

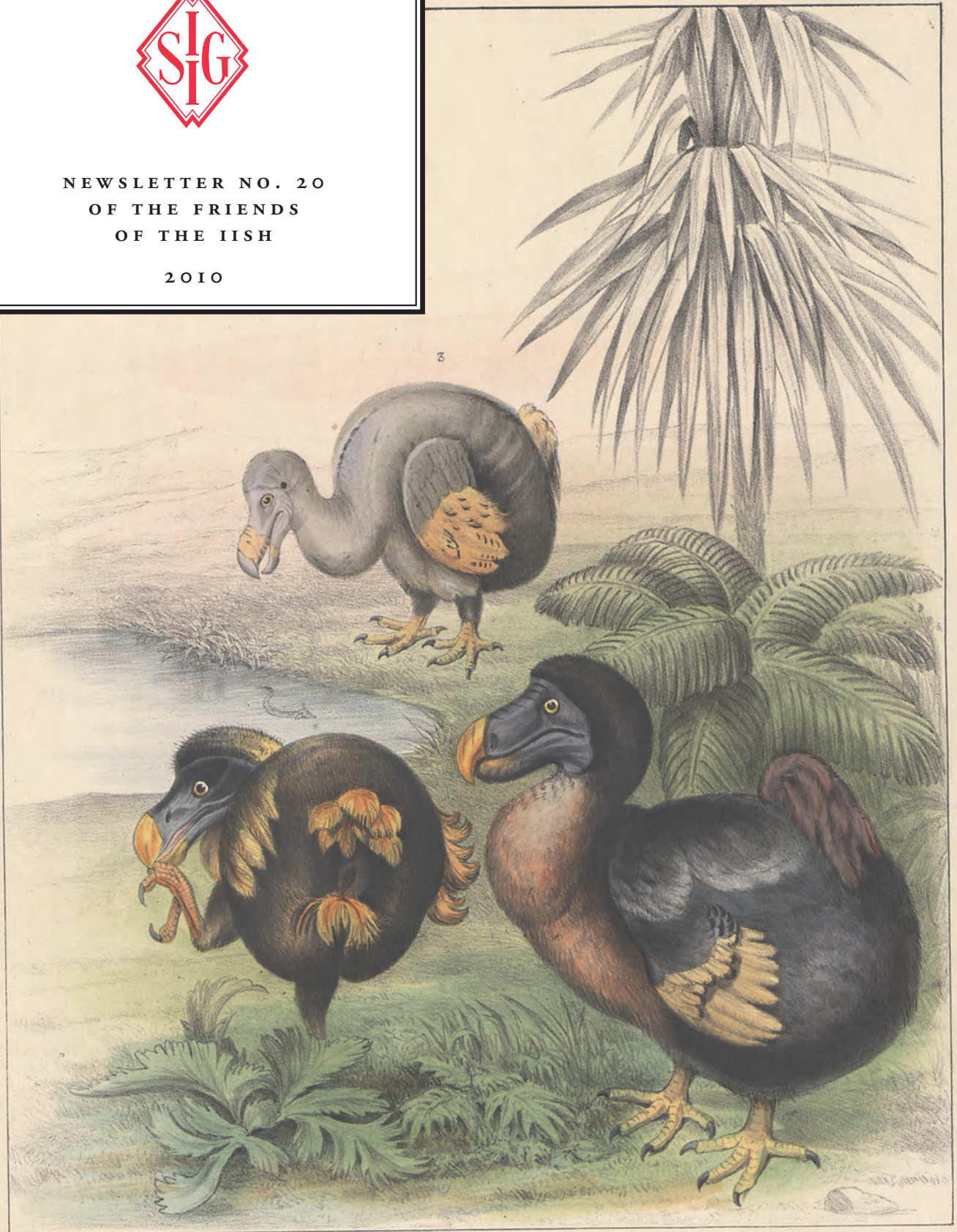
# On the Waterfront



NEWSLETTER NO. 20  
OF THE FRIENDS  
OF THE IISH

2010

LATE I.



H Savary pinx

M & N Hanhart imp.

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# Introduction

FRONT PAGE:  
THE DODO  
BIRDS FROM  
THE FRONTIS-  
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CHARD OWEN  
F.R.S., MEM-  
OIR ON THE  
DODO, LON-  
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This 20th issue addresses a theme that has thus far rarely been covered at the IISH: perceptions of nature. Although nature may not at first seem to relate to traditional IISH themes, such as social movements and labour history, we do in fact hold interesting and important materials about how mankind has viewed nature in recent centuries – an issue that surfaces increasingly in public debate. In addition, readers will find the usual surprises regarding new acquisitions and a feature about the major renovation to the entrance hall of our building.

*Members of the Friends of the IISH pay annual dues of one or five hundred euros or join with a lifetime donation of one thousand five hundred euros or more. In return, members are invited to semi-annual sessions featuring presentations of IISH acquisitions and by guest speakers. These guest speakers deliver lectures on their field of research, which does not necessarily concern the IISH collection. The presentation and lecture are followed by a reception. In addition to these semi-annual gatherings, all Friends receive a forty-percent discount on IISH publications. Friends paying dues of five hundred euros or more are also entitled to choose Institute publications from a broad selection offered at no charge. The board consults the Friends about allocation of the revenues from the dues and delivers an annual financial report in conjunction with the IISH administration. The IISH was founded by master collector Nicolaas Posthumus (1880-1960) in the 1930s. For the past two decades, two of the institutes established by this 'history entrepreneur' have operated from the same premises: the NEHA (Netherlands Economic History Archive) since 1914 and the International Institute of Social History (IISH), which is now 74 years old. Both institutes continue to collect, although the 'subsidiary' IISH has grown far larger than the 'parent' NEHA. (Detailed information about the IISH appears in: Maria Hunink De papieren van de revolutie. Het Internationaal Instituut voor Sociale Geschiedenis 1935-1947 (Amsterdam 1986) and in: Jan Lucassen Tracing the past. Collections and research in social and economic history; The International Institute of Social History, The Netherlands Economic History Archive and related institutions (Amsterdam 1989). For all information concerning the Friends, see <http://www.iisg.nl/friends/>.*

## COLOPHON

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL HISTORY  
CRUQUIUSWEG 31 • P.O. BOX 2169 • 1000 CD AMSTERDAM • TEL . +31206685866 •  
FAX +31206654181 • WWW.IISG.NL • INFO@IISH.NL • ABNAMRO: 0555958892 • IBAN:  
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## From all nooks and corners

Anybody entering the IISH will notice instantly that the front lobby has undergone sweeping renovation in the past few months. While the stairs to the reading room used to lead past a rather dull wall covered with old newspapers discernible only upon very careful inspection, the galleries of posters, portraits, and objects – all from the IISH collections – are now immediately visible. Under the inspiring aegis of Coen Marinus, many co-workers have capitalized on their inventiveness and creativity here. Together with the poster gallery, which covers all

parts of the world throughout the twentieth century, the new Social History Shop has been launched on the web as well, where magnificent reproductions may be ordered ([www.socialhistoryshop.com](http://www.socialhistoryshop.com)). The portraits gallery comprises 15 original paintings, photographs, and drawings of famous labour movement leaders, such as the Karls Marx and Kautsky and the Jans van den Tempel and van Zutphen. The objects gallery in a few showcases is extremely varied and in some cases even bizarre, apparently selected to amaze visitors. The items range from chairman's gavels, rolls of printed toilet

paper, cigar bands and glasses, Mao memorabilia, to a small box decorated with an image of Osama Bin Laden, containing the United States flag and a match.

PHOTOGRAPH  
OF OSAMA BIN  
LADEN ON A  
BOX C. 2002  
(IISH, BG  
K21/881)



## Twentieth Friends' Day, 7 January 2010

PRESENTATION OF THE ACQUISITIONS:

☞ **Minna Cauer (1841-1922)**  
A traditionally leftist position on the historiography of the women's movement is the purported contrast between the socialist women's movement and the bourgeois feminists. This sparked a controversy that remains as lively today as when it started and conveys a sense of the class difference between socialist and bourgeois feminism.

In Germany the accepted wisdom is as follows. Clara Zetkin's socialist women's movement strongly supports all democratic demands for women's equal rights. This movement, however, is believed to have been entirely different from that of the bourgeois feminists, with respect to both the programmatic context in which it expressed these 'democratic demands' and its consequent choice of immediate demands to emphasize. The members viewed their movement

in Marxist terms as a class movement and therefore as a working-women's movement, claiming that the immediate demands emphasized corresponded first and foremost with the needs of women workers. Socialist women founded this movement to serve the direct economic benefit of women workers, including legislative improvements to protect the interests of women workers, just as every militant organization of male workers did for its members. Conversely, the bourgeois feminists are believed to have pursued their own, limited bourgeois ideals, rather than the interests of women in general. Minna Cauer is regarded as the chief figurehead of this movement, although she is associated with 'the left wing' of the German bourgeois women's movement.

The activities of Minna Cauer provide a fine opportunity to test this narrative. Born in 1841

as Wilhelmine Theodore Marie Schelle in Freyenstein, Prussia, and died in 1922 in Berlin, she promoted radical democratic causes through the feminist newspaper *Die Frauenbewegung* (The Women's Movement), where she worked from 1895 until 1919. She founded the society *Frauenwohl* (Women's Welfare) in Berlin in 1888, which she ran until 1919, campaigning for women's rights and abortion rights. In 1895 she co-drafted a petition to abolish the Law of Association, which prohibited women from joining political organizations (the law was revoked only in 1908). Cauer was also an organizer of the Union of Verband fortschrittliche Frauenvereine [Union of Progressive Women's Associations], which was established in 1899.

Thanks to Gabriele Braunschwarzenstein (who received the documents from Anne Sommershausen), the Institute has acquired a very important addition to Cauer's papers, nearly 90 years after her death. This special donation has made the collection substantial, enabling us to add at least a few footnotes to qualify this classical historiographic image. Contrary to what might be expected of a bourgeois lady and

CAUER AND HER CO-WORKERS FROM DIE FRAUENBEWEGUNG, 16-04-1895. FROM LEFT TO RIGHT: DR. ANITA AUGSPURG, MARIA STRITT (DUSDAN), LILLY VON GIZYCKI (LATER PRAUN), MINNA CAUER, AND SOPHIA GOUDSTIKKER (OF THE NETHERLANDS). PHOTOGRAPH BY ATELIER ELVIRA, MUNICH-AUGSBURG, OWNER ANITA AUGSPURG & SOPHIA N. GOUDSTIKKER, PHOTOGRAPHER TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LUDWIG OF BAVARIA (IISH, BG A 63/242)



PEN SKETCH WOMEN'S SUFFRAGE 14-12-1909, UNKNOWN ARTIST. A VERITABLE PICTURE PUZZLE, AS IS EXPLAINED IN THE ADJACENT TEXT! (IISH, BG D85/20)

vicar's daughter, Minna Cauer did have to earn a living. Although she was first widowed at age 25, she attended a teacher's training programme in Berlin before that, when her husband was admitted to a psychiatric institution. From 1867 she supported herself through teaching, in part as a tutor in Paris in 1868-1869, which of course enhanced her international experience considerably. The IISH collection includes her diplomas and letters of reference from this work. Not surprisingly, one of her major accomplishments was founding a true trade union for women in 1889, the successful *Kaufmännische Hilfsverein für weibliche Angestellte*, i.e. for women office workers.

Despite this emphasis on the role of work in her life, Minna was very interested in the basic conditions for obtaining equal rights and opportunities for women, especially generally suffrage for women. From 1902 until 1909, she served on the board of the *Verein für Frauenstimmrecht*, which was registered in Hamburg, due to the more liberal right of association there. She also chaired the Prussian *Landesverein für Frauenstimmrecht*.

The wonderful political cartoon from 1909 in this new acquisition shows Minna, nearly 70 at the time, as the first person to be admitted to the polling station by Theobald Von Bethmann-Hollweg (promoted that year from Prussian minister of the Interior to German Chancellor, while

also serving as Prussian prime minister and foreign minister). All other persons depicted here merit mention as well (subject to legibility, our apologies for any errors that may appear). To the left of the door, with open arms, the leftist radical politician Rudolf Breitscheid, and to the right, far smaller, his kindred spirit Hellmuth von Gerlach. Cauer is followed by Else Lüders and Tony Breitscheid (Rudolf's wife). Next come Degenhardt



and Dziatoszinsky, and on the foreground, from left to right, are Deutsch, Schreiber, Schlichthorst, Rosenstock, Schmidt (holding a flag reading 'Jugend 14-12-1909'), Kracht, Kracht, Brode, Gregori, Bud, and Quass. The butlers' names are still harder to decipher. Left, from the bottom up, presumably, Breitenbach, Inedlits,

Heydebrecht, Ortel, Röhle, and Delbrück, and right, again from the bottom up, Richthofen, Mirbad, Osten, Frege, Santenfeld, and Schack. A real picture puzzle! This scene relates to the following entry in her diary, dated 12 December 1909: 'Mission accomplished; our work and efforts have proven fruitful. I have just returned from a wonderful meeting of the Prussian *Landesverein für Frauenstimmrecht*. I am grateful, even joyful.' Despite these expressions of optimism, reflected in the nice cartoon, drawn two days later, it would take another ten years, filled with countless disappointments, including personal blows to Minna, for German women to obtain the same suffrage rights as men.

Because Minna Cauer lived to be such a *grande dame*, who wrote her own biography, as well as because of the many setbacks she encountered, one might think that she dedicated her entire life to higher causes and never indulged in any fun. This impression is certainly contradicted by the cheerful photograph of 16

themselves the Barrison sisters. As a risqué Vaudeville act, they performed in America and Europe from about 1891 to 1900, advertised as *The Wickedest Girls in the World*. This may not have been that far from the truth. They achieved notoriety through ingenious use of double meanings on stage. In their most famous act, the sisters danced, raised their skirts slightly above the knees, and asked the audience: 'would you like to see my pussy?' After coaxing an enthusiastic response from onlookers, they would hoist up their skirts, revealing that each sister was wearing underwear of their own manufacture with a live kitten secured across the crotch. This photograph is special for still other reasons as well. It is from the Munich workshop of Anita Augspurg and Sophia Goudstikker, (whose self-portraits are featured here) one of the first firms run by women in Germany.

#### ☞ Jef Suys (1897-1956) and Lev Shestov (1866-1938)

When Nicolaas Posthumus and Jan Romein opened a brand-new faculty for political and social sciences after World War II at the University of Amsterdam (these programmes had previously been offered by the Law and the Arts Faculties), they hoped to recruit Jef Suys as one of the professors. Because of his alleged communist sympathies, however, this appointment was blocked by the Amsterdam city council (this university was still a municipal institution at the time). This elicited a wave of objections. Suys had left the Communistische Partij Holland back in 1921 but was still regarded as a threat. Despite this obvious infringement on academic freedom, even Posthumus was unable to turn the tide.

This scandal, which Annie Romein-Verschoor describes in compelling detail in her widely-read autobiography *Omzien in verwondering*, is the main reason that Suys became so well-known in Dutch history. Why were Posthumus and Annie and Jan Romein so eager to have Jef Suys as a professor (Jan Romein described

him as 'one of the greatest talents of this country in the present century')? One of Annie's reasons was undoubtedly that as history students in Leiden with Professor Johan Huizinga she and Jef had belonged to the same communist student association (see *On the Waterfront* 3, 2002, pp. 5-6). Many of Suys's letters have also surfaced among Romein's papers. Suys achieved the greatest fame, however, for his dissertation from 1931 about the Russian philosopher Leo Shestov.

Jef Suys hailed from a Brabant family of shopkeepers, as an advertising wrapper from the *Reclame-arsenaal* at the Institute illustrates. His father was a lawyer and a French teacher and following various meanderings ended up in the Dutch East Indies, where Jef spent his childhood with his much younger sister. After completing secondary school (HBS) in Surabaya, he went to the Netherlands without his parents. He started there by studying with the famous poet Johan Andreas Dèr Mouw / Adwaita to sit for the state *gymnasium* exam in The Hague and went on to study history at Leiden University. While employed as a history teacher in Den Helder, in his leisure time he wrote his PhD thesis *Leo Sjestov's protest tegen de rede*. *De intellectuele biografie van een Russisch denker*, which he de-



GREAT GRANDFATHER JOHANNES ANTONIUS SUIJS (1795-1852) SOLD 'ALL VARIETIES OF THE BEST GINGERBREAD, PASTRY, CONFECTIONARY, AND CHOCOLATES. ALL AT THE MOST REASONABLE PRICES' ON THE GROOTE MARKT OF 'S-HERTOGENBOSCH (IISH, BG HI3/874)

fended in Leiden in 1931. His thesis advisor was Nicolaas van Wijk, the first professor of Slavic languages in the Netherlands. Only in 1949 did Suys marry. His bride was Sophia ('Phiet') Reitsma, 16 years his junior and born in Surabaya.

THE REVOLUTIONARY-SOCIALIST STUDENT UNION, LATER THE COMMUNIST STUDENT UNION IN LEIDEN, WITH JEF SUYS STANDING AT THE FAR LEFT AND ANNIE VERSCHOOR SEATED AT THE FAR RIGHT, CA 1920 (IISH, BG AII/948)



Their daughter Flora was born the next year.

Suys became interested in Russia via Tolstoy. In 1919 he wrote about Tolstoy's childhood diaries in *De Amsterdammer*, first published in German (*Kindheit und frühes Mannesalter*) in Vienna in 1906. When Suys became a communist, he obviously became still more fascinated with that country, although he never actually visited it.

Disappointed in Catholicism and later in communism, Suys felt that Western faith in progress was common to both movements, as well as to liberalism. He went on to formulate a critique of reason and especially of rationalism, which he regarded as a horrible illusion for learning about reality and as a threat to human individuality and the danger of individual suffering. He saw himself in this respect as a kindred spirit of Lev Shestov (pseudonym of Lev Isaakovitch or Yehuda Leib Schwarzmann, Kiev 1866 – Paris 1938). No wonder Suys considered himself a pacifist as well.

Shestov and Suys started to correspond, initially in connection with the PhD thesis (Suys requested and received copies of all Shestov's writings on loan, as they were difficult to obtain in the Netherlands) and later on about philosophy in general. On 3 November 1936, for example, Shestov wrote him: '[...] I agree entirely with your view of what is presently happening in the world. I, too, abhor violence more than anything else in life. I have lived under the Bolshevik regime for half a year, and Hitler has copied their government methods to the

letter. Bolshevism may be said to have paved the way toward Hitler's Germany – all atrocities and cynicism of disgusting and oppressive arbitrariness that has replaced the former democratic ideals in most countries in Europe. This burdens and saddens me as much as it does you. [...] Everybody sees that a terrible, horrible monster is bearing down on the people, has already reached them – and nobody can stop it, everybody appears to be petrified, paralyzed. People are afraid even to wonder why they are powerless. Still, it is remarkable: Nietzsche who proclaimed the *Wille zur Macht* concluded at the end of his life that he was worshipping fate. [...] As for Jaspers, as far as I know, he has no sympathies whatsoever with the present national socialism [...].'

Thanks to Léon Hanssen, who devoted several studies to Suys and donated his papers to us, ten letters from Leo Shestov are now available to scholars as well. They are from 1925-1931 and 1936. This philosopher, who maintained close ties with Heidegger and Husserl (from whom he discovered Kierkegaard) and influenced Albert Camus, has not been forgotten. The University of Glasgow has an English-French Lev Shestov Studies Society. Since 1997, this society has published the *Lev Shestov Journal* and maintains an interesting website.

#### ☞ Robert Danneberg (1885-1942)

Robert Danneberg figured prominently in the Austrian and International socialist movements. He started out in the related youth

movements. In World War I he objected to socialist support for the war, bringing upon himself a wave of fiercely anti-Semitic criticism, despite having been deleted from the registers of the Jewish community. During the Interbellum he was one of the most important Viennese and Austrian social democrats and as a consequence spent nine months in prison as early as 1934. On the day of the Anschluss (12 March 1938) he tried to escape to Czechoslovakia with his two children. His wife Gertrud Schröbler was to join them the next day. But the train was stopped at the border and forced to return to Vienna, where Danneberg was arrested immediately. The children were later allowed to emigrate to London with their mother.

The concerns of the Dannebergs were unfortunately very real indeed, as became clear from the subsequent witch hunt against Jews in general and against leftist Austrians of Jewish heritage in particular. This is illustrated by the clipping from a popular magazine depicting 'Jewish' trade union leaders in Austria, including Danneberg. Leonie Malten, a friend of the family who was still in Vienna at the time, sent it to Mrs Danneberg in London (Leonie later fled as well, as she was en route to Bolivia on 27 July 1939), adding the following: 'From Leonie Malten. Appears to be from the Viennese Ahasver exhibition. You undoubtedly know all.' The caption in this otherwise generally illustrated magazine, clearly from after the *Anschluss*, presumably from that summer or autumn, reads: 'This is what the leaders of the German workers looked like. Jewish intellectuals active in politics to protect the capitalist Jews from the wrath of the exploited workers.'

Robert Danneberg was interned at Dachau on 1 April 1938, from where he was transported to Buchenwald and was ultimately killed in Auschwitz on 12 December 1942. The Institute has received an extraordinary supplement to his archives, comprising letters that Danneberg wrote to

CLIPPING  
OF 'JEWISH'  
TRADE UNION  
LEADERS IN  
AUSTRIA,  
DANNEBERG  
APPEARS AT  
FAR RIGHT  
(IISH, COL-  
LECTION  
ROBERT  
DANNEBERG  
PAPERS)



his family from German concentration camps, as well as extensive correspondence between Robert's father Jakob Danneberg and his future wife Sofie Stern during their engagement in the 1880s. Jakob Danneberg, originally from Budapest, founded the satirical periodical *Pschiütt-Karikaturen* in Vienna in 1892 and owned an advertising agency.

### ☞ Henk Sneevliet (1883-1942)

Henk Sneevliet became known primarily as a Comintern representative in the Far East from 1921 to 1923, where, using the alias Maring, he played a major role in the establishment of the Chinese Communist Party. He was given this retrospectively historic position because of his experiences in the Dutch East Indies between 1913 and 1918. During this brief period he spent a few months as a reporter for the *Soerabajaasch Handelsblad*. He met Ernest Douwes Dekker and became involved in the struggle for autonomy in the Dutch East Indies. In May 1914 Sneevliet co-founded the Indische Sociaal-Democratische Vereeniging, later the Partai Komunis Indonesia. He remained a leader and Comintern representative for this party until he was deported in 1918. In World War II he was executed for resisting the Nazis.

The IISH has long held a vast archive on this famous revolutionary: since 1937 materials have arrived in bits and pieces and now span nearly 7 meters of shelf space, not including the prints and images. Recently, however, the Institute received a welcome addition, comprising some photo albums and individual snapshots owned by Sneevliet's daughter Sima and subsequently donated by Ellen Santen to Emile Schwidder at our Institute. Most are family photos, revealing a different side of the great revolutionary. Sneevliet's domestic life was unquestionably turbulent. He married four times, the second time to Betsy Brouwer, with whom he had twins (Pim and Pam) in 1911, and whom he divorced in 1924. He had been seeing his Russian



BETSY SNEEVLIET-BROUWER (LEFT), HER SONS PAM (LEFT) AND PIM (RIGHT), THE INDONESIAN DOMESTIC SERVANTS, AT THE RIGHT HARRY W. DEKKER, CHAIRMAN OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES RAILWAY TRADE UNION, SEMARANG 1919 (IISH, BG T2/732)

Sima since 1922. The boys met tragic ends: Pim committed suicide at age 21, and Pam did the same five years later. The photographs may also – perhaps unexpectedly – reveal something about colonial relationships. In late 1918, when the colonial authorities deported Sneevliet to the Netherlands, his wife and sons initially stayed behind, hoping for better times. The railway trade union boss Harry W. Dekker apparently watched over them. On this photograph, probably from 1919, he is seated in casual attire with the family and their domestic servants. The names of the Indonesians on this photo are unknown. The only names that remain are those of Kassan, the gardener's assistant cutting the grass, and the maidservant, who according to a letter from Harry Dekker dated 15 January 1919 'still makes faces'. Whether she appears on this photograph is unclear.

### ☞ The Spanish Civil War

We have featured acquisitions relating to the Spanish Civil War in several previous issues of this newsletter (see *On the Waterfront* 3, 2001, p. 10; 4, 2002, p. 10; 6, 2003, pp. 6-7; and 16, 2008, pp. 7-8). In this one we are pleased to show you the embroidered banner, presented in 1938 to the Dutch Company of the XIth Brigade (Brigade Thälmann) of the International Brigades of volunteers who fought in Spain on

the side of the Republic against Franco's forces. The flag was a gift from the Union of Women of Catalonia. Ownership of this banner was a subject of dispute. While Captain Piet Laros (nicknamed Dutch Piet), the commander of the Dutch Company, took receipt of the banner, the German commander of the XIth Brigade Ernst Buschmann felt he had a greater claim to it. In 1938 the banner was nonetheless taken back to the Netherlands. During the Nazi occupation of the Netherlands (1940-1945), the flag was hidden in the house of the pro-Republic veteran Siebe Dolstra. The flag was sewn between two blankets to camouflage it, and Dolstra's son Bert slept beneath it throughout the war. Since the Liberation of the Netherlands in 1945, the flag was used to cover the coffin of a deceased Spanish Civil War volunteer. Now that nearly all the participants have died, the flag has been given a

BANNER OF THE UNIÓN DE DONES DE CATALUNYA. AT THE 41ST BATTLE OF THE GLORIOUS INTERNATIONAL BRIGADES (IISH, BG P1/765)





MAX KOHN-STAMM (LEFT) AT THE OPENING OF THE EUROPEAN UNIVERSITY IN FIESOLE/FLORENCE IN 1976 WITH ITALIAN PRESIDENT GIOVANNI LEONE. KOHNSTAMM WAS THE FIRST CHANCELLOR OF THIS INSTITUTION (IISH, BG B30/144).

safe haven at the IISH, while a copy continues to be used during the commemoration ceremonies at the *Monument Spanje 1936-1939* in Amsterdam.

#### ☞ Max Kohnstamm (born 1914)

At the origins of European unification, in addition to Sicco Mansholt (see *On the Waterfront* 15, 2007, pp. 8-9), his fellow countryman Max Kohnstamm, six years his junior, played a major role. In 1938-1939 Max Kohnstamm travelled extensively across the United States of America to study how President Roosevelt's New Deal worked in practice. He and his father Philip (1875-1951) wrote at length about his experiences. He saw the New Deal as a preview of changes that would take place in Europe some years later. Little wonder that a selection of these letters, written as the threat of war loomed in the background, was published as a book. This and other correspondence, as well as the diaries, are the core component of this personal archive, which has been entrusted to the Institute (the archive of his public role as an advocate of the United States of Europe is available at the European University of Florence).

In keeping with his European efforts, Kohnstamm joined the

Action Committee for Europe, in which prominent politicians, such as German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt (born 1918) and French Prime Minister Jacques Chaban-Delmas (1915-2000), and similarly well-known businessmen, such as Agnelli of Fiat and Loudon of Shell, participated as well. In 1971 Nixon's new economic policy that included devaluating the dollar necessitated closer ties between the United States, Japan, and Europe. The Trilateral Commission was therefore formed under the aegis of Zbigniew Brzezinski in 1972. A year later this commission faced the global oil crisis, and the consultation was expanded to include the United States and Japan. Kohnstamm's documents and correspondence from these years are an especially interesting part of this archive.

#### ☞ Stichting Natuur en Milieu [The Netherlands Society for Nature and Environment]

Since Copenhagen, environmental pollution has become impossible to ignore, even though this understanding has yet to give rise to firm decision-making practices. How long ago did this environmental concern begin?

Many may be surprised to learn that environmental concern dates back over a century, as indicated in the archive of the Netherlands Society for Nature and Environment present at the Institute. From 1970 people all over the world became more aware of the environment, also in the Netherlands. *Silent Spring* by Rachel Carson about how nature is being destroyed by pesticides, the report from the Club of Rome, *Limits to Growth* by Dennis Meadows, and the understanding that the earth's supply of commodities is finite had a major impact on the public. In addition, the irreparable damage to the surroundings became visible following the exuberant economic growth of the 1960s.

In this context The Netherlands Society for Nature and Environment (NSNE) was established by four environmental organizations in 1972. Three converged in the new Society, while the fourth,

(Nature Monuments), remained independent. The Netherlands Society for Nature and Environment is an independent environmental organization dedicated to securing a healthy natural environment and promotes building a sustainable society, where nature, the environment, and the landscape are treated with care and respect.

Environmental concerns in the Netherlands thus existed well before 1970, as is clear from the dates of establishment of the four nature conservation and environmental organizations from which the NSNE originated: the Vereniging Natuurmonumenten (established in 1905), the Nederlandse Vereniging tegen Water-, Bodem- en Luchtverontreiniging (established in 1909), the Contact-Commissie voor Natuur- en Landschapsbescherming (established in 1932) and the Stichting Natuur en Milieu (SNM), established in 1982.

The archive of the NSNE was entrusted to the IISH in 2002-2005. In 1997 the papers of the former director of the Contact-Commissie and SNM, Peter Nijhoff (1934-2007), were transferred to the IISH, and in 2009 an addition followed from the early years after 1971, i.e. predating the formal partnership in 1972. The early documents from the Nederlandse Vereeniging tegen Water-, Bodem- en Luchtverontreiniging (Vereniging WBL) are especially noteworthy.

The initiative toward the establishment was taken on 15 September 1909, following a lead article in the *Visscherij Courant*. At first the association was to be dedicated exclusively to fighting water contamination, but that same year the board expanded its causes to include the struggle against soil contamination and air pollution. In the early years the association comprised a few hundred members, including many government institutions and industrial companies. Role models for a tough stand on the issues came primarily from Germany and England.

Industrial contamination of the surface water was initially consid-



ered to be harmful not only to human consumption of fish but also to the drinking water supply and contamination by sewage water to public health in general. In air pollution the main focus was on smoke emitted by steam engines. The objective was to merge environmental with industrial interests, since manufacturers were expected to benefit economically from the most complete incineration possible and consequently minimal smoke emission. Soil contamination was a low priority at first. Major concerns included dust clouds on unpaved public roads and neat removal of domestic and street waste.

During the early years, the association primarily tried to influence the authorities by writing addresses to the government and the Dutch parliament. In 1919 the association even submitted an elaborate bill for an Act against Water contamination, which unfortunately disappeared into a desk drawer at the Ministry of Transport, Public Works and Water Management. In addition, the association addressed individual cases of water contamination by contacting companies and authorities. Especially Secretary J.C.H. Fischer relentlessly wrote letters and delivered lectures about water contamination. The results of the activities and substantive articles about water contamination and other types of pollution were published in the journal *Water Bodem Lucht*, which was also edited by Fischer and had been appearing since the association was established.

Together with the archives of the Raad voor de Milieudéfensie (1971-1972) and the Vereniging Milieudéfensie (1972-1990), as well as that of Greenpeace of course, the papers of the NSNE are important sources on the history of rising environmental awareness.

### Buttons

Antonia Bosshard, co-founder of the Reading Room for the Liberation of the Consumer and active in the Nieuwmarkt neighbourhood in Amsterdam,



gave the Institute approximately 100 posters and 2,500 buttons. The buttons in particular are a unique addition. The present collection comprises just over 5,000 items, and the sudden 50 percent increase in the collection size is very welcome. The buttons are from many different countries, mainly from the 1970s and 1980s. The value of this collection has increased considerably, because the collector numbered all buttons according to entries in her notebooks, listing place, date, and manner of acquisition. The institute already had a vast collection, but this contextualization opportunity has obviously increased its value enormously.

### Ewald Vanvugt

Recently the IISH acquired a large collection of black-and-white photographs and negative prints by Ewald Vanvugt (born 1943), a

Dutch writer and photographer interested in social causes. From 1963 Vanvugt published a series of novels, short stories, and poems. Later on he wrote books and articles about work ethics, slavery, opium trafficking, and colonial history. During the 1960s, 70s, and 80s, he travelled across India, the United States of America, South America, Indonesia, and Iran. In 1983 he lived on the Indonesian island of Bali for six months. In the late 1980s he travelled through the Soviet Union. In 2003 he toured South Africa and Namibia. He wrote countless travel stories about his adventures on these journeys. Vanvugt also took many photographs that illustrated social issues: he called them 'the wonderful everyday world of' beggars, pot smokers, drinkers, child labour, lepers, women's labour, transvestites, and much more. Some photos were published in several Dutch magazines and papers, such as *Vrij Nederland*, the *VPRO-gids*, and *de Volkskrant*.

Some photos by Vanvugt have been posted on Flickr. In addition to positives, the collection comprises negatives and travel notes,

BUTTON WITHOUT A TITLE, DEPICTING A 'COOLING TOWER AND AMAZON', ACQUIRED IN JULY 1980, AT ZERO BAZAR, BADEN (GERMANY), CATALOGUED AS NO. 404, MOST LIKELY CIRCULATED IN THE WAKE OF PROTESTS AGAINST NUCLEAR POWER PLANTS OF THE FIRM ENERGIE BADEN-WURTEMBERG

'WOMAN IN HER RAMSHACKLE HUT,' BOGOTÁ, COLOMBIA, OCTOBER 1974, INTENDED FOR CHAPTER 14 (DE PLOETERAARS) OF DE WONDERE ALLEDAAGSE WERELD VAN ... (IISH, BG B8/8A)



enabling the Institute to place the photographs in the correct historical context, thereby making them still more attractive. Ewald is personally involved in this cataloguing effort.

#### ☞ Caroline Nevejan Collection

In the late 1980s and early 1990s, Caroline Nevejan was the social program editor for the Paradiso in Amsterdam. Appealing programs included the Galactic Hacker Party 1989 and the Seropositive Ball 1990. Her PhD thesis *Presence and the Design of Trust* (2007) is based on her analysis of these events. During those years the Paradiso was the venue of clubs such as the Chaos Computer Club, which publicized its critical views with regard to privacy and government control.



POSTER OF THE GALACTIC HACKER PARTY AND ICATA '89, INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON THE ALTERNATIVE USE OF TECHNOLOGY, PARADISO, AMSTERDAM, 2-4 AUGUST, 1989 (IISH, BG D53/572)

## Lectures on the theme Representing Nature, summarized by Bart Hageraats

The impetus for the extended gathering of the Friends was the presentation of the edited volume *Kijken naar natuur. Sprong uit de moraal?* (KNNV Zeist, 400 pp., Ed. by Bart Hageraats). The purpose of the afternoon was to convene several disciplines dedicated to examining nature and discuss them, obviously highlighting historical aspects. As a result of the afternoon, many visitors returned home with expanded horizons on one of the coldest days last winter.

The topic revolved around three lectures and a musical image narrative; the contents are described briefly in the book. In addition, eighteenth and nineteenth-century nature books from the KNAW library were exhibited, old nature movies were shown, and various musical nature compositions were played on laptop computers. At the lively reception, it became clear that those present enjoyed interacting with different disciplines: natural history, history, biology & ecology, media, communications, and publishing.

The fifteen contributions that constitute *Kijken naar natuur* [*Watching Nature*] comprise observations about this practice and about the new discipline 'animal studies,' about animal recordings in the cinema around 1900 and in Haanstra's movie *Bij de beesten af* [*Ape and Superape*], about falconry images over the centuries and about birds in Dutch 17th and 18th-century painting and on 19th and 20th-century depictions. They also address the history of bio-acoustics and scientific nature illustrations, Ed van der Elskens'

movie *Avonturen op het land* and sensation in nature films, the role of rats in animated cartoons and laboratories, the collection of Dutch nature films and about mirroring science and art. They conclude with an account of animal movies, literature, and websites, as well as of exhibitions and lectures from the previous decade.

*Sprong uit de moraal?* is the subtitle of the nature representation study. The question is based on the widely shared conviction and experience that perceiving nature, devoid of humans, is entirely different from experiencing culture, where people abound. In the first case, no thought is needed, whereas in the second, one will always come away with an impression. Submersion in the former often coincides with liberation from the latter. Especially in the Netherlands, where every square meter has to be reclaimed from nature or from one's neighbour, many are aware how intertwined culture is with nature and vice versa. The speeches and articles have served to demonstrate that these need not be separate disciplines. They also made clear how watching nature has evolved in Western culture. Not only have images become dated, but people have changed as well. On the one hand, people have become more sensitive to animals and nature, but on the other hand, a striking indifference manifests in agribusiness and the resulting bargain butchers and indirectly in mass recreation and concomitant consumption. These paradoxical trends derive from the idea: unseen is unknown. To preserve nature and interact with animals,

looking and seeing carefully is essential, for humans but even more so for animals. Collective *unwillingness* to see, pluralistic ignorance, is regarded as the main cause of ongoing wrongdoings stated in the recent ‘Pleidooi voor een duurzame veehouderij’ [in defence of sustainable livestock farming].<sup>1</sup>

What is the role of the IISH here? In addition to housing to the KNAW library, which comprises magnificent eighteenth and nineteenth-century travel and nature books, the Institute also holds a wealth of archive materials on the subject, as a rapid inventory has indicated. Examples include complete or partial, local, regional, national, or international archives of the Landelijk Milieu Overleg, Greenpeace International, Nederlandse Jeugdbond voor Natuurstudie/NJN, Stichting Natuur en Milieu, Nederlandse Vegetariërsbond, Contact-Commissie Natuur- en Landschapsbescherming, Nederlands Verbond van Naturalisten, Stichting Centrum Milieuzorg, International Union for the Conservation of Nature and Natural Resources, International Young Naturefriends, Naturfreunde-Internationale, Mouvement Démographie-écologie, Nederlands Instituut voor Volksontwikkeling en Natuurvriendenwerk/NIVON, and NIVON Jongeren. There are also the collections of travel, nature, plant, and wildlife books and journals at the IISH and KNAW libraries, photo, cinema, and poster material, and paraphernalia that concern nature. The social history at the Institute turns out to be intertwined and to abound with nature.<sup>2</sup>

1 See [www.duurzameveeteelt.nl](http://www.duurzameveeteelt.nl), where over one hundred university professors posted this urgent appeal for change in late April, featuring the subtitle: ‘End organized irresponsibility.’ This clear, concise account conveys the present situation and includes recommendations of what society needs to address without delay.

2 Entering search terms such as natuur, natur(e), animals and mammals, birds, landscape, greenpeace, nivon,



GYRFALCON, PRESUMABLY BY LINNAEUS (1707-1778), B. R. DIETZSCHIN AD NAT. PINXIT 1767, JAC. ANDREAS EISEMANN FECIT, IN: G. W. KNORR/VERT. P. L. S. MULLER, DELICIE NATURE SELECTÆ OF UITGELEEZEN KABINET VAN NATUURLYKE ZELDZAAMHEDEN VAN DE DRIE RIJKEN DER NATUUR, DORDRECHT 1771 (IISH LIBRARY, AB T25A)

Social-economic historian Jan Lucassen addressed this topic in his opening lecture,<sup>3</sup> highlighting the discord that has existed from the outset in the nature-socialism yoke. On the one hand, the ‘optimistic’ line, a legacy from the Renaissance and Enlightenment, views nature as a consumer product, to be used primarily for human wellbeing: nature serves humanity. On the other hand, the ‘pessimistic’ line emphasizes that nature is a state in which and with which we live, of which we are also part, and which we should therefore cherish. This might also be described as technocrats versus conservatives. The extreme of the first line is the agribusiness, that of the second one the animal

or naturfreund on the IISH website will retrieve a wealth of information. A systematic list of entries and search terms will be published later this year.  
3 *Tracing the past* is the title of his history of the IISG/IISH, published in 1989.

rights movement. In the present day and age, a symbiosis of both movements will be needed for mankind to survive, which is why turmoil prevails on many fronts. The IISH/NEHA collections reflect the optimistic amazement in countless original nature descriptions in the Renaissance and Enlightenment traditions and in World Exhibition catalogues, as well as among the Saint Simonists and the Soviet communists. The critical, pessimistic school, nurtured by descriptions of atrocious living conditions among factory workers, gave rise to animal protection, naturism, pure living, vegetarianism, and pacifism, all represented in the IISH collections. The environmental movement of recent decades, including Greenpeace, flower power (what’s in a name?) and GroenLinks (a green political party in Dutch parliament) is another such manifestation. During the course of this year, an inventory of IISH archives directly or indirectly re-



M.A. KOEK-KOEK'S STUDY OF MICE, FOR 'DE ZOOG-DIEREN VAN NEDERLAND'. (BY M. IJSSE-LING & A. SCHEYGROND, ZUTPHEN 1943). NATURALIS, LEIDEN (DATE UNKNOWN)

lated to nature representation will appear on the site [www.natuurinbeeld.nl](http://www.natuurinbeeld.nl), which will feature extensive nature representation as well.

Educational media advisor René Malherbe, the driving force behind this site, described and showed the activities under development for the project on the collection of Dutch nature movies. The professionals, represented by the national Image and Sound media archive in Hilversum,<sup>4</sup> have become aware that a wealth of privately-owned nature movie materials still lies in attics and basements. The project was launched to gather, inventory, and catalogue this material. The impetus was the movie collection of Hugo van Lawick (1937-2002), which was entrusted to Naturalis natural history museum in Leiden in 2005. At that point it became clear that nature films tended to be overlooked in Dutch media

4 <http://portal.beeldengeluid.nl> abounds with information about the institution and the activities.

history. The fruits of the inventory of this footage by amateurs and professionals will be made accessible via the site listed above. This is an asset to the nature film heritage of the Netherlands, where those who film nature, nature organizations, and nature aficionados – everyone – may view them freely and interactively. Image and Sound and Naturalis teamed up to produce two exhibitions on the subject: *Zoom Safari* and *Wilde Beesten*. Two perspectives became clear: the film maker, who watches nature through his lens and interprets reality, as well as the biologist, who uses images and sounds as documentation on the biodiversity of species and landscapes. In virtually all productions film makers and biologists are together, they need each other to compose a story. In the discussions about nature management over the past century, movies have often depicted points of view and perspectives with conviction – and have convinced viewers.

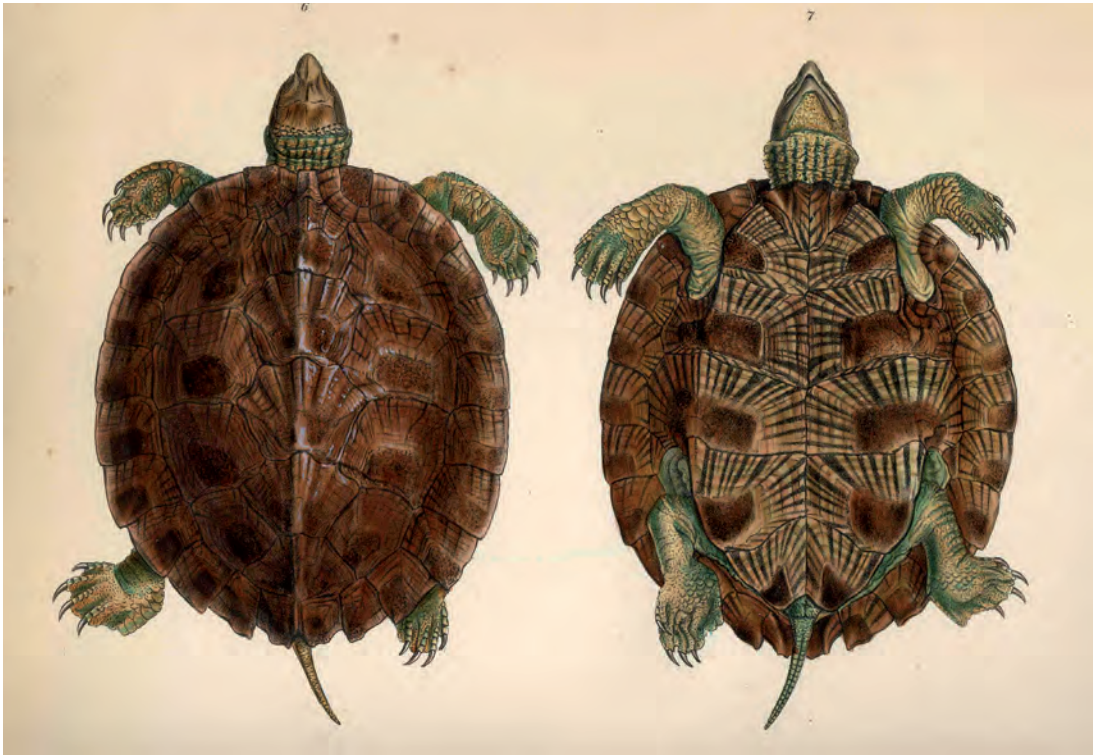
Hansjorg Ahrens, science communicator at Naturalis natural history museum in Leiden,<sup>5</sup> portrayed the history of the institute established as the Rijksmuseum voor Natuurlijke Historie [State Museum of Natural History] (RMNH) in 1820 and its trustees during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. He concluded his lecture with some examples of the animals that now, nearly two centuries after the institute was established and with highly sophisticated equipment available, continue to be drawn by hand. And he expressed the fervent hope that this fine combination of art and science would survive the budget cuts.

The ornithologist Coenraad Temminck (1778-1858) was the first director of the RMNH and aimed to feature many lovely, true-to-life, and artistic images in his publications. Although he was not universally successful, he left behind

5 The [www.naturalis.nl](http://www.naturalis.nl) website features an astounding quantity of information and cross-references.



HOVERFLY (ERISTALIS PICEA), DRAWN BY INGE VAN NOORTWIJK (NATURALIS) FOR THE ZWEEF-VLIEGENATLAS (2009)



TURTLE EMYS  
DIARDII,  
DRAWN BY  
HERMANN  
SCHLEGEL  
FOR HIS WORK  
VEREISCHTEN  
VAN NATUUR-  
KUNDIGE  
AFBEELDINGEN  
(1849).  
NATURALIS,  
LEIDEN

some wonderful editions and a well-equipped museum with a rapidly growing collection. His successor Hermann Schlegel (1804-1884) was a zealous researcher and collector and a highly talented draughtsman. To promote standardization and preserve professional knowledge, he proposed ten guidelines ('commandments'), elevated to a standard by the Teylers Genootschap in 1849. To this day – three scientific draftsmen are employed at Naturalis – these criteria for an image to be scientifically accurate remain valid.

Schlegel's students Joseph Wolf (1820-1899), Joseph Smit (1836-1929), and Johannes Keulemans (1849-1912) were even more skilled draftsmen than he was and in addition to working for the RMNH found employment in England. In the 20th century until WWII Marinus Adrianus Koekkoek (1873-1944), from the renowned family of painters, was primarily responsible for the art in *Ornithologica Neerlandica*, generally known as *De vogels van Nederland* of the contemporary Director Eduard van Oort (1876-1933). All 407 bird species in the Netherlands (among nearly ten thousand worldwide) are described there.<sup>6</sup>

Animal ecologist Theunis Piersma and musician/composer Sytze Pruikma provided an impressive finishing touch to the afternoon with their musical image narrative. Piersma's contribution to the anthology has rightly been entitled '*Spiegelingen tussen wetenschap en kunst*' ['Reflections between science and art']. He described the life course of a godwit (*Limosa limosa*) to demonstrate the ecological complexity of animal life and received accompaniment that was as mellifluous as it was convincing and unique from Pruikma, who delivered a musical rendition of the lecture. Like a good duet, they worked together closely to convey the message: we should cherish nature more and stop focusing on people all the time. This was the implicit, impressively designed and well-substantiated... but what? Urgent alarm is the best description, although the presentation was basically neutral and therefore scientifically sound. Photographs and maps were used to visualize

through a slide presentation the life of a wired godwit with the prosaically scientific name A99. This was of course a small sample of the rapidly diminishing godwit population and in fact of a major share of the avian population. Its life in Friesland became clear, as well as the problems that such an animal faces on the ground and in the air, because of agricultural policy and continuously expanding infrastructure. Farmers mow earlier and more often; birds at all stages in the life cycle keep finding less food and shelter – to mention just one of the problems. In his inaugural lecture Theunis Piersma had previously emphasized what was visualized in this one<sup>7</sup>: animals live in complex surroundings, because everything changes continuously. These changes result not only from capricious weather but mainly from human intervention. Non-specialized birds, such as crows and gulls (omnivores) are far less endangered. This is why some cry out in desperation that

<sup>6</sup> Read and download in pdf format via <http://www.repository.naturalis.nl/document/98177>: L.B. Holthuis, 1820-1958, *Rijksmuseum van Natuurlijke Historie* (172 pp., Leiden 1995).

<sup>7</sup> *Dierecologie: habitatkeus en aantalsveranderingen van dieren in een veranderende wereld / Animal ecology: habitat choice and changing numbers of animals in a changing world*, Groningen 2006. This includes a wealth of literature.

JAPANESE  
SCOPS OWL  
(*OTUS SEMI-  
TORQUES*),  
DRAWN BY  
JOSEPH WOLF  
FOR FAUNA  
JAPONICA  
(1833-1846).  
NATURALIS,  
LEIDEN  
(IN KÖNIG  
& WEICK,  
OWLS OF THE  
WORLD, 2ND  
ED. 2008)

only black and white birds will thrive in our country in the future. We can take all kinds of measures for migrating birds here, but they will be effective only if actions follow in other countries as well.<sup>8</sup> Internationalization and historical awareness thus coincide to ensure protection. A99 was tracked by GPS along its path down the West-European coast: Belgium, France, Spain. Next, A99 crossed the Mediterranean and continued down the west coast of Africa, settling near the equator for the winter. He made it safely through the trigger-happy Mediterranean countries and in Africa obviously needed to adjust to the far hotter climate and the different food, enjoying the rice cultivated there. The local humans were not happy about this. They felt that the godwits were arriving just a bit too early, caused by departing from Friesland earlier than usual, due to food scarcities. When we alter our agricultural methods, in addition to A99 and others in his species noticing immediately, the African population can tell: the godwit is the embodiment and messenger of these changes.

8 Cf. the recent publication of Leo Zwarts, Rob G. Bijlsma, Jan van der Kamp & Eddy Wymenga, *Living on the edge. Wetlands and birds in a changing Sahel* (KNNV, Zeist 2009, 564 pp.), which describes the outcome of a study that spanned decades: how 'Dutch' birds try to survive the journey to and conditions in Africa. GFN/Global Flyway Network (RUG & NIOZ) conducts international research on migration routes and stopping places of waders in particular; AEWAV/African-Eurasian Waterbird Agreement works with Vogelbescherming Nederland to support reservations where birds spend winters in Africa.



## Report of the General Friends' meeting on 7 January 2010

Some members were unable to attend the meeting and sent apologies, including board member Maarten Brinkman, who will be resigning from the board following years of loyal service and will be succeeded by Jacco Pekelder. The Friends are deeply grateful to Maarten for his dedication since 2002. The Friends were presented with the lovely Chinese Posters exhibition catalogue, edited by Stefan R. Landsberger and Marien van der Heijden (Munich: Prestel Verlag, 2009, 285 pages). There are presently 75 Friends, including 65

paying annual dues (61 who contribute 100 a year and 4 who contribute 500 a year), mostly individuals. A few are behind in their payments but are expected to catch up very soon. In addition, there are 4 Friends for Life and 6 Friends that do not pay annually, due to services rendered to. The financial report for 2009 and the budget for 2010 were discussed and approved (see p. 15 opposite). An advertising leaflet is under development, and we are trying different means to recruit Friends via different channels (including the journal *Ons Amsterdam*).

## FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR 2009 AND BUDGET FOR 2010

	FINANCIAL RESULT AS OF 31-12-2008		BUDGET FOR 2009	FINANCIAL RESULTS AS OF 31-12-2009		BUDGET FOR 2010
	€	€	€	€	€	€
OPENING BALANCE		21.879,27	23.625,30		23.625,30	11.062,25
REVENUES						
Dues	8.898,70		9.000,00	9.855,59		9.000,00
Write-off dues				-4.275,00		
Donation M. Nienhuis	1.244,94					
Grant AD-Druk	4.000,00		4.000,00	4.000,00		0,00
Other donations	846,49			216,67		
Revenues exhibition Chinese posters	2.000,00					
Adverting revenues	240,00		240,00	240,00		240,00
Interest	16,21		50,00	6,47		50,00
TOTAL REVENUES		<u>17.246,34</u>	<u>13.290,00</u>	<u>10.043,73</u>		<u>9.290,00</u>
EXPENDITURES						
<i>Publishing costs</i>						
Flyer 2010						2.500,00
On the Waterfront June	3.401,61		4.000,00	3.493,57		2.325,00
On the Waterfront December	<u>3.401,61</u>		<u>4.000,00</u>	<u>3.493,56</u>		<u>2.325,00</u>
		6.803,22	8.000,00		6.987,13	7.150,00
<i>Grants issued</i>						
IISH, Chinese Posters MN	1.645,57		4.084,81	2.332,37		0,00
IISH, Chinese Posters Kunsthal	700,00		1.300,00	1.300,00		0,00
IISH, collections 2007	-6.000,00					
IISH, collections 2009			10.000,00	10.000,00		0,00
IISH, collections 2010						5.000,00
Website Russian Archives	7.000,00					
Collection Indonesian militant songs	2.000,00					
Photographic equipment Sudan	<u>3.256,02</u>					
		8.601,59	15.384,81		13.632,37	5.000,00
<i>General administrative expenditures</i>						
Public relations	95,50		250,00	1.966,56		250,00
Banking costs and exchange differences	<u>0,00</u>		<u>50,00</u>	<u>20,72</u>		<u>50,00</u>
		95,50	300,00		1.987,28	300,00
TOTAL EXPENDITURES		<u>15.500,31</u>	<u>23.684,81</u>	<u>22.606,78</u>		<u>12.450,00</u>
CLOSING BALANCE		<u>23.625,30</u>	<u>23.230,49</u>	<u>11.062,25</u>		<u>7.902,25</u>
BREAKDOWN CLOSING BALANCE						
Bank balance		21.995,87		20.122,25		
Still payable to IISH for Chinese posters		-1.645,57		0,00		
Outstanding publishing costs		-1.500,00		-1.500,00		
Still payable to IISH 2009		0,00		-10.000,00		
Contributions to be received from Friends		3.575,00		1.000,00		
Advertising revenues to be received		1.200,00		1.440,00		
		<u>23.625,30</u>		<u>11.062,25</u>		



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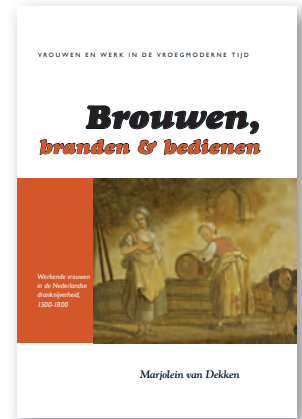
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Marjolein van Dekken

### **Brouwen, branden en bedienen**

Productie en verkoop van drank door vrouwen in de Noordelijke Nederlanden, circa 1500-1800  
isbn 978 90 5260 361 2, 292 pp., € 29,90

Bierbrouwen behoorde van oudsher tot de huishoudelijke taken van vrouwen. In *Brouwen, branden en bedienen* staan de positie en mogelijkheden van vrouwen in de Noord-Nederlandse dranknijverheid centraal. Marjolein van Dekken verrichtte hiervoor uitgebreid archiefonderzoek in vier Hollandse steden en verschillende dorpen in de Brabantse Meierij. Daarnaast vergeleek zij de Nederlandse vrouwen met vakgenotes in de ons omringende landen. Het voor het uitvoeren van een beroep al of niet benodigde kapitaal blijkt in de Noordelijke Nederlanden verrassend genoeg doorslaggevend te zijn geweest voor de positie en mogelijkheden van vrouwen in de dranknijverheid. De factor kapitaal was sterker van invloed op de deelname en mogelijkheden van vrouwen in deze beroepen dan de economische ontwikkelingen, de burgerlijke staat of instituties als overheden en gilden, welke in andere beroepsgroepen en landen vaak als het meest bepalend worden beschouwd. Dit boek geeft hiermee een waardevolle aanvulling op het debat over de arbeidsparticipatie van vrouwen en de factoren die daarop van invloed waren.



Mick Matthys

### **Doorzetters**

Een onderzoek naar de betekenis van de arbeidersafkomst voor de levensloop en loopbaan van universitair afgestudeerden  
isbn 978 90 5260 372 8, 376 pp., € 29,90

In dit onderzoek gaat het over de individuele belevenissen van universitair afgestudeerden uit het arbeidersmilieu die zich in de laatste fase van hun loopbaan bevinden. Zonder uitzondering waren zij van hun familie de eerste generatie studerende en meestal waren zij ook de enigen uit hun gezin. Mick Matthys heeft uitgebreid met hen gepraat over hun ervaringen en de manier waarop zij de betekenis van hun afkomst hebben ingezet om te slagen in leven en loopbaan. Pijnlijk was het afscheid van het arbeidersmilieu, men bleef loyaal en dankbaar naar de ouders, maar overheersend blijven toch vervreemding, de onmogelijkheid van communicatie en de afwijzing. De integratie in het nieuwe milieu is een dubbelzinnige ervaring. Op het werk gaat het niet alleen om professionele competenties, maar om netwerken en het beheersen van de juiste culturele codes. Aan het woord komen chirurgen, hoogleraren, en politici, maar ook mensen die de beloften van een universitair diploma niet waar konden maken. Ieder van hen beschikt echter over een sterk professioneel ethos, een enorme werkkraft en doorzettingsvermogen. Zoals de betekenissen van het arbeidersmilieu de uitgesproken professionele drive inspireren, liggen zij ook aan de basis van het ongemak in omgang met autoriteit en de complexe verhouding met leidinggevenden.



Sjaak van der Velden

### **Links**

PvdA, SP en GroenLinks  
isbn 978 90 5260 375 9, 225 pp., € 15,00

Linkse partijen hebben een andere analyse van de problemen van de maatschappij. Ooit zaten alle linkse mensen in één partij, tegenwoordig zijn ze verdeeld over meerdere organisaties: PvdA, SP en GroenLinks. Het boek *Van SDB tot SP* dat enige jaren geleden verscheen, is bijgewerkt met de laatste ontwikkelingen en gebeurtenissen. Ook deze nieuwe uitgave laat zien hoe verschillende opvattingen hebben geleid tot het uit elkaar vallen van de linkse stroming in meerdere partijen. De visies en oplossingen die zij aandragen zijn handzaam weergegeven, waarbij ook de nodige kritische noten worden gekraakt. De auteur schreef eerder het drieluik *Werknemers in actie*, *Werknemers georganiseerd* en *Van SDB tot SP*.

