Dutch sociology deserves abroad more interest than is actually met with. The language is of course a very important barrier, even more so to-day than before the war when there were close connections between German sociologists and their Dutch colleagues.

Already the unfamiliarity of Dutch sociology abroad should be sufficient to account for the presentation which is made in the form of this special number to the participants of the Third World Congress of Sociology in Amsterdam. Yet there are better reasons. The Netherlands is probably one of the countries where activities in the fields of sociology and social research have developed considerably in a short time. Though long to mature, there is perhaps at present no country of comparable size where activities in these fields are equally lively.

Besides, Dutch sociology has had a very curious history. A long time it remained tied to social geography and was thus very much handicapped in its development. Also because of this exceptional history Dutch sociology deserves some attention.

The sketch here given is not complete, if only for the reason that the history of Dutch science is little studied and not all details are known. However, also consciously is the development only traced in broad outline, because space — and probably also the patience of the reader — are limited. So only the most important facts and trends have been mentioned. Together with the added bibliography, this survey is up to date until the first half of 1956. 1)

I. GENERAL PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT

A. Prelude: 1852—1921

If there is any truth in the assumption, that violent social movements often contribute to the origin of sociology, then the Netherlands of the 19th century did not provide a fertile soil. Strong stimuli, as, for instance, extreme industrialization, social unrest and political revolutions were nonexistent. The large-scale poverty which nevertheless existed among large parts of the population, especially in the first half of the century, has given rise not so much to sociological insight as to a feeling of "social compassion".

It is therefore significant, that Quack, who can be regarded as one of the most important Dutch forerunners of sociology, discovered the "social problem" through bibliographical study and consequently went to observe industrial workers while staying with friends in the German Ruhr-region. 2) It is equally characteristic that his predecessor, De Bosch Kemper, in addition to his sociological work, wrote a book on "poverty"3), apparently the most striking social phenomenon in the Netherlands in those days.

Not before the problem of poverty merged into the labour problem — this did not take place until after 1870 and even then only to a very limited extent — a new balance of power became visible in the existing social order. Only then a more fundamental social analysis became possible. The political climate however continued to be uninspiring. Although extreme liberalism never acquired a firm foothold in the Netherlands, the liberal way of thinking struck roots among a considerable part of the Dutch population. 4)

Therefore only a few individual scholars studied social development scientifically. Not earlier than about the beginning of the 20th century there were indications of more realistic views on society in middleclass academic circles politically organized in the party of the Liberal Demo-

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2) H. P. G. Quack, "Herinneringen" (1834—1914), (Memories) 2nd edit. 1915 among other places p. 92 ff.
3) J. De Bosch Kemper, "Geschiedkundig onderzoek naar de armoede in ons Vaderland" (Historical research on poverty in our country), 1851.
4) I. J. Brugmans, "De arbeidende klasse in Nederland in de 19e eeuw" (The working classes in the Netherlands in the 19th century), 2nd edit. 1929, p. 201.
Socialism, at that time, lacked an intellectual top-layer, capable to do sociologically important work. No Marxist jurists or economists, but Marxist poets entered the field of social problems. Although their work sometimes showed a great deal of merit, it did not at that time give rise to a Marxist sociology.

On the whole the study of the social sciences at that time, still largely depended on incidental interest in academic circles. In subsequent years this interest was often accompanied by a certain amount of parliamentary-political activities.

One of the first Dutch economists of some reputation, *Jhr de Bosch Kemper*, was at the same time the first sociologist. He was appointed professor in the Faculty of Law of the Amsterdam Athenaeum — later the University of Amsterdam — in 1852, where he lectured in no less than 9 subjects, among which were political economy and statistics. His extensive study "Handleiding tot de kennis van de Wetenschap der zamenleving" 1863 (Introduction in the science of society), is the first important Dutch sociological work.

His appointment deserves to be mentioned as a milestone in the history of Dutch sociology, because De Bosch Kemper definitely introduced sociology in the Netherlands by means of his publications and his teaching.

His views are well expressed in the following observation of his pupil Quack: "He wished to propagate a complete study of society. The science of economics, the way it developed in this country, was nothing but a fragment. That this fragment was cultivated as a complete unit, had, in his opinion, caused the one-sidedness and narrow-mindedness of individualistic thought. On the contrary, this doctrine of "economy" ought to be expanded and developed and then incorporated in the structure and composition of the whole society in the course of its historical process. The historical process of all social phenomena should be examined accurately. Force, effect and change of these phenomena should be determined. In that way social forces could be found. What Auguste Comte had meant, when he used the word "sociologie" should be developed further and better".

Quack shared with De Bosch Kemper a dislike of "abstract economics". In this respect both were influenced by the German historical school in economics. In the final lines of his classic work in 6 volumes, which is as yet unsurpassed, "De Sozialisten. Personen en Stelsels" (The Socialists. Persons and Systems) he blames economics for having become "a pluto-

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5) *e.g. Henriëtte Roland Holst, "Kapitaal en arbeid in Nederland" (Capital and labour in the Netherlands) 2 vols, of which a 4th edit. was published* in 1932; H. Gorter wrote in: "De Grote Dichters" (The great poets) a study on social backgrounds of world literature. This book was published posthumously in 1935.


7) Quack, Herinneringen, p. 46.
cratic doctrine". 8) His inaugural address at Utrecht "Staat en maatschappij" (State and Society) (1868), his rectoral speech of 1875 on "Bouw en Samenstel der Maatschappij" (Structure and Composition of Society) and again, his oration at Amsterdam "Sociale Politiek" (1885) (Social Politics) — they all gave evidence of his sociological point of view and of his broad social knowledge.

He also belonged to the first few people in Holland, who took a great deal of interest in statistics, a new science in those days. With the aid of statistics it would be possible to discover social laws. Statistics would also give an impetus to empirical studies of the whole society. "In the same way as an observatory observes the course of the stars in the sky, there ought to be an observatory in every state capable to observe the movements of social phenomena." 9) This concept of an empirical study of society undoubtedly was, in Holland at that time, an unorthodox idea.

Treuβ and Van Embden, both, like Quack, professor of Economics in the Faculty of Law in Amsterdam, were adherents of a late-19th century radical-democratic movement in this country. They opposed the naive Darwinistic theory, that "the survival of the fittest" constitutes and should constitute the principle of selection in society. 10) Treub studied Kidd's "Social Evolution" and wrote a paper on "Bevolkingscijfers en bevolkings-theorieën" (Population figures and demographic theories) a study he himself called "a piece of strict sociology". 11) Although the term "sociology", in present-day opinion, sounds rather pretentious in this context, yet in this study the borderline between general observations and factual study was crossed.

As noted earlier, the influence of Marxism on the social sciences in the Netherlands is of a late date. Important is a thorough study on criminality and economic factors 12) by the Marxist W. A. Bonger. This work, which drew the attention also beyond the borders of this country, was the first of a series of important publications on various, mainly socio-criminological subjects, which made Bonger one of the foremost sociologists of the Netherlands before 1940.

There was also another Dutch emancipation-movement, which in these

8) Quack, De Socialisten, VI (3d edit. 1912), p. 469; cf. 440 ff.
9) Quack, Herinneringen, 217.
10) D. van Embden, "Darwinisme en democratie" (Darwinism and democracy) (1901); M. W. F. Treub, "Darwinisme en socialisme" (Darwinism and socialism) in: "Sociale vragen". Verzamelde opstellen (1904) pp 1—56 (Social questions-collected essays).
11) Treub, "Sociale vragen". Voorwoord; (Social questions-Preface); the essays mentioned are published in this volume.
12) W. A. Bonger. Criminalité et conditions économiques (1905).
years strongly marked the development of sociology: that of the Roman­
Catholic part of the population. A number of normative sociological studies
on the social order were published, studies, which were inspired by social
encyclical letters and strongly oriented towards Thomistic philosophy. An
example is the sociological textbook of the priest J. D. Aengenent (1909),
a book of which the 7th impression was published in 1931. The ‘‘social pro­
blem’’ at that time a new focal point for the Church, constituted the starting­
point for a number of polemics with liberalists and socialists. In these circles
empirical sociology developed much later. 13) Even without counting a few individuals like Gerretson 14), the
early rise of the Dutch sociology of law deserves special attention. The
Faculty of Law in the Netherlands, in the 19th century perhaps the most
developed branch of the social sciences, has for 75 years supplied the
students of this marginal field. They were the first ‘‘specialized sociolo­
gists’’, though ‘‘avant la lettre’’, for they were necessarily limited in their
field of study and they lacked general sociological knowledge. 15)

Especially the name of H. J. Hamaker should be mentioned in this
context. His work ‘‘Het recht en de maatschappij’’ (Law and Society)
(1888), can be regarded as the beginning of Dutch sociology of law, a
study, which since then has remained almost exclusively in the hands of
jurists. The result was, that Dutch sociology of law never grew out to an
independent branch of sociology. It remained part of the already strongly
differentiated legal studies and as such led a poor existence, its only
support being the broad social experience of the jurist.

A jurist, who early and very definitely switched over to general
sociology, was S. Rudolf Steinmetz. He produced two important works
on the sociology of law in economically underdeveloped societies: Ethno­
logische Studien zur ersten Entwicklung der Strafe (1894), and: Recht­
verhältnisse von eingeborenen Völkern in Afrika und Ozeanien (1905).
His approach in these studies is definitely modern, as he tries to integrate
each phenomenon of law with the whole of social life of the society con­
cerned. 16) His readership at Utrecht began in 1895 with a polemic paper

13) From the part of the Reformed Church came: ‘‘Sociologie en Christendom’’ (Sociology and Christianity), Een inleiding (An introduction), by J. R. Slotemaker de Bruïne (1912).
14) C. Gerretson, ‘‘Prolegomena der sociologie’’ (Prolegomena of sociology), 1911.
15) An extensive survey is given by J. Valkhoff, ‘‘Rechtssociologische elementen in
de Nederlandse rechtswetenschap van de XIXde eeuw’’ (Elements of the Sociology of
16) See also his Classification des types sociaux, in: Annuaire sociologique, vol.
III, 1900. For further appraisal of Steinmetz' contribution to the sociology of law see:
on "Het goed recht van ethnologie en sociologie" (A plea for the rightful status of ethnology and sociology) and was followed by an appointment at Leyden (1900). Then came his professorship at the University of Amsterdam (1907), where for 25 years the study of social sciences in the Netherlands bore the stamp of his personality.

In 1907 part of the duties of the late geographer Kan, fell to Steinmetz. Next to the chair of physical geography, a separate chair was established with Steinmetz as its first professor, for the teaching of "political geography, ethnology, and geography and ethnology of the East-Indian archipelago".

The appointment of Steinmetz, already known for his ethnological studies and his avowed sociological orientation, marked the beginning of the typical Dutch brand of descriptive sociology, called sociography. It was 1913 when he wrote an article in which he outlined his programme, rejecting the biased views of the leading anthropogeographic school and introducing sociography as the comparative study of the higher peoples and their component elements in all their diversity.

That sociology in 1921 finally acquired a place in the system of University education, was entirely due to Steinmetz' continuous fight for acknowledgement. Sociology became a compulsory subject for the doctoral examination in social geography and it became an optional subject for the examination in Dutch Law. The new chair was occupied by Bonger.

This meant a turning-point: for the first time a generation of students would be trained in the Netherlands, whose training had included sociological education, even if only as an auxiliary subject. That this possibility was realized was due to people like Steinmetz and Bonger.

B. Sociographic intermezzo: 1921—1943

In order to get a clear understanding of the development of Dutch sociology, it is necessary to pay attention to sociography, for this is the link connecting the old undivided field of geography of before the first world-war, with the field of sociology as it developed in the Netherlands after the 2nd world-war. This also establishes the fact, that sociography is a phenomenon to be localized in a period between the world-wars.

This connecting function is apparent not only in the time-sequence, it is also expressed in the name, which is taken to be a contraction of "social geography". By definition however, this branch of science has nothing to

do with geography, although this was formally maintained for a long time. Neither is sociography descriptive sociology. Sociography was seen by its founder and his most important followers, as an autonomous branch of science, which aims at the study of civilized peoples and their component groups in all their diversity.

This aim can only be understood if seen as the result of the peculiar combination of the personality of Steinmetz and the socio-geographic training. This combination is remarkable because it was an accidental one, while the outcome of this combination — sociography — bears all the marks of a series of compromises, which are sometimes almost paradoxical. The source of these paradoxes was Steinmetz.

Steinmetz.

Steinmetz was above all a sociologist. As such he commanded a wide knowledge which was directed primarily at the study of large structures and processes. His creation however, the Amsterdam school, became a school of sociographers, of whom only a few have made significant contributions to general and theoretical sociology. The majority focussed mainly on the study of territorial units: villages, towns, regions, countries. That Steinmetz did not establish a sociological school can be explained partly from his conception of sociology and partly from the system of education into which he had to fit himself.

In his opinion, an opinion, which was mainly determined by his close contact with Germany, theorizing was the fundamental evil of sociology of his day. "One rejoices in definitions and in building up systems. But systems of what? Of undiscovered truths, a building on paper, without bricks." 18) Conceptualization, the construction of systems, theoretical analysis, all that could wait, in the opinion of Steinmetz, till later: for the time being the collection of facts was of primary importance.

Here he made a fundamental mistake in drawing a sharp line between description and theory and in seeing the connection between these two concepts to be one-directional, viz. the construction of theory from facts.

"For yet a long time to come it will be of great, instructive value for the sociologists themselves to start with the facts. They should direct their attention to facts, not to theories. A science, which limits itself to the collection of facts and their registration, thus neglecting the other functions, can still have great importance, like for instance, the old descriptive and classificatory biology and history. But a science, which only displays theories is nothing else but a more or less clever game." 19)

18) S. R. Steinmetz: "Inleiding tot de sociologie" (Introduction to sociology) 1931, p. VII.
This black and white picture has been called "Steinmetz' positivism", not quite rightly, since it was not so much a positivistic standpoint, by which he was characterized, as a shortage of scientific theory as a basis of study. In any case, sociography thus practically lacked the stimuli which could have been provided by theoretical points of view. This, in many cases, has given its products a certain thinness, if not shallowness.

A second paradox, which via Steinmetz pervaded sociography, was the fact, that simultaneously there was an emphasis on strict empiricism and a casual approach to the techniques of investigating the much-praised reality.

Many sociographic studies show the results of this in a complete negligence of the simplest demands in research-techniques.

The function of statistics in Dutch sociography is in this respect symptomatic. Steinmetz very strongly emphasized the meaning of statistics: "The more statistics the better" "I should be inclined to search always and everywhere for accuracy in figures"; "In the natural sciences man always strives for measures and weights, we however can only count, but that is what we should do, always, wherever possible and relevant" This is the ever-recurring theme.

Looking a little closer, however, we find, that in sociography there has hardly ever been an attempt to do more than just counting and tabulating. The simplest statistical devices as sampling, the tracing of systematic and accidental errors, correlation, etc. are seldom scientifically applied. The statistical approach was generally limited to quantification although there were some favorable exceptions.

An indirect proof is supplied by the fact, that the first introduction to the techniques of social investigation, was published in the Netherlands in 1950; prior to that nobody had paid any special attention to it.

This lack of research-technical refinement is the other drawback of sociography. Being both theoretically and technically underdeveloped, its results were bound to disappoint in general. In fairness however, it should be said, that thanks to a great deal of insight and energy shown by some authors, a number of studies were published which may be regarded as important contributions to sociology.

The geographical training.

It is very probable, that Steinmetz' role in sociography was determined by his function since he was successor to a geographer and a colleague of

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20) Thus also his demand that the researcher worker should have "Einfühlung" besides an approach based on the natural sciences; his demand for a strictly objective study of human activities and his delight in an emotional point of view; his demand for personal observation and his study of predominantly large structures and processes (war; racial problems; nationalism).
22) E.g. A. Blonk, E. W. Hofstee, J. P. Kruyt, De besteding van de vrije tijd door de Nederlandse arbeiders (Leisure time activities of Dutch laborers), 1936.

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geographers and charged, like them, with the training of geography-teachers, for whom social geography was a compulsory subject.

This aim clearly determined the structure of the training. Besides social geography and history, the student was taught the principles of meteorology, oceanography, crystallography and geomorphology. The social sciences constituted only part of his curriculum. Moreover the social sciences and physical geography had to form a more or less integrated whole. Even though it was realized, that scientifically speaking, this combination was not, or no longer possible, it was the existence of an undivided subject: schoolgeography, which forced the training programme to adapt itself to the needs of the school.

At the same time however the social geographer was supposed to be a sociographer, in other words, to be concerned with the second section of the term "land- en volkenkunde" (the science of countries and peoples), as the subject was formally called. He was even supposed to be able to conduct an independent social investigation although, as we pointed out earlier, both the sociological training and the research-technical knowledge were absolutely insufficient. It is easy to see, that this dual character would sooner or later cause difficulties. The sociographer with his smattering of sociology as well as of geography had to find his own way. There were some, who, by astute thinking, were able to make original contributions to the social sciences — and in those cases it always appeared, that the bridge to sociology had been crossed. Some good examples are furnished by the studies of Ter Veen on the Haarlemmermeer-reclamation (1925), Den Hollander on the American poor whites (1933), Kruijt on secularization (1933) and Hofstee on the Oldambt-region (1938). In most cases however the sociographers were satisfied with predominantly descriptive work.

The Amsterdam school

Although in these years the study of both geography and sociology was possible at the State University at Utrecht 24), it was only in Amsterdam, that the important step from social geography to social science was made, even though it resulted in the concept of sociography described earlier.

It can be safely stated, that in the years between both world-wars, the study of sociography and sociology in the Netherlands primarily centred around the University of Amsterdam. Here was the nucleus of a body of

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scholars, who afterwards, in the years after 1945, would be appointed professors in various other university towns, where they would disseminate the Amsterdam doctrines, though modified and more developed.

The Amsterdam school combines two disciplines: sociography and ethnology, both sprung from the need for geography-teachers and grown up in the shadow of the geography-certificate.

The first wave of students after 1921 consisted mainly of geography-teachers, who studied social geography, driven by a keen scientific interest rather than by the wish to train for a special position. Under the influence of Steinmetz however, they became sociographers and ethnologists. In 1927 for the first time the degree was conferred upon a student, who was not a teacher. The extraordinary composition of this first, small group, has greatly influenced the development of sociography as well as ethnology. These first students who already held a position, could both during their study and afterwards, when writing their thesis, concentrate on problems of exclusively or mainly academic significance. This, clearly is of the utmost importance to a young discipline with yet little social status.

This is the only explanation of the fact, that Steinmetz' enthusiasm could, in a few years, create an important ethnological school: Nieboer already at an early date (1910), Fahrenfort (1927), Van der Bij (1929), Ronhaar (1929), Van Deursen (1931), Wisse (1933), Hofstra (1933). Steinmetz himself, originally an ethnologist, remained active in this field throughout his life.

In general it might be said, that the composition of the group of students was highly beneficial to the results of the study. Until 1934 no less than 22 of the 51 students, who graduated before January 1st 1933 published their doctor's dissertation a very high percentage.

In the sociographic field the studies dealt with a variety of subjects: in part social problems like e.g. secularization, emigration, Christian Science, government and art, in part social groups (diamond cutters, horticultural workers). For the most part however, they were concerned with territorial groups: villages, towns, districts and polders, and even nations. In general though not in all cases, these studies dealt with the Netherlands.

25) The dates indicate the year in which their doctor's dissertation was published; it has to be borne in mind, that the training only started in 1921.

26) Amsterdamse Studentenvereniging voor Sociale Geografie (Association of Students in Social Geography in Amsterdam), "De sociaal geograaf vóór en na het doctoraal examen" (The social geographer before and after his doctoral examination) (1934), p. 9
This regional interest, directly related to the geographical basis of the school, as not essentially been interfered with, even by the sociologist Steinmetz. He kept to the definition of sociography as "the study of peoples and their component groups in all their diversity" 27).

The problem is however, that geographical units and sociological units are not always coterminous. The geographical framework often nothing more than an administrative unit: the municipality does not constitute a suitable basis for a central sociological problem.

Such an extensiveness necessarily implies superficiality. Specialistic knowledge lacked and will always lack as long as this principle is valid. It may be true, that at that time, indeed the need of specialization was felt, but the ideal of a "whole, synthetic" picture of a geographically determined object was not given up. It remains noteworthy, that in this period nobody dared to take the logical step to a limitation of sociography to the study of sociologically relevant phenomena. Evidently the geographical obsession was too strong. 28)

Ter Veen.

When in 1927 Ter Veen was appointed lecturer in social and economic geography in Amsterdam, he took over Steinmetz' point of view, that sociography covers the study of geography as well as the study of civilized peoples and their component groups. In order to do so geographical as well as social knowledge is necessary. 29)

In 1933 however, it became evident, in an article written by him at that time, that he had broken away from the geographical framework. The sociographer accepted part of the geographical heritage, the social part, but at the same time he placed himself beyond the circle of geography and within that of the social sciences. The spell had been broken. 30)

It is again a paradox, that the geographer Ter Veen succeeded in freeing sociography from its geographical shackles, where the sociologist Steinmetz had failed. Still, the victory remained a rather formal one. Ter Veen, though he refused to think in geographical terms as a matter of

27) Steinmetz, Inleiding, p. 34, 35.
28) Cf. also Sj. Groenman, "Kanttekeningen bij de voortgang van het sociale onderzoek in Nederland" (Notes on the continuity of social research in the Netherlands), 1948, p. 4 ff.
29) H. N. Ter Veen, "Van anthropogeografie tot sociographie" (From human geography to sociography) in: "Van Aardrijkskunde tot sociale wetenschap (From geography to the social sciences), 1950, pp 16, 17.
30) Ter Veen, "Steinmetz' betekenis voor de aardrijkskunde" (Steinmetz' contribution to geography), 1933, in: "Van aardrijkskunde tot sociale wetenschap".
principle, was too much involved with the situation in the past. This coupled with the fact, that he was not a sociologist himself, made it impossible for him to switch over definitely. His students remained social geographers, both through the occupational possibilities and as a result of the total structure of their study. Even their formal title remained "social geographer".

For all that, Ter Veen consistently searched for new occupational prospects for his students. Unlike Steinmetz, he was also concerned with practical aspects and he used his contacts very intensively. Under Steinmetz there had been not one graduate who had found a position outside the educational sphere until 1930. Under Ter Veen this changed altogether. He found for his students positions at government offices: the municipal, provincial, economic, physical planning and statistical bureaux. He on occasion also accepted commissions for social investigations — then for the Netherlands still a new phenomenon.

This course required a reorientation of the sociographer and a new concept of his task, that is, an orientation on essential social problems, which faced the government. Not theoretical importance, but practical urgency now became the main directive.

In this respect too Ter Veen showed himself a pioneer. For Steinmetz the society meant little more than an inexhaustible source of objects of scientific study. Ter Veen on the other hand, had, next to his scientific approach, the viewpoint of the social engineer. He saw society as a field to exercise government policy, as material for social planning.31)

This point of view led him to a more efficient research training. Ter Veen was the first Dutch sociographer to understand the meaning of teamwork and research-institutes. Before his time practically all investigations had been one-man projects. This changed entirely.

On behalf of the training Ter Veen established the "Sociographic workshop", connected with the University of Amsterdam. The students taking part in this workgroup, did field work collectively. This was something Steinmetz, in spite of his keen interest in concrete investigation, had never found the opportunity to do.

In the same vein is his initiative in what in 1936 became the: "Stichting voor het Bevolkingsonderzoek in de Drooggelegde Zuiderzeepolders" (Foundation for demographic studies in the reclaimed Zuyderzee-areas). His doctoral thesis was based on the social problems of the

31) This aspect is particularly evident in his extensive article on "De maatschappelijke achtergrond van sociale zorg en sociale planmatigheid", of 1940, also published in: Van Aardrijkskunde tot sociale wetenschap, 1950, pp. 230—284.
most important Dutch land-reclaiming project of the 19th century, that of the Haarlemmermeer. 32)

When establishing the foundation just mentioned, Ter Veen rightly assumed, that these and similar historical experience would supply valuable material for future social policy in the newly reclaimed regions.

Finally, in 1940, he gave an impetus to the establishment of "Instituut voor Sociaal Onderzoek van het Nederlandse Volk" (ISONEVO) (Institute for social research in the Netherlands) of which he was the first president. This was the first basis of organized social research in the Netherlands. Originally, the institute once more accentuated the old relation with geography. It was explicitly stated that the object was the Dutch people and its component groups. If established in 1945, the name would simply have been: "Dutch Sociological Institute". Geography had already loosened its grip, but still sociology was not yet free.

**Sociology.**

Judging from the steady flow of publications in the period between both world-wars, one should have thought, that this was a flourishing period for Dutch sociology. This was not the case. In part the important sociological work was a by-product of sociography — with the disadvantages thereof, as pointed out earlier — for another part it was the work of a few individuals, who had not started out as sociologists, but who had entered the sociological field out of personal interest. In a way, the first start of Dutch sociology took place partly outside Amsterdam. This can only be understood after a closer observation of the personalities of Steinmetz and Bonger.

*Steinmetz* is undoubtedly the founder of Dutch social sciences. In his inimitable way, he spurred his students on to activity. There can be no doubt about the stimulating and absorbing character of his work. He was a man of great erudition and of catholic interests. Some of his articles, e.g. those in Vierkandt's: "Handwörterbuch der Soziologie" of 1931, are still worth reading.

It is however a bad sign, that a large number of Steinmetz' publications, have nothing of interest to present-day readers. Some of them were already out of date at the time of their publication. Their theoretical and methodological basis was usually defective. It is also evident from many of his papers, that Steinmetz' broad basis brought with it the disadvantage,

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32) "De Haarlemmermeer als kolonisatiegebied", (The Haarlemmermeer reclamation as a colonization-area), 1925.
that, in his most successful years (1921—1933), he lagged behind with regard to the general development of sociology. Since he rejected theoretical explanations his German orientation was not of much use to him either. In general his way of thinking remained so much on a commonsense level, that at present it gives the impression of being hopelessly out of date. In fact, Steinmetz was a 19th century thinker.

The first Dutch professor of sociology was W. A. Bonger. From 1922 till 1940 he taught sociology in Amsterdam. Originally a jurist he became a well-known criminologist without however actually developing sociological viewpoints. He was well-read in the history of sociology and in social philosophy from Plato till Comte and Spencer, a subject on which he gave excellent lectures. What he lacked however was the ability to activate his sociological knowledge by studying his own society. Important sociological publications have not been published by him.

A number of sociographers produced excellent sociological works. *Ter Veen* applied the selectionist theories to an important reclamation of the 19th century.33) *Kruyt* wrote a still unsurpassed study of secularization in the Netherlands34). *Den Hollander* conducted important research in the United States35). Van Heek, an economist by origin, wrote an elaborate work on the contact of East and West in China36). The general practitioner *Barentsen* defended in an original way the organicist point of view.37)

Of the Utrecht sociologists, *Kohlbrugge* (till 1927) wrote: "Practische sociologie" (Practical Sociology) (1925), which however had little to do with sociology, while Heere’s dissertation drew the school of Le Play to the attention in the Netherlands.38) At the same university a chair of Marxist sociology was established in 1931 by the "Socialistische Vereniging tot Bevordering van de Studie der Maatschappelijke vraagstukken" (Socialist Association for the Promotion of the Study of Social Problems).

33) H. N. Ter Veen, *De Haarlemmermeer als kolonisatiegebied* (The Haarlemmermeer-reclamation as a colonization area), 1925.
34) J. P. Kruyt, *De onkerkelijkheid in Nederland* (The secularization in the Netherlands), 1933.
35) A. N. J. den Hollander, *De landelijke arme blanken in het Zuiden van de Verenigde Staten* (The rural poor whites in the Southern United States), 1933.
36) F. van Heek, *Westere techniek en maatschappelijk leven in China* (Western technology and social life in China), 1935.
38) W. R. Heere, "Frederic le Play en zijn volgelingen" (Frederic le Play and his followers) (1926).
Is is remarkable, that sociology was also taught at that time, at an academic level, in the former Dutch East Indies, viz. at the "Rechtshogeschool" (College of Law) at Batavia. Till 1934 sociology there was a compulsory subject for the "Candidate" (Bachelor's) examination, whereas in that year the doctoral examination even included a socio-economic course of study with sociology as the main subject. The jurist Hoetink drew, in his inaugural speech of 1929, special attention to the need for sociological insight in jurists working in a foreign culture.\(^{39}\) Schrieke won himself a name by publishing an excellent sociological study about the background of the communistic disturbances in Sumatra (Indonesia) in the twenties.\(^{40}\) His work shows a synthesis of theoretical insight and thorough empirical investigation, which in the home country had been shown only by very few people.

Also in Holland sociological work was often carried out outside the academic sphere. Bouman, an economic-historian and a history-teacher, wrote from a Weberian viewpoint the first introduction to sociology (1940), which could lay claim to that title. The one written by Steinmetz (1931) was more a series of sketches than a systematic handbook. His socio-cultural knowledge combined with a broad historical study, led Bouman to write his "Van Renaissance tot Wereldoorlog" (From Renaissance to World-War) (1938), in which an attempt was made to give a sociological interpretation of 4 centuries of Western-European history.

Also Hofstra, an ethnologist and a museum-director, did important work. Although he was a student of Steinmetz, he managed by his studies in Berlin, Hamburg and London (Malinowski) to escape from the bias of Dutch descriptive sociology. His publication "De sociale aspecten van kennis en wetenschap" (The social aspects of knowledge and science) (1937) constitutes a remarkable contribution to the "Wissenssoziologie" (sociology of knowledge), which in the Netherlands was yet a virginal field. Bierens de Haan, an economist, wrote a theoretical study founded on Tönnies' concepts community and association. In later years he repeatedly drew the attention to the history of sociology.

There are two historians Huizinga and Romein, who, although unlike

\(^{39}\) H. R. Hoetink, "Over het verstaan van vreemd recht" (On understanding foreign concepts of law) 1929.

\(^{40}\) The so-called "Sumatra's Westkust-Rapport" (Report on the West-coast of Sumatra), 1928.
Bouman remaining historians, cannot be left out of a description of Dutch sociology of the thirties.

_Huizinga_ has even, in spite of himself, entered the sociological field with his book: "Homo ludens. Proeve eener bepaling van het spelelement der cultuur" (Homo ludens — An attempt to determine the play-element in culture) (1938). After the last war this book was published in the International Library of Sociology and Social Reconstruction. _Romein_ on the other hand, whose views are strongly Marxist, has been under the influence of Croce and Weber, which perhaps explains his sociological point of view. His law of "the advantage that obstructs further development" ⁴¹ is one of the few theories, which found favour in Dutch sociological circles. His view of history, after 1945 systematized in his concept of "theoretical history", is directly connected with sociology. Not the historical facts are primarily important, but the reflection of historical reality in the mind of the historian who is "standortgebunden" (situationally determined). Theoretical history is to analyse this situation by which both historical reality and the historian himself is determined. Thus _Romein_ very closely approaches the sociology of knowledge, even if he limits himself to history in a very broad sense. ⁴²

Also on account of other contributions _Romein_ deserves a place in the history of Dutch sociology. An example is provided by his lecture: "On human dignity", delivered in 1938 for the Dutch Sociological Association of which he was one of the founders.

His keen political interest found expression, among other things, in a study of the social and economic roots of fascism ⁴³. As the author of these and similar studies, he was one of the very few, who worked in the politico-sociological field. Among these few was also the politician, _J. de Kadt_, who, under the rather meaningless title: "Het fascisme en de nieuwe vrijheid" (Fascism and the new freedom) (1938), ⁴⁴ gave a politico-sociological analysis, which up to the present, has not yet been surpassed.

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⁴² J. _Romein_, "Theoretische geschiedenis" (Theoretical history) 1946; "In de hof der historie" (In the garden of history), 1951; see for a development of his ideas also: "Zekerheid en onzekerheid in de geschiedwetenschap" (Certainty and uncertainty in historical science), both in: _In opdracht van de tijd. Tien voordrachten over historische thema's_ (An assignment by Time. Ten discourses on historical themes) 1946.

⁴³ J. _Romein_, "De sociale en economische grondslagen van het fascisme" (The social and economic bases of fascism) in: _In opdracht van de tijd_. 298—321.

⁴⁴ An unaltered reprint appeared in 1946.
In order to escape from an arid enumeration of authors — though some of them are certainly worth mentioning separately — we shall finally limit ourselves to the development of sociology in confessional circles.

As mentioned earlier, there was little interest in empirical sociology in these circles. Until 1945 there was hardly any change in this state of affairs. The Reformed Church had, in recent years, lost much of its support, quantitatively as well as qualitatively and seemed to petrify in a state of splendid isolation. Roman Catholicism worked extremely hard to acquire social emancipation, but the intellectual lag was still great. This expressed itself in an exaggerated fear of active interest in modern psychology, psychiatry and sociology, unless studied from the point of view of the Roman Catholic Church with the aid of papal documents. The most important Catholic publications therefore are either concerned with comments on and elaborations of the normative concept of man or with the concept of society found in the Pope's encyclicals. Like the latter, they centre around "the social problem". They also oppose the ideologies of liberalism, socialism, communism and later on also fascism, while neo-thomism serves as philosophical basis. 45)

Gradually however, a more empirical course was being taken by the Roman Catholic School of Economics. Already in 1941 a doctoral course of study was established in the department of economics and sociology, but the process of development did not get under way until after the war.

The viewpoint of Protestantism, which in its philosophical background has found fewer sociological stimuli, but which was also to a lesser degree weighed down by a philosophical-ethical tradition, was voiced by the theologian W. Banning. His publication: "Theologie en Sociologie" (Theology and Sociology) (1936), opens the door to a wider interest in the social sciences in the Dutch Reformed Church. Also in this case we find the same development: an incubation period before the war, the maturation directly after.

One of the peculiarities of the older brand of sociology lies in the extreme vagueness of its borderlines. There is an overlapping in literally all directions, whether on to the physical sciences (physical anthropology,
geography) or to the psycho-sociological sciences: psychology, history, law, social ethics, ethnology, demography, eugenics.

In the leading Dutch periodical in the field of the social sciences: "Mensch en Maatschappij" (Man and Society), which was established in 1925 at the initiative of Steinmetz and Bonger, this broad basis is clearly shown. The varied contents of the issues covered even wider fields than warranted by the already very heterogeneous board of editors, which consisted of sociologists, historians, jurists, physical anthropologists, psychologists, psychiatrists and ethnologists.

An advantage of this broad base was, that ideas were introduced from outside, which fertilized sociological thought. This was not only an advantage, but also a necessity in view of the small number of trained sociologists. Sociology was in those days still to a large extent dependent on the spontaneous interest of outsiders. Only after 1945 this wide circle contracted around the nucleus.

Summary.

When in 1942 and 1943 scientific life in the Netherlands grew quiet as the result of the increasing pressure of the German occupation, when universities were closed and professors went underground, the first basis was laid for a systematic study of sociology. Though indeed the final balance may not yet be very impressive, it cannot be denied that the short history of this discipline has shown not only a number of peaks, but also a great deal of activity over a wide front, which promises well for the future. It is remarkable that the development between the world wars had the character of an intermezzo. The continuing growth of sociology in the strict sense, was practically hidden under an almost explosive expansion of the Amsterdam school of sociography, which had no important precursors in the past and would not have important followers after 1945 either.

Sociography thus was not so much a basis for further development but rather a scientific climate, that provided stimuli and encouraged initiative. Seen in retrospect, sociography has been methodologically little more than a rather unhappy compromise between geography which had become overripe and sociology, which was yet immature.

Seen however in the light of a history of science, the intermezzo has been of an importance, which cannot be overestimated. In this period such a keen interest was raised in a number of scientists, that — in spite of their defective training and their position in society — they acquired sufficient sociological knowledge and insight to be able to give the sign for a definite start as soon as the moment had arrived. In this respect sociography constitutes the key to a clear understanding of the recent development of the social sciences in the Netherlands.
C. Reorientation: 1943—1950

In these years Dutch sociology was in rather a chaotic state. At first sight this was not so evident. At a quick rate chairs in sociology were being established at all Dutch universities, large numbers of students flocked in, extensive studies were carried out — in part with government grants. In short, a healthy and vigorous expansion seemed to be going on, which at last gave sociology the position it had lacked for such a long time.

In this unparalleled expansion however, lies the main reason for the existing uncertainty and confusion. A certain basis for this development had indeed been laid earlier, but nobody was prepared for a growth of these dimensions, neither was the discipline itself ready for it.

What happened now, was that the few sociographers were called upon to occupy a number of chairs in sociology. It would not be true to state that Amsterdam sociography was adopted on a national scale; a more accurate statement would be, that the Amsterdam sociographers found national recognition in a series of appointments as sociologists.

Besides this national change of emphasis there is a complete reorientation towards foreign countries. The period of relative silence, which after the catastrophal decline of German sociology in 1933 characterized the study of sociology in the Netherlands, came to an end directly after the war. In the absence of an important rival, all attention was suddenly focussed on America. The turn to the West in post-war Holland was at least as radical as in the rest of West-European sociology. 46)

This new orientation meant complication and even confusion since nobody was prepared for it. Merton and Parsons, Shils and Stouffer, they all were "discoveries". Concepts like scaling and matrix-analysis, role playing and interview-training were almost unknown in the Netherlands before 1945.

Besides this reorientation the development towards aimdirected studies should be mentioned. The small-scale field studies, which had been cautiously started under Ter Veen, were suddenly completely overtaken and obscured by a number of extensive government- assignments: the study of about 25 rural communities on behalf of social work, an analysis of the

development of morality and criminality before, during and after the war and a nationwide study of the mentality of present-day youth.

Unexpectedly a number of research-institutes, some of them only very recently established, were entrusted with largescale field studies concerning extremely complicated national problems. This unexpected academic and to some extent also social recognition of sociology has given the post-war period an entirely new character.

The training.

In Amsterdam, Steinmetz and Bonger had died in 1940 and their places had not immediately been filled. Ter Veen, who had come out of the war in a poor condition, had to resign in 1948 on account of ill-health. He died a year afterwards. Den Hollander, who had been appointed professor in sociology in 1946, had to carry the full burden of heading a department, which had grown out of proportion, with hundreds of new students.

It was 1950 before he got assistance when Hofstra was appointed as a sociologist and De Vries Reilingh as a social-geographer.

Next to the old department of social geography Utrecht acquired a new, sociological department, headed by Kruyt (1947) and Groenman (1948).

The chair of sociology in Groningen, which in 1939 had been occupied by Plessner, was in 1946 taken by Bouman. Van Heek was the first professor of sociology in Leyden (1948). Heere and Oldendorff took up posts at the Roman Catholic University at Nijmegen and the Roman Catholic School of Economics at Tilburg. The former became a professor in 1946, the latter in 1949. The appointment of Banning as a professor in ecclesiastical sociology at the university of Leyden in 1946 should also be mentioned. The last two to be appointed were Polak at the Netherlands School of Economics in Rotterdam and Van Dijk at the Free Neo-Calvinistic University in Amsterdam, both in 1949. In no more than four years, an extensive educational body in sociology had been created. No mention has yet been made of the new chairs of social and economic geography and of methods of social investigation, which in Groningen and Nijmegen were occupied by Keuning (1949) and Zeegers (1951) respectively. At Utrecht Van Vuuren was succeeded by Broek and in 1950 by De Vooys.

Mention ought to be made also of the appointment of Hofstee at the Agricultural University at Wageningen (1946) to lecture in social and economic geography and social statistics. There he laid the foundation of rural sociology in the Netherlands.
The most remarkable feature in this development is the fact, that the balance between social geography, sociography and sociology, which had existed before the war, was entirely disturbed in favour of sociology. Sociology now completely overruled its older geographical sister-disciplines, at least in the educational system.

For this reason, the old antagonism between the Amsterdam school of "diversity".48) It was the irony of fate, that this extreme rebellion of sociography disappeared entirely into the background. The doctoral thesis of Vermooten: "De mens in de geografie" (Man in geography) (1941) had been a last show of arms of the Amsterdam school and the discussion around Verstege's study (Utrecht, 1944/1945) 47) was — seen in retrospect — no more than a rearguard-skirmish. The inaugural oration of Groenman in 1948 at Utrecht, marked the final step. Groenman brushed away the last geographical traces from sociography by describing this "special brand of sociology" as "the study of groups and group-phenomena in all their diversity". 48) It was the irony of fate, that this extreme rebellion of sociography against its geographical origin took place at the occasion of the appointment of a sociologist at Utrecht, the bulwark of human geography.

Still more remarkable is the post-war development in Amsterdam. The establishment of a separate Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, meant a radical break with the old sociographic training of teachers.

Sociography indeed was still assigned a place in the new faculty, but it was a brand of sociography, which was more descriptive sociology — the way Groenman approached it — stripped of the last pretentions of autonomy left from its social-geographical origin.

The situation provided a possibility for friction since the professor of sociography — only formally called social geography — was at the same time charged with the task of conducting the old training-course for geography-teachers.

Not everywhere was sociology faced with a similar dilemma. In all other places the new brand of sociology started independently and without contact with social geography. The latter acquired almost completely the

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47) F. van Heek, "Enige opmerkingen omtrent de plaats van de sociografie en de sociale geografie binnen het kader der sociale wetenschappen" (Some remarks concerning the position of sociography and social geography within the social sciences) in: "Mens en Maatschappij", 1944; J. P. Kruijt, Odium geographicum, Mens en Maatschappij, 1944; F. van Heek en J. P. Kruijt, "Twee controversen" (Two controversies), Mens en Maatschappij, 1945; J. Ch. W. Verstege, "Geografie en sociografie", (Geography and sociography) in: Mens en Maatschappij, 1945.

character of a training for geography-teachers; the former provided a training for social research workers.

At the University of Amsterdam certain difficulties of adjustment are worth mentioning because of their consequences.

Due to the illness of Ter Veen, the sociographic training had been suspended for some time and in the same period the new faculty of political and social sciences drew many students. In this new faculty all students received adequate sociological instruction by the Sociological Seminar of the University prior to their "candidaats" examination. After having passed their "candidaats" examination, since the early fifties a small number of these students prepare themselves for a doctoral examination in sociology. These graduates were the first students in Amsterdam University who had been instructed by a well balanced curriculum, aimed at training sociologists.

The much older department of social geography, which provides the training in sociography, forms no part of the new faculty of social and political sciences. For the students in the department of social geography, courses in sociology are not obligatory till after their "candidaats" examination. They could obtain only scant sociological training, inadequate for a professional sociologist. Their schedule of studies, laid down by the Academic Statute of 1922, never aimed at making them sociologists and for them sociology had always been a minor in their total training. Yet, many of these students wanted to become research sociologists. Among them were a fair number of older students, whose studies had been interrupted by the war. The students in the new faculty of political and social sciences were all young and none of them had started their studies before 1947.

At the same time that this conflict between academic structure and occupational ambition made itself felt, a discrepancy existed between the education of future geography teachers and the many new possibilities in the field of social research, open to graduates of the department of social geography. The result was, that during the first 6 or 7 years after World War II, a number of social-geographers graduated, who called themselves sociologists even before the end of their study. Many of these graduates accepted a teaching position as a temporary way out. Although they were not sufficiently trained in theoretical sociology, not in research techniques, their interest was focussed on sociography and techniques in social research.

It is this group, which formed a centre of action in the first wave of professional social scientists. They were critical with regard to the older generation of sociographers but on the other hand full of uncertainty about their own defective training and their function in society. Supported by a feeling of solidarity, born in the years during and after the war when their study had been suspended, they began to play a special role in the stormy development of Dutch sociology. The periodical "Sociologische Gids", which appeared at the end of 1953 and the "Vereniging van Sociaal-Wetenschappelijke Onderzoekers" (Association for Scientific Social Research), which began to function at the beginning of 1955, were initiated by this group.

In this respect the second world-war is a clear dividing line. An important part of the older generation still felt geography to be the origin, social geography as a divergence, the Amsterdam school of sociography as a revolution and post-war sociography as a finish somewhere near sociology. 49)

The post-war generation of students on the other hand had lost this historical connection. Carried by the incoming wave of American sociology and before their eyes a series of prospects for social scientists, they grew up with an enthusiasm for modern sociology. They did not under-

49) This is very evident in the publications of Steinmetz (1913), Ter Veen (1927 and 1933) and Groenman (1948).
stand the position of a man like Steinmetz, nor did they understand the geographers' antagonism between Utrecht and Amsterdam. Sociography which for many meant a terminal, was in their eyes an incomprehensible denial of the unity of a social science, which for them had never existed in anything but an undivided form.

**Social Research**

Not only the training facilities but also the research apparatus experienced a rapid growth if only because practically every newly-appointed professor of sociology established his own sociological institute either directly when taking up his duties or some time afterwards. Others took over the institute of their predecessor as happened with the Sociographic Workshop at the University of Amsterdam and the Sociological Institute connected with the State University of Groningen.

Although functions and activities of these university institutes differed, greatly, they all saw research-training for students as an important and in many cases even the most important subject.

Further activities were mostly dependent on accidental circumstances, special interests of professors and staff, possibilities for research-assignments etc. In the period just described however, both staff and finances were extremely limited while specific theoretical knowledge and experience was not in all cases very great.

So far for the university-institutes. The Institute for Social Research in the Netherlands (Isonevo), developed satisfactorily after the war but remained of limited scope and significance. No other sociological institutes were established in this period. Various older research-bodies in the field of economics, geography and medicine however, began to pay special attention to the social aspects of the problems with which they were concerned.

Thus in 1946 at the "Landbouw Economisch Instituut" (Institute of Agricultural Economics), a department for regional research was established; the work of this department moves via an economic and social-geographical orientation in the direction of descriptive sociology.

The first start of the in subsequent years rapidly increasing sociological activities of the "Nederlands Instituut voor Preventieve Geneeskunde" (Netherlands Institute of Preventive Medicine) is to be found in the study of the engineer Ydo on work-satisfaction in a number of medium-sized industrial enterprises\(^{60}\). This study carried out in cooperation with the Netherlands Institute of Preventive Medicine may be regarded as the first attempt at industrial sociological research in this country.

A third – and entirely new – category of sociological institutes is that of the institutes based on religious affiliation or in any case established by and connected with a certain religious persuasion.

Thus already at the end of 1945 the "Sociologisch Instituut van de Nederlands-Hervormde Kerk" (Sociological Institute of the Dutch Reformed Church) originally called "Sociologisch instituut van "Kerk en Wereld" (Sociological Institute of "Church and World"), followed in 1948 by the "Katholiek Sociaal-Kerkelijk Instituut" (Roman-Catholic Institute for Social-Ecclesiastical Research). These institutes which are characteristic of the structure of Dutch society with its confessional differentiation, have both an internal and an external task. Their internal function is to provide information and to carry out research on behalf of the group itself. Their external one is to express the views of the represented groups on the level of applied sociology and social planning. These institutions too remained at first limited in scope, although they evidently met and still meet a demand.

The number of institutes thus grew in a short period; the scientific possibilities however were yet small. The existing staff and research-apparatus were evidently unequal to the task of carrying out the gigantic projects, which during and after the war had been accepted as government assignments. As an illustration of the difficult initial phase, we shall now discuss two of these projects more in detail.

In 1943 the "Stichting Maatschappelijk Werk ten Plattelande" (Foundation for Rural Welfare Work), which at that time was part of the Department of Agriculture and Fisheries, commissioned ISONEVO to carry out social investigations in 25 rural communities. The aim was to give welfare work a firm basis by collecting data on the social structure of the rural community in the Netherlands. This first big project of aim-directed research on behalf of the government has been taken up with great energy. The obstacles due to the occupation were outweighed by the advantage of providing a number of unemployed sociographers with work. A rigid general research-scheme made the reports easily comparable. On the whole, the work was carried out with great energy and punctuality.

In spite of these merits however, the study also shows many traces of the inexperience which is characteristic of social research in that period.

In the first place the general framework was too wide. In accordance with the sociographic aim to give an "over-all picture", enormous masses were collected of what were in fact rather irrelevant items.

Connected with this fact is the insufficient insight in the nature of applied research. Although the knowledge of rural communities in the
Netherlands has indeed been considerably increased by this study, the practical use for welfare work was extremely limited. On the other hand there was a lack of methodological insight, also as a result of the sociographic starting-point. The fact alone, that every fieldworker was compelled to stick rigidly to the very detailed research-scheme, made an original approach of the various communities impossible. Even worse was the fact, that the structural connection of the observed phenomena was often insufficiently accentuated.

Compared with these disadvantages the extremely slow rate of publication — in 1947 and 1948 the first two reports were published 51) — was only a minor point. Moreover, this delay was, in view of the difficult situation in 1944—1946, almost inevitable. Thanks to a thorough experience in social-geographic and sociographic regional- and community research, the rural project could in general be regarded as a success. Much more of an ordeal was the assignment to study the mentality of what was called "mass-youth". This assignment sprang from a feeling of anxiety about what was assumed to be an increase of misconduct and loss of values found with post-war youth. In 1948 this assignment was given to 7 institutes: ISONEVO, the Sociological Institute of the Dutch-Reformed Church, 2 university institutes of sociology and 3 university-bodies of social-pedagogy and social-psychology.

The study has resulted in more than a hundred reports of all sizes. These reports were heterogeneous as regards their frame of reference, contents and quality. From this material finally a short, rather superficial summary was given 52), accompanied by an anthology from a number of basic reports 53). One of the institutes taking part in the investigation wrote a separate report on the material collected by the institute itself.54)

According to general opinion in professional circles, the result of the study was deeply disappointing. A clear notion of the problem and its

51) Sj. Groenman, "Staphorst", 1947; A. J. van Lieshout, 1948; in 1949 and '50 more monographs were published.

52) Maatschappelijke verwildering der jeugd. Rapport betreffende het onderzoek naar de geestesgesteldheid van de massa jeugd, (Degeneration of youth. A report on an investigation carried out with regard to the mentality of massyouth) 1952.

53) Bronnenboek bevattende gegevens ten grondslag liggend aan Rapport Maatschappelijke Verwildering der Jeugd, (Sourcebook containing the basic data on which the report on youth-degeneration has been based) 1953.

frame of reference was lacking. The methodological- and research-technical preparations left much to be desired. The training of the fieldworkers was, in many cases, very defective, and finally, the coordination of the participating institutes was practically non-existent. The whole project has, in scientific respect, borne practically no fruits.

Socially, the advantages were not very great either. In summary one might say, that the failure was caused by the fact, that this projects demanded a deep sociological and socio-psychological insight as well as experience and refined research-techniques and an efficient organization. The Dutch social sciences could supply neither the former nor the latter: their possibilities were yet too restricted.

Much better results were attained by sociologists, who took up less extensive problems and who succeeded in maintaining a balance between theoretical framework, research-technical refinement and factual documentation.

An excellent example is provided by the study of Van Heek on vertical social mobility in the industrial town of Enschede, a study, which was accompanied by a broad theoretical and methodological research into the existing literature. With this publication, which comes up to international standards, Van Heek successfully introduced the subject of social stratification and mobility in Dutch sociological circles.

In these years the study of industry also got under way. After the sociologist Oldendorff (1940) came the engineer Ydo (1947), then the jurist Buurma (1948) and the social philosopher Nuyens (1950), ending up in 1951 with an introduction to industrial sociology by Horrninga and a study on work-satisfaction in industrial enterprises by Kuylaars. 56)

Conclusion of a period

In the years between 1945 and 1950 sociology in the Netherlands has taken a turn, which gives the foregoing period the character of a phase which has come to its conclusion. It marked the transition from a nationally-determined sociography, which consequently tended to isolation, towards an international — mainly American-influenced — empirical sociology. Such a period shows apart from evident tendencies towards reorientation, also the characteristics of a conclusion. There were a number of "belated" regional sociographic monographs (Oosten 1947, Visser 1950, Hendriks


56) For authors and titles see Bibliography D 19.
1953) besides the large-scale rural research-project of ISONEVO. The very extensive survey of sociology and sociography in the ENSIE, an authoritative systematic encyclopedia (1947) \(^{57}\), was more a balance than a programme.

The article "Sociale Psychologie" (Social Psychology) in the same encyclopedia shows even clearer how quickly the post-war point of view has become out of date: \(^{58}\) Although even now the development of Dutch social psychology is rather slow, it is certain, that such an article could not have been written 5 years later.

After 1950, the process of reorientation begins to bear fruit, slowly at first, but with increasing rapidity.

\section*{D. Expansion: 1950—1956.}

It was stated that during the five years immediately following upon World War II the study of sociology succeeded in gaining a firm footing in the Dutch universities. In 1950 each of the six Dutch universities and the two Schools of Economics possesses a chair of sociology, which at the University of Amsterdam has even been incorporated into a separate new faculty.

The number of fresh students proves to be satisfactory, even slightly alarming in connection with the number of occupational vacancies. The Amsterdam Faculty of Political and Social Sciences alone had about 500 undergraduates a couple of years after its establishment in 1947/48. Though this is the largest faculty of social sciences, the number of students in the other universities and schools together also amounted to several hundreds. From a comparison of these numbers with the few dozen students of social geography and sociography in the 'thirties it is evident that a "barrier of indifference" has been broken and expectations with regard to occupational possibilities have improved among the population of our universities.

As already said, expectations with regard to occupational vacancies were not optimistic. An enquiry made in 1951 into the number of vacant positions requiring university graduates of one of the social sciences came to pessimistic conclusions. \(^{59}\) A study made a few years later, dealing with the same problem, calculated that in 1960 six hundred graduates of social


\(^{59}\) J. A. A. van Doorn, De toekomst van de sociaal-wetenschappelijk gevoormde academicus in Nederland, (The future of the social scientist in the Netherlands), 1951.
sciences would be available for non-teaching positions, as against less than a hundred in 1947. This study also expressed a warning. 60)

So far these pessimistic views have in no way materialized. Almost every graduate is sure to find a job, and even in the course of their study the most promising students are offered positions to be accepted at once or in the future.

Although it is natural that the boom now prevailing for a number of years should have promoted this state of affairs, this economic factor cannot possibly be the only explanation of the phenomenon. Another, at least equally important factor is the fact that sociology has broken the "barrier" of public opinion. Once the universities had accepted sociology within their walls, society in general was not long in following the example. The wedge driven into the occupational sphere has enabled Dutch sociologists to find their way to numerous new positions.

Social acceptance of sociology.

An opinion often heard is that sociology owes its rise to a great extent to the typical dynamic character of our modern society. For radical social changes are apt to destroy the feeling of emotional security and safety which among intellectuals may lead to feelings of doubt if the existing social order should be accepted as a matter of fact. Social order becomes problematic, i.e. it becomes the object of intellectual interference. This interference, when systematized, is called sociology.

This way of thought contains some truth also for conditions in the Netherlands. The first students of sociology were confronted with the start of drastic changes in economic structures, the pauperization of the large mass of the lower classes and the repercussions of the marxist reveil. During the 'thirties doubts about social developments increased rapidly. Urbanization and unemployment, racial discrimination and anti-semitism, secularism, democracy and totalitarianism, in short, a slow but sure growth is noticeable of a sociological approach of social reality.

Typical of this pre-war sociology is, however, that the discovery of social phenomena as sociological problems remains almost exclusively a matter of interest to university graduates. That is, social reality becomes the object of sociological study without society itself in turn expecting much of this sociology. Expectations remain restricted to the small circle of those interested in sociology, for the greater part university graduates. Such expectations cannot be called social expectations.

60) J. Godefroy, De toekomst van de academisch gegradeerden opnieuw beschouwd (New light on the prospects of university graduates), 1953, 73-77.
The gradual change after 1945 and the even radical change after 1950 must be attributed chiefly to two, inter-dependent factors, viz. the interested in sociology, for the greater part university graduates.

The rationalizing tendency is especially important for sociology as a barrier-removing force. As soon as a rational explanation of phenomena is attempted, a conventional or traditional acceptance of existing conditions is rejected and social facts cease to be hidden behind veils of ideologies and stereotypes.

For an extensive study and the social acceptance of sociology this rationalization is a first requirement. It is no accident that marxist circles should have commenced the empirical study of social relations at such an early date and religious circles at such a strikingly late date. The incorporation of social relations within strongly institutionalized systems of fixed standards is one impediment on the road to a sociological approach, but the refusal to investigate empirically and explain the solution of such systems is another, even greater impediment.

This is evident in the Dutch sociology of the family. The proposition that the development of this branch of sociology is slow and difficult, because Dutch family-life is "healthy", should at least be completed by the realization that the aversion to a rational approach of family problems is also an impediment.

Sociology of religion has also made but slow progress, not because religious changes in the Netherlands have not been rapid — for instance our country has for some decades witnessed a process of secularization of large sections of society —, but because this process was purposely kept outside the sphere of rational study, and its empirical explanation refused.

A fact which is even more important for the social acceptance of sociology has been the possibility to utilize its findings for policy-making on all levels. Governing bodies have been confronted with an increasing differentiation of the society which they were called upon to lead. This made sociology a valuable tool for them. Especially so, as they were prepared to influence social realities along rational lines. Of course, this intention to exert control over society can only exist or at any rate have a real chance of being realized if both local and state government are a true reflection of the society which surrounds them. So one might say, that the acceptance of sociology by governing bodies is the consequence of the growing democratization of Dutch society.

This development is a recent one in the Netherlands. It was not until 1940 that Liberalism, which condemns any interference in social relations and consequently limits it as much as possible, was fast losing ground. The economic slump had already caused one shock, the war and the German occupation brought another, but it was the post-war development of life in
the Netherlands which showed the deliberate choice of large-scale social planning and control.

This course of affairs is of course not typical of the Netherlands alone, and is also seen in other countries. A typically Dutch aspect is the permanent tendency to avoid direct State control. Dutch democratic views and the strong social and political position of the religious sections of our population have caused the moulding of the social pattern of Dutch society to be delegated to a very great extent to all kinds of private bodies, with the government and local authorities in the background supporting financially and morally the process of penetration of society into the state in all fields of life.

It is no exaggeration to say that this process has been the main factor causing sociology and social investigation to be socially accepted. It also accounts for the great, and recent, activity of the religious groups in the social and sociological field, the establishment of a large number of institutes for social research in behalf of policy-making and the introduction of sociologists by all kinds of managing bodies. Now it is also clear that the strongest incentives will not go to sociology as a science, but to social research. Liberated from academic isolation the social sciences are now applied as socially usable instruments. For it is social technique rather than social theory upon which the expectations of a society trying to control its own processes of development in accordance with its consolidated ideologies are mainly fixed.

Social research to serve policy-making.

The surest evidence for the enormous expansion of social research is perhaps the fact that a small country like the Netherlands has in recent times enlarged its number of institutes wholly or partly occupied in social researches to more than one hundred. 61) Some ten or fifteen years ago there were only a few. Among these institutes there are very large public offices, such as the Netherlands Central Bureau of Statistics with a staff of more than 1,000, but also, very small private research offices. All together they provide employment for, at a rough estimation, about 250 university graduates of social sciences.

Nearly all these institutes carry out investigations in behalf of policy-making. Even part of the sociological and sociographical institutes attached to universities receive their commissions from organizations such as the government or local authorities, industrial and religious bodies.

61) An almost complete survey is to be found in the 1956 Yearbook of the Association for Scientific Social Research, pp. 59-79.
In general all these institutes are amply provided with commissions, so that their number and size are still increasing.

According to their official status these institutions can be divided into public institutes proper working i.a. in the field of planning, economy and statistics; private institutes engaged in social welfare work and reconstruction, which are financed by public authorities; institutes belonging to various religious or ideological groups, and the academic institutes just mentioned. Then there is a small number of sociological institutes sponsored by political parties, the army, etc.

The studies made are partly of a predominantly social character partly they are concerned with the social aspects of problems in the field of economics or planning.

It is no accident that institutes of social welfare and the churches are most interested in social research. Having close contacts with social reality, they have come to realize the social disintegration in the various sectors of society and have felt the need to check this process.

Social research is therefore especially directed towards those groups and areas which have not been sufficiently integrated into the Dutch people, the local community, the religious group and other large communities. Great activity is for instance noticeable in the study of problem families the problem areas, especially the economic development areas. Another object of investigation are the tens of thousands of Dutch people, partly of mixed blood, who have since 1945 repatriated to the Netherlands, often as complete strangers. Besides religious-sociological subjects the sociological institutes financed by the Dutch churches also study the effect of industrialization on the family, youth and old age problems in connection with the need for social-religious planning.

Another important task of social research is now found in the field of physical planning. Latterly predominantly technical economic processes, such as rural industrialization, the spread and concentration of industries, the execution of public works and town planning are increasingly submitted to social research workers.

Much earlier — in 1936, when the Institute for the Study of population problems in the reclaimed Zuyder Sea areas was established — extensive researches of a varied nature were started in connection with the exploitation of the new polders, resulting in a great many studies, largely descriptive sociological and demographical.

Finally an important new object of sociological interest are the phenomena and measures in connection with the raise of productivity, especial-

62) Besides the Sociological Institute of the Dutch Reformed Church, and the Roman-Catholic one a Neo-Calvinist Sociological Institute was opened in 1954 and a Humanist Institute for Social Research in 1955.

63) See also, Population Research in the Zuyderzee territory (in English), 1954 and the survey given by Sj. Groenman: Colonization on new Land, 1953.
ly in the field of industry. With the assistance of the so-called Marshall Aid a number of projects have been started in the last few years, i.a. with regard to the problem of foremen, the effects of technical changes and the shift system.

Separate mention should be made of the agricultural sociological researches of the Department of Sociology and Sociography of the Agricultural University at Wageningen and the Institute of Agricultural Economics at The Hague.

This enumeration is far from complete. The reader is referred to Part II and the bibliography in this issue. But the above survey has given evidence of the enormous recent expansion of social research on behalf of governing bodies.

One of the major results of this widespread development of organized social research is the professionalization of research. Amateur researchers — mostly university-trained schoolmasters carrying out social researches from an academic interest or to prepare a thesis — are a pre-war phenomenon very rare after 1945. At present some hundreds of university graduates are professionally charged with research work.

The rise of this new occupational group has had various consequences: the need for a sound research training during their time of study, the development of a professional code, the cultivation of a sense of solidarity and good fellowship, and an adequate remuneration. In 1954, after laborious preparations, the Association for Scientific Social Research was founded, which undertook several of these tasks. A year after its foundation the Association already numbered about 150 members, for the major part social researchers in the employment of smaller or larger organizations.

The structure of this association and its objects are as typical of the post-war years as the Dutch Sociological Society is typical of the pre-war development of this branch of science. This Society limits its public activities to the organization twice a year of a scientific lecture and the publication of a Yearbook. It has also profited by the rapidly increasing interest in sociology; a small body before the war, it has now grown into a society of more than 500 members.

Recent development of sociology.

After World War II sociology in the Netherlands has succeeded better than ever before in disengaging itself from the rather undifferentiated tangle of social sciences. The changes in the board of the Dutch Sociological Society and the editing staff of the most important periodical
"Mens en Maatschappij" (Man and Society) are evident proof of this. The contents of this periodical are to an increasing extent limited to sociological, sociographical and social-psychological subjects proper. Contributions on psychology, history, folklore, law and ethics so frequent in pre-war years, have almost entirely disappeared after 1945.

A more striking proof of the progress of sociology is the rapid increase in the use of the word sociology itself. In daily papers, at meetings and conferences, in political debates the word crops up ever and again, if not always used in its correct meaning.

A more important thing is the fact that sociology in the Netherlands is fast gaining ground on other countries, both in quantity and in quality. The orientation on the U.S.A., which had become indispensable, if only by the German sociological interregnum, is beginning to yield fruits, especially as regards research-techniques, a field not yet fully developed in the Netherlands. This development is also a fruitful one, as a many-sided liberal orientation is possible through the generally good knowledge of foreign languages and consequently of foreign authors. Thus American sociology, sometimes extremely quantitative-empirical, is often counterbalanced.

This resulted in an "internationalization" of Dutch sociology. In this country, as in other countries, the study of sociology lost after 1945 its one-sided national characteristics. The international contacts and the international exchange of materials and viewpoints considerably increased. In this context is remarkable the comparatively great number of activities of Dutch sociologists outside their own country. This is understandable in view of the colonial past of their country, which already before the war broadened their outlook, and their world-wide orientation. It enabled them in later years to assist as experts in the development of other areas.

In this respect the activities of the Netherlands Universities Foundation for International Cooperation (NUFFIC) are of considerable interest. The Foundation has established the Institute for Social-Studies in The Hague, a teaching and research body serving international cooperation, drawing its students from all over the world.

In international scientific organization Dutch sociologists have from the beginning been active members. For example, the Netherlands have made important contributions to the international stratification-research.

The Research Group for European Migration Problems (R.E.M.P.) was initiated by the Dutch and has its seat in The Hague.

Individual work abroad was done by Den Hollander (U.S.A., Hungary, India), De Vries Reilingh (Germany, Austria) and others. The
younger generation of sociologists also went to foreign countries: H. M. Jolles travelled to Vienna for demographic-sociological research, G. J. Kruijer works in Jamaica and J. E. Ellemers in Israel.

The European Community for Coal and Steel regularly gives orders to Dutch institutes for social research.

Theoretical work, however, is still comparatively rare, though more frequent than formerly. Hofstra wrote some small studies on the conceptions of functions and normality, Den Hollander wrote about stereotypes and culture conflict Van Heek about class-concepts, Kruijt wrote a critique on Tönnies' concepts "Gemeinschaft" and "Gesellschaft", Ponsioen wrote an extensive work on the sociology of symbolic thinking. It was he who introduced Gurvitch to Dutch sociology. This category also includes the theoretical part of Haveman's work on the sociology of the unskilled labourer and Van Doorn's work on the sociology of the large-scale organization.

A study by Polak on objective and subjective judgments in economics raised a discussion in Dutch sociological circles — mainly between Kruyt and Polak — which clearly shows that the philosophical reflection of the main sociological problems in the Netherlands is gaining in importance. The fact that this question which was a cause célèbre in German sociology some decades ago is only now attracting attention in this country proves also the slight influence of German sociology on the early Dutch sociology, notwithstanding our close relations with and orientation on our Eastern neighbors.

Though the output of purely theoretical work is not very large, it is interesting to notice that empirical research is gaining in theoretical and methodological depth. Here Van Heek should undoubtedly be mentioned in the first place. His study on the birth level of the Dutch Roman Catholics may be called a model of sociological study. His work mentioned before on social stratification and mobility gave rise to a series of studies in this field, which — like that by Van Heek — chose occupational stratification as the gate to the study of social mobility, though this approach was also criticized.

Another tendency to form a "school" is seen in the field of industrial sociology, with Ydo, Kuylaars, Horringa, Haveman, Oldendorff and Van Dooren as contributors. Haveman's study on the unskilled labourer, though its empirical basis was heavily criticized, had the great merit of bringing industrial sociology outside the factory gates. On the initiative of Horringa a Section of Industrial Sociology was formed within the

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64) See Bibliography, A, 2.
65) See Bibliography, A, 2.
66) See Bibliography, B, 7.
67) Bibliography, D, 19.
Dutch Sociological Society, organizing regular meetings and excursions.

Separate mention should be made of the study by Gadourek on the political control of Czechoslovakia\(^{68}\) and his recent, very extensive analysis of a community in the Dutch bulb-growing region\(^{69}\), which may be called a model of conscientious and exact study.

Finally, the studies on the flood disaster in the S. W. Netherlands in 1953 are on the borderline between sociology and social psychology.\(^{70}\) They are important preliminary pioneering studies in social-psychological fieldwork, which has hardly been done in the Netherlands.

Although sociology of religion is attracting a fair amount of attention, the level of Kruyt's study on secularization (1933) has strictly speaking never been attained. Most studies are of a descriptive nature or give regional analyses of limited importance. Naturally the sociological institutes on a religious or semi-religious basis have a fair share in this work.

Although sociological studies in this country have so far been little specialized, specialization is fortunately giving more attention to methods of social research. The old division of labor between sociology and sociography is giving place to a distinction between theoretical and applied sociology, the latter including the methods and techniques of social research.

It is to be regretted, however, that during their time of study sociological students have only little opportunity to study the indispensable quantitative research-methods. The University of Leyden has recently appointed a lecturer of statistics, especially for sociological students; the other institutions for the study of sociology have to do with assistants. Outside the field of sociological training excellent work is being done by the Netherlands Institute of Preventive Medicine. The "Sociologische Gids" (Sociological Guide) devotes special attention to the importance of the use of exact-quantitative methods in sociology.

A first start is being made with further specialization. This autumn the University of Amsterdam will open a chair of economic sociology, inclusive of industrial sociology (Kuin), Leyden is to have a chair of criminal sociology (Nagel), a discipline which has been taught in Utrecht for some time by Kempe. Discussions are in progress about a division of

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\(^{68}\) I. Gadourek, *The political control of Czechoslovakia*, 1953.

\(^{69}\) I. Gadourek, *A Dutch community, social and cultural structure and process in a bulb-growing region in the Netherlands*, 1956.

tasks between the sociologists in the State Universities of Leyden, Utrecht and Groningen. As said before the sociology of law was already paid attention to in prewar years. The University of Leyden has a chair of sociology of religion (Banning).

A serious drawback in the development of Dutch sociology is the fact that university lecturers and institutions are overburdened with educational work. As a division of tasks between education and research is still wanting everywhere and the staffs are too small to cope with the large number of students, there is absolutely insufficient opportunity for scientific work, which is moreover impeded by the fact that professors of sociology by their membership of committees and by advisory work have to pay for the sudden popularity of sociology. Society entertains high expectations, which can be realized to a certain extent only with the co-operation of all available forces, often however at the cost of scientific depth.

Another fundamental drawback to sociological work and social research is the absence of an adequately equipped and staffed central institute for social research. Besides ISONEVO, the Institute of Social Research in the Netherlands, which has a central function, there are now a number of new independent institutions, while existing older institutes suddenly added social research to their activities. It is true that ISONEVO has retained its co-ordinating function — its executive board includes amongst others the directors of religious and university institutes — but this co-operation is still unsatisfactory, apart from the fact that a concentration of men and means remains indispensable for the execution of extensive scientific projects.

Related sciences.

Sociology in its limited sense has in the last few decades detached itself from the family of scientific social studies to which it belonged; on the other hand the need for the integration of scientific points of view is increasing. In the Netherlands these tendencies succeed each other at such a rate that they often run side by side or even overlap.

This is clearly noticeable in the field of social psychology. Before 1940 it was in this country mainly understood as a kind of mass or collective psychology. It did not gain in importance; hardly any research was done. It was only the German emigrant Mennicke who extended the circle of interpretation and met with some degree of appreciation from sociologists.

After the war the first steps in social psychology could be taken when with the introduction of American sociology also social psychology and
group dynamics became known in this country. Contributions were made from the side of psychology — Chorus, Duyker, Gadourek, Ten Have, Hutte and Koekebakker —, but so far sociologists have shown little interest. Of them only Oldendorff shows a clear move towards social-psychology.71)

The institute doing systematic work in this field is the Netherlands Institute of Preventive Medicine. Separate mention should be made of the Social Analytical Study Group, with Grewel and Oerlemans as chief co-operators, which tries to co-ordinate psycho-analytical and sociological points of view.

The danger of this separate development was evident in prewar years from the results of sociography and sociology: a lack of social-psychological insight in most publications. At present another danger is the alienation of these two sciences, both rapidly growing into maturity. From a recent discussion on the study of small groups it appeared how difficult it has become even now to understand each other’s language. No doubt the psychological origin of the Dutch group-psychologists and the social psychologists has contributed to create this situation.

The development of ethnology (cultural anthropology) has been quite different. Mention has already been made of the rapid development of the Amsterdam ethnological school in the 'thirties, entirely under the influence of Steinmetz. Their able and well-founded discussion of the theories of Levy-Bruhl and Wilhelm Schmidt proves to what European level this young science had attained.72)

The war put an end to this flourishing period; it was no accident that this should happen when sociology was developing into a branch of vocational training. For Amsterdam ethnology had grown in the shadow of the training of grammar school teachers, which has now relatively lost importance.

This re-orientation now in progress has two aspects. On the one hand the modern ethnologist wants to do fieldwork, which is, indeed, increasing (Heere-Palm, Kobben, Prins), while on the other hand

71) Bibliography, G.
72) I.a. J. J. Fahrenfort, Het hoogste wezen der primitieven. Studie over het „oermonotheïsme“ bij enkele der laagste volken (The highest being in primitive societies. A study of “Primitive Monotheism” among some primitive peoples) 1927. Id. Dynamisme en logisch denken bij natuurvolken (Dynamism and logical thinking among primitive peoples) 1933; Sj. Hofstra, Differenzierungsercheinungen in einigen afrikanischen Gruppen, 1933. On no account may be forgotten Nieboer’s original study (Slavery as an industrial system, 1910 (in English).
ethnology is developing from the study of primitive cultures into the sociology of non-Western peoples.

Its re-integration in the body of general sociology which has become possible, has been completed with regard to the study of society in our previous and present overseas territories. As early as 1945 the chair of Colonial Ethnology in Amsterdam was changed into one of the History and Sociology of Indonesia (now Wertheim). Since 1950 the University of Leyden has organized lectures in the Sociology and Cultures of Surinam and the Dutch Antilles (Van Lier). Hofstra teaches African Sociology in this same university and G. W. Locher Sociology and Cultures of S.E. Asia; in Utrecht Prins started teaching non-western sociology in 1955.

This development is typical of the change in the views held about territories outside Europe, which are no longer considered as essentially different, but as a variation of a universal human pattern of society. In this connection Van Leur should be mentioned as the first to interprete the history of Indonesia and other parts of South Eastern Asia with modern sociological conceptions. It was not before 1945 that this work received the appreciation it deserved.73)

The limited space available prohibits a further discussion of the immense amount of literature on ethnological and religious scientific subjects and those on the customary law of the previous Dutch colonies, especially Indonesia (Netherlands East Indies). Although this study developed along lines separate from the Amsterdam sociology, it should be observed that during many decades an enormous amount of excellent social studies has been published.

Dutch criminology may be said always to have devoted rather much attention to the social aspects of criminality. Criminologists like Kempe, Nagel and Van Rooy are akin to sociologists.74) Their publications and those of others have met with a good deal of appreciation also among sociologists. The pioneering work done by Bonger has already been mentioned.

The discussion on the relations between religion and crime, especially the high rate of criminality among the Dutch Roman Catholics, has for a long time drawn the attention of criminologists. Started by Bonger, this subject has been studied up to the present day.75)

Not before 1947 was political science recognized at an academic level. It then became one of the main branches of the new Amsterdam

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74) See Bibliography, D, 26.
75) See also D, 26a.
Faculty of Political and Social Sciences. It is also taught at the Roman Catholic University of Nymegen and the Free Neo-Calvinistic University in Amsterdam. Notwithstanding the officially close contact with sociology Dutch political science is but little interested in sociology.

As to the other branches of sciences, contacts are tentatively made with sociology from various quarters. With regard to research, contacts with the medical sciences, planning and economics are increasing. The latter relation is of course strongest, because sociology occupies an important place in the two Economic Schools. It is a point of some interest that the present expansion of the academic apparatus is providing new chances to sociology. This autumn the Agricultural University at Wageningen, which is rapidly gaining in importance, is to open a separate course of rural sociology. The plans for a second Technical School in the Netherlands at Eindhoven, which have now reached the stage of realization, have included sociology in the program, a fact unique in the history of technical education in this country.

E. Prospects.

It is not to be denied that sociology in the Netherlands is on the whole developing in a satisfactory way. With regard to the study of sociology the Netherlands undoubtedly surpasses other countries with the same size of population, and even when compared with bigger nations this country does not cut a bad figure.

As said before this development must in the first place be attributed to a general recognition of the value of sociology and social research. Without this social acceptance the apparatus for carrying out researches and their financial basis would have been much smaller.

These high expectations on the part of society are not without danger. They are apt to raise social expectations disproportionately as compared with sociological potentialities, with every risk of a capitulation of scientific responsibility and depth.

This danger is great for the very reason that the socialization of management, which so much enhanced the interest in sociology, implies a socialization of scientific work.

What is needed is on the one hand the expansion of the theoretical and methodological top of this branch of science and on the other hand researches should be better attuned to the concrete social expectations. A start in the direction of action research is noticeable, but only an extensive systematic study in co-operation with social pedagogues will be able
to cope with the situation. It is a happy circumstance that rather much attention is devoted to these problems, even more than abroad.

Dutch sociology has always been able to develop in an atmosphere of great social and ideological liberty. Before the war German sociologists found a refuge in this country: Plessner, Sinzheimer, Baschwitz and MenNICke, followed after 1945 by intellectual refugees from behind the Iron Curtain, among whom are the sociologists Gadourek and Havrda.

But the introduction of sociology in the field of policy-making has created a new situation. The dangers of a "managerial sociology" have been the subject of discussions also in this country and tensions have arisen between the opinions held by public authorities and the results of researches.

No science is actually free in the full sense of the word. In the Netherlands the gradual removal of traditional barriers — caused by the rationalization of civilization — is accompanied by a new type of influence, the limitations imposed by organized interests and organized ideologies.

This could reduce the services rendered by science to slavery. However, the forces able and willing to prevent this development are still strong enough. Their consolidation will be a first condition for the safeguarding of a free social science, rendering services in freedom.
II. SURVEY OF THE APPARATUS FOR UNIVERSITY TRAINING, SOCIAL RESEARCH AND SCIENTIFIC ORGANIZATION IN THE FIELD OF SOCIOLOGY AND CLOSELY RELATED DISCIPLINES.

After the historical description of the development of Dutch sociology, here a short enumeration is given of the existing apparatus. This includes academic training, the institutes for pure and applied social research and some particulars about scientific societies.

The rôle of the institutes in the development of Dutch sociology is omitted here, as this is fully treated in the above historical description.

Besides the enumerated institutes there is a number of bureaus which cannot be mentioned because of lack of space. Especially the provincial institutes should be given some attention. Each of the eleven Dutch provinces has an Economic-Technological Institute, a Provincial Physical Planning Service and a Foundation for Social and Educational Work. The Economic-Technological Institutes have after the war increasingly occupied themselves with social research. Their economic advices are now very often founded on social investigations.

Also the Provincial Planning Services have drawn more and more on the social sciences. They find a central body in the Central Planning Office. The Foundations for Social and Educational Work have been established as the provincial stimulating and coordinating agencies in the fields of social work and community organization. This third category of provincial institutes makes very ample use of social investigation. In some cases large programs of research have been organized by them. E.g. in the province of North-Holland the social aspects of the rapid industrialization of the Y-estuary and in the province of Utrecht a survey of the problem-families.

Not only these provincial institutes cannot be mentioned separately, but also several private bureaus for social research and departments for research of different government services (social work, military organizations, etc.). Some of these also made excellent contributions to social science.

This survey leans heavily on the Yearbook 1956 of the "Vereniging voor Sociaal-wetenschappelijke Onderzoekers" (Association for Scientific Social Research) and the "Wegwijzer voor de studie in de sociale wetenschappen", 1956, (Guide to academic training in the social sciences) by E. V. W. Vercruysse. Furthermore, many details could be taken from information given by 30 of the most important institutes. Practically all returned the questionnaires sent them and so have materially helped to complete the following survey.

A. TRAINING IN THE SOCIAL SCIENCES AT THE DUTCH UNIVERSITIES.

AMSTERDAM
Municipal University.

Faculty of Political and Social Sciences, section B: Sociology and Sociography.
Complete course about 6 years; candidate's examination after about 3 years.
Subjects for the candidate’s examination: sociology, sociography, descriptive ethnology, political science and an optional subject: Exempting tests: sociography of Indonesia, descriptive ethnology of Indonesia.

Subjects for the doctoral examination: sociology, social psychology, sociography or ethnology and an optional subject.

Teaching staff Sociology and Sociography.

Introductory and General Sociology: Prof. Dr. A. N. J. den Hollander (Inaugural address: "Het andere volk. Een verkenning van groepsoordeel en groepsbeleid", 1946 — "As others see us — A preliminary inquiry into group-images").

History and Problems of Sociology: Prof. Dr. Sj. Hofstra (Inaugural address: "Het normaliteitsbegrip in de sociologie", 1950 — "The concept of normality in sociology").

Sociography: Prof. Dr. H. D. de Vries Reilingh (Inaugural address: "De volksopvoeding als vormende kracht in het sociale leven", 1950 — "Adult education as a constructive force in social life").

History and Sociology of Indonesia: Prof. Dr. W. F. Wertheim (Inaugural address: "Het sociologische karakter van de Indo-maatschappij", 1947 — "The sociological character of Indo-society").

Municipal University.

United Faculties of Natural Sciences and Literature and Philosophy: Social Geography.

Complete course about 5 years; candidate’s examination after 3 years. Subjects for the candidate’s examination: social and economic geography, sociology of Indonesia, descriptive ethnology, political and economic history, physical geography.

Subjects for the doctoral examination: social and economic geography, ethnology, sociology, history or economics.

Teaching staff: see above.

AMSTERDAM

Free Neo-Calvinistic University.

United Faculties of Political and Social Sciences: Section S: Sociology and Sociography.

Complete course about 5 years; candidate’s examination after about 2 years.

Subjects for the candidate’s examination: sociology, sociography, law, economics, social and economic history, psychology and philosophy.

Subjects for the doctoral examination: As this course only started working in the academic year 1955/1956, no official statements have been issued yet. In general the attention will be concentrated on the two main subjects: sociology and sociography. A choice will be offered between two specializations: sociological or sociographical. In due course also a specialization for industrial sociology will be established.

Teaching staff Sociology and Sociography.

Sociology: Prof. Dr. R. van Dijk (Inaugural address: "Enige opmerkingen over de sociologie als wetenschap", 1949 — "Some remarks on sociology as a science").
Sociography: Dr. G. Kuiper (Public lecture: "Terreinverkenning voor het sociografisch onderzoek naar de sociale afstand tussen leiders en leden", 1954 — "Preliminary remarks to a sociographical enquiry of the social distance between leaders and members").

GRONINGEN
State University

Faculties of Literature and Philosophy, of Law and of Economic Sciences. Complete course about 5½ years; candidate's examination after 3 years.

Subjects for the candidate's examination: sociology (with methods of social research), psychology, philosophy, social and economic history, law and economics.

Subjects for the doctoral examination: empirical and philosophical sociology, social law, social psychology and an optional subject.

Teaching staff Sociology and Sociography.

Sociology: Prof. Dr. P. J. Bouman (Inaugural address: "Sociale spanningen", 1946 — "Social Tensions").


LEIDEN
State University

Faculties of Law and of Literature and Philosophy: Sociology. Complete course about six years; candidate's examination after 3 years.

Subjects for the candidate's examination: theoretical sociology, applied sociology, psychology, philosophy, social-economic history, law economics.

Subjects for the doctoral examination: empirical sociology, philosophical sociology, social law, social psychology and an optional subject.

Teaching staff Sociology:

Theoretical and empirical sociology: Prof. Dr. F. van Heek (Inaugural address: "Klassen- en standenstructuur als sociologische begrippen", 1948 — "The sociological meaning of classes").

Applied sociology: Prof. Dr. Sj. Groenman.

Philosophical sociology: Prof. Dr. W. Banning (Inaugural address: "Over de ontmoeting van theologie en sociologie", 1946 — "About the encounter between theology and sociology").

NIJMEGEN
Roman-Catholic University.

United Faculties of Literature and Philosophy and of Law. Candidate's examination after at least three years.

Subjects for the candidate's examination: empirical sociology and sociography, philosophy and logic, law and philosophy of law, ethics and social philosophy, social and economic history, psychology, economics.
Subjects for the doctoral examination: empirical and philosophical sociology, social law, social psychology and an optional subject.

Teaching staff Sociology and Sociography.

Empirical sociology and sociography: Prof. Dr. A. Oldendorff (Inaugural address: "Maatschappelijke tegenstellingen", 1949 — "Social contrasts").

Sociography: Prof. G. H. L. Zeegers.

Social geography: Prof. Dr. W. R. Heere (Inaugural address: "De studie der volksgroepen en der volken in hun verscheidenheid een dringende eis", 1946 — "The study of population-groups and of peoples in their totality is an urgent matter").

Philosophical sociology: Prof. Dr. J. J. P. van Boxtel (political philosophy) and Prof. Dr. J. A. J. Peters (philosophy of culture).

TILBURG
Roman-Catholic School of Economics.

Department of Social Sciences.

Complete course 5 to 6 years; preliminary examination after 1 year; candidate’s examination after 3 to 3½ years.

Subjects for the preliminary examination: philosophical psychology and ethics, empirical sociology, economics and law.

Subjects for the candidate’s examination: philosophy, sociology, experimental and social psychology, law and economics.

Subjects for the doctoral examination: sociology, social law and social policy, social psychology, two optional subjects.

Teaching staff Sociology and Sociography.

Empirical and descriptive sociology, social geography and physical planning: Prof. Dr. W. R. Heere.

Sociology, including social philosophy and social ethics: Prof. Dr. M. G. Plattel (inaugural address: "De ambigui’teit van de gemeenschapsorganisatie", 1954 — "The ambiguity of social organization").

Industrial sociology: Prof. Dr. A. Oldendorff.

UTRECHT
State University.

United Faculties of Law and of Literature and Philosophy: Sociology.

Complete course about 6 years; preliminary examination 1 year; candidate’s examination 2 to 3 years; doctoral examination 2 to 3 years.

Subjects for the candidate’s examination: sociology, theory and methods of social research, psychology, philosophy, social and economic history, economics.

Subjects for the doctoral examination: empirical and philosophical sociology, theory and methods of social research, social psychology, social law and an optional subject.

Teaching staff Sociology and Social Research.

Introductory sociology, empirical and philosophical sociology: Prof. Dr. J. P.
Kruijt (Inaugural address: "Arbeiders en de nieuwe middenstand", 1947 — "Laborers and the new middle class").

Theory and methods of social research: Prof. Dr. Sj. Groenman (Inaugural address: "Kanttekeningen bij de voortgang van het sociale onderzoek in Nederland", 1948 — "Notes on the continuity of social research in the Netherlands").

ROTTERDAM

Netherlands School of Economics

Studies in the Department of Sociology can be chosen after the candidate's examination in economics.

Subjects for the doctoral examination: economics, sociology (including social law and socio-political relations), two optional subjects.

Teacher Sociology:

Prof. Dr. F. L. Polak (Inaugural address: "De wentelgang der wetenschap en de maatschappij van morgen", 1949 — "The impact of scientific development on future society").

WAGENINGEN

Agricultural University

The Department of Rural Sociology will start its new training courses in the academic year 1956/1957.

The complete course will take 5 to 6 years; preliminary examination after 1 year; candidate's examination after 3 years.

It will be made possible to choose between Western rural sociology and Non-Western rural sociology. For the final engineer's examination one of these two subjects is the main subject.

Subjects for the candidate's examination: among others social-economic history of rural areas, social psychology, agrarian law, economics.

Subjects for the engineer's examination: Western or Non-Western rural sociology, choice from the subjects for the candidate's examination, an optional subject.

Teaching staff Sociology.

Western rural sociology: Prof. Dr. E. W. Hofstee (Inaugural address: "Over de oorzaken van de verscheidenheid in de Nederlandse landbouwgebieden", 1946 — "On the causes of the diversity of the Dutch rural areas").

Non-Western sociology: Prof. Dr. R. A. J. van Lier.
B. ORGANIZED SOCIAL RESEARCH.

1. University or semi-university institutes.

AMSTERDAM

Municipal University.

Sociographic Workshop, 24 Waterlooplein, Amsterdam.
Re-established in 1945. Director: Prof. Dr. H. D. de Vries Reilingh.

The Workshop is part of the Amsterdam Municipal University. It does not accept orders for research from outsiders, but has a small-scale program of research of its own. These activities are directed at the training of the students.

Some recent programs:

Survey of a neighborhood in Amsterdam.
The population of the reclaimed Zuyderzee.
The cultural sociography of the province of North-Holland.

Among the post-war publications were:

G. J. Kruijer — Sociale desorganisatie, 1949 (The Amsterdam population marching into the country in quest for food in the last winter of the war).
E. H. de Waal — Het lezen uit winkelbibliotheken in Amsterdam (The small commercial libraries in Amsterdam as a factor in leisure-time activities) in: Mens en Maatschappij, 1950.
J. A. A. van Doorn — De toekomst van de sociaal-wetenschappelijk gevormde academicius in Nederland, 1951 (The future of the social scientist in the Netherlands).
H. D. de Vries Reilingh and K. Baschwitz — Menschen ohne Heimat, 1955 (German refugees in the Kreis Fallingbostel).
H. D. de Vries Reilingh — Onderzoek regionale culturele situatie in de provincie Noordholland, 1956 (The cultural situation in the province of North-Holland).

Social-Pedagogic Institute, 453 Singel, Amsterdam.

Founded in 1950. Directors: Prof. Dr. T. T. ten Have, Prof. Dr. J. Koekbakker. The Institute is part of the Amsterdam Municipal University. All conducted research is either connected with orders from the City of Amsterdam or with the Institute’s own programs. The research is directed towards: a) social-psychological and social-pedagogical research methods; b) group-dynamics; c) the social-psychological meaning of communication-media.

Sociological research is done only when it is needed as a basis for strictly social-psychological investigations.
The Institute can also be consulted for social-pedagogic advices.

Some recent programs:

A readership-survey in an Amsterdam neighborhood.
An investigation into the social-cultural situation of a part of the dock-area in Amsterdam (in cooperation with the Economic and Social Institute of the Free Neo-Calvinistic University, Amsterdam).
The living conditions of working students at the Municipal University of Amsterdam.

Some publications:

J. Vermeulen. Rapport betreffende het onderzoek naar de diverse aspecten aan het
werkstudentschap. (Some aspects in the living conditions of working students).
T. T. ten Have — Speelfilms in de belevingswereld van jeugdigen, 1956 (The impact of moving pictures on youth).

AMSTERDAM
Free Neo-Calvinistic University.

Economic and Social Institute, 31/33 Koningslaan, Amsterdam.
Founded in 1951. Directors: Prof. Dr. R. van Dijk, Dr. G. Kuiper.
Up till 1955 the Institute was a Department of the Economic Faculty, after which it became independent. It accepts orders for research from outsiders.
In the past most activities centred around sociological and industrial economic matters. In future the practical training of the students will be more emphasised.

Some recent programs:
Female laborers in the Amsterdam dress-making industries.
The results of social youth-work in part of the Amsterdam dock-area.
The spiritual and social conditions of the aged in an Amsterdam neighborhood.
Survey of the Neo-Calvinistic youth from 16 to 24 years — first in Amsterdam and then in the rest of the country.

GRONINGEN
State University

Sociological Institute, 44 Oude Boteringestraat, Groningen.
Director: Prof. Dr. P. J. Bouman - Founded in 1948.
The Institute is part of the State University. Its research is foremost aimed at the training of the students, whilst it also hopes to contribute to the development of the social sciences. Some of the Institute's specializations are: pedagogic sociology, rural industrialization, masscommunications and sociology of the family.

Since 1950 were conducted mostly in cooperation with other institutes:
Lower-class youth in the three Northern provinces of the Netherlands
The motives for emigration.
The industrial development of S. E. Drenthe.
Labor turnover in Groningen dress-making industries.
Milieu and intelligence in the Drenthe rural areas.
The Delfzijl social structure before industrialization.
Resistance to the transition from rural to factory work.
Housing: style and wishes in two cities.
Socio-medical investigation after T. B. in a Groningen town.

The publications of the Institute deal with these research programs.

Criminological Institute, 26 Grote Markt, Groningen.
The "Institute for Penal Law and Criminology" which was founded in 1943, is called since 1955 "Criminological Institute". It specialises in criminological sociology, conducts criminological investigation and gives advices.

A recent program:
Criminological research into the difference in personality structure and social conditions between professional criminals and psychopaths detained at the Government's pleasure.
LEIDEN

State University.

Sociological Institute, 6 Rapenburg, Leiden.

Director: Prof. Dr. F. van Heek. Founded in 1950.

The Institute is part of the State University. Its activities are mainly of a sociological nature. Specially research in the fields of industrial sociology, social stratification and mobility, as well as university group life.

Some recent research programs are:

Sociological investigation in the Eastern Dutch textile industries.
Social mobility in a modern industrial enterprise (Phillips).
Social mobility of the Dutch entrepreneurs.

Publications:
I. Gadourek — The political control of Czechoslovakia (in English), 1953.
I. E. van Hulten — Stijging en daling in een modern grootbedrijf, 1954 (Social mobility in a modern industrial enterprise).
F. van Heek, — Het geboorteniveau der Nederlandse Rooms Katholieken, 1954. (The birth-level of the Dutch Roman Catholics).
J. A. A. van Doorn — Sociologie van de organisatie, 1956. (The sociology of organization).

Institute of Penal Law and Criminology


Both institutes have the same address: 61 Rapenburg, Leiden.
Both also have the same director: Prof. Dr. J. M. van Bemmelen.

The first institute was founded in 1955, and the second in 1936. Both find a task in the fields of criminology and the sociology of law. About one third of their activities are devoted to sociological research, the rest being advices.

Current research:

War-time criminality in two Dutch towns.
Thefts from the premises of the Netherlands Railways.
Criminality of alcoholists.
Sexual delinquency.
Female criminality.

TILBURG

Roman Catholic Economic University

Economic-Sociological Institute — Department of Social Research. 343 Bosscheweg, Tilburg. Directors: Prof. Dr. W. R. Heere, Prof. Dr. D. B. J. Schouten, Prof. Dr. C. F. Scheffer and Dr. J. A. Geertman. Founded in 1931. The Institute accepts orders from outsiders. About one-third of its activities consist of sociological research.

The more important sociological programs since 1950:
Critical evaluation of the methods applied in population-forecasting.
Absenteism in several industrial branches.
Building-policies in a Dutch province.
Choosing the nursing profession.

Because of the confidential nature of these investigations, there are no publications.

_Institute for Labor-questions, 25 Wilhelminapark, Tilburg._

Director: R. A. de Moor. The Institute was founded in 1955 as a part of the Roman-Catholic Economic University. It is principally concerned with the social-psychological and sociological problems of human labor. In addition to research, advices and courses are given. The Institute works on its own initiative, but also on orders from industries and government agencies.

Some recent programs:
Work and the experience of work of white collar workers.
Sociological and psychological problems of the aged.
Task and organization of the personnel-service.
Problems of the five-days working week.
Job-evaluation of the leading administrative staff.

**UTRECHT**

_State University_

_Sociological Institute, 14 Trans, Utrecht._

Director: Prof. Dr. J. P. Kruijt. Founded in 1947 as part of the State University. Accepts orders for sociological and social-psychological research from both industrial and government agencies. The Institute specializes in different fields: sociology of social work, sociology of the family and in the teaching and methods of social research. The most important activities consist of research, although incidentally also advices and courses are given.

More important programs since 1950:
Educational social work for working girls.
Social situation of invalids in the town of Apeldoorn.
The social structure of a new Rotterdam suburb.
Voluntary associations in a small town.
The influence of a natural healer on the public in Utrecht.
The consequences on the household of labor by married women.
The social situation of youth in Schiedam.
Religion and social structure in Utrecht.
Evaluation of ten years' social policy in an underdeveloped rural area.

The publications of the Institute consist exclusively of confidential reports and articles written by associates.

**WAGENINGEN**

_Agricultural University._

_Department of Rural Sociology, 25 Herenstraat, Wageningen._

Director: Prof. Dr. E. W. Hofstee. The Department as a part of the Agricultural University was founded in 1946. Research is mainly conducted on its own initiative, although also orders are accepted from the Ministry of Agriculture, the National Cooperative Council and other agricultural bodies.
About two-thirds of the activities are devoted to sociological research. The Department is specialized in rural sociology and demographic sociology. Other activities are in the field of university training for the social sciences or scientific advices to official and semi-official agencies.

Some recent programs:
Sociological aspects of agricultural and horticultural information-channels.
Reading habits in rural areas.
Participation of farmers in agricultural associations.
Rural culture patterns in several areas.
Traditions of sharing rooms and the impact on the families concerned.

Some of the 48 publications are:
E. W. Hofstee, Some remarks on selective migration (in English), Publ. no. 7, Research Group for European migration, 1952.
E. W. Hofstee — De studie van de economische structuur als sociologisch vraagstuk (The study of economic structure as a sociological problem), in: Mens en Maatschappij, 1951.
A. Maris — Enkele aspecten van het kleine boerenvraagstuk op de zandgronden. (Some aspects of the problem of small farmers on sandy soils), 1951.

Non-university institutes, engaged exclusively or mainly in social research.


Board of Directors: Prof. Dr. Sj. Groenman, Prof. Dr. F. van Heek, Dr. B. Oosten.
Managing Director and Secretary: Dr. J. A. A. van Doorn.
Founded in 1940. Since 1947 the Institute is part of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences.

The activities are threefold: the first is a coordinating task in Dutch social research, which finds expression in the representation of all university and religious institutes in the Managing Board; the second is a stimulating task and the third type of activities is made up of the research proper.

To further its stimulating function the Institute organizes amongst other things annual conferences and periodical congresses. Some of the recent subjects for congresses were: The social position of the intellectuals, Social planning in the reclaimed Zuyderzee-areas and The social structure of the newly-built suburb.

Some recent programs concern:
The social structure of the nine Dutch economic development areas.
The absorption of Dutch immigrants from Indonesia into Dutch society.
The social backgrounds of sickness-absenteeism in metal industries.
Resistance to migration in a Northern depressed area.
Survey of the social position of small retailers.
Sociological aspects of shift work in industry.
(Several of these programs are jointly conducted with other institutes).
Some publications:

Living conditions in rural communities (see Bibliography).


Prae-adviezen voor het Congres over de sociale positie van de werkers in de intellectuele beroepen. (Reports to the Congress on the social position of intellectual workers), by Th. Keulemans, Ph. J. Idenburg and J. Pen, 1953.


Studies in Holland Flood Disaster 1953 (in English), 4 vols., 1955.

In its official journal Mens en Maatschappij the Institute regularly publishes information which may be of interest to Dutch sociologists.

Foundation Neo-Calvinistic Sociological Institute, 6 Honthorststraat, Amsterdam. Director: Prof. Dr. R. van Dijk. Founded in 1954.

The Foundation conducts largely sociological investigation, although also advices are given to ecclesiastical bodies. It specializes in the sociology of religion. Most orders come from the Church, the government and provincial authorities.

Some recent programs:


Some publications:


The Foundation publishes every three months a small journal, called "G.S.I.-Nieuws".

Humanistic Institute for Social Research (HISO), 61 Vondelstraat, Amsterdam. Director: Prof. Dr. T. T. ten Have.

The Institute is a department of the Humanistic Center "Man and World". It was founded in 1954. Its activities are directed at the fields of sociology, social-psychology and social-pedagogics. Reports, advices etc. are submitted to Humanistic organizations, such as Humanistic Society and the Humanistic Association for Social Work. Also
research is done for government agencies in the field of educational and social work. Because of its youth, the Institute has as yet only programs in preparation.


The Institute is a branch-office of the "International Catholic Institute for Social-Ecclesiastical Research (ICARES)". The Dutch branch has regional offices in Amsterdam, Rotterdam, ’s-Hertogenbosch, Leeuwarden and on New Guinea.


Orders have been received mainly from ecclesiastical authorities, from several levels of government officials and from private persons. The principal tasks of the Institute are research and planning. All activities fulfilling these functions are pursued. In this connection may be mentioned: applied social research, giving advices and supplying information, organizing congresses and exhibitions.

Some publications:
G. H. L. Zeegers & J. Godefroy — Demografie en gezinspolitiek (Demography and family policies).
J. Godefroy — De toekomst der academisch-gegradueerden opnieuw beschouwd. (New light on the prospects of university graduates), 1953.
J. Dellepoort — Sociografisch onderzoek naar de priesterroepingen. (Sociographic study of the priestly vocations).
M. Staverman — Buitenkerkelijkheid in Friesland, (Secularization in Frisia), 1954.

The bi-monthly "Sociaal Kompas" is the Institute’s own journal.

Sociological Institute of the Dutch Reformed Church, 9 F. C. Dondersstraat, Utrecht.


The Institute’s activities are of a sociological and a social-psychological nature. Besides, the social aspects of physical planning are studied. It is specialized on micro-sociological research. Furthermore advices are given and courses are organized for church officials and social workers.

Orders are accepted from the church, government bodies and other organizations.

The more important recent programs include:
Industrialization in rural areas in several parts of the country.
The rapid growth of cities (Rotterdam and Vlaardingen).

Some publications:
Handboek Pastorale Sociologie (Handbook of the Sociography of Religion, 3 vols. have been published, 3 more in preparation).
C. D. Saal — Hoe leeft en denkt onze jeugd. (How does present-day youth live and think?) 1950.
P. Smits — Kerk en stad. (Church and city-Religious life in an industrial city), 1952.
Het nieuwe Emmen in wording. (The flashing growth of Emmen, the Dutch oil city).

Several publications in "Sociologisch Bulletin", the Institute's own journal, which is published four times a year.

Sociological Institute of the Convent of Christian-Social Organizations, 8—8a Maliebaan, Utrecht.

Director: Dr. G. Kuiper. Founded in 1954.

The activities consist of sociological research and of giving advices. The most important clients are: National Christian Trade Unions Congress, Christian Union of Agricultural Workers, League of Christian Employers in the Netherlands, Christian Union of Retailers and Craftsmen.

Current research:
Analysis of membership-trends in three trade-unions.
Reading-habits as related to 5 trade-union papers.

3. Non-university institutes, which engage not exclusively in social research.

Netherlands Institute of Preventive Medicine, (Nederlands Instituut voor Praeventieve Geneeskunde, 56 Wassenaarseweg, Leiden.

Department of Mental Health, with its sub-department: Sociology.

Director of the Institute: Prof. Dr. R. Remmelts. The Institute was founded in 1930, the sub-department Sociology in 1951.

The Institute as such devotes its research to preventive and industrial medicine. In addition to the Department of Mental Health, the Institute comprises Departments of Bacteriology, Physiology of Labor, Health Care and Statistics.

The special fields are experimental group dynamics, survey-techniques of public opinion polling, scaling-factor analysis of psychological test scores, industrial research. Further advices are given and courses are organized.

Some recent programs:
Social structure and culture pattern in a bulb-growing community.
Adjustment of laborers to technical change in steel-industry.
Factors in professional change and adjustment in Zeeland.
Social pathology.
Structures of communication.

Some publications:
M. G. Ydo — Plezier in het werk (Work-satisfaction), 1947.
B. L. F. Clemens Schröner — Gezinsvoogdij en levensloop. (Family guardianship and career), 1952.
H. A. Hutte — De invloed van moeilijk te verdragen situaties op groepsverhoudingen. (The influence of stress situations on group-relations); 1953.
I. Gadourek — A Dutch Community (in English), 1956.
Publications in Mens en Onderneming, the Institute's own journal.
Institute of Agricultural Economics (Landbouw-Economisch Instituut) (L.E.I.), 29 van Stolkweg, The Hague.

Department of Regional Research.

Director: Prof. Dr. J. Horring. The Institute was founded in 1940 and the Department of Regional Research in 1946.

The Institute directs itself to the economic field, whereas the Department of Regional Research specializes in rural sociology. In some agricultural courses the Department organizes the lectures in experimental sociology.

The majority of orders come from the Ministry of Agriculture and the Agricultural Coordination Board.

Some recent programs:
Small farmers on sandy soils.
The shortage of agricultural laborers in the Netherlands.
Rural-sociological investigation in two villages.
Contributions to sociological research in the economically underdeveloped areas.

Some publications:
Het randgebied van de N.O.-polder. Een economisch-geografisch onderzoek, (An area affected by the reclamation of the Zuyderzee, a study in economic geography), 1951.
De landbouw in Hoeven. (Habits of agricultural work in a Brabant village), 1953.
De afdaming van de Zuidhollands en Zeeuwse zeearmen en de landbouw in Z.W.-Nederland. (Damming up the Rhine and Maas estuary and its consequences for agriculture), 1954.

Foundation for Research of the Population in the reclaimed Zuyderzee areas.
Section Sociography and Economics, 19 Dufaystraat, Amsterdam.

Director: Dr. W. H. Vermooten. Founded in 1936.

The Foundation has in addition to the Section Sociography and Economics, Sections for Social Psychology, Physical Anthropology and Genetics, Socio-Physiology and Social Pathology, Linguistics, Phonetics and Folk-lore, Archeology and History, Law and Political Science.

The aim is, to study sociological and biological factors together and in their interrelatedness. Besides the colonization problems in the reclaimed areas also the changes in the neighboring areas are taken into consideration.

No orders are accepted from outsiders. The Foundation also organizes excursions, congresses and lectures.

Some recent programs:
Consequences of the abnormal composition of the population, amongst others in the N.E. part of the reclaimed area.
Problems of the selection of the population.
Developing new group-life.

Some publications:
R. Claeys — Uitkomsten van het budgetonderzoek in de Wieringermeer. (Results of the budgetary investigation in the Wieringermeer), 1948.
Ch. A. P. Takes — Pioniers in de N.O.-Polder gedurende de oorlogsjaren 1941 en 1942. (Pioneers in the N.E. area during the war-years 1941 and 1942).

Ch. A. P. Takes — Bevolkingscentra in het oude en nieuwe land. (Populationcenters in the old and in the reclaimed areas), 1948.

Population research in the Zuyderzee territory (in English), 1954.

Mgr. Hoogveld Institute, 1—3 Stikke Hezelstraat, Nijmegen.

The Institute studies especially the education of adolescent youth. Its activities concentrate on social-psychological and social-pedagogic matters. It is endeavored to put these studies in a sociological background, for which however only existing data are used.

To this research are added social-pedagogic courses. Orders have been received from state and municipal authorities, social and educational youth organizations, etc.

Some recent programs:
Investigation into the living conditions of lower-class youth.
The mentality of youth in several towns and villages in the Southern part of the Netherlands.

Some publications:
Moderne jeugd op haar weg naar de volwassenheid (Modern youth growing up), 1953.
Rapport over de houding der jeugd ten opzichte van de film. (The attitudes of youth to moving pictures).
Rapporten omtrent de mentaliteit der jeugdigen te Eindhoven en Drunen, speciaal in verband met de vrijetijdsbesteding. (The ideas of youth in two towns, especially as related to leisure-time activities).
Rapport naar aanleiding van een sociaal-psychologisch onderzoek in opdracht van het Gemeentebestuur van Breda naar de mentaliteit van de jeugdigen. (Social psychological investigation into the attitudes of Breda youth).
Dr. H. Fortmann — Moderne jeugd op haar weg naar volwassenheid. (Modern youth growing up), Special number of the journal "Dux".

Economic Research Institute for Retail Trade and Handicrafts. (Economisch Instituut voor de Middenstand).

Department of Economic-Sociological Research.

General director: P. M. van Nieuwenhuyzen. Director Dept. of Economic-Sociological Research: Dr. A. W. Luijckx. The Institute was founded in 1931, the Dept. in 1953. The activities of the Institute as such are concentrated in the fields of accountancy, economics and economic sociology. The latter comprise about one-third of all activities. Mainly the research is directed at the problems of retail trade and handicrafts. The orders come principally from government agencies and associations of retail traders and craftsmen. On request not only research is conducted, but also advices are given.

Some recent programs:
National survey of retail trade and crafts, 1953.
Regional investigations in several provinces.
Research into different branches of shops and crafts.
Buying habits.
Some publications:

Een onderzoek naar de middenstand in een plattelandsgebied van Friesland (A survey of shops and crafts in a Frisian rural area), 1953.

Een onderzoek naar de middenstand in een plattelandsgebied van Noord-Brabant. (A survey of shops and crafts in a Brabant rural area), 1954.

Proeve van een onderzoek naar de koopgewoonten in een nieuwe woonwijk (Buying habits in a newly built suburb), 1956.

Mobiliteit en continuïteit bij de ondernemers in ambacht en detailhandel. (Mobility and continuity with retail traders and craftsmen).

Dr. Wiardi Beckman Foundation. 31 Tesselschadestraat, Amsterdam.


The Foundation is a scientific bureau in the service of socialism. No orders from outsiders are accepted. The activities, however, are partly determined by the needs for research and information of the Labor Party. About one-fifth of all activities consist of social research, and there is also a special committee for sociological advice and research. Further, advices are given, congresses etc. are organized.

Some publications:

Woningnood en woningpolitiek (Housing shortage and housing policies), 1949.

Arbeid voor Oostelijk Groningen (Work for Eastern Groningen), 1953.


Zuid-Oost Drente in het geding. (The need for social planning in a rapidly industrializing area).

N.O.-Overijssel — Vergeten land. (The social problems in an underdeveloped area), 1953.

Welvaart en welzijn (N.O.-Brabant en N.Limburg). (The problems of developing a part of the S. Netherlands), 1954.


Het vrije beroep van de arts. (The medical profession — Bond or Free?), 1955.

4. Government offices, which engage not exclusively in social research.


Director: Prof. Dr. Ph. J. Idenburg.

The Bureau was founded in 1899 and comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. It is charged with statistical research in the social field.

Some recent programs of immediate sociological importance:

National budgetary investigation 1951.

Investigation into holiday activities 1954.


Some publications of a social-statistical nature;

Twelfth Census, with Census of Housing, 1947 (several publications).

Care for the aged in homes, 1950.
Criminal statistics (yearly).
Regional analysis of secondary education, 1948; 1953.
Statistics of university education, Analysis of the growth of the number of students, 1938—1954.
Statistics of youth organizations (yearly).

Socio-cultural sector.
Sector problems of income and property.
Director: Prof. Dr. F. L. Polak.
The Office was founded in 1945 and comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Economic Affairs. Its activities are mainly economic research and planning. Sociological research is conducted either as a part of this economic research, or after special orders. These orders are received from Ministries or other government services. Besides research and planning there is also assistance and cooperation, which is given on national and international levels to commissions and other bodies working in the same field. Via education and lectures various sorts of information are diffused.

Some recent sociological programs:
Study of aspects of emigration.
Supply and demand for several professions.
Possibilities of the diffusion of objects of art.
Financial aspects of family life.
Situation of the aged, the retired and other "forgotten" groups.

Director: Dr. J. Vink.
The Service was founded in 1941 and comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Reconstruction and Housing.
The Department of General Research conducts investigations which form part of the material on which the Service develops its proposals for further actions in the field of physical planning. These investigations are strongly demographic and social-economic. The sociological approach gains importance however, because of the manifest and important social consequences of physical planning.
The Service also gives orders for research to outsiders.

The most important sociological programs since 1950:
Social aspects of physical planning in S.W. Netherlands.
Investigation into allotment gardens.
Concentration and de-concentration of living.
The journeys for recreation on days and weekends.
Sociological problems of big cities.
Sociological aspects of the non-resident workers.
General Direction of Reconstruction and Housing, van Alkemadelaan, The Hague.

Subdepartment Social and Economic Research of the Department of Housing.

Head of the Subdepartment: Dr. P. C. Feekes.

Founded in 1946, the General Direction comes under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Reconstruction and Housing. It tries to further all the interests of housing. The subdepartment is engaged in demographic and statistical research, investigations into the economic aspects of housing and into the sociology of housing. The General Direction also partakes in several commission, which partly or exclusively are concerned with housing.

The most important sociological programs since 1950:
Investigations attitudes toward housing, amongst which an investigation into housing activities.

Some publications:
Eerste resultaten van een onderzoek naar woonstijl en woonwezen (First results of an investigation into attitudes toward housing), 1951.
Onderzoeken naar woonstijl en woonwensen, Rotterdam en 's-Gravenhage, (Investigations into attitudes toward housing in Rotterdam and The Hague), 1953.
Enkele eerste indrukken van een onderzoek naar woonactiviteiten. (First impressions of an investigation after housing activities), 1955.

Demographic and social prognoses of the General Direction.

Bureau Research of the Department Research and Documentation of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences.

Bureau of Research of the Department Research and Documentation of the Ministry of Education, Arts and Sciences.

1 Nieuwe Uitleg, The Hague.

Chief: Dr. J. A. A. Verlinden.

The main task of the Bureau is sociological investigation into the shortages and needs of education. This research is closely connected with educational planning and cultural diffusion-policies. Also some research is conducted for other Departments of the Ministry and in exceptional cases for outsiders. Other activities are the coordination of investigations which are conducted by sociological institutes on order of the Minister of Education. At a later stage the results of these investigations have to be translated into advices to the Minister.

The other subdepartments of the Department of Research and Documentation are:

The results of the more important investigations are to be found in several reports of the Minister to the Houses of Parliament.

C. SCIENTIFIC AND PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES.

Netherlands Sociological Society. (Nederlandse Sociologische Vereniging).
Secretary: Prof. Dr. F. van Heek, 13 Ter Hofsteedeweg, Overveen.

The Society was established in 1936 and expanded very quickly, especially after the war. The total membership amounts to 500 at present, being both professional sociologists and sympathizers.
It is the most important organization of Dutch sociologists. The Society is as such represented in the International Sociological Association by Prof. Dr. A. N. J. den Hollander.

Twice yearly a meeting is organized, at which always two subjects are introduced for discussion. Visiting professors from other countries are invited to address special meetings.

The Society's Yearbook contains the speeches and the discussions, as well as a detailed bibliography of publications which may be of interest to sociologists. Up till now nine Yearbooks have been published.

The Society's Section on Industrial Sociology is very active. Letters can be addressed to Mr. S. G. Lijftogt, c/o Nederlandse Stichting voor Psychotechniek, 6, Wittevrouwenkade, Utrecht.

Association for Scientific Social Research. (Vereniging van Sociaal-Wetenschappelijke onderzoekers).

Secretary: E. V. W. Vercruysse, 47 Rapenburg, Leiden.

The Association was founded in 1954 and numbers at present about 150 members. These are mainly professional sociologists working for some organization or service. Only persons are admitted who meet some minimum standards in the field of social research.

The Association aims both at raising the level of social research and at serving the interests of persons engaged in social research. The different functions of the Association are studied in committees, such as those for a professional code, scientific documentation, the fees, etc.

Regularly a Yearbook will be published, containing a list of names and functions of the members, a survey of the Dutch university chairs and institutes and other information helpful to promote the social sciences. The first Yearbook was published early this year.

There are close and regular contacts between the Association and the Netherlands Sociological Society.
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