.2.1. Labouring Men, Labouring Women project at The National Archives of the United Kingdom

Jone Garmendia,Senior Archivist,Online Department,The National Archives
Cf. http://www.catalogue.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mayday.asp

Thanks to funding from the Heritage Lottery Fund it is now possible to search The National Archives Catalogue for subjects relating to the working conditions of men and women between 1892 and 1933. This new data is being made available as a result of a cataloguing project carried out at The National Archives: Labouring Men, Labouring Women.

The project, which was started in November 2002, has catalogued the large correspondence series LAB 2, created by the Ministry of Labour and its predecessors and successors. The input of new searchable data has opened up access to records of local, regional, national and international significance on labour and employment matters.

This is one of our many projects to make online searching of archival sources more effective through the enhancement of catalogue descriptions. The upload of over 33,000 new descriptions was completed in 2004. Subjects covered in the records include: working hours, industrial disputes, train strikes, equal rights for women workers, employment during and after the First World War, juvenile labour, training and safety at work. We were delighted to find a number of very appealing photographs, pamphlets and cartoons that were buried in the files. Images of some of the records are available from our website at www.catalogue.nationalarchives.gov.uk/mayday.asp.

Prior to the achievement of this project, users had to consult the nominal and subject docket book indexes in another record series (LAB 7) in order to access descriptions of the files in LAB 2. The task was particularly cumbersome as the only other means of access was through a box list providing information on codes and numbers. The process was very time consuming and unfriendly. Indeed it was totally incomprehensible to those unfamiliar with inter-war British registry systems. Labour historians and other potential users were effectively discouraged by the difficulty of the retrieval process.

Industrial Relations is one of the main subjects covered in the record series, with a considerable number of files on the following issues:

- Disputes
- Questions of holidays or compulsory overtime
- Interpretation of a previous agreement or awards
- Demarcation disputes (usually between unions over whose members did what work or were allowed which bargaining rights)
- Compensation cases (due to lost time or wages)
- Conscription questions (especially after 1916 when this was introduced and led to trouble in the engineering, and to a lesser extent, shipbuilding and other branches of munitions production).
- Dilution disputes, due to the introduction of females and juveniles to jobs previously reserved for men during the war.

The IC file series within LAB 2, running from 1911-1919, deals with the transition from voluntary to compulsory arbitration and the work of the Committee on Production. The committee was set up, amongst other things, to ensure that the 1915 Treasury agreement stuck – this is the agreement which outlawed strikes for the duration of the war. Thus, case papers on arbitration and wage disputes and awards (covering different employers and often named individuals) are largely present as are records of Trade Union agreements.

Files on matters of **labour policy** such as demands for a statutory eight hour day, a minimum wage and the establishment and work of the Industrial Court can also be found in the series. Papers of auxiliary bodies like the Fair Wages Advisory Committee and the National Industrial Conference also feature prominently amongst the records.

The employment of **juveniles** is a strong theme throughout this series. Following the 1911 Choice of Employment Act, the Labour and Exchange Department of The Board of Trade (and its successors) created special advisory committees for juveniles. These were to be the foundation for subsequently developed policies to provide careers advice for juveniles until well after the Second World War. In the inter-war period they were complimented by Juvenile Instruction Centres for those under the age of 18 who were claiming unemployment assistance.

Another issue very widely covered is **gender and paid work**. A straightforward catalogue search for 'women' (restricted to LAB 2) delivers over 1,100 references. These files cover a wide range of issues from wages to training or strikes. Working Conditions and practices in unorganised trades – such as lace finishing, cardboard box making, slop tailoring, and so on – are also found in the Catalogue and can prove extremely useful to our understanding of the nature of women's work in the early twentieth century.

To take a final example, LAB 2 contains an invaluable number of files dealing with civil demobilisation and resettlement after the First World War. In 1918 the Ministry of Labour was given the responsibility for resettling demobilised soldiers and unemployed munitions workers; a special department was formed from the Labour Supply Department of the Ministry of Munitions for this purpose. It was chiefly concerned with questions of training and placement and with the administration of out of work donation to the unemployed. A small collection of photographs of ex-servicemen undergoing training was discovered during the cataloguing process (see, for example, LAB 2/1516/DRA128/30/1918).

The National Archives Catalogue can be searched at www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/catalogue. It is possible to restrict free-text searches to LAB 2 from the Search the Catalogue screen or browse from LAB 2 if you prefer the Browse function.

For example, try searching for 'strike', 'working hours', 'railway strike', 'ex-servicemen', etc. When searching for common words such as 'women' or 'juvenile', it is advisable to link keywords with AND in order to get fewer and more accurate results (for example: women AND strike, juvenile AND wages).

For further information about the project, general catalogue enquiries and feedback email the Cataloguing Team at Catalogue @ nationalarchives.gov.uk

3.2.2. The Paradigm Project

Janette Martin, The John Rylands University Library of Manchester
Cf http://www.paradigm.ac.uk/

This morning I'm going to talk to you about the Paradigm project (**P**ersonal **Ar**chives **A**ccessible in **Dig**ital **M**edia). Paradigm is a joint project between the University of Oxford (lead partner) and the University of Manchester in the UK. Paradigm will explore the issues involved in the long term preservation of digital private papers. Using the digital papers of contemporary British politicians, the project team will test digital repository software and preservation tools and develop policies and best practice procedures for managing digital private papers.

The project will create an online work book. The work book, available from the Paradigm website will include templates for policy documents and procedures. It will be created as 'work in progress' and will record both our successes and mistakes. The work book will give guidance on standards used by digital repositories including **METS** and **OAIS** Reference along with sample policy documents such as deposit agreements written specifically with digital records in mind. The paradigm project will compare the traditional archival processes against those of the **OAIS** reference model - (**OAIS** is a high level reference model for the structure of a digital archive – I'll talk more on this model later this morning).

Another outcome of Paradigm will be the creation of new historical resource ie the digital papers of selected politicians at the start of the 21st Century.

Paradigm is exciting as to date digital personal papers have been neglected. Early digital preservation projects have tended to be sponsored by corporate bodies or devised by national archives and have often been linked to Records Management programmes. The digital papers

of private individuals are created in entirely different fashion. Paradigm will be relevant to all institutions which care for the personal papers of individuals whether they are writers, scientists, or politicians. Similarly while there has been a multitude of articles and research on digital preservation there has been very few practical projects to date. Paradigm will provide much needed practical experience of accessioning, processing and providing access to digital archival material.

The project team comprises 3 members of staff, a fulltime digital archivist/project manager based in Oxford, a part time digital archivist in Manchester and a software engineer based in Oxford. By spreading the project across two institutions and the 2 main political parties, the Labour Party and the Conservative Party, the project hopes to be representational

Unlike in the past when political papers generally reached the archive once the MP was deceased this is no longer possible in a digital age. If we want to be able to read the digital records of our politicians we need to work with them now and not 30 years down the road. Hybrid collections of paper and digital records are increasing common. Can the two be types of media be processed in tandem? How well do the traditional archival processes map onto the digital experience? Paradigm will investigate how best to capture and rapidly appraise large quantities of e-records and discuss how they should be arranged and catalogued.

This morning I will talk briefly about technical issues concerning digital preservation. What exactly should be archivist be preserving? What is most important, the information content or the look and the feel of a document? Is it necessary to preserve the original bit stream or will successive data migrations do the trick? Or should we be looking towards emulation as the most appropriate preservation technique? How can we ensure that a digital object is authentic? I will outline the importance of technical, administrative and preservation metadata. I'll discuss the impact of File formats and open source software on long term preservation and I'll briefly mention PRONOM, a file format registry created and maintained by the UK National Archive. I will also talk about Digital repositories, in particular DSpace and Fedora Software which will be tested by Paradigm.

Why politicians?
Both the Bodleian Library and the John Rylands University Library (JRUL) have for many years collected the papers of British politicians. The Bodleian Library holds the papers of six Prime Ministers, over one hundred MPs, as well as the Conservative Party Archives. The JRUL holds the papers of Ramsay MacDonald, first Labour Prime Minister, and the papers of several other labour and trade union activists. The JRUL works closely with the Manchester-based Labour History Archives and Study Centre which cares for the Labour Party Archive. Building on these existing strengths it was agreed that Oxford would work with Conservative MPs and Manchester with Labour MPs.

Which politicians
To date: From the labour party we have Hazel Blears, MP for Salford and a Home office minister with responsibilities for policing and counter terrorism, Tony Lloyd, MP for Manchester central and Baroness Glenys Thornton, a labour peer. From the Conservative Party participants include Oliver Letwin, former shadow chancellor and the ex Tory Party member Emma Nicholson now a Liberal Democrat MEP.

I've already mentioned the key difference between acquiring digital as opposed to paper material, And that is the need to acquire digital records reasonably soon after creation or there

will be a real danger that the records will be lost forever. Another key difference is the need for express permission to create multiple copies of digital objects for preservation purposes. The Paradigm deposit agreement requests permission 'to store, translate, copy and re-arrange the collection electronically' and Permission to create preservation metadata.
(A copy of this agreement is available at the Paradigm website, http://www.paradigm.ac.uk/workbook/accessioning/documentation/index.html).

Whereas in the past a few suitcases of papers might turn up at the archive one day and could be happily left in the store room for several years before anyone had time to catalogue them, for digital records it is vital that adequate metadata is obtained at the time the digital object is acquired and to ensure a secure transfer and maintain the authenticity of data it is vital that a series of steps are taken. Such steps are likely to include:
Encryption – the digital records will be encrypted during the period of transfer from depositor to its accession into the digital respository (to ensure that sensitive material is secure); the performance of a digital check sum to ensure that the data has not become corrupted during transfer; creation of metadata - hopefully an automated process, using a tool such as JHOVE; the Creation of a unique identifier to link the digital object to its metadata; a quarantine process to ensure that newly acquired material is not infected with a computer virus.

To date Manchester has accessioned over 840 megabytes of digital records including the entire email directory of a Labour MPs principal secretary. Most of the material accessioned dates from the last five years. The bulk of the office files are in Microsoft word, the emails in Microsoft outlook. Other file formats include Jpegs, Gif, Excel Spreadsheets, access databases, PDF and notepad. Types of records include correspondence, email, drafts of speeches, articles, reports to constituents and digital images used for publicity purposes. Because of the issues of privacy and data protection casework files have been excluded from this project.
We have experimented with the use of checksums, encryption, zipping and quarantine and will shortly investigate automated metadata extraction tools including JHOVE and the National Library of New Zealand Metadata extraction tool.

There are several competing theories on how best to preserve digital material, all of which have advantages and disadvantages. Most authorities agree that, where possible, it is vital to retain the original bit stream which can be used as the starting point for subsequent preservation strategies. Migration is a popular method of preservation in which an obsolete digital format is transferred into a newer format. The downside is that some of the attributes of the digital object may be lost during the conversion process e.g. formatting. The Migration method is based on the premise that content is more important than look or feel. Emulation keeps the digital object in its original data format but recreates some or all of the original processes enabling the object to be recreated on current computers. Fans of emulation stress the importance of maintaining the exact look and feel of the record to be preserved, eg colour, layout and functionality. For more information on Emulation see the Camileon project http://www.si.umich.edu/CAMILEON/. Both Migration and Emulation require a large commitment in resources both upfront and over time. It is likely that institutions will adopt a dual approach – certain digital objects might suit particular strategies.

Metadata is data about data. It provides information about the content, quality, condition, and other characteristics of data. Digital archives are dependent on good quality metadata for descriptive, technical, preservation and administrative purposes.

METS which stands for Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard is a descriptive, administrative, and structural metadata for objects within a digital library, expressed using the XML schema language of the World Wide Web Consortium. METS is supported and maintained by the Library of Congress. The Importance of METS lies in the fact that it works as a container for all other Metadata. A METS file is also crucial in that it associates the digital object with its metadata. Descriptive metadata such as EAD can be embedded in the METS file or linked to it. The Paradigm project will develop a METS package in accordance with OAIS principles to include: descriptive cataloguing; preservation metadata; administrative metadata and rights metadata. We will start with a metadata schema for web pages which to date comprise our largest type of digital objects.

Paradigm would like to work with as many different data-types as possible as it's likely that different file formats will require different preservation techniques. IT companies are not required to provide indefinite access to their technology, products can be withdrawn and there is no requirement to support backward compatibility. Where institutions use proprietary packages it is best to choose popular software supported by multiple vendors. Alternatives to proprietary software packages are open source software or OSS. Open source means that technical information required to understand the software ie the source code, is openly available. This allows software to be modified and adapted to user needs. Users of Open source can customize and extend software and then the new code is fed back into the main project and made available to others.   For example DSpace, a digital repository software to be tested by this project, is open source and users are encouraged customize and extend the software.

PDF is often nominated as an archival file format. Although Adobe's PDF is a proprietary software it does have open standards for its file format. PDF presents the record as if it were a printed page which works very well for conventional office documents but as it doesn't preserve embedded metadata it may be completely unsuitable in some cases. Adobe are currently developing PDF/A, specifically designed for long term preservation.   For institutions using migration as a preservation technique the UK National Archives have an online tool called PRONOM.   PRONOM is an online source for information about file formats and software products.

So once we have collected our digital political papers where are we going to put them?
The paradigm project will test two types of digital repository software:
DSpace and Fedora both of which are open source and freely available. More information can be found at DSpace <http://www.dspace.org/>; Fedora <http://www.fedora.info.

As I've mentioned earlier the key standard for digital repositories is the OAIS reference model developed by NASA (apparently NASA had a notorious reputation in digital preservation circles for losing their space data)   O A I S which stands for **Open Archival information System** was created by the Consultative Committee for Space Data System Standards – see pdf version available at http://ssdoo.gsfc.nasa.gov/nost/isoas/. The document is pretty hard going but once you have grasped the terminology is begins to make sense. It importance lies in establishing a key terminology for describing the structure of digital repositories. This is vital as it allows projects to communicate more effectively with other national and international projects. The OAIS Representation Model is an approved ISO standard and has been extensively adopted in the field.

The paradigm team took part in a pilot web archiving project during the Spring 2005 British

Election campaign. The project was in collaboration with the UK web archiving consortium and the London School of Economics. We took weekly snapshots of the websites and blogs of participating MPs and several political 'bloggers' from the day after the election was announced to the day after polling day. We used the offline browser HTTrack and the latest version of Adobe Acrobat Professional. The harvesting of the data was successful but as yet we have not had the time to process the data or make the archive available to users.

Adobe can capture a website and produce various outputs including HTML and PDF. The project experimented with the Pdf Format. Advantages were that it is very easy to se and the software can be instructed to capture n levels of a website. Disadvantages include loss of the original 'look and feel' and some functionality eg webpages are re-sized to fit A4 and thus often run over a page. One key advantage is that the website becomes a single file which makes management easy and it is also in a format which had been recommended by some for preservation purposes. Adobe works less well on highly complex websites but at present MPs websites tend to be simple and therefore it is a very usable option.

HTTrack was also piloted. HTTrack is a website copier designed to mirror websites so that they may be viewed offline. Although not designed for archiving websites it does perform well. It is more sophisticated than Adobe and can be automated using scripts which instruct the software to capture pages at specific intervals and in certain ways and to place them in specific directories. Greater IT expertise is required to set up these functions but once scripts are written and in place less manual intervention is required. We will be publishing a report on our experiences, as well as guidance on using HTTrack and Adobe for small scale web preservation soon – keep checking our website.

Here's a snapshot of Hazel Blears website taken on 5th April using Adobe. This is a very typical politicians website – it was created using software provided by the Labour Party called 'web in a box'

Here's one of the Weblogs archived by Paradigm. This snapshot was taken on 5th May 2005. Boris Johnson is an editor, columnist and Conservative Member of Parliament for Henley on Thames. Blogs, or WebLogs, are a public diary or running commentary presented in a web page. Viewers of the page are invited to post responses to the comments made by the blogger.

Here we have the blog of Richard Allan, former Liberal Democrat MP for Sheffield Hallam. This is a more typical example of a blog – ie its basically just simple text. This snapshot was taken on 3rd May 2005.

Conclusion
The Paradigm teams' attempts to archive the digital records of politicians have thrown up a number of considerations, the most troubling of which is what actually constitutes the 'personal papers' of a politician. The material obtained so far derives mainly from the private offices of our politicians and reflects the professional role of the politician. We have not attempted to acquire the papers which document the personal areas of politicians lives – this material is of great interest to biographers and researchers but it is likely to be very difficult to persuade politicians to place this kind of material in a library during a testbed phase. Another hindrance has been that politicians and their staff are very busy people – it is difficult to obtain appointments and there is a need to limit visits and tread carefully to prevent good will

from evaporating. Finally politics is a volatile fast moving world, ministers are reshuffled, and politicians may lose their seats at election time.   Indeed one of our Manchester participants lost his seat to the Liberal Democrat candidate and subsequently dropped out of the project.

The National Archives of Australia, a leading authority on digital preservation, have come to the conclusion that most of the preservation effort has be to invested at the beginning of the process rather than in repeated data conversion or continual emulator maintenance. In this climate it makes sense for archivists to develop ongoing relationships with their depositors and to some degree help shaped records at the time of creation. A possible project outcome, would be to provide basic guidelines for politicians (and indeed other people whose papers are likely to have long term relevance) such guidelines could advise on the best file formats for longevity and the importance of metadata for maintaining authenticity etc.

Another crucial factor in digital preservation projects is having access to good IT support, most archivists are not computer experts and will need considerable support from their institutions IT Departtment. Finally Digital Preservation is still in its infancy, and as I'm sure you will have noticed, I've raised many more questions than I have answers for. I hope to come back next year with some solutions!

Recommended reading and useful links
Articles
'Institutional Repositories: Essential infrastructure for scholarship in the Digital Age' by Clifford A Lynch.   *ARL Bimonthly report*, 226, Feb 2003. Available at http://www.arl.org/newsltr/226/ir.html
Cunningham, Adrian 'The archival management of personal records in electronic form: some suggestions', *Archives & Manuscripts*, 1994 Vol. 22 May

'Institutional Repositories in the context of Digital Preservation', Paul Wheatley, University of Leeds, March 2004, *DPC Technology Watch Report 04-02* available at http://www.dpconline.org/docs/DPCTWf4word.pdf

Online tools and standards
Reference Model for an Open Archival information System (OAIS) produced by the Consultative Committee for Space Data System Standards
http://ssdoo.gsfc.nasa.gov/nost/isoas/

METS: Metadata Encoding and Transmission Standard
http://www.loc.gov/standards/mets/

PRONOM file format registry maintained by the National Archives
http://www.nationalarchives.gov.uk/pronom/

Other digital projects and organisations
Cedars began in April 1998 and ended in March 2002. Its broad objective was to explore digital preservation issues http://www.leeds.ac.uk/cedars/

CAMiLEON stands for Creative Archiving at Michigan & Leeds: Emulating the Old on the New.   The project investigated emulation as a digital preservation strategy, http://www.si.umich.edu/CAMILEON/

Digital Preservation gateways
DPC Digital Preservation Coalition **http://www.dpconline.org/graphics/index.html**

ERPANET Elecronic Resource Preservation and Access Network **http://www.erpanet.org/**

PADI (Preserving Access to Digital Preservation) **http://www.nla.gov.au/padi/**

3.2.3. Book Presentation : "Trade Unions and Struggle for Democracy and Freedom in South Africa, 1973 - 2003 "

Mondli Hlatshwayo (Khanya College, Johannesburg, South Africa)
 (Cf http://www.khanyacollege.org.za/)

Introducing the book
The 1973 strikes in Durban and the subsequent wave of worker uprisings are regarded as important landmarks in the making of the South African labour movement. The strike wave and the consequent revival of the labour movement have a direct bearing on the present labour movement. Key working class organisations that constitute the present labour movement can trace their origins back to the 1973 strike wave. The Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), the country's biggest trade union federation can also trace its roots back to the strikes of 1973 and commemorates its twentieth anniversary in 2005.

Over and above this, the traditions established by the Durban strikes and the struggles it gave rise to have greatly influenced the way we understand democracy and politics in South Africa. Some of these traditions and practices, such as the shop steward movement, the principle of workers' control and other democratic practices, continue to inspire those who are struggling for democracy in working class organisations and in society at large. Union practices such as leadership accountability, regular election of shop stewards and attempts to establish participatory democracy were replicated and adapted in student, civic and other mass organisations during the struggle against apartheid.

Purpose of the book
By writing this book we are not only commemorating the present labour movement and its roots, but we also seek to understand the various struggles that were waged by the modern labour movement. We think that an understanding of these struggles and traditions they gave birth to will assist with building organisations of the oppressed in the context of present-day struggles against globalisation.

This book is aimed at activists in trade unions, social movements, urban and rural communities, informal sector organisations, church organisations and service organisations. Its aim is to provide activists with an overview of the labour movement, its history, struggles, issues and debates since the Durban strikes of 1973. It seeks to provide information to activists to facilitate debates and discussions, to help them draw organisational and strategic lessons that can be used in the process of building organisations and struggles against neo-liberalism.

Acknowledgements
This book has been researched by the staff of the Khanya Working Class History Programme, a division of Khanya College in Johannesburg, South Africa. The Rosa Luxemburg Foundation funded the research, writing and the production of the book. The programme

would like to thank Sakhela Buhlungu, lecturer in the Sociology Department at the University of the Witwatersrand in Johannesburg, and Dinga Sikwebu, the National Education Officer of the National Union of Metalworkers' of South Africa (NUMSA), for commenting on the initial drafts of the book. Beulah Thumbadoo proof read the book.

The structure of the book
This book is divided into seven chapters.
Chapter One discusses the state of the working class and its various organisations and struggles on the eve of the 1973 Durban strikes.
Chapter Two examines the strikes in Durban in 1973 and the responses of the state and the liberation movement.
Chapter Three discusses the nationwide spread of workers' struggles and the formation and consolidation of the labour movement. It also refers to the key labour law reforms introduced as a result of worker struggles in the 1970s.
Chapter Four describes and traces the origins of the economic and political crises of the 1980s.
Chapter Five examines the responses of the state and the capitalist class on one hand, and the working class and its organisations on the other, to the crises.
Chapter Six discusses the transition from apartheid capitalism to non-racial capitalism. Key issues of the transition such as the negotiations, violence, the 1994 general elections, the changing nature of trade unions and struggles in the post-apartheid period, are examined.
Chapter Seven makes critical remarks about the present state of the labour movement since the Durban strikes of 1973.

3.2.4. RSS feeds from the FES-library. Individualized tables of contents - MyTOC

Jacques Paparo
(Cf http://www.fes.de/)

RSS means Rich Site Summary or Really Simple Syndication. It provides a mechanism to subscribe to "headlines" from a web site which is offering this format. To make use of this service, it is necessary to install a software called RSS Reader or Aggregator. They are mostly freeware. This automatically gathers RSS feeds from all of your selected online publications, and makes them available to you on your desktop.
The number of library-related RSS applications is increasing daily.

Most of them are situated in the area of the announcements (ex. BDIC - Paris) or as an alternative to electronic tables of contents for receipt of up-to-date TOC (Alerting services from the IALHI Serials Service - IISG).

Our library started the experience with this new technology by creating a service announcing new publications, events and library news.
The second step was to offer announcements about new databases in our database managing system (DBIS).

The positive experience with the RSS technology and the new philosophy of the information supply behind it were the reasons to think about further applications for our customers. We

combined the idea of library supplied free up-to-date ToCs with the idea of the single journal personal RSS-subscription, following the model established by some professional information providers like Ingenta.

The solution was to use the ToCs we buy from our journal supplier which were used so far to inform the staff of the foundation via email about new articles with the possibility to order online at the library. The inconvenience of this service was the fact that everyone receives all the ToCs - some 260 titles! A classical example of information overload.

Thanks to the RSS Technology, each user is now able to select individually journals with regard to his work scope and to subscribe to the associated ToCs provided by the FES Library.

As a new issue of the selected journal is published, the RSS Reader will automatically download details via RSS and will alert the user that a new issue is available online. At the same time he is now able not only to save time by receiving only self selected journals, but also to create his own archives for the subscribed journals if required.

On the desktop you can select in which articles you're interested in and you can order them at the library.

It's unfortunately a Copyright restricted service but our know-how is free so don't hesitate to contact us.

Thank you for your attention

3.2.5. Les documents audiovisuels 2005 de l'ASN-CISL (*Archivio storico nazionale della* Cisl-Roma

Ivo Ulisse Camerini
(Cf http//www.cisl.it/arc.storico)

Chères Amis et Camarades,

Je vous présente trois travaux, sous forme de DVD et d'un CDrom, dont le thème est le syndicat italien CISL (*Confederazione italiana sindacati lavoratori*). Les deux premiers DVD ont été réalisés entièrement par les archives historiques nationales de la CISL, l'ASN-CISL, le dernier DVD et le CDrom ont été réalisés en collaboration avec le bureau du secrétariat confédéral. Ces quatre travaux ont pu bénéficier d'une importante documentation audiovisuelle conservée dans nos archives.

Le premier DVD s'intitule *Novecento sindacale italiano* (Le dix-neuvième siècle du syndicalisme italien). Il dure une heure et contient de larges extraits de films sur l'histoire de la CISL et sur la renaissance du mouvement syndical dans l'Italie républicaine. Ce travail a été conçu comme un outil de formation syndicale et il est presenté par le Secrétaire confédéral, Cesare Regenzi.

Le deuxième DVD s'appelle *Festa Cisl* (la Fête à la CISL) et dure dix minutes. Il montre des extraits de documents audiovisuels consacrés aux fêtes nationales de la CISL de ces dernières années. Il se termine par les images des toutes les cartes d'adhésion au syndicat de 1950 jusqu'à 2005.

Ce document nous éclaire sur la communication de la CISL et sur l'utilisation qu'elle a faite

de l'image pendant ses 55 années de vie syndicale.

Le troisième DVD s'appelle *Inno CISL* (Hymne Cisl). Realisé par la boîte Mediawork, sur une commande du bureau du secrétariat confédéral, il contient la musique composée par Roberto Molinelli, à l'occasion de l'ouverture du dernier congrès confédéral, sur des images fournies par les archives de la CISL.

Le CD *Atti Cisl 2001-2005* (Actes CISL 2001-2005) a été réalisé par le bureau du Secrétariat confédéral en collaboration avec notre centre d'archives. La consultation en est très simple et les documents numérisés sont classés par ordre chronologique et subdivisés pour thèmes. Ce CD a été édité par les Edizioni Lavoro de Rome.

Je voudrais terminer par une information importante. La CISL a numérisé son journal *Conquiste del Lavoro (Conquêtes du travail).* Un DVD a été realisé par la Fondazione Giulio Pastore de Rome et les archives ont collaboré avec une petite anthologie des documents historiques de la CISL concernant la vie de ce journal et, de manière plus générale, de la presse de la CISL. Ce travail a été dirigé par le Professeur Luciano Osbat de l'Université de Viterbo. Il contient un texte de celui-ci, publié auparavant dans la revue *Quaderni della Fondazione Pastore,* ainsi que d'autres études importantes comme celle de mon collègue, le professeur Enrico Giacinto, directeur de la Bibliothèque de la CISL, qui a reconstruit l'histoire de *Conquiste del Lavoro.* Ce DVD est en vente auprès de la Fondazione Giulio Pastore de Rome.

Je vous remercie beaucoup de votre attention.

3.2.6. Présentation de **Matériaux n° 79 (juillet-septembre 2005)** *: I*nternet et mouvements sociaux : nouvelles pratiques militantes, nouvelles sources pour l'histoire

Rossana Vaccaro et Franck Veyron
(Cf. http://www.bdic.fr/)

Cette intervention a pour but de vous informer de la toute récente publication d'un numéro de *Matériaux pour l'histoire de notre temps*, la revue de l'association des amis de la BDIC, que nous venons de consacrer à la question des archives électroniques. Il s'agit d'un travail collectif, réalisé par la BDIC et le Centre d'histoire sociale du XXème siècle, et mené grâce au réseau de collaboration du CODHOS, dont nous vous avons déjà beaucoup parlé (sans entrer dans le détail, on pourrait rapidement décrire ce collectif comme une sorte de pendant français de l'IALHI).

Celles et ceux d'entre vous qui étaient présents l'an dernier lors de notre conférence à Paris se souviennent de la table ronde que nous avions organisé sur le sujet de la classe ouvrière, en France, à l'aube du XXIème siècle. Nous avions alors demandé aux historiens et sociologues invités de s'intéresser à ce qui nous semblait être de nouvelles formes de pratiques militantes, liées en particulier à un usage de plus en plus intensif des nouveaux outils de communication électronique, tels par exemple que le Net ou les messageries électroniques. Ces nouveaux types de militantismes nous avaient semblé caractéristiques de ce qu'on peut appeler les nouveaux mouvements sociaux — liés par exemple au mouvement altermondialiste —, et nous souhaitions alors apprendre à mieux connaître leurs modes de fonctionnement, et l'évolution de leurs pratiques de communication, afin de pouvoir entreprendre la sauvegarde de leurs nouvelles archives électroniques. Nous voulions aussi essayer d'en savoir plus sur la

manière dont les organisations politiques ou syndicales plus anciennes, plus structurées, s'emparaient elles aussi de ces nouveaux outils de communication, et les effets que ces nouveaux usages pouvaient avoir sur, par exemple, leur fonctionnement ou leur organisation hiérarchique. Pour être très franc, les conclusions de notre table ronde avaient été sur ces points assez décevantes : la plupart des intervenants ont en effet évité d'aborder un sujet auquel, visiblement, ils n'avaient pas encore pris la peine de beaucoup s'intéresser.

En tant qu'archivistes ou bibliothécaires, nous sommes cependant tous confrontés, et de plus en plus, aux problèmes scientifiques et techniques que posent aujourd'hui la récupération la gestion et la conservation, à court ou à long terme, de ces nouvelles archives électroniques (ou *born-digital archives* : documents qui n'existent dès leur création que sous une forme électronique). Bien qu'un peu déçus par les résultats de notre table ronde, nous avons donc décidé de continuer quand même à réfléchir sur ce sujet — en nous efforçant de prendre en charge nous-mêmes la question de l'analyse (ou, disons, de la description) des nouvelles pratiques militantes liés au développement des NTIC —, afin au bout du compte de dresser un panorama des possibilités actuelles de sauvegarde et de mise à disposition publique des documents électronique dans les domaines politique et social.

Le numéro que nous avons entre les mains — en français seulement, malheureusement — est ainsi organisé en deux parties, qui rendent compte de ce double objectif. Dans un premier temps, nous avons tenté de donner un aperçu de l'évolution des pratiques militantes à l'heure d'Internet, avant de faire ensuite le point — grâce en particulier à certains collègues de l'IALHI, que nous remercions vivement — sur différentes expérience actuelles de conservation du patrimoine électronique ouvrier et social.

Nous avons conçu ce numéro de *Matériaux* pour que, en France et dans le domaine qui est le notre — celui de l'histoire ouvrière et sociale —, il serve de base à de nouvelles réflexions sur les archives électroniques, et contribue à la mise en place de nouvelles pratiques d'archivage des documents numériques. Dans ces deux domaines, nous ne pourrons pas faire l'économie de coopérations nationales et internationales, ni celle de collaborations interdisciplinaires : archivistes, historiens, sociologues, chercheurs doivent absolument travailler ensemble, et de manière concertée. Au fur et à mesure de nos entretiens, et alors que nous prenions connaissance des comptes rendus d'expériences étrangères, nous avons acquis aussi une autre certitude : l'établissement de relations de confiance entre les documentalistes-archivistes et les différents acteurs sociaux producteurs de nouveaux documents est lui aussi fondamental. Ce travail est depuis toujours au cœur des pratiques du CODHOS et de nos institutions respectives (CHS et BDIC) ; l'organisation de la conférence de demain est aussi la preuve que d'autres institutions de l'IALHI partagent le même point de vue. A l'avenir, nous devrons rester fidèles à cette démarche pour espérer gagner ensemble le pari du numérique, l'un des enjeux fondamentaux de ce tout début du XXIème siècle.

SOMMAIRE

Annual report to the XXXVIth IALHI Conference, Gent, 2005

1. The Co-ordination Committee
The Co-ordination Committee consists of
Kyrill Anderson (RGASPI, Moscow)
David Bidussa (Feltrinelli-Milano),
Karin Englund (ARAB, Stockholm), secretary,
Jaap Kloosterman (IISH-Amsterdam),
Andrew H. Lee (Bobst Library, NYU, New York),
Janette Martin (NMHL, Manchester)
Wouter Steenhaut (AMSAB-Gent)
Marien van der Heijden (Museum group) and
Franck Veyron (BDIC-Nanterre)
Rüdiger Zimmermann (Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung-Bonn),

The Committee held 2 meetings in 2004-2005:
- 5 February 2005, New York
- 7 September 2005, Gent

CC. 5.2.2005, New York, attending members: Dr. Chiara Daniele (replacing David Bidussa), Karin Englund, secretary, Jaap Kloosterman, Andrew H. Lee, Janette Martin, Wouter Steenhaut, Marien van der Heijden, Franck Veyron and Rüdiger Zimmermann. Excused Kyrill Anderson

At the meeting of the CC the following items were discussed:
- Evaluation of the XXXVth Annual IALHI Conference, Paris, September 2004
- Finalization of the report from the XXXVth meeting, to be presented to
   the Annual meeting for final approval
- ACTA of the Dublin and Paris conferences
- Preparation of the XXXVIth Annual IALHI Conference, Gent, September 2005
- Future conferences, especially the possibility to hold the 2007 conference in NY
- Membership, new members
- Financial situation of IALHI
- IALHI Projects, especially the Labour history service
- The forthcoming election of a new secretary for the IALHI
- Changes of the constitution, that would enable more continuity in the administration of the IALHI membership fee and an increase in the number of members in the CC committee to ensure a good geographical coverage

A CC meeting is also held on the eve of the annual conference, this year
on the 7th of September, in Gent.

2. MEMBERSHIP
In the year September 2004 -September 2005 one member has cancelled the membership: The Ludwig Bolzmann Institut für Gesellschafts- und Kulturgeschichte in Linz. New member is the Resource Centre & Library, The National Archives, Kew Surrey, UK

By the end of 2004 IALHI had 74 paying members. By 31st of August, 2005 only 54 members have paid. However, some institutions have announced that they intend to pay at the Annual Conference in Ghent. A list of those who have paid and not is annexed to facilitate for members to check their status. Two institutions pay reduced membership fees and 8 institutions came under the "god parenthood' system. The "god parenthood" system is possible because six IALHI members (IISH-Amsterdam, AMSAB-Gent, Friedrich-Ebert-Stiftung-Bonn, Fondazione Feltrinelli-Milano, Arbejdermuseet-Kobenhavn and ARAB - Stockholm) have declared themselves ready to pay the membership fees for financially weaker members.
The IALHI membership fee was during the year unchanged: 112 Euros.

Number of paying members:

> 09.09.2000: 60
> 31.12.2000: 78
> 31.12.2001: 71
> 01.08.2002: 62
> 01.09.2003: 64
> 01.09 2004: 64
> 31.12 2004: 77
> 01.09 2005: 54

3. PUBLICATIONS AND PROJECTS
3.1. The ACTA publication
Texts of the speeches and presentations from the Paris/Nanterre/Roubaix conference have been published in PDF format on IALHI's website (see http://www.ialhi.org/acta_04.pdf).

3.2. IALHI News Service
IALHI News Service is published on the IALHI website and distributed by email and coordinated by Jenneke Quast (see http://www.ialhi.org/). From August 2004 to July 2005 inclusive, the IALHI News Service published 79 items (03-04: ca. 100). The monthly email subscription service was used by 161 persons (03-04: 154). The content list sent out in the email service is regularly reproduced by both H-Labor and LabNet, thereby reaching the many hundreds of subscribers to those discussion lists.

3.3. IALHI Serials Service
New functionalities have been added to the IALHI Serial Service database (http://serials.ialhi.org/). Users can subscribe to a monthly email alerting service, and to an RSS feed which shows recently added tables of contents in a browser or RSS reader. The number of subscribers to the email service is presently 50. The content list is also regularly posted on LabNet.
The State Social-Political Library (GOPB) (Moscow) and the Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli (Milan) are new contributors. 1.863 Issues of 123 serials are now indexed (03-04: 1.406 issues of 96 serials). The Serials Service is coordinated by Marien van der Heijden.

3.4. IALHI Directory

The IALHI members directory is published online on the IALHI website (http://www.ialhi.org/imembers.php). Data have been transferred to a web database, which is maintained by IISH.

3.5. The Labour History Index project

Jaap Kloosterman and Marien van der Heijden visited the following institutions that consider participation in the pilot stage of the project to discuss data of possible interest for the project:

- Arbejderbevægelsens Bibliotek og Arkiv, Kopenhagen,
- AMSAB Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis, Ghent,
- Arbetarrörelsens Arkiv och Bibliotek, Stockholm,
- Bibliothèque de Documentation Internationale Contemporaine, Paris,
- Friedrich Ebert Stiftung, Bonn,
- International Institute of Social History, Amsterdam,
- John Rylands University Library, Manchester,
- National Library of Scotland, Edinburgh

Datasets from most of these institutions will be uploaded to a test version of the 'LHI', that will be shown during the 2005 conference.

The Fondazione Giangiacomo Feltrinelli (Milan) and the Schweizerisches Sozialarchiv (Zürich) expressed their interest to contribute to the project at a later stage.

3.6. Relationships

There is at present no formalized relationship between IALHI and the international organizations as the International Federation of Library Associations and Institutions (IFLA) or with the International Council on Archives (ICA). Individual members are active in those organizations ex officio or in their personal capacity. However, in 2004 the chairman of the ICA/SBL (the Business and Labour archives section within the ICA) Hans Naess has brought up the question of the possibility of some kind of affiliation to or cooperation with the SBL. He has been invited to attend the 2005 conference for further discussions.

3.7. Circular letters of the IALHI secretary

The secretariat sent circular letters on the14th of March with
- the provisional program for the XXXVIth IALHI conference in Gent, 7-10 September
- Information about the election of a new secretary of the IALHI
- Report from the XXXVth IALHI conference in Paris and
- Invoice for the membership fee for 2005
On the 15 of April with - a ballot paper for the election of a new secretary
On the 13 of May with a proposal for a change of the constitution and a reminder about the membership fee for 2005.

August 2005, Karin Englund

Financial statement per 31 august 2005 of the IALHI

Bank account as per 31 august 2004	Euros
Deposit	5383,7
Account	21495,89
Euro Pocket	11365,04
Balance on 31 august 2004	**38244,63**

Income	
Membership fees	7537,83
Interest rate	96,28
	7634,11

Expenditure	
Travel found, members	1831,02
Cost for interpreters 2005	4099,85
Xeroxcopies and postage	692,94
Banking costs	551,87
Incom tax	145,32
Loss on exchange	146,49
	7467,49

Net profit per 31 august 2005	**166,62**

Accounts control	
Desposit	274,46
Account	19997,14
Euro pocket	18139,65
Balance on 31 august 2005	**38411,25**

1. 54 membership fees have been paid for 2005 and 13
Membership fees were paid for the previous year during
the period 1.9-31.12.2004.

2. Tax on interest rate for the period of 1.1.2004 - 31.8.2005
is estimated at 34,45 euro and will be paid in 2006

3. Cost for interpreters 2005, 4000 euro, will be paid in september

4. The tax, 145,32, is paid on the interest rate 4860 skr = 443,31 euro
for the period 1.9.2002 - 31.12.2003