



Self-evaluation 2018-2023



**international institute
of social history**

internationaal instituut
voor sociale geschiedenis



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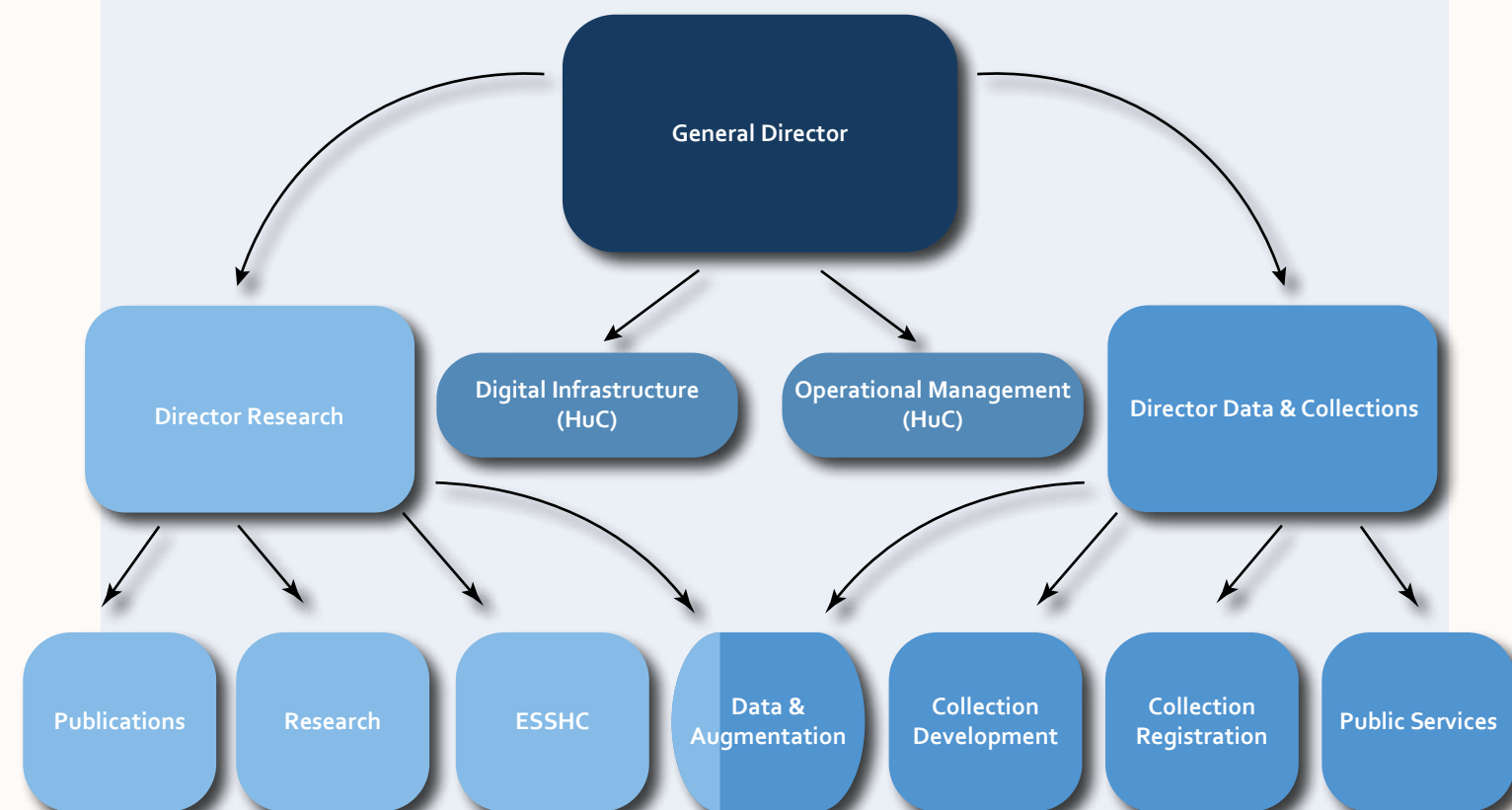
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1

INTRODUCTION

The International Institute of Social History (IISH) was established in 1935 at a time of rising fascism, with the aim to safeguard collections of persecuted civil society organisations, and of individuals who fought for equality and democracy (from the papers of Marx and Bakunin, the archives of Spanish Anarchists in the 1930s to Amnesty International). The institute developed one of the largest and most important social (and economic) history collections in the world and became a global hub for historical research on work, labour relations, and social movements. Moreover, the institute houses a library of some 1.4 million books and journals, including the library of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW). This has resulted in a major heritage and research institution with a collection of over 50 km shelf space, as well as substantial data sets, which are open for study in our reading room and (partially) online.

In 1980, the IISH was incorporated in the Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences (KNAW) and in 2016 the Humanities Cluster (HuC) was established, in cooperation with the Huygens and Meertens institutes. The basic financing of the institute comes from the Ministry of Education and Sciences, channelled through the KNAW, resulting in a yearly lump sum of € 6.7 million. Additionally, the Institute receives a yearly sum of € 284,000 from the IISH Foundation (Stichting IISG) who is the formal owner of the collection, to guarantee the independent status of the collection. Additionally, in the past six years the institute acquired around € 19 million in grants and external subsidies, resulting in an average additional yearly budget of some € 3 million. The institute is run by a three-headed Management Team: a director of Research, a director of Data & Collections and a general director, who has the final responsibility.



The institute employs about 65 FTE tenured staff and shares a number of services (Finance, Personnel, Facilities, Digital infrastructure, Grant Team) with the other HuC partners Huygens and Meertens. Cooperation partners include other KNAW institutes (esp. NIDI, NIOD, KITLV and DANS), heritage and academic institutions in the Netherlands and abroad (see below, Teamplayer), as well as civil society organisations, like the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation (FNV).

Looking back

The period 2018-2023 was characterised by transitions, new opportunities, innovations, as well as continuities.

Transitions manifested themselves by the gradual maturing of the Humanities Cluster, which created an overarching professional infrastructure for the managing of key shared services, as well as a much more robust digital infrastructure. Furthermore, in 2020 the management team of the IISH changed when general director Henk Wals retired, and soon thereafter Afelonne Doek (director of Data & Collections) left to become the director of the Dutch National Archive. As a result, a new management team took office with Leo Lucassen (the former director of research) as general director, Karin Hofmeester as director of Research and Eric de Ruijter as director of Data & Collections. These changes coincided with the Covid-pandemic, which severely hampered the institute, especially in the execution of its public services and collections activities. Internally it slowed down the processing of new materials due to lockdowns and travel restrictions, while externally the acquisition of new archives and international contacts came to an almost complete standstill.

At the same time, the period offered *new opportunities*. Thanks to its long term 'Global Labour History' programme – and following the advice of the 2018 evaluation committee to increase the relevance of research to society by broadening and deepening our impact activities – the Research Department positioned itself as one of the major knowledge centres on the history of slavery in the Netherlands and its global repercussions. It proved to be ideally positioned to fuel the societal discussion and provide the historical, quantitative, and theoretical foundations of new scientific and societal insights in the mechanisms and consequences of centuries of slavery and coerced labour in both the Atlantic and Indian Ocean as well as Southeast Asian world. [Appendix B-3] This fundamental knowledge allowed us to contribute to deeper historical insights linked to the international Black Lives Matter movement, which had a significant impact in the Netherlands. It heightened the awareness of the long-term consequences of Dutch slavery and called for historical introspection.

An early contribution to the broader societal discussion was a seminal article on the broad impact of slavery on the Dutch economy in the eighteenth century by senior researchers [Ulbe Bosma](#) and [Peppijn Brandon](#) in 2019, which attracted national media attention and had an impact on the national and international debate about Dutch colonial history. These opportunities fitted well in the fine-tuning of the overall Global Labour History research programme, which was structured in four clusters based on current projects and plans to strengthen our global labour perspective on social inequality. 1) as labour relations can be highly unequal by themselves the first cluster of projects is centred around **Global Labour Relations**; 2) Labour relations can have an impact on and can be determined by unequal access to resources (*resource or societal inequality*) therefore our second cluster is dedicated to **Commodities, Environment and Labour**; 3) Inequality linked to work and labour relations can be reinforced by *existential or durable inequality* based on characteristics such as gender, ethnicity and caste. This type of social inequality as well as regional economic and demographic inequalities are part of the **Social and Economic Inequality** cluster; 4) Finally, people can individually or collectively try to change their (unequal) social position via **Individual or Collective Action**, our fourth research cluster.

Relevance to society

This fundamental research, combined with increasing societal and political pressure, triggered banks and financial institutions, as well as local and national governments to investigate their own history of slavery. Several turned to the IISH to have their past explored. Based on our research, the Dutch state, the city of Amsterdam and the ABN-AMRO bank apologized for their role in the colonial slave trade and in enslaving and exploiting people.

A second important topic concerned labour conflicts and strikes due to the tightening labour market and critique of growing social inequality and the effects of neo-liberal policies. [Existing data-collections](#) and [long-standing](#) and [renewed research](#) made the IISH a natural place for media to turn to, for example on recent strike activities as [Rosa Kösters media activities show](#).



Also, the director of the institute actively participated with expert knowledge in the increasingly polarized discussion in the media on refugees and migration. At the request of the city of Amsterdam, Leo and Jan Lucassen wrote an extensive migration history of the capital (*Migratie als DNA van Amsterdam*, 2021) covering the last five centuries and aimed at a general audience. The book was well received and discussed with various groups of municipal officials and other stakeholders. Finally, building on the long-term investment of the institute in Russian social and economic history, senior researcher Gijs Kessler wrote a partly autobiographical book (*Rusland. Land dat anders wil zijn*) looking back at thirty years of dramatic and political social change in Russia since the fall of the Soviet Union. Appearing shortly after the invasion of Ukraine in February 2022, the book drew considerable media attention and was at the centre of well-attended public gatherings that helped understanding Russian society before the invasion.

In the context of the annual History Month, the IISH organized two festivals. In October 2018, the successful '[Festival van de Opstand](#)', where IISH researchers and others gave public lectures. In October 2021, the '[8:UREN:FESTIVAL](#)' was the final event in a series on work and labour relations. One of these events was the presentation of the Dutch translation of Jan Lucassen's magnum opus *The Story of Work: A New history of Humankind* ('[Best books of 2021](#)', *The Economist*).

Innovations

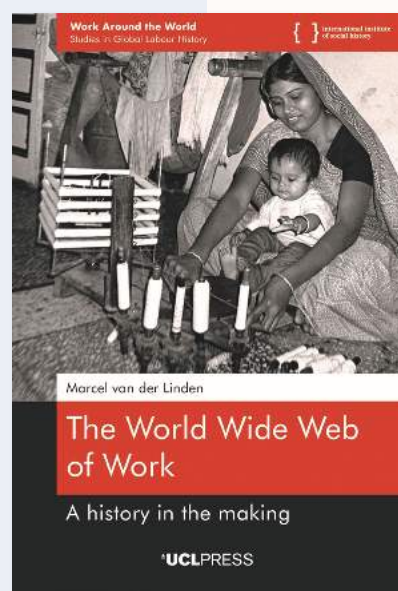
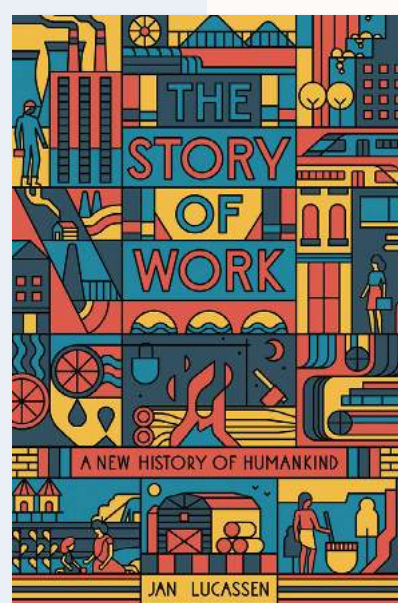
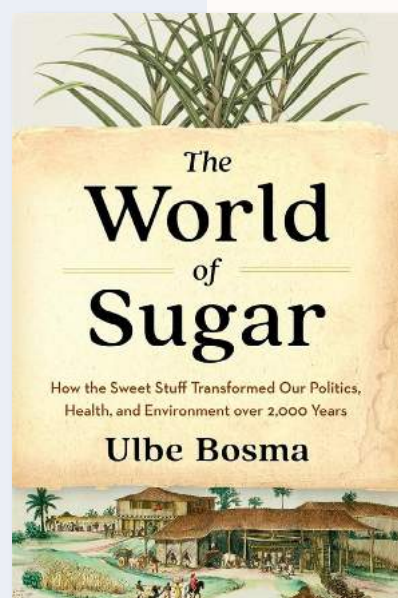
Meanwhile, the Data & Collections Department implemented several innovations. First, by creating a subsection 'Data and Enrichment', which serves as a bridge between research and collections. It enriches data from researchers and collections by employing linked data, it helps researchers to make their data findable, accessible, interoperable, and reusable (FAIR), while making research-data available to the research community and the wider general audience through [data stories](#). Furthermore, the Data & Collection department has developed a new plan for the coming five years which aims explicitly at outreach with societal partners and new social movements through co-creation, advice and sharing facilities, such as Extinction Rebellion and a project on undocumented domestic workers. Closely related is a significant new ([Werken aan Uitvoering](#) [WaU]) subsidy from the Ministry of Education for the period 2022-2031 to invest in improving the accessibility and digitization of the collections in terms of inclusivity.

Continuity

Finally, in terms of continuity, in the last six years we reaped the benefits of the long-term research programme on global labour history (GLH) has been very successful in developing a new international field of study and produced seminal studies, of which Jan Lucassen's [The Story of Work. A new history of humankind](#) (Yale UP 2021 and translated into eight languages) is the first that should be mentioned.

Secondly, Ulbe Bosma's [The World of Sugar](#) (Harvard UP 2023) was licensed for translations in nine languages. It is the first global study on sugar and capitalism, labour relations, environment and health has been recognized internationally as a landmark body of work. Third, there is Marcel van der Linden's Open Access book [The World Wide Web of Work](#) (UCL Press, 2023) about concepts such as capitalism, workers and coerced labour but also on connections between various forms of labour relations and various forms of labour conflict. Together, these three books offer a wide-ranging synthesis of the comparative Global Labour History programme based on structural comparisons and systematic international collaboration. Moreover, this thematic and methodological foundation has proved very successful for attracting prestigious grants and hosting an impressive number of temporary visiting scholars from various parts of the world.

This overview shows that the concerns expressed by the evaluation committee in 2018 that outreach activities that lead to societal impact fell too much on the shoulders of too few people has been addressed, as various staff members (both junior and senior) have successfully incorporated these activities in their daily activities. And the combination of continuity, innovation and the receptiveness to new societal developments will structure the activities in both the research and collection departments for the years to come.



2

MISSION AND STRATEGIC AIMS OF THE PAST SIX YEARS (2018-2023)

The IISH 2018 mission statement:

The IISH is an international centre for research into socio-economic history that serves science and society. It performs excellent research and provides access to the richest socio-economic historical collection in the world.

Based on our 2018 mission statement and following the key recommendations of the 2018 SEP committee, we worked towards the following goals:

- 1 *Scientifically in the forefront:* uphold the excellent status of the research and link (digital) data gathering and research in a better and more advanced way.
- 2 *Societally engaged:* increase our societal impact through outreach activities based on sharing our research results on pressing societal issues with people outside the discipline and more reciprocal relationships with modern social movements and use of the collections for community engagement, locally and globally.
- 3 *Technologically advanced:* research and collections will be equipped with the most advanced methods and techniques.
- 4 *Team player:* be visible and work with new social movements and relevant platforms on collective action, to ensure continuity in collecting and making available materials pertaining to labour and collective actions.
- 5 *Viable organisation:* shape our organisation in such a way that it provides the best possible environment for achieving our objectives now and in the future.

These five goals were taken as the foundation of the new strategic programme for the period 2018-2023, further elaborated in the following chapter of this self-assessment, with the following seven points raised by the 2018 Assessment Report as point of departure:

- 1 Define and implement a more clearly articulated strategy and transparent guidelines for conserving and enriching (by metadata) present and future collections.
- 2 Take steps towards the practical implementation of the Institute's intention to enhance the societal impact of its research.
- 3 Explore further opportunities for online, proactive, and dynamic outreach for (co-) creating new collections.
- 4 Seek, together with the KNAW and the HuC, more support for proposal-writing activities.
- 5 Continue to strive for a more diverse staff.
- 6 Take full advantage of the opportunities the HuC offers but cherish the strong international brand value of the IISH.
- 7 Adopt a policy regarding a good balance between available supervising staff and the number of PhD candidates in the institute.

Finally in 2023 we updated our mission and strategy, which we will elaborate on in chapter 6.

3

STRATEGY AND STRATEGIC PROCESS (2018-2023)

Goal 1: Scientifically at the forefront

In order to retain our leading global position in the field of Global Labour History we gave our Global Labour History Programme breadth and depth by developing new perspectives on work, labour relations, inequality and labour protest that resonate with both academic and societal debates on slavery; the role and meaning of work in our daily lives; the unequal labour relations and environmental injustice that commodity production can cause, as well as the various forms of individual and collective actions people took to improve their position and reduce inequality.

We developed an ongoing programme on the history of slavery and other forms of coerced labour from a truly global perspective, including both the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean as well as Southeast Asia. Thus, we contributed to the wider contexts of empires, colonization and commodity chains and the closely connected enslavement practices, including the categorization of the enslaved and their resistance. With this knowledge base, the institute became the logical place to turn to for several leading Dutch Banks and insurance companies who wanted clarity about their predecessors' past. For the same reason, the city of Amsterdam and the Dutch State asked the institute to delve into the way slavery played a role in their past. The studies that resulted from these requests are useful for the institutions, and also shed important new light on the nature of Dutch involvement in slave trade, slavery and the long-term consequences.

On the role of work and the consequences of commodity chain production in the global south, we published high-profile monographs mentioned earlier and supported IISH senior researchers and research fellows in the editing and translation process, as well as in the selection of excellent publishers. As for our research on collective action – another hot topic in an age of tightening labour markets – we started to develop a conceptual framework that allows us to analyse labour conflicts in the broadest sense of the word and to look beyond strikes and wage labour by including all forms of workers and their resistance. This includes slave rebellions, mutinies, work stoppages and pilfering.

To optimally develop our research perspectives, we formed four thematic research clusters, as mentioned in the introduction: *Global Labour Relations; Commodities, Environment and Labour; Social and Economic Inequality* and *Individual and Collective Action*. All four are based on our current and future research and data projects and our DH infrastructures.

These clusters consist of senior researchers (acting as project leaders and Principal Investigators), postdocs, PhD candidates, research assistants and research fellows. They guarantee maximum synergy in research-, publication-, funding- and societal impact strategies: these are discussed during regularly clustered research project presentations for the research and publication department staff and collaborative grant application procedures that include impact strategies. From these clusters we formed collaborations and consortia with other research institutions and societal stakeholders to set up projects and apply for funding, in particular: FNV (on Flexwork), Huygens Institute (GLOBALISE), Cultural Heritage Agency and Fryske Akademy (HisGIS), City of Amsterdam (publications on migration and slavery), and the already mentioned financial institutions, but also with the [COST Action 'Worlds of Related Coercions in Work' \(WORCK\)](#) group; the [Bonn Centre for Dependency and Slavery Studies](#); [The Gender and Work Group](#) at Uppsala University; Cambridge University's [ENCHOS network](#); Brown University's [Research Cluster Race, Slavery, Colonialism and Capitalism](#); the [World Historical Gazetteer](#); and [Harvard University's Weatherhead Research Cluster on Global History](#). In implementing our strategy, we worked closely together with the publications department, our communications advisor and the HuC Grant Team. In total, this resulted in 74 successful grant applications and subsidies, amounting to over € 19 million in the period 2018-2023 (see also chapter 4).

Academic culture

Doing research goes beyond studying sources, creating datasets and publishing. It also involves establishing an open and inclusive research atmosphere, guiding, training and supervising PhD candidates (see below), managing talent, safeguarding Open Science, organising conferences and lecture series and facilitating research fellows and making them part of our research community. Furthermore, making money available to attract scholars based at universities for one day at the IISH on a secondment basis is one of our strategies. The employee survey also inspired us to pay more explicit attention to a good work climate for researcher and collection staff, including social safety and social cohesion.

Data creation and enrichment

To strengthen our data research and to meet the suggestions of the 2018 SEP evaluation, we created a Data and Augmentation department. It serves as a bridge between collections and research, on the one hand supporting researchers in creating and curating their datasets, on the other hand helping to create sustainable access to research data as collections. The department tries to link both collection and research data internally, and with external data.

In 2019 we implemented a reorganization of the Collection Department, which was motivated by the realization that the processing of data and digital collections shows similarities and that therefore it makes sense to concentrate the work on data and (digital) collections in one department (Data & Collections).

Goal 2: Societally engaged

In our strategic plan 2018-2023 we set out to develop a multi-channel communications strategy, by using the website, popular publications, public lectures, debates (in and outside the institute) and public engagement through various (also social) media. Notwithstanding the restrictions imposed by the pandemic and given the limited capacity of our communication staff we chose to focus on two major synthesizing studies (Sugar and Work) and on presentations of the outcomes of our research on the impact of slavery on the Dutch economy, which included media training of several senior researchers as well as on a series of activities directly related to work, labour relations and social movements.

We collaborated with important stakeholders like the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation (FNV), national and local governments, migrant organisations, various NGO's, financial institutions (in need of knowledge on their slavery past), old and new social movements and new platforms of (semi) self-employed as well as undocumented workers. Following the 2018 SEP committee advice, these types of public engagement were spread much more evenly over the research staff members than in the past, with important and steady contributions by at least six IISH staff members.

Research impact

IISH researchers have been very active in societal debates in the past six years. A good example is the heightened attention to the Dutch slavery past (in the slipstream of the Black Lives Matter Movement). The IISH-involvement in the public debate started in June 2019 with a carefully orchestrated media strategy to present the fundamental outcomes of our research on the economic impact of slavery related activities for the Dutch economy to the general public. This resulted in major media attention from the entire media landscape, followed by several requests, by the city of Amsterdam, the Home Office and various large banks and insurance companies, to investigate their involvement in slavery in the past centuries. Furthermore, one of our senior researchers was asked as a member of various national advisory boards on these topics.

Collections and data impact

The 2018 evaluation commission encouraged us to explore more opportunities to achieve greater outreach. In 2019, we clustered the collection promotion through social media with the reorganized Public Services department. As this had a limited effect, we felt the need for a more focused and broadly shared effort. Therefore, the Data & Collections department experimented with participative collecting and knowledge sharing.

We set up a project with undocumented domestic workers in the Netherlands, with the aim to create awareness about the meaning of archive, and form ideas about what should be sustainably preserved. Furthermore, we organised workshops in the reading room for representatives of social movements and other user groups (such as students and artists), to share expertise and discuss how information can best be shared and accessed. The interest from art school students in the collections, also challenged our perspective on the way we make these accessible. To help us reach out to these groups we made grateful use of our facilities (i.e. the conference rooms and working rooms) to organize events and presentations, and share our working routines.

Open Science

The IISH has long been strongly committed to the principles of Open Science. Together with Huygens and the HuC-DI department, the IISH is an active partner in various major national humanities research and infrastructure programmes (discussed below under goals 3 and 4), all of which have a strong focus on providing FAIR, open software and data to researchers in the social sciences and humanities.

The Research and Collections department closely cooperated to bring the value of the collections into the spotlight. The Diamond workers project [Appendix B-2] is the most important example of such a collaboration that also actively engaged public and academic communities. Another project that relies heavily on citizen science is the HisGIS project, which involves the digitisation of the Napoleonic cadastral maps of the Netherlands from 1832 with the help of volunteers. In 2023, the Ministry of Education provided funding to improve access and interoperability of existing data and to strengthen the HisGIS platform and its data model that is tailor-made to facilitate citizen science participation.

A showcase platform for our commitment to providing the public with access to high quality research data is our Open Access [Dataverse platform, the IISH Data Collection](#). The IISH acts as the host institution for this platform, which is one of the world's most important data hubs for global socio-economic historical research data.

In dealing with the collections, our starting point is also to be as open as possible. Of course, we need to be restricted when necessary: all our metadata are open, but the use of many collections is limited by contracts, copyrights or privacy. One of the projects we did to explore this was the Open Archive project which started in 2020. Together with the Netherlands Institute for Sound and Vision and Nieuwe Instituut we stimulated the creative re-use of digital heritage by offering creators access to open, digital collections. In the autumn of 2020, three media artists were selected to participate in the project in which they will conduct research in and reflect on copyrighted and open collections.

Open Access publications

Improving Open Access to our publications is an important part of our Open Science policy. We increased the number of peer-reviewed journal articles in Open Access from 81% in 2018 to 84% in 2023, thanks to the KNAW agreements with Cambridge University Press, Elsevier, Springer and Wiley. We worked hard to create our Open Access platforms. Together with our partners in the KNAW Humanities Cluster and with financial support from a predecessor of [Open Science NL](#) as well as from the [Opus Foundation](#) we co-created the platform [Openjournals](#): an infrastructure for all types of peer-reviewed journals to publish in open access. Our journal [TSEG, The Low Countries Journal of Social and Economic History](#) was one of the first to participate. The platform also hosts our journal [Historical Life Course Studies](#) and from 2024 the IISH-based [Revista Latinoamericana de Trabajo y Trabajadores \(REVLATT\)](#). As of 1 January 2024, articles in our journal [International Review of Social History](#), are in Open Access after a one-year embargo and starting 2025, all articles will be Open Access on publication. In cooperation with the Cambridge University Press, Open Access publication of articles will be without Article Processing Costs for authors.

In 2022, we started the Open Access book series [Work Around the World](#) with the University College of London Press. So far two books were published: Marcel van der Linden's [The World Wide Web of Work. A History In The Making](#) and a volume edited by Anamarija Batista, Viola Müller, and Corinna Peres on [Coercion and Wage Labour. Exploring Work Relations through History and Art](#). The institute reserves budget for the book production costs of at least two volumes per year. The publication department actively advises IISH researchers on publishing their own books and articles in Open Access

Goal 3: Technologically advanced

The 'digital turn' was one of the major challenges for the Data & Collections department. Although a major part of the material was still physical, we had to be prepared for processing large amounts of digital content. In the period 2018-2020, we developed our e-repository infrastructure. This entails more than just secure storage of digital files. It is a framework of components that work together to create the right metadata, provide safe storage in multiple places, embed persistent identifiers, implement digital preservation strategies, and manage workflows. The e-repository infrastructure was internationally reviewed and in 2020 granted the CoreTrustSeal for trusted repositories. Before then, the Seal was mainly applied to research data. The IISH was one of the first to receive one for its collections. The e-repository is maintained by the HuC DI department and now also partly used by other HuC partners. The 2020 CoreTrustSeal certification expired in 2023 and will be renewed in 2024.

Since then, all digitized files found their way to the repository, but digital born material still posed new difficulties. Due to the diversity of the files, and lack of knowledge about the background, many collections were still waiting to be processed. Our new strategic plan provides for a more 'by design approach' and we try to be involved in an earlier phase. For existing collections, we started a 'bypass' project in 2023 with external KNAW funding. The goal was to find a shortcut for researchers to give them access to digital material that is still in our pre-ingest storage and not yet completely processed. The challenge is to find a balance between early access and archival care. As digital born collections will not fit in one standard solution of processing, this could be one of the approaches. The project will apply it to the highly relevant and hitherto difficult accessible digital collection of *Via Campesina*, a global organization of farmers who oppose destruction of local systems of food production, which fits in the commodity frontier research focus of the Research Department.

The 'digital turn' also provided opportunities to the Institute, especially in bridging the Data & Collections and Research Department. The IISH has a rich palette of collaborative research projects creating (structured) research data from digitized archival material: the [Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations](#), [CLIO-INFRA](#) (on national statistics over the past 500 years) the [HUB Global Labour Conflicts](#) (gathering national and global characteristics on strikes), [RISTAT: and Electronic Repository of Russian Historical Statistics](#) and [ESTA: Exploring Slave Trade in Asia](#) are just a few of the examples. However, with the IISH participation in national infrastructural projects for the humanities such as CLARIAH and CLARIAH Plus we gained vast experience with the Research Description Framework (RDF) or Linked Open Data that allows us to interlink metadata and 'raw' data from both collections and research projects. This means we now provide archival and collection materials in the same database structure (graph) as the underlying data researchers derived from those materials. The use of RDF or Linked Open Data also means that we can connect the collections and research data via the Web to other institutes or community efforts (e.g. Wikidata) and vice versa. In pursuit of sciences such as medical science, the field is still in the process of discovering the vast number of opportunities Linked Data brings.

In 2020, we started using the international IIIF standard, server, and viewer for all our digital files, considerably increasing the usability and the interoperability. Not only the images are now available to the users in this format, but also video and audio files.

Goal 4: Team player

With our Dataverse IISH data collections, the IISH offers researchers from both inside and outside the institute a user-friendly open environment for uploading and downloading datasets and metadata, while our Publication Department publishes three leading Open Access journals mentioned earlier (Goal 2), that function as a platform for both junior and senior scholars to publish their work. Our new Open Access book series *Work Around the World* functions as a high-quality output platform for monographs and volumes produced by both IISH staff and other scholars. We continued the organisation of the highly successful *European Social Science History Conference* (ESSHC) - started in 1996 - which after a successful event in 2018 in Glasgow (1643 participants) due to Covid knew its first (postponed in 2020) digital and well attended version in 2021 (1343 participant) and returned to the physical format in Gothenburg in 2023 with 1350 participants. (Appendix A-5). The aim of the [ESSHC](#) is bringing together scholars interested in explaining historical phenomena using the methods of the social sciences. The conference is characterized by a lively exchange in many small groups, rather than by formal plenary sessions. The conference welcomes papers and sessions on any historical topic and any historical period. It is organized in [27 thematic networks](#).

The IISH has always collaborated with a wide range of organisations worldwide, more recently ranging from civil society organisations such as Amnesty International to political parties and labour unions. Being a team player also means close collaboration with similar research and collection institutes abroad. Next to our cooperation with partners mentioned earlier in this chapter we actively participated in the [Global Labour History Network](#) (GLHN) the [European Labour History Network](#) (ELHN) and the [International Association of Labour History Institutions](#) (IALHI). In the Netherlands we have contact with organisations in our field such as [the Atria institute for gender equality and women's history](#), [IHLIA LGBTI Heritage](#), [Moslim Archief](#), [Museum Maluku](#) and [The Black Archives](#), to see if we can share knowledge and projects. Depending on the specific time juncture and societal context, new partnerships arise. Thus, the increased attention for the Dutch slavery past and the salience of migration led to collaboration with the city of Amsterdam, and several banks (ABN-AMRO and InsingerGilissen) and insurance companies (Nationale Nederlanden). In line with the new Data & Collections plan (2023) we are developing a more explicit outreach strategy based on co-creation, offering expertise and making the collections and data more accessible for a much wider and diverse public through better metadata, enabled by the WAU grant for the period 2022-2031 (see chapter 6 for further details).

Moreover, the Data & Collections department has long standing collaborations with activists and organisations worldwide (map 1), who they support in digitizing their collections, as in the case of Ethiopian and other African Trade Unions [Appendix B-1]. When local opportunities for sustainable storage, co-creation and support are lacking, IISH contributes by making the archives available. The following map shows the most important regions in the world where the institute was (and largely still is) active.

In the field of scientific collaboration, the IISH, together with other HuC institutes, as well as the Digital Infrastructure Department of the HuC (DI), plays a leading role in national infrastructural projects for the humanities such as CLARIAH Core, CLARIAH Plus, SSHOC-NL, HisGIS and Dutch Digital Heritage Network (NDE).

Where possible we collaborate with other HuC institutes in applying for funding. When successful, this will result in new joint research projects, following the example of GLOBALISE and 'Tegen de

stroom in' (*Against the tide: the social mobility of Jewish Dutch (1880-1940)*) (both with the Huygens Institute). Furthermore, we collaborate closely with the Huygens Institute in the projects CLARIAH-PLUS and SSHOC-NL. Other collaborations with KNAW institutes in the past years involve research projects with NIDI, KITLV and DANS. In the autumn of 2023 programmatic and strategic HuC-collaboration between Meertens, Huygens and IISH has resulted in a successful application for the KNAW Research Fund of three closely connected research proposals in the field of humanities and climate research.

Together with our HUC partners the IISH is a hub in the [Netwerk Digital Heritage](#) (Netwerk Digitaal Erfgoed, NDE). Its goal is to connect digital collections from Dutch heritage institutes. The IISH helped to define the National Digital Heritage Strategy, together with the Dutch National Archive and Royal Library, and has provided input on linked data and long-term preservation of digital collections.



Map 1: Regions where the IISH is active in collecting and co-creation

Goal 5: Viable organization

Diversity and inclusion

In close cooperation with the Human Resources Department of the HuC we increased diversity among staff members, especially with regards to migration background, by creating more inclusive job advertisement texts and different recruitment channels. We aim to create an environment where all people working at the institute, irrespective of age, gender, migration and social background, feel appreciated. This also applies to the composition of the Scientific Advisory Board ('WeCo') and the Supervisory Board of the Foundation IISH. Thus the institute became a somewhat better representation of society at large.

As part of the 'Language of origin' project we engaged five newly immigrated people to describe publications and posters in their own language and script (Amharic, Arabic, Hindi, Farsi), resulting in better access. Apart from contributing to the possibility to search collections in other languages and scripts, one of these participants received a tenured position in the organisation, whereas a second participant continued in another temporary project.

Fellows and interns

Since the late 1990s the IISH has actively facilitated the stay of temporary and long-term research fellows from all over the world. These fellows are integrated in the research staff and participate as full members. They contribute to the dialogue and knowledge exchange between people from different backgrounds.

Each year, the Data & Collections department welcomes students from the bachelor's programme in Cultural Heritage of the Reinwardt Academy (Amsterdam University of Applied Sciences) and from the master Archival and Information Studies of the University of Amsterdam. We see it as part of our job to offer work experience to interns in our organisation. They give us insights into new developments, perspectives and requirements, and many were hired, later on. The Research Department welcomed some twenty interns in the past six years, especially in projects like the ESTA database and the Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations. Some of them could be hired as student assistants, while several of our student assistants became PhD candidates at universities in the Netherlands and abroad, partly thanks to the experience they gained in our projects.

Finances and storage

Since 2020 energy prices have risen significantly, which endangers our core activities. We have discussed this with the KNAW and hope that a mix of financial compensation and energy saving measures will solve this problem.

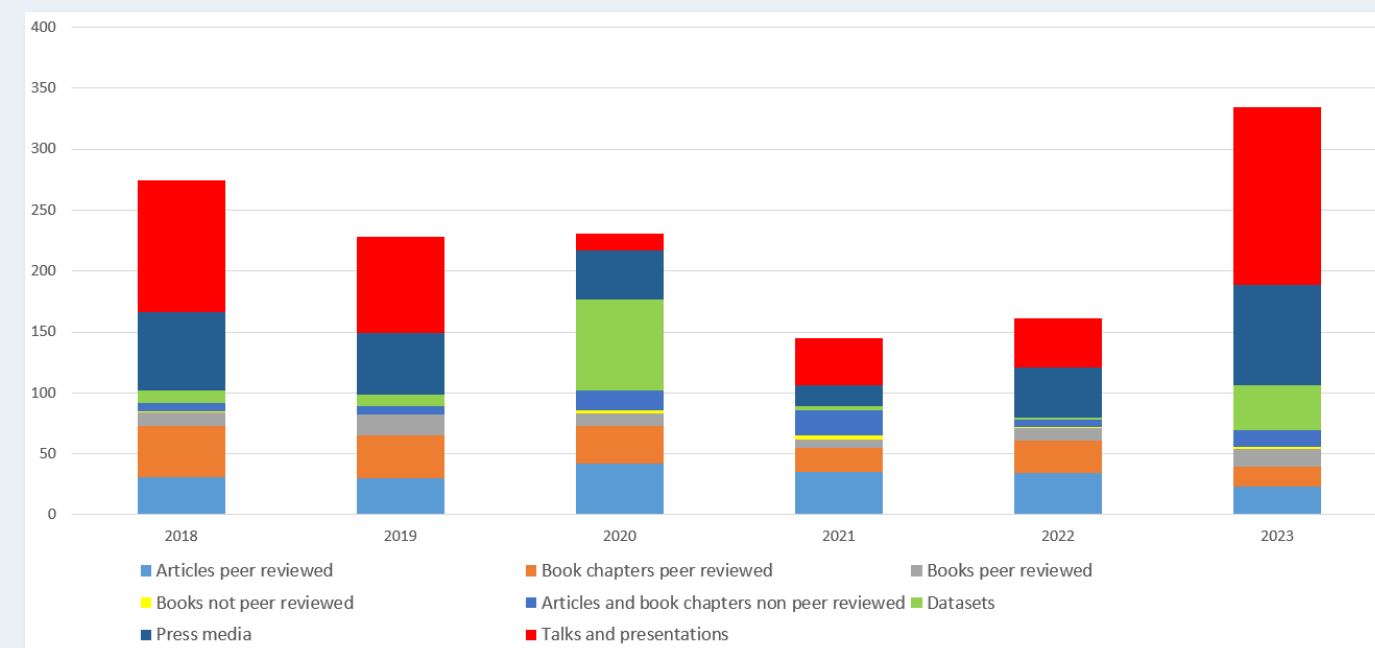
4 EVIDENCE

The evidence we present in this paragraph undergirds the information offered about the scientific and societal role (goals 1-2) that the institute played in the past period, expressed in terms of A) Scholarly output and Open Access; B) awarded grants and subsidies; C) Societal impact and D) Data Services.

Our total research staff increased from 17 FTE in 2018 to 21 FTE in 2023, however the composition of the group changed: in 2018 PhD candidates formed 27% of the group, in 2023 this was 36%. The number of senior researchers with permanent appointments has decreased (two retired in 2021 and 2022 respectively, while one was appointed as Director of Research, which impacted her publications). Yet our productivity remained high with an average of 90 publications per year, predominantly peer-reviewed. In 2020, we see an increase in the number of peer-reviewed articles, probably a result of the Covid lockdown that allowed researchers to complete publications that had been on the shelf for some time. The spike in the number of datasets is explained by the large number of datasets that could be published in Dataverse during the Covid lockdown. In 2021 we see stagnation in almost all categories, which can be explained by both Covid consequences (not being able to visit conferences led to fewer papers and fewer articles, not being able to visit archives hampered researchers in their work) and the decrease of the number of senior researchers. In 2022, there was a notable catch-up effect in talks and presentations and a clear result of our emphasis on sharing our research findings with the public in the press and media results, which continued in 2023. An overall trend is the decrease in the number of peer-reviewed book chapters, which corresponds with a general trend to value journal articles and special issues and monographs more than articles in edited volumes.

A: scholarly output and Open Access

As Graph 1 shows, for the limited size of the research department the scientific output has remained stable at a high level, while the societal impact (press/media and talks) has more than recovered after the Covid years. The slight decrease in peer-reviewed articles and chapters in 2023 was compensated for by the conscious investment in high profile monographs.



Graph 1: Main scholarly and societal output 2018-2023*

To indicate the use of our publications by scientific peers, instead of using citation data, which are difficult to collect in a systematic way, we refer to the following link ([IISH – Research output – Royal Netherlands Academy of Arts and Sciences \(KNAW\)](#)) which shows that the large majority were published in high standing journals in our domain. Ground breaking titles were published by top University Presses like Harvard UP, Yale UP, Cambridge UP and Columbia UP, and other books, volumes and chapters by Oxford UP, University of California Press, Stanford UP, UCL Press, Routledge, Brill, Bloomsbury, Amsterdam UP, De Gruyter, Palgrave MacMillan, Sage. Articles, finally, appeared in high ranked journals including (with the impact factor between brackets): *Population Studies* (2.4); *The Economic History Review* (2.2); *Cliometrica* (1.9); *The Journal of Global History* (1.5); *The American Historical Review* (1.5); *The Journal of Global History* (1.5); *Historical Methods* (1.4); *European Review of Economic History* (1.4); *History of Science* (1.0); *Ethnic and Racial Studies* (0.9); *Enterprise and Society* (0.9); *International Labour and Working Class History* (0.9); *The Journal of Modern History* (0.8); *The Journal of African History* (0.8); *The International Review of Social History* (0.8); *Slavery & Abolition* (0.7); *Comparative Studies in Society and History* (0.7); *Labour History* (0.6); *Journal of World History* (0.5); *Financial History Review* (0.5); *History of the Family* (0.4); *Australian Economic History Review* (0.4); *International Journal of Asian Studies* (0.4); *The International Journal of Maritime History* (0.3); *African Economic History* (0.3); *European History Quarterly* (0.3); *War & Society* (0.2); *The Journal of Social History* (0.2); *Hispanic American Historical Review* (0.2); *Labour. Studies in Working-Class History* (0.1); *The Indian Journal of Labour Economics* (0.1).

Our publications on the role of slavery in the Dutch economy not only spurred the societal but also the [academic debate](#) on the economic importance of slavery in the Netherlands and [abroad](#), whilst the impact of our endeavours to include Asia in the global history of slavery and slave trade is evident from the network of [collaborating colleagues around the ESTA database](#). Moreover, our take on the Commodity Frontiers concept and its role in the restructuring of labour, capital and environment in rural societies spurred the [debate](#) and has been applied amongst others to [drug frontiers](#). Finally, the translation of Jan Lucassen's *Story of Work* into eight languages and Ulbe Bosma's recent *World of Sugar* in the United States (Harvard UP) as well as in India (HarperCollins), licensed in nine languages, testifies to the appreciation of our work by scientific peers worldwide.

	2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023	
	N	% OA	N	% OA	N	% OA	N	% OA	N	% OA	N	% OA
Articles PR	31	81	30	76	42	69	35	80	34	68	25	84
Book chapters PR	42	26	35	31	31	26	20	25	27	26	18	6
Books PR	11	9	17	11	10	30	7	14	10	20	15	27
Books not PR	1	100			3	0	3	0	1	0	2	100
Articles & chapters non-PR	7	42	7	28	16	25	21	43	6	50	12	67
Datasets	10		10		75		3		2		37	
Press/Media	64		50		40		17		41		83	
Talks & Presentations	108		79		14		39		40		145	

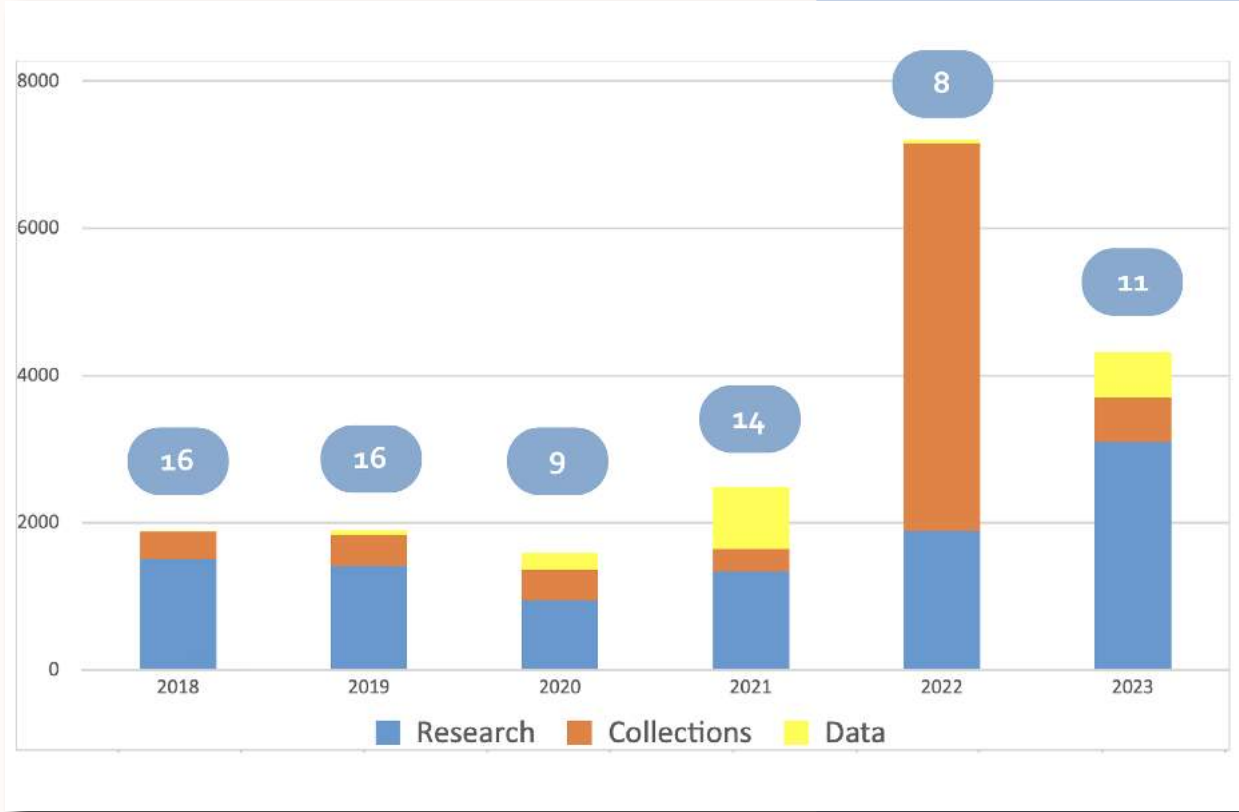
Table 1: Publications and open access

Furthermore, our scientific products' use can be measured by the download figures of our Open Access publications [Table 1 and Appendix A-6] and the number of participants and sessions of the ESSHC [Appendix A-5].

One of our strategic aims was to publish as much as possible in Open Access. As Table 1 shows this aim was reached for articles, but is harder to reach for books, although the percentage of books in Open Access increased. For book chapters both the absolute number and the percentage in Open Access decreased.

B: Grants and Subsidies

An important factor is that both researchers and collection staff have been very successful in grant competitions (Graph 2). Over the last six years the IISH acquired 74 grants and subsidies, amounting to some € 19 million. This is a 50% increase compared to the [previous period \(2012-2017\)](#). This added on average over 3 million per year to the lump sum of € 6.7 million. For a detailed overview of funding, grants and subsidies, see appendix A-1 and A-3.



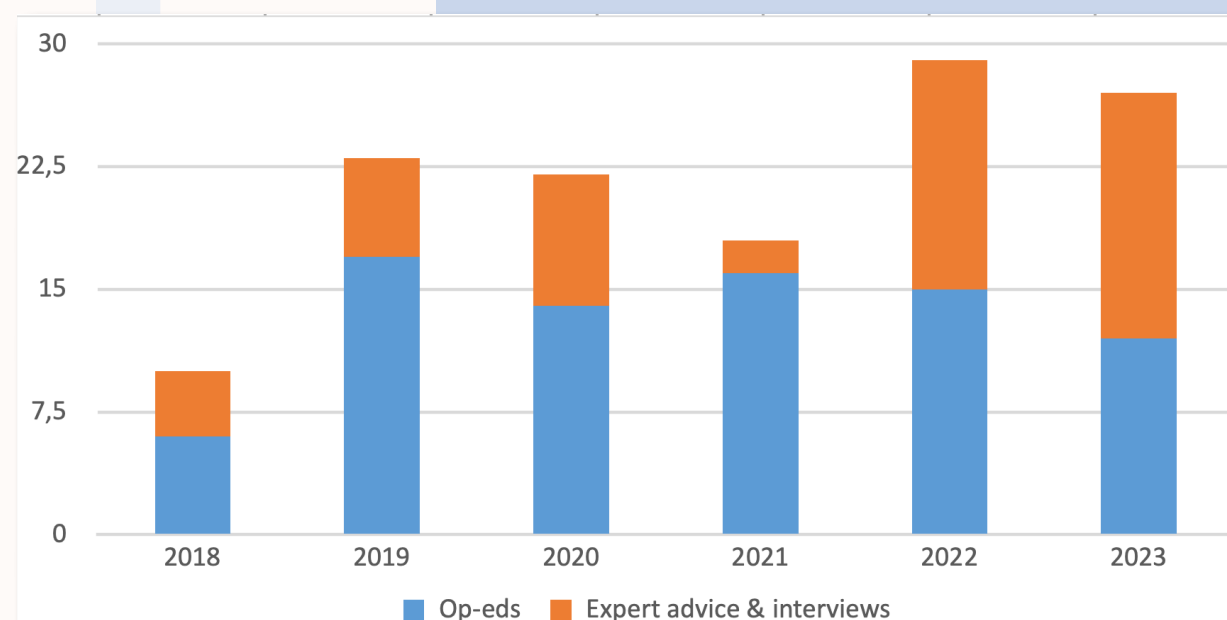
Graph 2: Awarded grants and subsidies (000s) (2018-2023)

N.B. 1) The WAU-grant of € 5 million in 2022 will be divided over 9 years (€ 550K per year); 2) for collective grants (like CLARIAH and ODISSEI (Open Data Infrastructure for Social Science and Economic Innovations) and joint applications (with Leiden University and Huygens) we only included the IISH part.

C: Societal impact

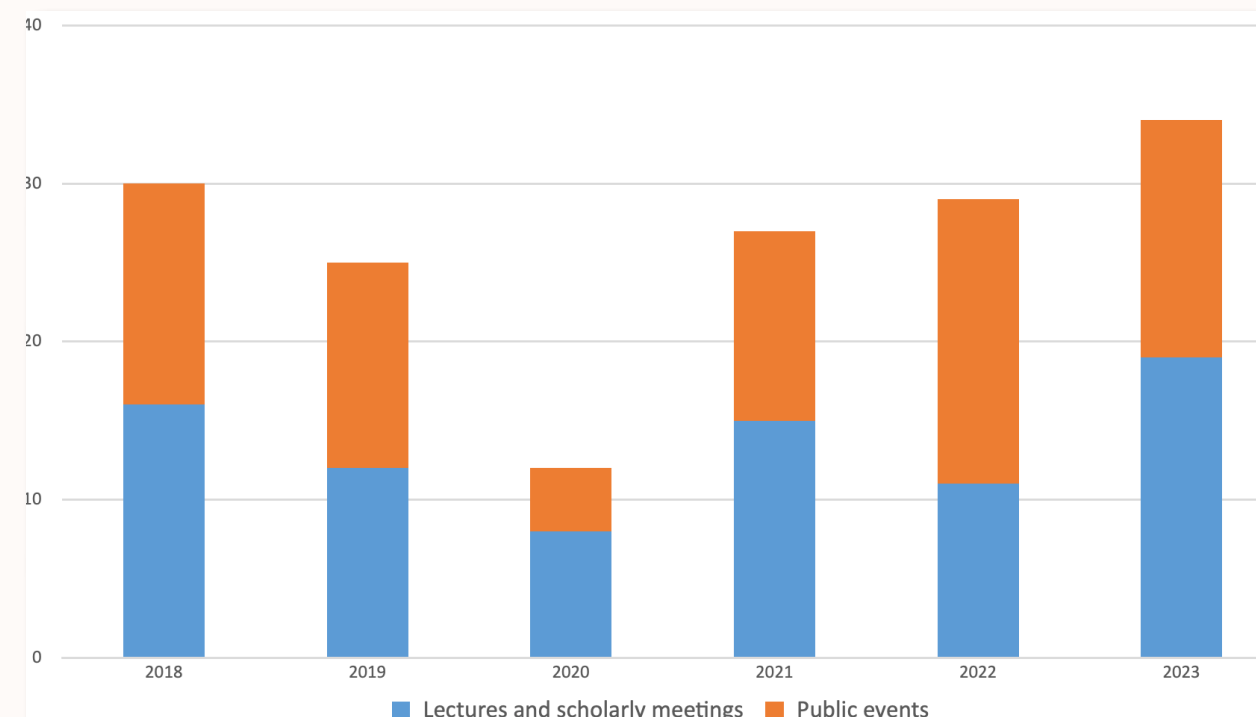
Thirdly, and linked to the second strategic goal – to enhance the societal impact of its research (paragraph 3) - IISH staff members have been very active in informing the broader public based on their expertise in work, labour conflicts, commodity chains, the health and environmental risks of sugar consumption, migration and coerced labour relations (especially slavery), as well as specific area expertise (Iran, Turkey, China, South East Asia, Africa and the Middle East).

This took various forms: public launches of high-profile monographs, articles, edited volumes and reports, the organisation of public debates and workshops as well as a structural and authoritative presence in the mainstream (radio, television and printed press) and social media (op-eds, interviews, expert comments, posts). For example, in the past six years some 75 op-eds were published by IISH staff members in leading Dutch newspapers (*de Volkskrant*, *NRC* and *Trouw*), while they were also regularly quoted in newspapers and weeklies, next to expert comments on radio and television and expert advice to ministries, political parties and civil society organisations (graph 3).



Graph 3: Op-eds, expert advice and interviews in national newspapers and weekly magazines

Furthermore, we organized over one hundred scholarly and public events at the IISH or (initiated by the institute) at other venues. For an extensive and detailed list, we refer to appendix A.



Graph 4: Scholarly and public events at or by the IISH (2018-2023)

D: Data services

Finally, the IISH Data Collection Dataverse contains micro-, meso-, and macro-level datasets on demographic, social and economic history from both IISH researchers and colleagues from other institutes. Linked Open Datasets can be queried through Druid. By storing our data in Dataverse we adhere to the community driven principles of FAIR data, making sure that IISH data are Findable, Accessible, Interoperable and Re-Usable. At the end of 2023 we had 58 Dataverses, 318 data sets containing more than 5.800 files. Since its establishment in 2015 our Dataverse had over 605,000 downloads (December 2023), making it one of the most used Dataverse repositories in the world.

5

ACCOMPLISHMENTS DURING THE PAST SIX YEARS

Research

As stated above, our total research staff increased from 17 FTE in 2018 to 21 FTE in 2023, however the composition of the group changed because of retirements and one change of position. At the same time, this smaller group raised more external funds for projects with PhDs (Table 2). At the moment the IISH employs five professors: Ulbe Bosma is endowed Professor of International and Comparative Social History at the Vrije Universiteit (0,2 FTE, 0,8 FTE IISH); Pepijn Brandon is Professor of Global Economic and Social History at the Vrije Universiteit (0,8 FTE, 0,2 FTE IISH); Karin Hofmeester is Professor of Jewish Culture at Antwerp University (0,1 FTE AU, 0,9 FTE IISH); Leo Lucassen is Professor of Global Labour and Migration History at Leiden University (0,2 FTE, 0,8 FTE IISH) and Hilde de Weerdt is Professor of Chinese and Early Modern Global History at KU Leuven (0,9 FTE, 0,1 FTE IISH). At the moment of writing, they supervise a total of 9 PhD candidates employed by the IISH, next to the PhD's at their universities. The 2018 Assessment Committee advised us to adopt a policy regarding a good balance between available supervising staff and the number of PhD candidates in the institute. Since the latter depends on our success in grant applications it is difficult to actively manage the numbers. We do however make sure that they all receive excellent supervision from at minimum two and sometimes three supervisors that meet on a very regular basis (once and often twice per month),

following the PhD policy formulated on HuC level (see the HuC assessment report, appendices 3.1 and 3.2). Next to intensive supervision, all our PhD candidates receive very thorough training at the Posthumus Institute. The IISH is a founding member of the N.W. Posthumus Institute, the Research School for Economic and Social History in the Netherlands and Flanders.

The training covers the entire period of the dissertation project. Two stages can be distinguished: Basic Training, roughly the first year, and Advanced Training, which is tailor-made to suit the individual interests and requirements of the PhD student. Basic Training consists of three seminars and an assessment in the first 14 months. Advanced Training aims at assisting the PhD student to position him/herself as a colleague in the national and international community of researchers in economic and social history and other relevant disciplines. Furthermore, IISH's PhD candidates have the opportunity to acquire more specific skills through training programmes offered at HuC and KNAW level. Finally, the reorganisation of our research projects in four well defined clusters (see below), developed as a collaborative effort partially based on post-Covid lockdown presentations of our work, helps PhD candidates finding their way in a coherent research group and Global Labour History Programme.

Our success in raising external funds is a great achievement, but we are approaching the maximum number of funds that can still be raised by our tenured researchers, and with it the limits of the growth of the Research Department. Making money available in the budget to appoint university professors for one day at the IISH on a secondment basis is one of our strategies, as well as continuing to facilitate visiting fellows that form a very welcome part of our research group.

In 2018 we initiated our plans to strengthen our Global Labour History program with a stronger focus on social inequality stemming from labour relations. As a consequence, we reorganised our research projects into four clusters, each cluster consisting of 1. large research projects – often funded by external parties – with a PI, PhD's and postdocs, 2. International Collaborative projects, 3. Research Infrastructures 4. Data projects. Some research projects and researchers fit into more than one research cluster, as shown below. This is the logical consequence of the interconnection between all projects, which, after all, are all part of our Global Labour History programme.

Global Labour Relations

Labour Relations may be unequal by themselves, as Jan Lucassen explains in *The Story of Work*. Following the major division of our [Taxonomy of Labour Relations](#) developed as a tool by the participants of the Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations (for the datasets and related publications, see the [Labour Relations Dataverse](#)) he sketches the worldwide development of reciprocal, tributary-redistributive and commodified labour (wage labour, self-employment and slavery) from the start of humankind. Marcel van der Linden in his [World Wide Web of Work](#) shows how labour relations on the transcontinental labour markets of the past two centuries have become increasingly unequal (Van der Linden 2023).

From all types of labour relations, slavery and other forms of coerced labour certainly have the biggest intrinsic inequality. Spurred by both academic and societal debates, we focused part of our projects on these most unfree forms of labour. Moving beyond dominant models of 'classic' and Atlantic histories of slavery, we developed a new approach which questions how different slaving regimes functioned, how they were enforced and challenged, and how different coerced labour regimes were connected and interacted (Van Rossum 2021). We developed a new, global but deeply empirical research agenda for the history of slavery to bridge historiographic gaps between the study of the Atlantic and Indian Ocean and Southeast Asia, colonial and local contexts, formal and informal forms of slavery (Van Rossum et al. 2022; Bosma 2019). Using court and other archival records to connect micro histories to the global history of labour, we question and reconceptualise how slavery regimes worked in practice, how categorization (and racialization) developed, how enslavement impacted people's lives, and how people responded and resisted (Van Rossum, Geelen, van den Hout and Tosun 2020; Ribeiro da Silva et al. 2021). This global history of slavery is tackled at the IISH by a number of connected research projects that are part of several research clusters though tied together via their shared collaborative approach [Appendix B-3].

The impact of flexibilization and globalization on labour relations in the Netherlands were explored in the pilot [Precare Polder: Historische Verkenningen Vakbeweging](#) and its follow-up PhD research [Between solidarity and fragmentation](#) by Rosa Kösters. The project entails a comparative investigation of several Dutch sectors that were unmistakably impacted by the economic changes. The aim is to identify from the perspective of the shop floor how work and labour relations have changed, what consequences these changes have had, and how workers and the trade union movement have responded on forms of workers' organization. The regulation of labour relations is analysed in a [project on the Dutch Labour Inspection \[Arbeidsinspectie\]](#). Furthermore, the Open Access book [The Social Question in the Twenty-First Century: A Global View](#) (Bremner et al. eds. 2019) takes a worldwide perspective on the social implications of globalization and identifies the renewed and intensified Social Question as a labour issue.

Commodities, Environment and Labour

Projects in the cluster Commodities, Environment and Labour focus on the consequences of commodity extraction, production, exchange and consumption for labour, land and environment. Their main analytical lenses are those of commodity frontiers and commodity regimes, well laid out in an agenda setting article by [Bosma \(et al. 2021\)](#). Again, the collaborative, network approach is applied via the [Commodity Frontiers Initiative](#). This network publishes its own bi-annual journal and its leadership publishes in widely published media such as [AEON](#). Projects in this cluster study the history of capitalism from the perspective of capitalism's capacity to profoundly restructure the countryside and nature. They connect processes of extraction and exchange with degradation, adaptation and resistance in rural peripheries. Projects apply transdisciplinary concepts such as commodification, extractivism, land grabbing, and environmental justice. The focus on the countryside allows these projects to bring into focus capitalism's vulnerabilities, including ecological depletion and social resistance that have led to fundamental crises culminating in rebellions and revolutions, such as revolution in Saint-Domingue in 1791 and massive strikes in plantation belts across the globe in the 1930s.

Projects within this cluster deal with commodities such as oil: Peyman Jafari's postdoc project [Oil Frontiers in the British and Dutch Empires: Land, Labour and Environment in the Making of an Imperial Oil Regime, 1890-1940](#), one of the aims of this project is to show how the problems of socio-ecological degradation and colonialism have become institutionalized through the unequal interaction between empires, oil corporations and local communities involved in oil production. Sugar is studied in the already mentioned influential monograph by [Ulbe Bosma \(2023\)](#) which extensively discusses how the cultivation of sugar was a key factor in shaping global capitalism and transformed land and labour, was responsible for massive enslavement and coerced labour migrations. Sugar also stands central by Eric Odegard's, post doc project Investing in Dutch Brazil: [Credit, Debt and the Sugar-Cycle in the Seventeenth-Century](#)

[Atlantic World](#). Diamonds are central to the work of Hofmeester. The central question of this [research project](#) is how the globalization of the diamond trade and finishing industry - spurred by increasing consumer demand - affected labour relations in this sector worldwide. Silver is the focus in the project of Rossanna Barragan ([Barragan and Zagalsky 2023](#)), that focusses on the new human and environmental landscape that emerged to produce one of the world's major commodities. Land grabbing – an important part of capitalism's capacity to restructure the countryside – is the topic of Pepijn Brandon's Vidi. [Land Grabbing and Dutch Empire \(16th-18th century\)](#) examines how the market-oriented early modern Dutch state applied large-scale land expropriation as a commercial strategy within and outside Europe. The Dutch example provides insight into the relationship between violence and the market in the development of agrarian capitalism. The Open Science [GLOBALISE](#) online infrastructure that unlocks the key series of VOC-documents serves projects in this research cluster as well as other research clusters.

Social and Economic Inequality

Various forms of social and economic inequality stand at the core of this cluster. Some projects address categorical or durable inequality – which can reinforce other forms of social inequality. Durable inequalities can manifest themselves in different forms, such as gender, race, ethnicity, class, nationality, or religion, and can have wide-ranging implications for individuals, communities, and societies. Understanding the dynamics of durable inequalities is crucial for grasping the complexities of social and economic relations in history and now. The [Resilient Diversity](#) project that includes Alexander Geelen's PhD research on [the role categorisation plays in enslavement](#) is one example. Another project is 'Tolerant Migrant Cities' (NWO funded), where [PhD research of Samantha Sint Nikolaas](#) looks at the exclusion of immigrants from the city and its labour market via court procedures. The present-day unequal access to education of [second generation immigrant children](#) is studied by PhD student Eva van der Heijden.

Other projects address inequality in regional demographic, economic and infrastructural developments. Bas van Leeuwen's ERC project [The Historical Dynamics of Industrialization in Northwestern Europe and China ca. 1800-2010: a Regional Interpretation](#) is one example. Sometimes, regional inequality is addressed in micro studies. There is, for example, a study on eighteenth to nineteenth century Chinese agricultural household inventories ([Van Leeuwen and Wang 2021](#)) and there are also comparisons on a global or continental level such as the collaborative and comparative project technology, labour productivity and growth in China, FSU area and Western Europe, ca. 500 BCE-present ('The roots of divergence: innovation and economic development in Eurasia ca. 500 BCE-present'). In this project, data, descriptions on the role of labour, and theories on growth are compared over time and across continents. Collaborative research on China is stimulated by the [Quantitative History of China](#) source publication series.

Identifying individual mechanisms that create new or perpetuate existing social inequalities is not a simple feat. Many of our approaches use history as a laboratory, in which we control time and space to single out these factors. As such, time and space take a central position in our research. Such approaches involving local or regional differentiation across time come with a specific set of challenges: from dealing with 'messy', context-dependent historical data, to avoiding incorrect levels of spatial aggregation (the modifiable areal unit problem), and to identifying, disambiguating, and geospatially defining historical localities. To face these challenges, many of our historical analyses are based on data that is gathered at the most granular level.

Regional differentiation in long-term economic and demographic development is also central in the '[\(Re\) counting the Uncounted](#)' project (NWO). There, we are replicating four often-used publications with provincial and national population estimates for the Netherlands and Belgium prior to 1800. This involves the digitisation and contextualisation of two thousand medieval and early modern censuses (Stapel et al. 2023), which are linked to digital GIS maps of premodern boundaries in the Low Countries, [Historical Atlas of the Low Countries 1350-1800](#) (Stapel 2023). The project will produce significantly revised and more robust population estimates at an unprecedented granular level (namely that of the parish-equivalent territory). Apart from this, the project contributes significantly to Open Science. This is especially manifested by the Linked Open Data model we are developing to improve transparency of how data-driven scientific knowledge is produced ([Stapel and Zandhuis 2022](#)).

[The Lives and Afterlives of Imperial Material Infrastructure in Southeastern China](#) (NWO Open Grant) and its sister project at KU Leuven (Regionalizing Material Infrastructures or, ERC Advanced Grant) led by Hilde de Weerdts study regional and social inequality in infrastructural development between ca. 1000 and 1900 in the Chinese territories.

The datasets made available to the scholarly community through the [Electronic Repository of Russian Historical Statistics](#), a project of IISH and the New Economic School (Moscow) contribute to the development of regional and transnational perspectives. The repository provides province-level data on population, labour, land, capital assets and sectoral output (agriculture, industry, services) for five historical cross-sections (1795, 1858, 1897, 1959, 2002).

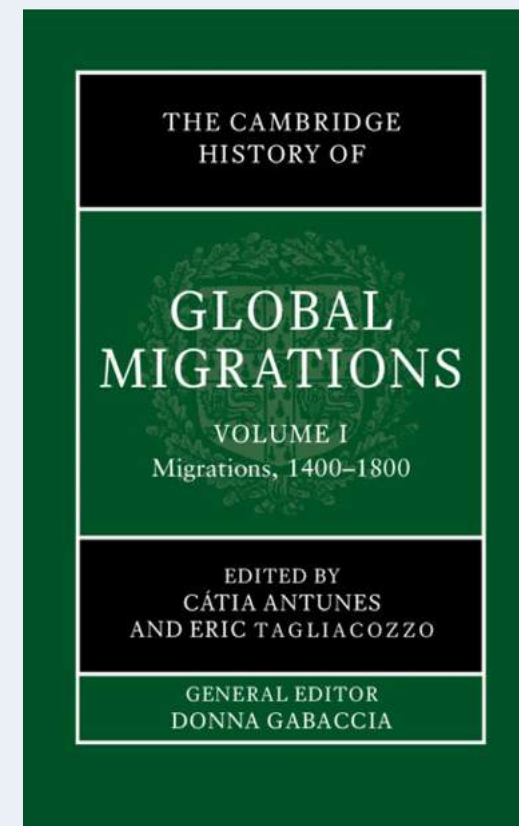
Individual and Collective Action

How people perceive their position and social inequality, and how they try to change their situation individually and collectively, is the topic of the projects in this cluster. For individual action we have a unique infrastructure in the [Historical Sample of the Netherlands Database](#) (HSNDB) that contains individual life courses of a sample of the Dutch population born between 1811 and 1922. This infrastructure has been used by [many scholars](#) in their research amongst others on social inequality. In future we hope to connect these data to modern data (see also chapter 6). A [short pilot](#) already showed the possibilities of linking HSN data to modern data collected by Statistics Netherlands.

PhD student Joris Kok is one of the scholars using HSN life course data for his work on [Individual life strategies employed by Dutch Jews and the relation between these strategies and outcomes in integration, social mobility, and \(de\)segregation](#). His work is part of 'Tegen de stroom in', a KNAW Research Fund (KRF) project (with the Huygens Institute), which focusses on social mobility patterns of Jewish Dutch citizens in the period 1870-1940.

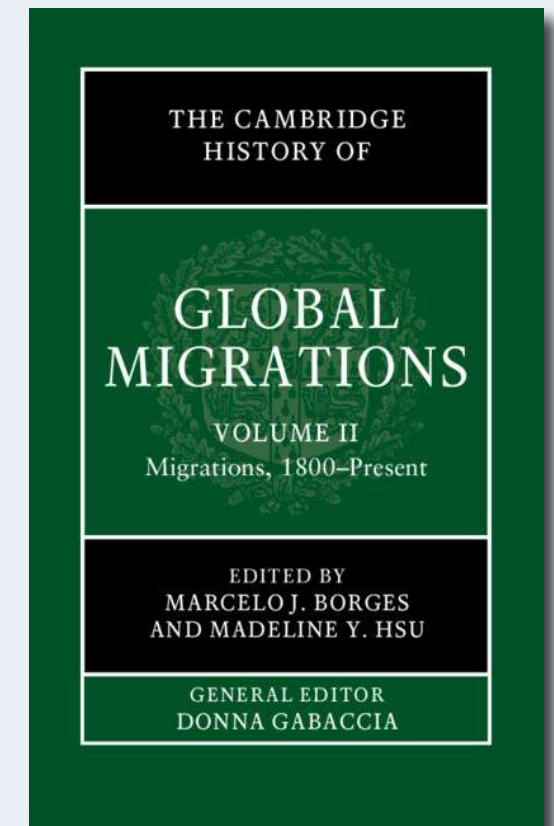
Looking at individual strategies of women, PhD student Hanna te Velde uses indexed VOC court records [Appendix B-3] to investigate the [Socio-economic position of women in the early modern Dutch empire](#) and how they tried improving their position.

Migration as an individual strategy is studied in the 2019 (KRF) funded IISH-NIDI project '[The Multicultural Drama in Perspective. 40 years of life cycles of migrants and non-migrants](#)', where we analyse the integration process of children of migrants through the educational system and partner choice. This resulted in a much more nuanced and optimistic view than is commonly assumed. And finally, in the 'Tolerant Migrant Cities' project (for both projects see the description in the cluster Social and Economic Inequality) we look at how internal and international migrants in early modern Amsterdam and Leiden are treated by legal authorities as well as native neighbours and how this is related to the length of their stay, gender and occupation.



More in general researchers of the IISH have been agenda-setting in the field of global migration history, especially by introducing the innovative Cross Cultural Migration (CCM) approach (Jan Lucassen & Leo Lucassen) which allows global comparisons through time and space, and by including forms of coerced mobility, as is testified in four chapters (by Erik Odegaard, Matthias van Rossum, Filipa Ribeiro da Silva and Leo Lucassen) in the 2023 published [Cambridge History of Global Migrations](#).

Furthermore, Leo and Jan Lucassen published chapters in various authoritative handbooks and state of the art overviews: e.g. in [The Routledge International Handbook of Migration Studies](#) (2019); [Responses to Refugee Crises in International Comparison](#) (Cambridge UP, 2020); [Understanding Global Migration](#) (Stanford UP, 2022), [Controlling Immigration. A Comparative Perspective](#) (Stanford UP, 2022), [Research Handbook on the Institutions of Global Migration Governance](#) (Edward Elgar, 2023) [Migration und Migrationspolitik in Europe 1945-2020](#) (Wallstein, 2023) and co-edited the volume [Borders and Mobility Control in and between Empires and Nation-States](#) (Brill 2022).



Collective actions are central in the [PhD project of Rosa Kösters](#) (mentioned in the cluster Global Labour Relations) on the consequences of and reactions to changing labour relations by the shop-floor and trade union movement in the Netherlands, 1970-2020 as well as in the [PhD project by Jens Aurich](#) on the resistance by workers and how it shaped the organization of production in Britain, the Netherlands and Germany and their colonies in the extended 19th century (1750-1950). Rosa Kösters and Jens Aurich also initiated our project to expand our Hub [Global Labour Conflicts](#) into a data infrastructure that includes various forms of collective labour actions.

Collective action is also the topic of Matthias van Rossum's Vidi project [Resisting Enslavement: A Global Historical Approach to Slavery in the Dutch Atlantic and Asian Empires \(1620-1815\)](#), granted by NWO in 2022 and his closely linked ERC-consolidator grant from 2023 entitled [Voices of Resistance: A Global Micro-Historical Approach to Enslavement across the Atlantic and Indian Ocean](#) [Appendix B-3].

Data & Collections

The 2019 reorganization of the Collections department had a slow follow-up. The staff members were placed in the new sub departments: Data and augmentation, Public Services, and Collection Registration, but the implementation of new ways of working was hindered by the Covid lockdowns. Only from 2023 on, with the new Data and Collections policy plan, we took up the idea of creating work teams along the lines of the basic work processes, within the broader Data & Collections department. The new Data subdepartment drafted its first plans in 2023 and took control over the processing of the research data, and the linked data pipelines

A: Collections

The acquisition profile emphasizes labour and labour relations, labour movement, social and emancipatory movements, economic history and specific social events. A major focus is on recently emerged network-like organizations dealing with labour relations and social inequality. The IISH now manages the archives of the international Clean Clothes Campaign (garment industry), *La Via Campesina* (agricultural workers) and WIEGO (informal labour, especially by women). Successful digitization projects have been set up in Africa, Asia and Russia, where materials remain at their place of origin and a digital copy can be preserved and made available in several places - including the IISH.

Examples include the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions, the International Trade Union Confederation Africa, the Ceylon Mercantile Union, the All-India Trade Union Congress, Vozvrashchenie (forced labour in the GULAG), and publications of the Union de l'Action Féministe (Morocco), the Revolutionary Communist League (Egypt) and the Communist Labour Party of Syria. Events in Turkey, Egypt and Hong Kong led to the arrival of sensitive materials, with limited disclosure and availability.



In several cases the Research and Data & Collections departments worked closely together 'to bring the value of the collections and data into the spotlight', as stated in the [2018 Strategic Plan](#). In a joint effort of the Research and the Data & Collections department, in 2019 the results of a unique project on the General Dutch Diamond Workers Union (ANDB) – the first modern union established in 1894 and precursor of the FNV – were presented, including the digitisation of some 15,000 membership cards of Jewish and non-Jewish members of the ANDB. This resulted in a beautiful book on the history and significance of the union for a broad audience as well as a website (<https://diamantbewerkers.nl/en>) based on the extensive archive of the ANDB held at the institute [Appendix B-2].

A second fruit of research-collections cooperation was the launch of the completely renovated website <https://vijfeeuwenmigratie.nl/> in February 2023, which offers a broad public, from high school students to journalists, easy access to the migration history of the Netherlands from the end of the 16th century until the present. This website was created by the Centre for the History of Migrants in which IISH participates since its establishment in 1995 (<https://centrumgeschiedenismigranten.com/>).

Finally, the Data & Collections department organised several workshops on new forms of using archives for heritage professionals and a broader public, with specific attention to [copyrights](#) and how to deal with [inherently violent colonial imagery](#) in the archives.

With the transfer of the most recent archives of the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation (FNV) in 2018, partially digitally born, FNV also financed a PhD position that aims at studying the consequences of the neoliberal turn for labour relations at the shop floor. Moreover, with the rising critique on the extreme flexibilization of the labour market and increasing strike activities in the Netherlands the expertise and structured data on labour conflicts (produced and maintained by the Research Department and the new Data and Enrichment subsection) resulted in numerous media performances (printed press, radio and television) of PhD-student Rosa Kösters who soon became a recognized leading expert in this domain. In collaboration with the Netherlands Trade Union Confederation (FNV) we published a programmatic study for a broader audience on the neo-liberalisation of the Dutch labour market and the consequences for mobilising and voicing collective interests of workers (Van Rossum et al., [Precaire Polder](#), 2018).

A second research project that was facilitated by the institute in close collaboration with FNV was an analysis of recent labour market migrations into the European Union, which resulted in a report by Dovelyn Rannveig Mendoza, titled '[Shifting Labour Frontiers: the Recruitment of South Asian Migrant Workers to the European Union](#)' and presented at a [webinar](#) in November 2020.

Finally, we have been very successful in acquiring eight [Metamorfoze-grants](#) (totalling some 1.4 million euros) which enabled us to digitize and thus make accessible important Dutch archives and journals through our website [Appendix A-3].

B: Data

We provide Linked Open Data both to experts who retrieve the data through endpoints and API's and to the general public in the form of 'data stories': blog posts built on interactive data. For example, through [an entity recognition pilot](#) of a large image collection, we now allow the public to try and search through images by calling out objects. In collaboration with the Posthumus Institute, a national network for training PhD's in humanities, we teach both Linked Open Data and Data Stories to historians, who use it to communicate their [research findings](#). We try and actively contribute our knowledge to the community via NDE, the National Heritage Network, with whom we align the collections and data distribution efforts.

Whilst engaged with these new technologies, we have actively managed our [Data repository](#) Dataverse. Our Dataverse instance now contains over 300 datasets by researchers from the IISH and the broader community. In the world there are about a hundred Dataverse instances, but the IISH has one of the densest instances in terms of 'download frequency' with over half a million downloads since it came into being a few years ago. Nearly all datasets are available for download directly, with only some requiring a download agreement due to external IPR agreements.

Also, we actively engage in projects at the intersection of collections and research data. An outstanding example is the NWO funded project '(Re)counting the Uncounted' project (NWO: 401.19.038) which is a replication study focusing on four well-known studies that estimated the population size of the Netherlands and Belgium before 1800. Apart from producing a large body of public data, a particular aim of the project is to formulate general lessons on how to improve the methodology of quantitative humanities projects to produce more robust, transparent and reproducible scientific processes. The first results are expected in 2024, but we already know existing population estimates will need significant adjustment.



The focus on Linked Open Data, the efforts to engage students and the public, and actively acting as a repository for long tail data at risk of getting lost, has strengthened the collaboration between the Data & Collections and the Research Department. Moreover, we believe it has played a substantial role in the movement towards a FAIR collections and research environment.

Academic and institutional culture

The IISH has always stressed the importance of attendance at the workplace, which is not only necessary for many interconnected tasks but also stimulates personal interactions and social cohesion and also because of its large collection department and reading room. During Covid, this proved to be very difficult. Our policy was to keep the building open as much as possible, and a mix of online meetings and lectures, vlogs by the Director, and collective online projects. Collections' staff improved and enriched the descriptions of 6.000 buttons and 55.000 posters. We also decided to organise the bi-annual [European Social Science History Conference](#) (ESSHC) of March 2021 online.

Together with the other HuC-institutes we developed a joint policy as a reaction to the outcomes of the 2019 Employee Survey, which – among other findings - made clear that several employees felt socially unsafe. As explained in the HuC self-evaluation report, the HuC institutes have taken several measures to improve this situation and increase awareness (such as Active Bystander Training).

Finally, where possible we applied the principles of the Recognition & Reward policy (the KNAW steering group is chaired by the Director of the IISH) to the activities and output of both researchers and collection staff. This pertained to stimulating employees to publish popular books and articles, give expert advice to media and organise events at the IISH, such as several meetings at the institute during the 'History Month' in October 2021, for which the expertise and commitment of our communications advisor was crucial.

Open Science

Several research projects are specifically designed to contribute to Open Science. In 2021, the IISH received two grants from the NWO Open Science Fund. (*Common Language for Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reusability in Historical Demography* (CLAIR-HD) by Rombert Stapel in cooperation with Rick Mourits) and *FAIR reuse of SPARQL queries through open Web sharing* by Richard Zijdeman. Other examples include the HSNDB (database on Dutch life courses, 1811-1922) which attracts over 600 citations per year. The GLOBALISE project will provide Open Access to five million scanned and searchable documents relating to the Dutch East India Company. A unique dataset of local premodern boundaries in GIS, the *Historical Atlas of the Low Countries 1350-1800*, was published Open Access in 2023.



The Research and Collections department closely cooperated to bring the value of the collections into the spotlight. The Diamond workers project [Appendix B-2] is the most important example of such a collaborative project that also actively engaged public and academic communities. Another project that relies heavily on citizen science is the [HisGIS project](#), which is digitising the Napoleonic cadastral maps of the Netherlands from 1832 with the help of volunteers. In 2023, the Ministry of Education provided funding to improve access and interoperability of existing data and to strengthen the HisGIS platform and its data model that is tailor-made to facilitate citizen science participation.

A showcase platform for our commitment to providing the public with access to high quality research data is our Open Access [Dataverse platform](#), the [IISH Data Collection](#). The IISH acts as the host institution for the platform, which is one of the world's most important data hubs for global socio-economic historical research data. In terms of actual use of the files (measured as downloads per file), the IISH Data Collection ranks fourth, ahead of Harvard's own Dataverse and the Dataverse of all Dutch universities combined, hosted by DANS.

Research impact

Societal impact of IISH research was most visible around highly polarized themes such as the Dutch slavery past (Brandon, Van Rossum, Bosma, Tosun), migration and asylum (L. & J. Lucassen), labour conflicts (Kösters), exploitation and exhaustion of natural resources (Bosma), the nature and meaning of work (Hofmeester, J. Lucassen), social movements in Iran (Jafari, Atabaki) and socio-political developments in Russia (Kessler), including the invasion of Ukraine by the Russian army in February 2022. These interventions ranged from numerous op-eds and interviews in national newspapers and expert advice in leading newspapers, weekly magazines, radio, television and news-websites, to strategic public meetings at the IISH and elsewhere, expert advice to ministries and political parties in Parliament, and publications for a broad public and posts on social media (Twitter, Instagram). It is important to note here that all these forms of societal engagement were rooted in the vast knowledge built up by long-term research-programmes and were the combined result of conscious reaching out to the public and being acknowledged as a centre of expertise on these issues. This ties in with one of the core values of the 'Erkennen en waarderen' (Recognition and Reward) policy of the KNAW: 'emphasising excellent research that includes relevance, engagement and societal impact'. The expertise and commitment of our communication advisor, embedded in the larger HuC communication structure, was of utmost importance here.

SWOT analysis

STRENGTH

- Uniquely positioned as a global hub for social-economic history.
- A long-term research programme which guarantees continuity and depth, while remaining flexible in engaging with timely topics (such as slavery, precarious work, migration, and climate injustice) linked to the programme core.
- A strong identification of the staff with the collections and the research focus.
- We develop innovative techniques to share our databases (i.e. through Dataverse) with the wider public.
- The Institute has intensified its activities to valorise its collections and research, often with societal partners like labour unions, NGO's and new social movements.
- The institute is successful in grant applications and attracting other kinds of funding.
- The institute has a strong track record in engaging in and promoting open science principles, which is manifested in both collections, publications and research.

WEAKNESSES

- Especially the collections remain underfunded, and this lack of financial resources has worsened in the last decade, making it increasingly difficult to process new collections.
- We realized full Open Access of our data and enhanced the percentage of our peer-reviewed Open Access articles from an average of 50% in 2012-2014 to 58% in 2015-2017, and 76% in the last six years. Furthermore, we saw an increase in the share of Open Access for non-reviewed articles and chapters. For peer-reviewed books and especially book chapters, the share remains low.
- The small size of the Research Department combined with the many grants (and the temporary staff of PhD's and postdocs that come with it) puts a lot of pressure on the tenured staff.
- The small number of Public Services and Communications staff limits us in optimising our goals.

OPPORTUNITIES

- Urgent themes like social inequality, strikes and other forms of labour protest, climate change and its impact on labour and protest, migration and precarious labour relations provide good starting points for enriching the existing collections and acquire new collections and data, as well as research.
- Our unique experience in the application of digital humanities techniques will open new ways to make progress in research as well as in providing access to data and digital collections.
- By a conscious outreach policy, we can increase collaboration with and co-creating with new social movements and underrepresented social groups.
- Increasing the diversity in terms of gender, migration, social and educational background, will enrich the quality of research, collecting and our relevance and visibility.
- Closer collaboration with external research partners, both within the Humanities Cluster (GLOBALISE, HisGIS) and outside (CLARIAH, ODISSEI and SSHOC-NL) will lead to an innovative digital humanities infrastructure.

THREATS

- The transition of new materials from paper to digital formats is slower than expected, which puts extra pressure on the decreasing available shelf space.
- Climate change and rising prices of energy (esp. electricity) lead to a greater ecological footprint of the institute, whereas rising prices limit the budget for research and archiving.
- If we fail to grasp the opportunity to increase diversity we may become irrelevant, not so much for grass-roots movements, but for the newer generations for whom diversity appears to be much more of a core value.
- The increasingly repressive political climate in countries like China, Russia and Turkey, can endanger the collection of valuable materials and contact persons in the network of the institute.
- Insufficient compensation by the Ministry of Education for rising wages and energy prices can lead to a de facto cutback of our lump sum and hence a decrease of research and collection activities.
- For the coming evaluation period we have almost reached the limit of the application writing and project leading capacity of our permanent research staff. This means that it is difficult to increase research projects and output with the current permanent staff size.

6

STRATEGY FOR THE NEXT SIX YEARS (2024-2029)

On the basis of the outcome of the SWOT-analysis we have formulated the following five goals.

Goal 1: Agenda setting research

We have impact on our field through research, publications, and events. As many of the projects have only started in 2023, we will expand our projects in the four research clusters, keeping our focus on the labour aspect of social inequality on a global scale, with specific attention for slavery and other forms of coerced labour, labour and environmental injustice, gender as one of the categories of durable inequality related to labour and new infrastructures and approaches for the study of individual and collective action.

For the cluster *Global Labour Relations*, we will continue our work on a new history of global slavery and other forms of coerced labour. An important spin-off is the offer of the Amsterdam based InsingerGilissen bank to invest in an attached PhD-project that looks into the 18th and 19th century history of the Insinger bank and their role in the financing of slave plantations in Suriname.

Next to that, we will develop new projects that link labour and labour relations on the one hand with environmental justice on the other and connect both with collective action, bringing together three of our four research clusters (*Global Labour Relations*, *Commodities*, *Environment and Labour and Individual and Collective Action*). Ulbe Bosma's project on the success of the Dutch anti-nuclear movement, which received a KNAW Onderzoeksfonds in the fall of 2023 is one of them. These projects align with the Environmental Humanities Lab developed by HuC. Hopefully with help of an ERC grant, Ulbe Bosma will be able to combine the Commodity Frontiers approach with the data of the Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations in the project 'The Global South in the Age of Early Industrial Capitalism: Commodity Frontiers and Social Transformations (1816-1870)'. It will examine the immense transformative effects of commodity frontiers in the Global South that contributed to the rise of early industrial capitalism and would have lasting global social and ecological repercussions. It will do so by measuring the required labour input (specified for categories such as gender and ethnicity) and the extent to which it was forced through a globally applicable taxonomy; by identifying the diversity of changes in labour and land relations at the commodity frontiers and putting our gaze on the trading networks based in the global periphery.

As part of the cluster *Individual and Collective Action* we plan to build an extensive micro data infrastructure based on individual life course data that will span multiple generations and cover various aspects of inequality. In cooperation with Huygens and hopefully with help of an NWO Research Infrastructure National Consortium grant we will develop a project that links historical data on life courses (partially based on HSNDB) with modern data from Statistics Netherlands (CBS) so we can follow the determinants of social inequality over various generations. This will give an important boost to our work on individual action and on social inequality and will be a major asset for other researchers including life science scholars.

As part of our focus on durable inequality and work and labour relations (a section of the *Social and Economic Inequality* cluster) we will sharpen our gender perspective by analysing our existing datasets and infrastructures with new methods – borrowed from projects such as Maria Agren's Gender and Work project. What do the court records of the VOC, the Inquisition and the Spanish Cortes tell us about women's work and men's work in Asia and Africa if we look for verbs that express work activities? But also: what are the differences in the effects of slavery on women and men, to what extent do their options to change their position individually or collectively differ? For the innovative HisGIS project and its future plans, see below.

The new (2023) acquisition policy for data collection will be further developed and implemented, also in interaction with the new research programme. It will focus more on labour movements, groups and organizations that speak about and/or engage with forms of labour, and sectors and geographical spaces that have been less documented but are of vital importance for the understanding of labour and social inequality on a global scale, as well as from a social justice perspective. Looking at labour relations, this means we will focus more on informal work.

Goal 2: Innovative through application of state-of-the-art methods and techniques

The IISH wants to continue its longstanding position The IISH wants to continue its longstanding position of early adopter in the field. In the past, that position has yielded considerable advantages. For example, IISH Dataverse as a home to long tail data, and the representation of all IISH's metadata as Linked Open Data, have put the IISH on the FAIR path, long before FAIR gained the recognition that it has today.

The second theme focuses on bridging the gap between the content of the collections of a more 'unstructured' nature (e.g. texts, images (including scans), video) and the more structured content (e.g. datasets). A steppingstone is an annotation environment that will allow researchers to directly interact with unstructured materials. More structurally, we will apply large language models to retrieve statements from texts and tables to provide researchers with structured content to do their analysis upon. This implies transposing core datasets from the IISG Dataverse to Linked Open Data.

One of our innovative research strands is connected to the HisGIS project. Over the next few years (2023-2025) this will lead to a fully Open Access geospatial data model and database of all cadastral units (both urban and rural, including their taxed wealth, land use, and owners) in the Netherlands in 1832 – prior to the largescale industrialisation of the country. Existing data of HisGIS 1832 is already used in a wide range of [IISH and KNAW HuC projects](#) and can be used to reconstruct multi-modal transport networks in GIS, linking up directly with similar projects regarding the transport history of China.

However, the project will also open new research into the interaction between land use, commodification of the countryside, and land ownership. For this reason, we establish close connections with colleagues, especially within the Commodities, Labour and Environment cluster. Moreover, because of the uniform set-up of the Napoleonic cadastre in Europe, our data model will be applicable to much of Western Europe. In the future, we plan to combine the population estimate data and the land use data from HisGIS 1832 to build simulation models of the Dutch premodern economy and its impact on the environment and people who live and work there.

Apart from the HisGIS project, the IISH is also hosting two key geohumanities research infrastructures, one containing historical municipal boundaries in the Netherlands from 1812 to the present, NLGis, and the other containing premodern GIS boundaries of the entire Low Countries (Historical Atlas of the Low Countries 1350-1800). In the coming years, we intend to combine both to create a unique and important longitudinal database of local administrative boundaries from the Middle Ages to the present.

Goal 3: Societal impact

The greater emphasis on societal impact of our research and collections since 2014 will be continued in the coming years. The Global Labour History Programme with its attention to coerced labour relations, commodity frontiers (environment), social inequality and migration lends itself very well to reaching out to a broader public. Moreover, it helps to engage in societal debates based on solid academic research and the new perspectives it produces, such as a global analysis of slavery (instead of a limitation to the Atlantic focus) and a non-state focused global analysis of migration. Despite the limited size of the tenured staff of the Research Department and communication staff we have shown in the past decade that we can be effective by proactively reaching out to media and broader publics and that the outside world is increasingly aware of our expertise and its relevance for present burning issues. In line with the general demand for societal relevance of scholarly research by the KNAW and large funding bodies like NWO and ERC, societal relevance and impact has become and will remain a structural element of everything we do. Moreover, the HuC grant team offers excellent professional support to reach optimal effect.

The spearhead of the Data & Collections department in this respect is the WAU-subsidy for the coming period that enables us to make the collections and data much more accessible to a broad and diverse public. Also, innovations in linked data, enrichments, digitization, transcriptions, artificial intelligence, and text recognition will be used to match user needs, offering opportunities to link with new perspectives. Finding various methods to make digital born collections accessible for researchers will be one of the main tasks.

Providing broader access means we need to focus on creating better and more elaborate metadata, using the right wording, and including more perspectives. With international collections language and script are obvious to work on, but we will also have to involve user groups and communities behind the collections to learn from their perspectives and improve their access.

The Dutch national archive successfully used an 'archival by design' method to be involved in an early phase of information creation. For the IISH we will try to investigate how we can work with our bigger archival donors to have more control and share knowledge in this early phase. At the same time, we will experiment with how we can work with communities and smaller organizations as equal partners sharing knowledge and a common goal of (sustainable) access to their information.

We will consider societal values as sustainability, safety, and accessibility in all our activities. This holds for activities, but also for our facilities, and tools and systems. The main task will be to find solutions for physical and digital storage balancing archival and climate requirements.

Goal 4: A network player

We engage in networks/partnering on all levels to strengthen the efforts of the IISH in collaborations with outside partners, both scholarly and societally, building on the expertise we gained in the last period with respect to the discussion on and new research into the history of slavery from a global perspective. An important initiative is the new chair in the global history of coerced labour relations at Radboud University (for Dr Matthias van Rossum), and the support of adjoining research by a generous grant from the InsingerGilissen bank. Another example is the research project funded by the Department of Labour Inspection of the Ministry of Social Affairs that studies the history of this department.

Closely connected is our initiative to establish a 'Global Slavery History Fellows' programme for the period 2024-2029 which will facilitate the stay of heritage professionals (historians, archivists and curators) from formerly colonized regions to exchange views and expertise with their Amsterdam counterparts. Coordinated by the IISH, and greatly helped by a grant of € 85.000 of the Insinger Foundation, the most important Amsterdam institutions have agreed to fund and participate

in this programme (Rijksmuseum, City archives, Amsterdam Museum, Allard Pierson Museum, NINSee, Black Archives, the future Slavery Museum in Amsterdam and the Faculty of Arts of the University of Amsterdam).

Furthermore, we will intensify the collaboration with the other HuC institutes Huygens and Meertens in the fields of coerced labour relations (GLOBALISE, with Huygens), scientific infrastructure (with Huygens and the HuC DI department), and the role of humans in climate change (Environmental Humanities Lab with Huygens and Meertens). The granting of three subsidies for climate-related research for all three HuC institutes in the last round of the KNAW Research Fund (amounting to €750K) offers a wonderful stimulus for closer cooperation in this field.

Our HUB Global Labour Conflicts is a Collaborative, Open Science project that up until now has focused on strikes. In the coming years we hope to develop a new collaborative project, especially with the Global South, including a new "taxonomy" of various types of labour protests.

In collecting we will position ourselves more as part of a global network of sources and knowledge, than as a central repository where 'everything' is being concentrated. Sharing and interoperability are important to contribute to the wider networks and infrastructures. Another goal will be to develop a strategy of sharing knowledge and resources with other archives, archive creators, groups and communities, to contribute to the preservation of materials elsewhere. The information to be preserved can but will not necessarily lead to a copy of a collection coming to the IISH for safe, long-term storage.

Finally, while continuing to play a prominent role in partnerships in the field of national research infrastructures as in CLARIAH and CLARIAH Plus, we look forward to the new collaboration with the social sciences in SSHOC NL, in which the

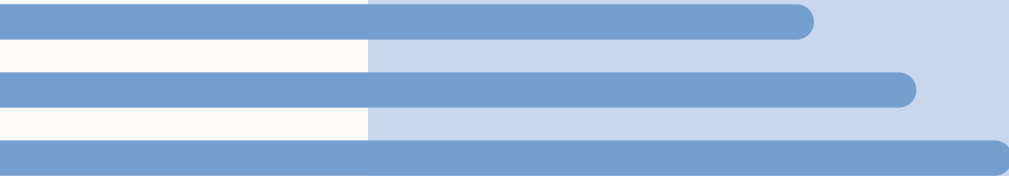
humanities infrastructures, data and research tools will relate to those of the social sciences. A similar collaboration on linked data and digital infrastructures led in the digital heritage field to the National Strategy of Digital Heritage. IISH is determined to keep playing a central role in this network, aiming on working together with other Dutch heritage organisations and aligning the heritage and research infrastructures.

Goal 5: A vital and inclusive organisation

In close cooperation with the HuC Personnel department we will offer opportunities for people with a distance from the labour market, or refugee status, to become part of our organisation. We will create time for coaching and education and create conditions for them to feel comfortable.

To improve efficiency in the processing of new collections, we will organize the work processes in the Collection and Data department differently, through flexible teams from different sub-departments which have the mandate to perform certain work processes independently. Using the 'lean method', we will stimulate cooperation throughout the collection department and be more flexible when responding to new changes.

We will set up a project office that will handle the large (WAU) projects for Data & Collections. These provide the opportunity to temporarily experiment with new methods and techniques. Permanent employees always participate in projects so that the relation with the permanent work is maintained and that mainstream work processes also benefit from these projects. It also offers permanent employees the opportunity to develop new skills. This fits well in our policy to offer young staff members the possibility to move to other positions in the institute and gain new work experiences.



7

SUMMARY

Looking back, the International Institute of Social History has continued and renewed its prominent role as centre of Global Labour History, while at the same time contributing to society by popular publications, research on slavery and migration at request of outside stakeholders, giving expert advice and organising a plethora of events and lectures. Recognition for this role is testified by the many requests of local and national governments, civil society and private actors, as well as an impressive number of acquired grants and subsidies, both for the Research and Data & Collections Department. Furthermore, the latter has developed a new collection strategy that aims more explicitly at co-creation and other forms of outreach, especially aimed at and in collaboration with underrepresented social groups and movements. We combine this with an explicit policy to enrich the collections and make them more accessible and inclusive, both through better metadata and digitization. Also, we made sure that the growing number of datasets are accessible in compliance with the FAIR principles. Finally, we have taken concrete measures to improve the working climate and academic culture at the institute.

For the coming years the Research Department will focus on four broad themes: *Global Labour Relations*; *Commodities, Environment and Labour*; *Social and Economic Inequality* and *Individual and Collective Action*. All four are based on our research and data projects as well as our DH infrastructure and all four address our overarching global labour relations take on social inequality. These clusters guarantee maximum synergy in research-, publication-, funding- and societal impact strategies. From these clusters we formed (and will continue to do so) collaborations and consortia with other research institutions and societal stakeholders to set up projects and apply for funding.



APPENDICES

APPENDIX A: Tables on Staff, Funding, Grants, Events, ESSHC, and Downloads

Appendix A-1: Staff and PhD candidates (2018-2023)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Scientific staff	10,1	10,65	11,1	11,9	11,8	11,4
Postdocs	2,3	2,1	1,1	1,25	1,38	2,25
PhD candidates	4,6	3,46	4,95	4,85	5,1	7,4
Total research staff	17	16,2	17,2	18	18,3	21
Support staff (OBP)	1,72	2,1	2,37	1,4	1	1,36
Academic support staff (OWP)	42	41,6	36,9	37,8	38,4	42,5
Total staff	60,72	59,9	55,47	57,2	57,7	64,36

Input of research and collection staff – IISG

Support staff (OBP) are employees in non-academic support positions. Academic support staff (OWP) are mainly the collection staff. We note that this category includes collection and data specialist whose contribution goes beyond support.

Enrollment			Success rates (graduated in year...)					
Starting year	Male/Female	Total	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6	Year 7	Not yet finished	Discontinued
2016	1 M 1 F	2	50%		50%			
2017		1 F	1				100%	
2018	2 M	1	50%				50%	
2019	1 M	1					100%	
2020		2 F	2					
Total	4 M 4 F	8	33,3%		16,6%		50%	

PhD candidates

In the success rates it should be considered that all PhD candidates have received a three-month extension of their contract because of the Covid lockdowns that made visits to archives and libraries impossible and seriously hampered their research progress.

Appendix A-2: Funding (2018-2023)

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
IISH						
<i>Funding:</i>						
Direct funding (1)	3.558.714,19	3.580.997,60	3.645.377,27	3.899.813,01	3.572.817,52	3.263.638,00
Research grants (2)	1.473.113,09	1.060.843,89	1.097.158,08	1.069.872,18	884.254,88	1.204.080,00
Contract research (3)	1.803.558,02	1.349.441,86	919.745,29	1.030.635,34	887.111,24	1.148.428,00
Other (4)	512.162,70	345.568,34	288.276,90	285.025,61	309.441,60	358.746,00
Total Funding	7.347.548,00	6.336.851,69	5.950.557,54	6.285.346,14	5.653.625,24	5.974.892,00
<i>Expenditure:</i>						
Personnel costs	5.752.387,89	5.275.405,40	4.953.625,17	4.974.141,74	4.496.309,66	5.361.004,00
Material costs						
Other costs	1.805.857,04	1.333.193,17	993.449,30	922.930,66	884.817,17	1.002.630,00
Total expenditure	7.558.244,93	6.608.598,57	5.947.074,47	5.897.072,40	5.381.126,83	6.363.634,00

1. KNAW and Ministry of Education, Culture and Science.
2. The Dutch Research Council (NWO), European Union (EU) and Foundations.
3. Commercial businesses.
4. Other parties.

Appendix A-3: List of Grants (2018-2023)

2018

- 1) KNAW Research Fund, Karin Hofmeester, Kees Mandemakers, Leo Lucassen & Lex Heerma van Voss (Huygens), 'Tegen de stroom in: de sociale mobiliteit van joodse Nederlanders (1880-1940)': € 500.000.
- 2) NWO Infrastructure for the Humanities, IISH as part of a large consortium (including Huygens), 'Research Infrastructures, CLARIAH-PLUS': € 1.015.261.
- 3) Metamorfoze, Frank de Jong, subsidy for the digitisation of the 'Collectie Alternatieve Bewegingen': € 101.000.
- 4) FNV, Karin Hofmeester, 'Een Schitterende Erfenis: 125 jaar nalatenschap van de ANDB': € 30.000.
- 5) COOP Nederland, Frank de Jong, 'Ordening en inventarisatie': € 20.000.
- 6) DANS, A. Ashpour, 'The Centralized Data Classification Platform': € 10.000.
- 7) ASN Foundation, Frank de Jong, 'Ordening en inventarisatie archief Landelijke Vereniging van Wereldwinkels': € 13.185.
- 8) Metamorfoze, Jack Hofman, 'Digitalisering tijdschriften': € 149.232.
- 9) Groen Links, Frank de Jong, 'Ordening en inventarisatie': € 40.737.
- 10) Prins Bernhard Cultuurfonds, Gijs Kessler, 'Getekende Hahn': € 15.600.
- 11) Gravin van Bylandt Stichting, Gijs Kessler, 'Getekende Hahn': € 2000.
- 12) P.W. Janssen's Friesche Stichting, Gijs Kessler, 'Getekende Hahn': €1000.
- 13) Jaap Harten Fonds, Gijs Kessler, 'Getekende Hahn': € 3000.
- 14) Beeld en Geluid, Gijs Kessler, 'Getekende Hahn': € 5000.
- 15) NWO, Matthias van Rossum, 'ESTA: Exploring Slave Trade in Asia': € 36.000.
- 16) ERC Consolidator Grant, Leila Musson, 'Drafting and Enacting the Revolutions in the Arab Mediterranean. In search of Dignity, from the 1950's until today (DREAM)': € 31.250.

2019

- 17) FNV, Matthias van Rossum, 'PhD project Rosa Kösters, Tussen Solidariteit en Fragmentatie': € 302.000.
- 18) NWO Open Competition, Leo Lucassen & Manon van der Heijden (Leiden University), 'Tolerant Migrant Cities': € 375.000.
- 19) COST European Cooperation in Science and Technology, Matthias van Rossum, 'Worlds of Related Coercions in Work': € 20.000.
- 20) City of Amsterdam, Pepijn Brandon, 'Amsterdam en de Slavernij': € 91.310.
- 21) Rothschild Foundation, Karin Hofmeester, Eric de Ruijter & Richard Zijdeman, 'Linking Lives': € 50.000.
- 22) Metamorfoze, Robert Gillesse, subsidy for the digitisation of the archive 'Centraal Bureau voor Sociale Adviezen': € 171.340.
- 23) Gerda Henkel Stiftung, Karin Hofmeester & Stefano Belluci, 'Making Decent Work in Sub-Saharan Africa (DEWOSSA). People's Agency in the shaping of labour relations and conditions': € 125.000.
- 24) Koperen Stelen Fonds, Karin Hofmeester & Susan Lerclercq, Schitterende Erfenis: 125 jaar ANDB Storytelling: €15.000.
- 25) Prins Bernhard Cultuur Fonds, Karin Hofmeester & Susan Lerclercq, Schitterende Erfenis: 125 jaar ANDB Gevelprojectie: €15.000.
- 26) KNAW Research Fund, Leo Lucassen (IISG) & Helga de Valk (NIDI), 'Het multiculturele drama in perspectief. 40 jaar levenslopen van migranten en niet-migranten': € 500.000.
- 27) Netwerk Digitaal Erfgoed, Marien van der Heijden & Robert Gillissen, 'Sociale Media archivering': € 10.000.
- 28) NVVE, Frank de Jong, 'Ordening en inventarisatie archief NVVE': € 15.173.
- 29) Archief Bart Tromp, Frank de Jong, 'Ordening en inventarisatie': € 3849.
- 30) Archief Groen Links, Frank de Jong, 'Ordening en inventarisatie': € 15.866.
- 31) Metamorfoze, Jack Hofman, 'Digitalisering CBSA archief': € 176.000.
- 32) University of Edinburgh, Kees Mandemakers, 'LINKS, Updating coding occupational titles (HSN-HISCO)': € 13.200.

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- 33) ABN AMRO, Pepijn Brandon, 'The slavery past of the ABN-AMRO bank': € 441.000.
- 34) Metamorfoze, Robert Gillesse, subsidy for the digitisation of the SDAP archive: € 369.224.
- 35) Metamorfoze, Robert Gillesse, subsidy for the digitisation of the Prijscouranten: € 41.340.
- 36) NWO Veni, Erik Odegaard, 'Een bredere blik op Johan Maurits en zijn rol in de slavernij': € 250.000.
- 37) NWO Odyssey, Richard Zijdemans, 'Historical Sample of the Netherlands (HSN)': € 230.000.
- 38) NWO Replication Studies, Rombert Stapel, '(Re)counting the Uncounted. Replication and Contextualisation of Dutch and Belgian Premodern Population Estimates (1350-1800)': € 150.000.
- 39) City of Amsterdam, Leo Lucassen & Jan Lucassen, 'Monograph on the migration history of Amsterdam': € 80.000.
- 40) FNV Mondiaal, Leo Lucassen & Dorelyn Mendoza, 'TOR research to third country national migrants from South Asia to EU': € 28.500.
- 41) VNO-NCW, Leo Lucassen, 'Interviewproject De Polder': € 50.000.

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- 42) NWO Large-scale Research Infrastructure IISH as part of a consortium with Huygens ING, Vrije Universiteit, National Archives and KNAW Humanities Cluster: € 495.000.
- 43) NWO Vidi, Pepijn Brandon, 'Land Grabbing and Dutch Expansion (16th-18th century)': € 800.000.
- 44) PhD grant Van Winter Fund, Hanna te Velde: 'The socio-economic position of women in the Dutch colonial empire between 1600 and 1800': € 253.000.
- 45) NWO, Open Science grant Rombert Stapel, Rick Mourits & Bram van den Hout, 'Common Language for Accessibility, Interoperability, and Reusability in Historical Demography (CLAIR-HD)': € 50.000.
- 46) NWO, Open Science grant Richard Zijdemans, Menzo Windhouwer & Bram van den Hout, 'FAIR reuse of SPARQL queries through open Web sharing': € 39.000.
- 47) InsingerGilissen Bank, Karin Hofmeester & Pepijn Brandon, 'Vooronderzoek slavernijverleden InsingerGilissen': €3448.
- 48) Nationale Nederlanden, Karin Hofmeester & Pepijn Brandon, 'Vooronderzoek slavernijverleden Nationale Nederlanden': €13.816.
- 49) ASR, Pepijn Brandon & Karin Hofmeester, 'Vooronderzoek slavernijverleden ASR': €14.375.
- 50) Swedish Riksbankens Jubileumfunds, Afelonne Doek, 'Labour's Memory Project': € 54.000.
- 51) KNAW Research Fund, Richard Zijdemans (with DANS), 'Seamless Integration of Computing and Data in Archives: Tailoring repositories to the needs of research communities': € 25.000.
- 52) Sociaal Economische Raad (SER), Leo Lucassen, 'Interviewproject De Polder': € 60.000.
- 53) ODISSEI, Kees Mandemakers, 'HSN part': € 236.000.
- 54) Posthumus PhD fund, 'Project Rosa Kösters': € 250.00.
- 55) KNAW, Afelonne Doek, Improving access of the Akademiëbibliotheek: € 175.000.

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- 56) NWO Vidi, Matthias van Rossum, 'Resisting Enslavement: A Global Historical Approach to Slavery in the Dutch Atlantic and Asian Empires (1620-1815)': € 800.000.
- 57) Ministry of Education and Science, Eric de Ruijter, 'WaU (Werk aan Uitvoering) (Information Access for Citizens)': € 5.000.000 (for 9 years).
- 58) KNAW Research Fund, Eric de Ruijter, 'A bypass for digital sources. Fast and responsible access to digital born collections': € 200.000.
- 59) NWO Veni, Peyman Jafari, 'Oil Frontiers in the British and Dutch Empires: Land, Labour and Environment in the Making of an Imperial Oil Regime, 1890-1940': € 280.000.
- 60) Nationale Nederlanden, Pepijn Brandon & Karin Hofmeester, 'Slavernijverleden van de Assurantie Compagnie van 1771': € 474.483.
- 61) Ministry of Social Affairs, Labour Market Inspection, Lex Heerma van Voss, 'Onderzoek naar de geschiedenis van de Arbeidsinspectie en naar arbeid en arbeidsrelaties in Nederland': € 336.606.
- 62) KNAW Research Fund, Richard Zijdemans (with KITLV and Meertens), 'Cyber Troops and computational propaganda in Southeast Asia: a comparative study of public opinion manipulation': € 50.000.
- 63) Sociaal Economische Raad, Leo Lucassen, 'Interviewproject De Polder': € 60.000.

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- 64) Insinger Stichting, Matthias van Rossum & Bart van Holsteijn, 'The slavery history of the Insinger Foundation': € 15.000.
- 65) Metamorfoze, Robert Gillesse, subsidy for the digitisation of the archive of the 'Collectie archiefmateriaal van voorlopers van Coop Nederland U.A. (ARCH04719)': € 80.000.
- 66) NWO Open Competition, Filipa Ribeiro da Silva, 'The Global Business of Slave Trade - Patterns, Actors and Gains in the Early Modern Dutch and Iberian Slave Trade in Asia': € 400.000.
- 67) KNAW Research Fund, Ulbe Bosma, 'Energietransitie en maatschappelijk draagvlak: de anti-kernenergiebeweging als historische casus': € 204.000.
- 68) Ministry of Education and Science, Rombert Stapel, 'Digitalisering Kadaster 1832 (HisGIS)': € 375.000.
- 69) NWO SSHOCKNL, Richard Zijdemans, 'Large-scale, sustainable digital infrastructure for both the social sciences and the humanities': € 250.000.
- 70) InsingerGilissenbank, Matthias van Rossum, PhD position: € 300.000.
- 71) Gerda Henkel Stiftung, Ulbe Bosma & Karin Hofmeester, 'Global Collaboratory on the History of Labour Relations and Commodity Frontiers Initiative': € 40.000.
- 72) AWWN, Frank de Jong, 'Ordering en inventarisatie archief Algemene Werkgevers Vereniging': € 22.904.
- 73) ERC-Consolidator, Matthias van Rossum, 'Voices of Resistance: A Global Micro-Historical Approach to Enslavement across the Atlantic and Indian Ocean': € 2.000.000.
- 74) Insinger Foundation, Leo Lucassen & Matthias van Rossum, 'Global Slavery History Fellow Programme': € 85.000.
- 75) Metamorfoze, Robert Gillesse, subsidy for the digitization of several archives of Turkish and Moroccan migrant organisations: € 300.000.

Appendix A-4: List with public events at the IISH 2018-2023

2018

Date	Theme	Place	In collaboration with
12-1-2018	Book launch <i>Fragmenten uit mijn leven</i> by Albert de Jong	IISG	Kelderuitgeverij
23-1-2018	Vakbondsverhalen	Pakhuis de Zwijger	FNV
25-1-2018	Vriendendag IISG	IISG	
6-2-2018	Lecture Elise van Nederveen Meerkerk – Industrious women in the Dutch Empire: the Cultivation System and its consequences	IISG	
2-3-2018	Book launch <i>Beyond Racism and Poverty</i> by Karin Lurvink	IISG	CLUE+, Brill
6-3-2018	Film screening: Building amidst solitude	IISG	
8-3-2018	Fifth International Conference on Iran’s Economy	IISG	The International Iranian Economic Association (IIEA)
22-3-2018	Workshop Economic Geography of Long-Run Industrialization	IISG	HINDI research group
11-4-2018	Archivematica Camp	IISG	Archivematica
12-4-2018	What’s up with flex? Debat over verleden, toekomst en verandering	De Balie	
8-5-2018	Lecture Rana Behal – Three Moments of Workers’ Struggle in their own Words: Oral History of Labour in post-Independence Amritsar city	IISG	
17-5-2018	Lecture Abbas Amanat – Iran’s Two and Half Revolutions: Tragedies but No Farce?	Universiteit van Amsterdam	Sadighi Research Fund
17-5-2018	Workhop Antisemitism and migration	IISG	Birkbeck College
22-5-2018	Book launch <i>De Duitse ideologie: I. Feuerbach en drie basisteksten van Karl Marx</i>	Goethe-Instituut Amsterdam	Uitgeverij Vantilt, het Goethe-Instituut Amsterdam
5-6-2018	Lecture Vivian Price – The Labour Movement And Climate Change: Debates And Opportunities	IISG	
6-6-2018	5th DH Benelux Conference	IISG	Humanities Cluster
28-6-2018	Vriendendag IISG	IISG	
6-7-2018	Opening exposition Mirjam de Zeeuw in Perron Oost	IISG/Perron Oost	Perron Oost
23-8-2018	Lecture Max Lane – The Dynamics of Political Radicalization in Indonesia Today: Labor, Left Regroupment and Ideological Curiosity	IISG	
30-8-2018	Book launch <i>Vijf eeuwen migratie</i> by Leo en Jan Lucassen	Pakhuis de Zwijger	
4-9-2018	Lecture Alexandra de Pleijt – Two Worlds of Female Labour: Gender Wage Inequality in Western Europe, 1300 – 1800	IISG	
2-10-2018	Lecture Maarten Prak – Citizens without Nations: Urban Citizenship in Europe and the World, c.1000-1789	IISG	
4-10-2018	Who’s afraid of the archive	IISG	Arias, Humanities Cluster
8-10-2018	Interactive Pasts 2 Conference	Beeld & Geluid Hilversum	Beeld & Geluid
13-10-2018	Festival van de Opstand (Maand van de Geschiedenis)	IISG	
29-10-2018 to 6-2-2019	Various screenings documentary De getekende Hahn	De Balie Het Schip Ketelhuis	Pim Zwier, Beeld & Geluid
6-11-2018	Lecture Hamed Khosravi – Planning a Revolution. An Unfinished Project for Tehran (1955-1977)	IISG	
4-12-2018	Lecture Jonathan D. London – Welfare and Inequality in Marketizing Social Orders	IISG	
6-12-2018	Volkskrant-IISG Scriptieprijs	IISG	Universiteit van Amsterdam and Volkskrant
17-12-2018	Lecture Anthony Bogues – Thinking differently about freedom	IISG	CLUE+, Vrije Universiteit

2019

Date	Theme	Place	In collaboration with
17-01-2019	Workshop Beladen onderwerpen in de klas: wat heeft de wetenschap u te bieden?	IISG	
31-1-2019	Vriendendag IISG	IISG	
01-02-2019	De Wereld van het Sovjet-Kinderboek	IISG	UvA
05-02-2019	Lecture by H��lene Thiollet – ‘Anatomy of change in an oil-monarchy. Immigration, reforms and social transformation in Saudi Arabia (1991-2018).’	IISG	
05-03-2019	Lecture by Miguel Bandeira Jer��nimo – ‘The Internationalization of colonial labour: From Berlin to Geneva (1880’s – 1920’s)’	IISG	
08-03-2019	Symposium ‘Uit liefde voor de wereld. Rosa Luxemburg & Hanna Arendt’	IISG	Amor Mundi-foundation
02-04-2019	Lecture by Maximiliano Menz: ‘The Bankers of the Slave Trade: Finance and trade of people in Angola (1724-1771)’	IISG	
09-05-2019	Discussion event – De lage lonen-show	Pakhuis de Zwijger	IISG/FNV
10-05-2019	Farman-lecture by Ali Banuazizi – ‘Class, Inequality, and Social Mobility in Pre-Revolutionary Iran’	Doelenzaal, University of Amsterdam	
09-05-2019 – 11-05-2019	Conference ‘Towards a Global History of Primitive Accumulation’ with public keynote lectures	IISG	Carnegie Mellon University, University of Pittsburg, University of Houston
16-05-2019	Book launch ‘Het virus der betrokkenheid’ by Huub Sanders	IISG	
04-06-2019	Lecture by G��rkem Akg��z – ‘Negotiating Femininity and Productivity: Discourses on Gender and Labor in Post-War Turkey’	IISG	
20-06-2019 – 22-06-2019	Global Summit on Labor Migration	IISG	University of Maryland
26-06-2019	Presentation research report ‘Slaves, commodities and logistics’	IISG	VU University, Leiden University
27-06-2019	Vriendendag IISG	IISG	
03-09-2019	Lecture by Kaveh Yazdani – India, Modernity and the Great Divergence: Mysore and Gujarat, (17 th to 19 th Century)	IISG	
18-09-2019 – 21-09-2023	ELHN-conference	IISG	
02-10-2019	Book launch ‘De koloniem��n’ van Angelie Sens	IISG	Uitgeverij Balans
04-10-2019	Book launch ‘Een schitterende erfenis, 125 jaar nalatenschap van de Algemene Nederlandse Diamantbewerkerbond’	De Burcht	
31-10-2019	Book Launch ‘The Making of a Periphery’	IISG	
21-11-2019	Public Lecture – Social Inequality: what has work got to do with it?	IISG	
02-12-2019	Symposium ‘Consumer Rights and human rights: enemies or allies?’	IISG	ERC-project Rethinking Disability
03-12-2019	Lecture by Ruben Peeters – ‘Integrating small firms into the financial system: the case of the Netherlands, 1900-1940’	IISG	
12-12-2019	Vriendendag IISG	IISG	
13-12-2019 – 14-12-2019	‘Van Heinde en Ver: feestelijke afsluiting foto expositie over (e)migratie’	IISG/Perron Oost	Perron Oost

2020

Date	Theme	Place	In collaboration with
2-1-2020 3-1-2020	Dream Conference Conference: ‘When adjusted people rebel’	IISG	
4-2-2020	Lecture BY Anka Steffen: 'A Cloth That Binds – New Perspectives on the 18th-century Prussian Economy'	IISG	
12-2-2020	Book launch <i>Het groot stakers boek</i> by Sjaak van der Velden	IISG	
3-3-2020	Lecture Andrea Caracausi – Ribbons of the ‘Empire’. Merchant-Capitalism and Labour Commodification in Early Modern Italy.	IISG	
1-9-2020	Lecture Maika de Keyzer -Vulnerabilities avoided and resilience built. Collective action, poor relief and diversification as weapons of the weak (The Campine, Belgium, 1350-1845)	IISG	
29-9-2020	Book launch <i>De Slavernij in Oost en West: het Amsterdam-onderzoek</i> by Pepijn Brandon et al.	IISG	
2-10-2020	Symposium <i>De Slavernij in Oost en West: het Amsterdam-onderzoek</i> by Pepijn Brandon et al.	Beurs van Berlage/online	City of Amsterdam and Black Achievement Month
6-10-2020	Lecture Maria Agren – Service, help and delegation: labor relations in the past	Online	
3-11-2020	The recruitment of South Asian migrants workers to the European Union	Webinar	FNV-Mondiaal
5-11-2020	Lecture Ludwig Pelzl – The Becoming of a Corrodian. Retirement, life-cyclic change and social mobility in the early modern period	Online	
1-12-2020	Lecture Richard Drayton – Slavery, capitalism, Europe's empires and its hinterlands	Online	
8-12-2020	Lecture Anthony Bogues – Trumpism Stalled – American democracy and the recent election	Online	

2021

Date	Theme	Place	In collaboration with
19-1-2021	Lecture Lu Zhang – A ‘Race to the Bottom’ or Variegated Labor Regimes? Capital Mobility and Labor Politics in China’s Electronics Industry	Online	
2-2-2021	Lecture Lisa Hellman – Enslaved in Dzungaria: what an eighteenth-century crocheting instructor can teach us about overland globalisation	Online	
9-3-2021	Lecture Prince Young Aboagye – Long-Term Trends in Income Inequality: Winners and Losers of Economic Change in Ghana, 1891-1960	Online	
24-3-2021 27-3-2021	European Social Science History Conference	Online	
7-4-2021	Reconstructing global slave trade: new data initiatives in slave trade and slavery studies	Webinar	University of Bonn, Emory University, Michigan State University
20-4-2021	The Social and Economic Development of Russia’s Regions, 1800-2000 Data-hub	IISG	
22-4-2021	Book launch <i>Kolonialisme en racisme. Een postkoloniale kroniek</i> by Jan Breman	Webinar	University of Amsterdam
4-5-2021	Lecture Donatella della Porta – Progressive Social Movements, Democracy and the Pandemic	Online	
1-6-2021	Lecture Mariana Armond Dias Paes – Labor and Ownership in the Making of Dependency Relations in Nineteenth-Century Brazil	Online	
16-6-2021	Lexicon of Commodity Frontiers	Online	Harvard University, Gent University
27-8-2021	De reis van de Ranchi. Een oral history evenement.	IISG (& livestream)	Museum Perron Oost
8-9-2021	Volkskrant-IISG Scriptieprijs	IISG	Volkskrant
9-9-2021	Book launch <i>Tiendesprongen</i> by Jos Heuer	IISG	
14-9-2021	Launch TSEG special issue: 'Voorbij Wassenaar: Een nieuwe kijk op de jaren tachtig'	IISG	
15-9-2021	Belarus // In Transition	IISG (& livestream)	
2-10-2021	8:UREN:FESTIVAL	IISG	
6-10-2021	Boekpresentatie <i>De wereld aan het werk</i> Jan Lucassen	IISG (&livestream)	WBooks
12-10-2021	Lecture	IISG	
14-10-2021	Arbeid onder druk	IISG (& livestream)	
19-20-2021	Waarom werken we? Historicus James Kennedy over het Nederlandse arbeidsethos	Public Library Amsterdam (OBA)	OBA
21-20-2021	Handen uit de mouwen: hoe verbeter ik mijn werk?	IISG (& livestream)	
28-10-2021	We gaan het weer hebben over de loonkloof. Omdat het moet.	IISG (&livestream)	
4-11-2021	Archiving Activism in the Digital Age	IISG	Universiteit Utrecht
9-11-2021	Lecture Kolonialisme en Racisme	IISG	
11-11-2021	Boekenborrel for students	IISG	Kleio
19-11-2021	Second Commodity Frontiers Lexicon Key Concept Conversation about ‘Capitalism’	Online (& livestream)	Harvard University, Gent University
9-12-2021	Commodity Frontiers Roundtable Discussion	Hybrid (IISG and online)	Journal of Global History

Date	Theme	Place	In collaboration with
7-2-2022	Diner and presentation Oral History Project VNO NCW	KNAW Trippenhuis	Leonard Ornstein, VNO NCW
11-3-2022	Werk: de nieuwe religie? Een conversation between Arnon Grunberg en Jan Lucassen	Public Library Amsterdam (OBA)	OBA
17-3-2022	Book launch: ARIAS: Set your Compass	IISG	ARIAS (Platform for Research through the Arts and Sciences)
8-3-2022	Lecture Bob Pierik – Where Was Women’s Work? Gender, Work and Space in Amsterdam, 1650-1790	IISG	
17-3-2022	Meet up Arias	IISG	ARIAS
24-3-2022	<i>Volkskrant</i> -IISG Scriptieprijs	IISG	<i>Volkskrant</i>
12-4-2022	Lecture Bob Pierik – Where Was Women’s Work? Gender, Work and Space in Amsterdam, 1650-1790	IISG	
22-4-2022	Symposium Verzamelde Werken van de historicus Jacques J. Giele	IISG	
6-5-2022	Book launch <i>General Labour History of Africa Workers, Employers and Governments, 20th-21st Centuries</i> by Stefano Bellucci and Andreas Eckert	Webinar	International Labour Organization (Geneva)
8-5-2022	Posthumus Graduate School & Symposium	IISG	Posthumus Graduate School
9-5-2022	Round Table Discussion on Alessandro Stanziani’s book <i>Capital Terre</i>	Webinar	
10-5-2022	Lecture Julia Doornbos – The past should not affect the children	IISG	
13-5-2022	Seminar – Global Protest	IISG	
20-5-2022	Workshop SONIC ACTS: Nuclear Polders	IISG	Sonic Acts
25-5-2022	Lexicon of Commodity Frontiers: ‘Extractivism’	Online	
7-6-2022	Lecture Peter Cole – Ben Fletcher: The Life and Times of a Black Wobbly	IISG	
9-6-2022	Symposium – Voices in the Justice System: Agency of Victims, Plaintiffs, Witnesses and the Accused in Global Perspective	IISG	Posthumus Institute
15-6-2022	Re:Use Clinic #1 – Archives and Copyright	IISG	Open Archief and Pictoright
22-24 June 2022	Fifth International Conference on Strikes and Social Conflicts in the 21st Century	FNV building Rotterdam	FNV
30-9-2022	IISG Vriendenbijeenkomst	IISG	
20-9-2022	Lecture by Inge van Hulle – Britain and international law in West Africa: the practice of empire	IISG	
29-9-2022	Open Archief Re:Use Clinic #2 Uncertain Archives: the mundane as a form of resistance	IISG	Open Archief, Black Archives
30-9-2022	Restorative Cities and Dekolonisatie	IISG	
11-10-2022	Lecture Noelle Richardson – Industrious gentiles: Hindu merchants and middlemen in the Portuguese Estado da Índia, c. 1730-1830	IISG	
14-10-2022	Book launch <i>Nog meer wereldgeschiedenis van Nederland</i>	IISG	Huygens/Ambo Anthos
12-10-2022	Fourth Lexicon of Commodity Frontiers ‘Commons’	Online	Autonomous University of Puebla, Mexico
29-10-2022	Lecture and debate – Het uiteenvallen van de Sovjet-Unie	IISG	
8-11-2022	Lecture Vincent Ducatteeuw – Identity processes in collective action: Belgian newspaper discourse prior to 1913 general strike	IISG	
17-11-2022	Student Boekenborrel	IISG	Kleio
13-12-2022	Movie screening ‘The Wobblies’	IISG	

Date	Theme	Place	In collaboration with
20-1-2023	Book launch <i>Roel van Duijn: Een ziener in Nederland</i> by Marc Wildemeersch	IISG	
26-1-2023	Vriendenbijeenkomst	IISG	
2-2-2023	<i>Volkskrant</i> -IISG Scriptieprijs	IISG	<i>Volkskrant</i>
3-2-203	Seminar Reactivating archives of the Indonesian Left in the Netherlands	IISG	Nationaal Archief
14-2-2023	Lecture Janel Fontaine, ‘Supplying the slave trade in 10th-century Prague’	IISG	
22-2-2023	Amsterdam Migratiestad #1	Rode Hoed	Rode Hoed
14-3-2023	Lecture Gijs Kessler – Rusland. Land dat anders wil zijn	IISG	
28-2-2023	Lecture Marjoleine Kars – Multiple Crossings: Black Biographies in the Dutch Atlantic	IISG	
21-3-2023	Amsterdam Migratiestad #2	Rode Hoed	Rode Hoed
12-4-2023 15-4-2023	European Social Science History Conference	University of Gothenburg	University of Gothenburg
17-4-2023	Book launch and debate <i>Hoeveel vakantiedagen heeft een varken?</i> By Marjolein de Rooij	IISG	Marjolein de Rooij
18-4-2023	Lecture Ralf Ruckus – Leftwing Opposition against a Leftwing Regime – How Protests from Below Challenged the Communist Party in Socialist China between the 1950s and the 1970s	IISG	
25-4-2023	Book launch <i>Potosí in the Global Silver Age</i> by Rossana Barragán and Paula C. Zagalsky	IISG	
9-5-2023	Lecture Ramona Negrón and Jessica den Oudsten – De grootste slavenhandelaren van Amsterdam, 1730-1779’	IISG	
25-5-2023	Symposium: 25 years of Global Labour History: past achievements and future perspectives	IISG	
9-6-2023	Lecture Asef Bayat – Women, Life, Freedom and the revolutions of the 21st century	Universiteit van Amsterdam	Prince Dr Sabbar Farman – Farmaian Research Project (PSFRP)
13-6-2023	Lecture John Viscomi – Departures: Rethinking the History of Mediterranean Migrations?	IISG	
15-6-2023	Book launch <i>Staat en Slavernij</i> by Matthias van Rossum et al.	Koninklijke Schouwburg The Hague	Ministry of Binnenlandse Zaken en Koninkrijksrelaties
16-6-2023	Workshop Agrarian Capitalism in the Preindustrial Low Countries	IISG	Posthumus Institute
29-6-2023	IISG Vriendenbijeenkomst	IISG	
18-7-2023	Lecture Andrea Mosterman – Spaces of Enslavement and Resistance in Dutch New York	IISG	
8-9-2023	Symposium Otto and Hermina Huiswoud: Modern Black Diasporic Radicals	IISG	Free University Amsterdam and Black Archives
12-9-2023	Lecture Clotilde Faas – Socialist Women and Revolutionary Violence 1918-21: A collective look at the revolution	IISG	
20-9-2023	Lecture Max Lane – The Theoretical Poverty of Western Analysis of Modern Indonesian Politics and History	IISG	
22-9-2023	Roundtable: Maritime Solidarity: Past and Present	IISG	Free University of Amsterdam and University of Pittsburgh
7-10-2023	Open day IISG: Ontdek het IISG	IISG	
10-10-2023	Launch documentary ‘Senkata – Memories of a massacre (presentation and documentary)	IISG	Fundación Inti Phaj’si
11-10-2023	Workshop Studiedag Nieuwe perspectieven op slavernijgeschiedenis: lokaal, nationaal en globaal	IISG	KITLV, NiNsee and the University of Curaçao
19-10-2023	Symposium – RARA in het archief: Revolutionaire Anti-Racistische Actie verbeeld en bewaard	IISG	
2-11-2023	Conference Households as Coercive Labour Regimes	Bonn	Bonn Center for Dependency and Slavery Studies (University of Bonn)
14-11-2023	Lecture Eva Marie Lehner – Body Politics, Experience and Resistance. Slavery and Dependency in Cape Town during the 18th Century	IISG	
16-11-2023	Student Boekenborrel	IISG	Kleio
12-12-2023	Lecture Ana Lucia Araujo – The Gift: How Objects of Prestige Shaped the Atlantic Slave Trade and Colonialism	IISG	
6-12-2023	Launch ESTA database	IISG	

Appendix A-5: Participants ESSHC (2018-2021)

ESSHC 2018 Belfast
1643 participants, including 267 student (BA, MA and PhD students)
390 sessions (425 session proposals)

Top 20 countries 2018

1	United Kingdom	241
2	Sweden	156
3	Netherlands	127
4	Germany	115
5	Spain	102
6	Finland United States	96
8	Italy	69
9	France	68
10	Belgium	65
11	Austria	40
12	Poland	39
13	Switzerland	34
14	Canada	27
15	Denmark	24
16	Russian Federation	23
17	Ireland	23
18	Hungary	22
19	Australia	21
20	Czech Republic	18

ESSHC 2020/1 Online
1343 participants, including 209 students
286 sessions (387 session proposals, part of 101 rejected, part dropped out after postponement and going to online)

Top 20 countries 2020

1	Netherlands	207*
2	United Kingdom	144
3	Germany	98
4	Sweden	90
5	Spain	88
6	United States	71
7	Belgium	63
8	Italy	59
9	Finland	57
10	France	39
11	Denmark	30
12	Poland	28
13	Austria Canada	27
15	Portugal	24
16	Switzerland	23
17	Norway	18
18	Russian Federation	17
19	Ireland Hungary	14

*large number of participants from the Netherlands is explained by the fact that the congress was to take place in Leiden

2023 Goteborg
1350 participants, including 265 students
325 sessions (384 session proposals)

Top 20 countries 2023

1	Sweden	167
2	United Kingdom	150
3	Germany	128
4	Netherlands	119
5	Spain	81
6	United States	77
7	Finland Italy	62
9	Belgium	59
10	Austria	50
11	France	39
12	Poland	38
13	Canada	31
14	Denmark	30
15	Switzerland	24
16	Czech Republic	21
17	Portugal	21
18	Norway	17
19	Hungary	15
20	Romania	13

Appendix A-6: Download Figures Books and Journals

1: Open Access Books Published in IISH Series 2018-2023

	pre2018	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	Total
9789089644527	3469	812	637	795	674	256	277	6920
9789462984363	2545	701	822	855	542	200	167	5820
9789089648594	858	314	266	300	230	254	179	2401
9789462981157	387	996	1385	1567	2482	791	951	8559
9789462984363		882	1341	1411	2610	3144	610	9998
9789048544486				104	146	145	100	495
9781800084575							3517	3517
9789089644527	Fighting for a living: A comparative history of military labour 1500-2000. Ed. by Erik-Jan Zürcher							
9789089646880	A usable collection: Essays in honour of Jaap Kloosterman on collecting social history. Ed. by Aad Blok, Jan Lucassen and *Huub Sanders							
9789089648594	Jan Breman, Mobilizing Labour for the Global Coffee Market: Profits From an Unfree Work Regime in Colonial Java							
9789462981157	Shipbuilding and Ship Repair Workers around the World: Case Studies 1950-2010. Ed. by Raquel Varela, Hugh Murphy and Marcel van der Linden							
9789462984363	Colonialism, Institutional Change, and Shifts in Global Labour Relations. Ed. by Karin Hofmeester and Pim de Zwart							
9789048544486	Ad Knotter, Transformations of Trade Unionism: Comparative and Transnational Perspectives on Workers Organizing in Europe and the United States, Eighteenth to Twenty-First Centuries							
9781800084575	Marcel van der Linden, The World Wide Web of Work: A history in the making							

International Review of Social History						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of pages	816	854	827	840	825	873
Number of subscriptions	8489	8916	8508	7609	7949	
Articles submitted	51	74	58	70	67	73
Acceptation rate (%)	68	73	62	63	59	70
Articles published	17	26	40	20	30	37
Downloads*	107.604	227.347	270.095	401.214	361.232	NYA

TSEG-The Low Countries Journal of Social and Economic History						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023
Number of pages	457	393	506	542	506	662
Number of subscriptions	na	na	na	na	136	135
Articles submitted	24	30	23	23	30	33
Articles published	16	12	16	16	17	24
Acceptance rate (%)	67	40	70	70	57	73
Downloads*	na	na	16.000	27.872	47.712	49.453

* Includes downloads via Cambridge Core, filtering out HTML full-text views for which the user did not scroll past the first paragraph of the body text when landing on an article homepage

APPENDIX B: CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY 1: Voices from Below: the CETU-IISH joint archival project, 2018-2024

The Archives of the Confederation of Ethiopian Trade Unions (CETU) in Addis Ababa contains documentation of the Ethiopian trade union movement, going back to its formation in 1962/1963. CETU is the national trade union centre of the country, comprising 2200 basic unions and nine industrial federations. Its archive is an invaluable and unique source on Ethiopian labour history, on international trade unionism, and on other aspects of social and political life in Ethiopia over the past six decades. It contains correspondence between unions, federations, and the national centre, as well as with governmental institutions and foreign trade union centres and international labour organisations. It also contains reports, meeting minutes, congress documents and other internal documentation. Most of the documents are in Amharic, but there is also some documentation in English, Oromiffa and Tigrigna. It is unique in the Ethiopian archival setting for not having been culled in the many years since its establishment. Therefore it contains a wealth of documentation that is not available elsewhere.

Most files were in good condition, but CETU removed the files from the designated archive room within the headquarter building for financial reasons, and placed them in a rudimentary metal shed outside the building. Unfortunately, this resulted in all documents being affected by rats and damp conditions during the rainy season, while some files were completely destroyed.

In 2014 IISH’s regional desk head at the time, Stefano Bellucci, visited CETU to discuss possible cooperation. The IISH’s regional representative in Addis Ababa at the time, Andreas Admasie, was granted access to CETU’s archives for his own dissertation research (resulting in the dissertation *Dynamics of Assertive Labour Movementism in Ethiopia*). Soon the two institutions started discussing the possibilities of a broader archival cooperation. The next two years were also marked by political changes in Ethiopia affecting CETU. They became increasingly autonomous from the ruling party, which enhanced the discussion on releasing CETU officials from political considerations (because of the politically sensitive nature of the contents of the archive).

In November of 2018 the head of the Collection Development department, Marien van der Heijden, and two staff members, Andreas Admasie and Leila Musson, visited CETU to start a digitisation project. They signed a formal Memorandum of Understanding to initiate the project, and organised a workshop to train the project staff, who CETU recruited from its own records’ office staff, on digitisation methods. Since then, digitisation has been ongoing.

The project staff has had to deal with long and frequent power outages, periods in which CETU’s staff were very busy with preparations for congresses and conferences, and the COVID-19 pandemic. But the biggest problem for CETU and the archival cooperation project was the civil war that began in November 2020, and the concurrent persecution of Ethiopians of Tigrayan origin. For the IISH, the greatest initial worry was that CETU would succumb to the intense pressure from the government to support the war. However, CETU, rather alone, refused to voice any support for the war, and the IISH soon reduced the cautionary and risk-reducing measures.

Another serious problem emerged in November 2021, when Ethiopians of Tigrayan origin were mass-detained across the country. Several of the CETU employees the IISH worked with were detained in camps without charges. The IISH stayed in contact with the imprisoned colleagues and their families until they were released some months later. Thankfully, in 2022 the peace was restored in Tigray, removing the most acute threat to CETU project staff members and colleagues.

Despite these obstacles the project was a success. A number of 387.000 documents from 660 archival binders were catalogued, numbered and scanned. The digitisation of the nearly 70 metres of shelving should be completed in September of 2024. When finished, all the digital files will be made available to researchers in Ethiopia at the CETU library, as well as at the IISH’s reading room in Amsterdam. CETU will retain ownership over the material. CETU wants to use the digitised material to build relationships with research communities, but also wants to make sure

the sensitive information is used responsibly. The IISH and CETU are aware that there are differences between the resources available to researchers in the Global North and the Global South and chose to not publish the material online to enforce the principle of local ownership and aim to preserve the advantage that proximity to the source material has to local research communities.

The IISH and CETU also discussed how the physical documents can be preserved after the completion of the project. The IISH offered to cover the cost for refurbishing the archival room, if CETU agreed to only use that room for archival purposes in the future. The refurbishment has now begun, and we expect this solution will ensure the safety of the physical documents for the coming decades.

Already, there has been much interest in the archives and the archival cooperation project from local researchers, and a broad range of scholars of Ethiopian/Horn of Africa history. The files prove to be a solid resource for research on Ethiopian history, African history and global labour and social history, while also contributing to the documentation of Ethiopian workers' voices.



The CETU digitization team in their office, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, 19 November 2019

CASE STUDY 2: Amsterdam Diamond Workers

Andries Gerritse was born in 1890, and at age 14 he followed in his father's footsteps by training as a brilliant diamond polisher. He lived on Zwanenburgwal 22, in the Jewish quarter of Amsterdam, when he joined the General Diamond Worker's Union (ANDB) as an apprentice, along with his brother Abraham. In 1906, Andries became a full member of the union. He faithfully paid his union dues and received sickness benefits as well as a strike benefits. Later on, in the 1920's, he became unemployed and left for Antwerp. First he visited for shorter periods of time, but in 1934 he decided to move there with his wife Clara Goudvis and became a member of the Belgian union for diamond workers. He stayed in Antwerp until 1938, but returned to Amsterdam and the ANDB in 1939. Unfortunately Andries' story ends with him being murdered in Auschwitz at age 52. Andries was one of 10.000 workers that found employment in Amsterdam's diamond industry, which was by far the largest diamond industry in the world at that time.

The ANDB and its unique membership administration

This story is mainly based on the membership administration in the rich ANDB archives, that are kept at the IISH. Enriched with other data, the lives of Andries and his colleagues are now available on the website diamantbewerkers.nl. The ANDB was established after a mass strike in 1894. It was the first modern union in the Netherlands and it achieved spectacular successes that went beyond higher wages. The ANDB was the first union in Europe to introduce an eight-hour workday in 1911, one year after the introduction of a one week holiday per year. Furthermore, the union strove to educate and 'elevate' its members, offering extensive cultural and educational programs. One of the reasons for the ANDB's success was the professional organizational structure of the trade union, which had a paid board, rigid union discipline, and well-organized member records.

A dazzling legacy

In 2019, the Research and Collection Departments joined forces to bring the diamond workers to life and make the ANDB's dazzling legacy known to a wider audience. Next to the website, the project, organised by Karin Hofmeester and Susan Leclercq, consisted of the exhibition [Amsterdam Diamantstad](#) in cooperation with the Jewish Historical Museum, a [storytelling project in De Burcht](#), that showcased the [stories](#) of five

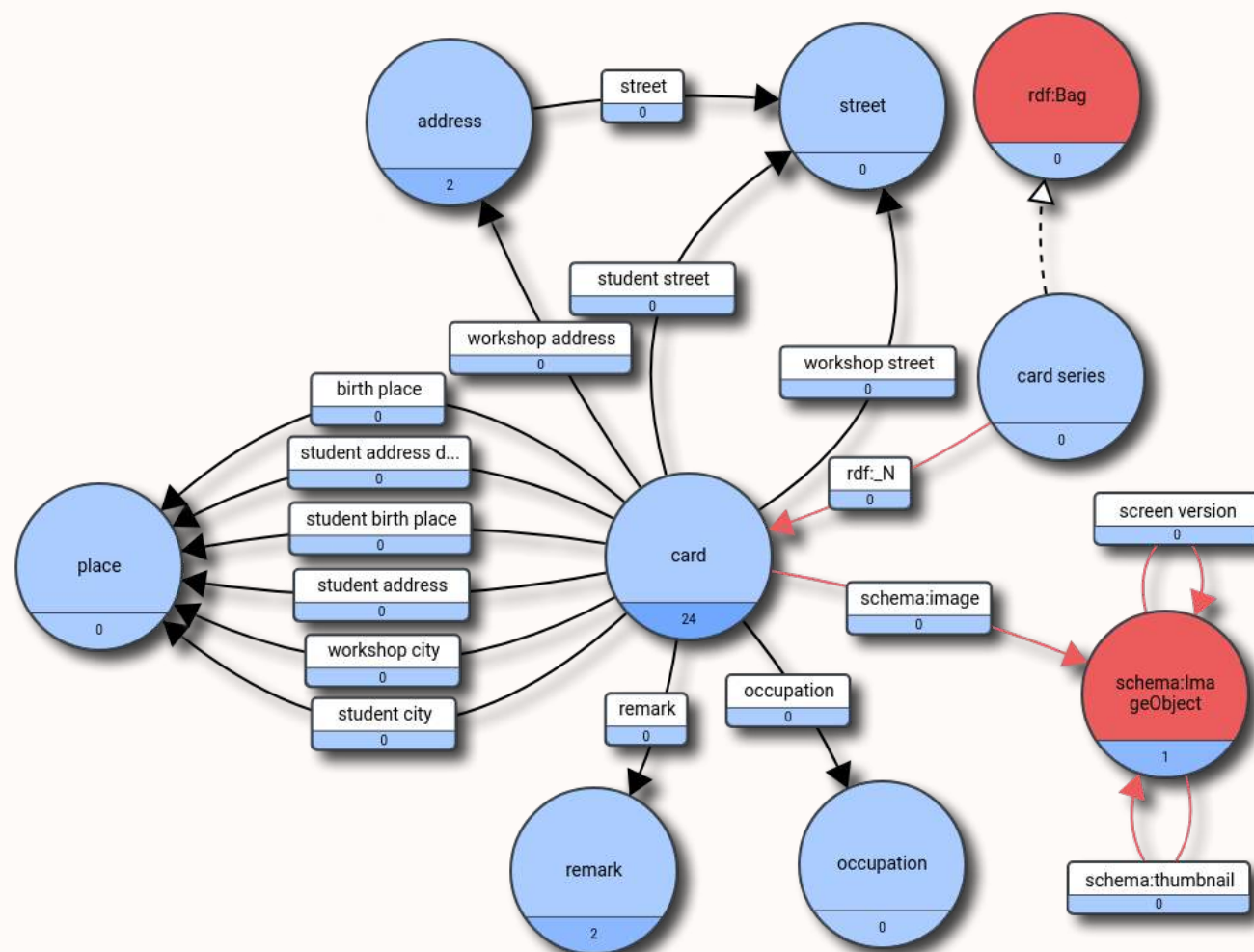
diamond workers (now captured in a [podcast](#)), a light projection on the façade of De Burcht, and a beautifully illustrated book for a wide audience ([Hofmeester 2019](#)).

Offering data to society and science

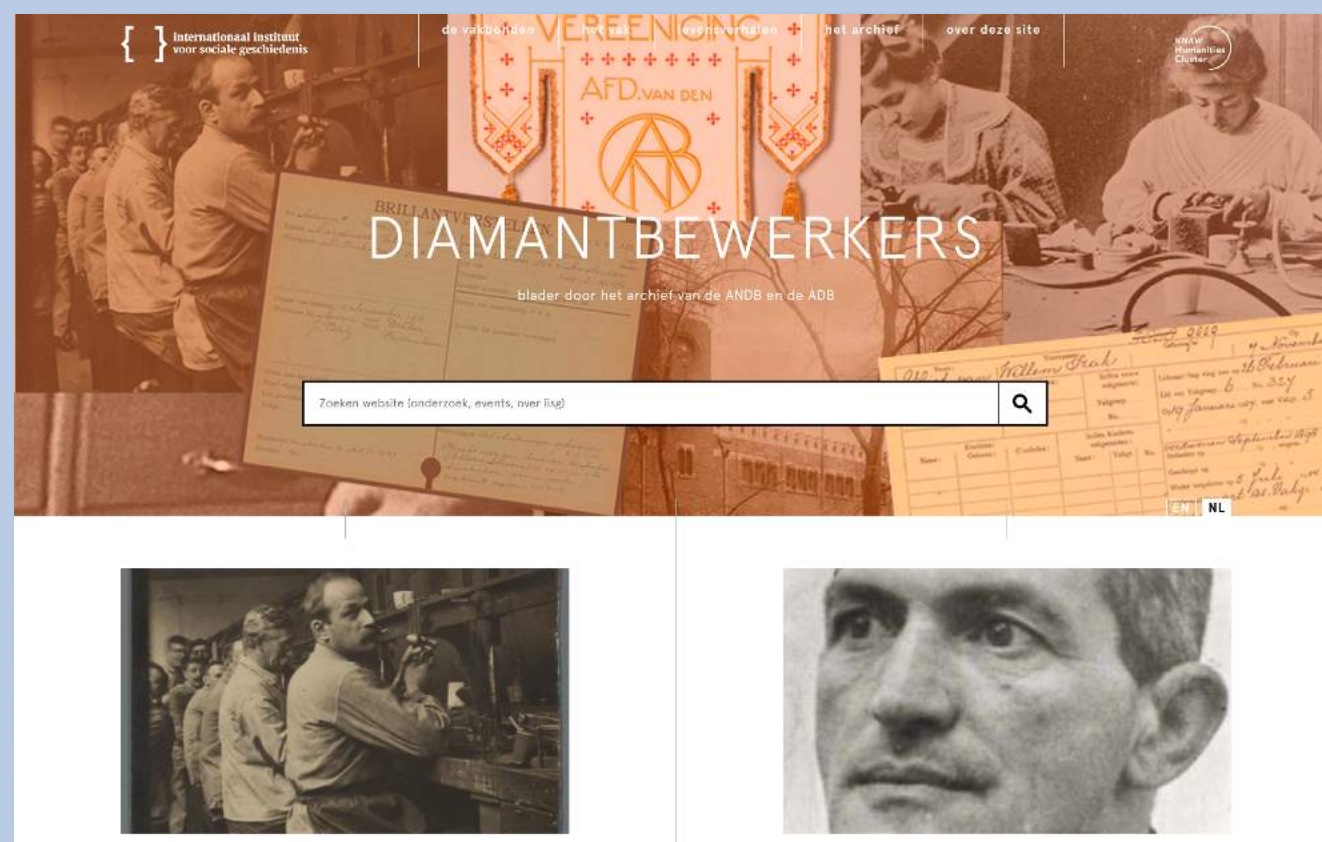
We organized a [citizen science project](#) in which many volunteers entered data from the scanned ANDB member cards into a dataset. In addition, we launched a joint project with our sister institution [AMSAB ISG](#) in Ghent to include the membership cards from the Antwerp trade union. In a second phase, we semantically V data on individuals by adding links to [life stories based on World War II documents](#). We added geo references to the addresses of workers and factories, which could be combined with [HisGIS data](#) in the future, and provided detailed information on the various polishing factories in Amsterdam. We transformed the data into [Linked Open Data](#) (LOD) and made it available through a SPARQL endpoint for live queries. The website is easy accessible and combines the various membership cards ANDB members had into one life story, including data on family members, occupations and addresses, which are depicted on a map. Finally, the data is stored on the [IISH Dataverse](#) and forms the base of the PhD project by [Joris Kok on the social mobility of diamond workers](#).



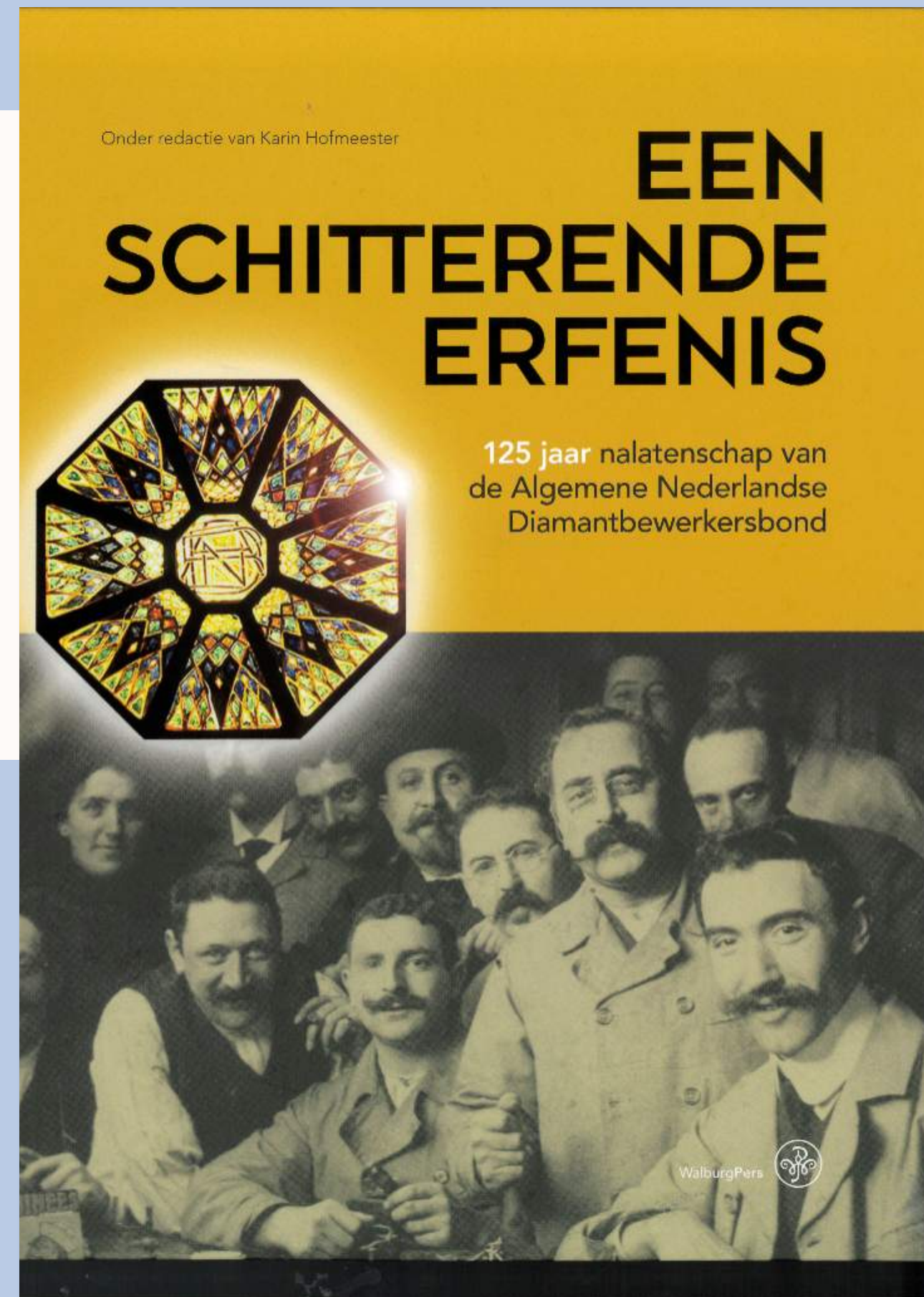
De Burcht with a light projection of ANDB chairman Henri Polak's membership card, design: Machteld Aardse en Femke Kempkes, photo: Andrea Roëll, 2019



Datamodel LOD ANDB apprenticeship cards



The website diamantbewerkers.nl



CASE STUDY 3: A new research agenda for the Global History of Slavery

On 22 June 1743, Cali testified before the Court of Justice of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in Cochin that she had fled the 'house and service' of Joan Dias. Cali was a fourteen years old girl of the Bettua caste, which was considered a low caste of land bound slaves. She testified to be 'subject and belonging' to a landlord, but had served in the house of Joan Dias – a soldier in service of the VOC - 'since childhood'. When Dias threatened to sell her she fled to Puthenchira, where she was baptized by a Jesuit bishop. As a Christian, Cali became a subject of the Company and was released 'to let her search for livelihood'. This probably meant (household) service again, but at least it saved her from being exported from the Malabar coast, as she feared (Van Rossum, Geelen and Tosun, 2022).

Micro-histories and the global history of slavery

Cali's story shows how colonial legal court records can shed light on the ways in which individuals entered, experienced, and left slavery in eighteenth-century South India, and also suggests how different manifestations of slavery co-existed and interacted. It shows how an enslaved person actively tried to better her position by taking independent action and challenge her treatment as a slave.

Long-distance slave trade in the Indian Ocean, the Indonesian archipelago and Southeast Asia, in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was almost as extensive as its Atlantic counterpart. This implies the need to reassess prevailing perspectives on Asian slavery (often described as dominated by local forms of debt-related slavery, and forms of 'mild' household slavery) and to analyse the relations between slavery and other forms of coerced labour

A new perspective on Dutch colonial empire and slavery

This new agenda is being developed by a number of connected research projects, starting with Ulbe Bosma's *The Making of a Periphery* and followed by Matthias van Rossum's *Between local debts and global markets: Explaining slavery in South and Southeast Asia, 1600-1800* and *Resilient diversity: The governance of racial and religious plurality in the Dutch empire, 1600-1800* led by both Ulbe Bosma and Matthias van Rossum. These projects have contributed to a shift in the perspective on the Dutch colonial empire and slavery and produced a wealth of new data, based on indexed VOC court records that feed into new research such as the PhD project *Colonial Girl Power* by Hanna te Velde, on the socio-economic position of women in the early modern Dutch empire and Van Rossum's NWO Vidi research project *Resisting Enslavement* (2023-2028), which studies how slave resistance to different modes of enslavement impacted slavery, slave trade and processes of categorization in the early modern Dutch Atlantic and Asian Empires.

Beyond the Dutch colonial empire

Moving beyond the Dutch colonial empire is the NWO project *The Global Business of Slave Trade – Patterns, Actors and Gains in the Early Modern Dutch and Iberian Slave Trade in Asia* (2023-2028), led by Filipa Ribeiro da Silva. It focuses on South and East Africa, the South China Sea and the Indonesian Archipelago. With new research methods developed in the GLOBALISE project, sources from Dutch, Portuguese, Spanish and local Asian archives are used to thoroughly revise the understanding of the dynamics and impact of the slave trade outside the Atlantic world. Moreover, the ERC project *Voices of Resistance: A Global Historical Approach to Enslavement across the Atlantic and Indian Ocean* (2024-2029) led by Matthias van Rossum, will expand the research on enslavement and racialization using colonial court records across different European empires, most notably the Portuguese, Dutch, French, Spanish and English/British empires. Research data developed in these projects will be made permanently available in the *Exploring Slave Trade in Asia* database.



Dutch Merchant with Slaves in East Indies Hills, anonymous, 1700 – 1725 Collection Rijksmuseum