Annual Report Biography Institute
University of Groningen, The Netherlands
1 September 2009 - 31 August 2010
Voor het eerst op de Kermis alhier!
Nieuw. Nieuw.
Levende Fotografiën!
ENORM SUCCES.
Gedurende de Kermis is alhier gearriveerd
De Electrische Kinematograaf en BIOGRAAF,
Standplaats Vischmarkt.

Hiermede hebben wij de eer het geschied publiek deze gemeente en omstreken kennis te geven, dat wij zijn gearriveerd met een onvergelijkelijk ELECTRISCHE KINEMATOGRAAF, zijnde een verbeterd systeem, waardoor het lezen van het schrijven voorkomen wordt.

De Machine geeft de beelden levensgroot en zeer duidelijk weer, zelfs zo, dat men meent de Tooneelen in werkelijkheid te aanschouwen. De Salon is geheel naar de eischen des tijdje ingericht en elektrisch verlicht.

De nieuwste en praestigieusten Tableaux zullen worden vertoond, als:

Elk uur een voorstelling met afwisselend programma.
's-Middags Extra KINDERVOORSTELLING.
DE DIRECTIE, N. H. SCHINKEL.

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On 1 September 2004 the University of Groningen established the Biography Institute.

This annual report provides an overview of the principal activities, developments and activities of the Biography Institute in its sixth year.

The Biography Institute is associated with the Faculty of Arts. Its founding was financially made possible by Stichting Democratie en Media (SDM, Democracy and Media Foundation). However, the institute applies a strict policy of autonomy.

The Biography Institute has the following objectives:
- to offer an infrastructure and specific support to graduate students doing biographical research,
- to stimulate the development of theoretical perspectives on biography as an academic genre.

The Biography Institute supervises graduate students preparing PhD’s, as well as undergraduate students writing master’s theses or taking part in research classes within the domain of biography.

With regard to the development of theoretical perspectives on biography the Biography Institute aims at organising scientific conferences and symposia and at publishing biographies, conference proceedings and academic articles. In order to achieve these aims, a chair in biography was founded on 1 March 2007. Over the next few years, researchers of the institute will study the theme of ‘journalism, publishing, and social democracy’ on various levels, focussing on sources, narrative forms, and social-cultural contexts. They will also explore related domains such as art and technology.
Biography Institute

1.1 Employees
- Prof. J.W. Renders, director (0.4 fte), manages the institute.
- I.L. Hengeveld, coordinator (0.2 fte), is responsible for the coordination of the institute.
- B.B.J. de Haan MA, PhD researcher (0.9 fte) in September 2009 appointed to do theoretical research on biographical traditions in international perspective.
- Dr H.J. Langeveld, associate professor (1 fte), in December 2005 appointed to write the biography of Willem Schermerhorn.
- B.J. Smits MA, PhD researcher (0.9 fte), in September 2005 until 2010 appointed to write the biography of Loe de Jong.
- E.M. Rovers MA, PhD researcher (0.9 fte), in September 2006 appointed to write the biography of Helene Kröller-Müller.
- Dr J.W. Stutje, post-doc (1 fte), does research on the life of Ferdinand Domela Nieuwenhuis, since September 2006.

1.2 PhD Researchers
In the academic year the Biography Institute guided, apart from a senior researcher and a post-doc, eleven PhD’s in total. Three of these PhD’s are employees of the institute, the other eight are external PhD researchers.
- Boudewijn Smits was appointed in September 2005 to write the biography of Loe de Jong.
  Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. J.W. Renders, Prof. J.C.H. Blom (em. UvA) and Prof. P. Romijn (NIOD/UvA).
- In September 2006 Eva Rovers was appointed to write the biography of Helene Kröller-Müller.
  Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. J.W. Renders, Prof. W.E. Krul, Prof. E.J. Etty (VU) and S.A.J. van Faassen MA (NLMD).
- Binne de Haan is doing research on the theory of the biography;
  Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. J.W. Renders.
External PhD Researchers
- Herman Broers is writing the biography of W.J. Kolff; Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. K. van Berkel and Prof. J.W. Renders.
- Erwin Buter is writing the biography of J.F. Ankersmit; Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. J.W. Renders and Prof. H. te Velde (UL).
- Jeroen Corduwener is writing the biography of G.J. van Heuven Goedhart; Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. J.W. Renders, Dr H.J. Langeveld, Prof. D.F.J. Bosscher and Dr J.F.M.M. Perry (UM).
- Ariëtte Dekker is writing the biography of Anton Kröller; Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. J.W. Renders and Prof. P. Kooij (em. RUG).
- Jaap Gestman Geradts is writing the biography of Cornelis de Hoooge; Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. J.W. Renders.
- Vera Hoorens is writing the biography of Jan Wier; Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. J.W. Renders, Prof. C.G. Santing (RUG) and Prof. F. Janssen (em. UVA).
- Jan de Lang is writing the biography of F.C.H. Hirschmann; Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. J.W. Renders, Prof. W. Klinkert (Koninklijke Militaire Academie & UVA) and Dr M.R. Doortmont (RUG).
- Maarten Ternede is writing the biography of J.C.J. Lammers; Doctoral Guidance Committee: Prof. J.C.H. Blom (em. UVA), Dr H. Pruntel (Nieuw Land Erfgoedcentrum), Prof. J.W. Renders and Prof. P. de Rooij (UVA).

1.3 Advisory committee
The Biography Institute is assisted in its development by an internal (University of Groningen) and an external advisory committee.

Members of the internal advisory committee are: Prof. K. van Berkel, Prof. D.F.J. Bosscher, Prof. G.J. Dorleijn and Prof. H.W. Hoen.

Members of the external advisory board are: S.A.J. van Faassen MA (Dutch Literary Museum and Documentation Center), Dr K. Hilberdink (Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences (KNAW), biographer of Paul Rodenko and Hans Lodeizen), Dr J.F.M.M. Perry (University of Maastricht, biographer of W.H. Vliegen and Victor de Stuers) and Prof. H. te Velde (University of Leiden). These two advisory committees are chaired by Prof. J.C.H. Blom.

In addition, a Board of Supervision was established since on 1 October 2007 for the Chair in the History and Theory of Biography. Members of this board are: Prof. G.C. Wakker (University of Groningen), Prof. M.E. Chavannes (University of Groningen) and T.P.M. Strengers (Democracy & Media Foundation).

1.4 Finance
In terms of its finance the Biography Institute is, according to the Faculty Board within the University of Groningen, regarded as a project. This entails that external financial resources are acquired to cover the staff costs of the Biography Institute and the costs of conferences, symposia and conference volumes. The existence of the institute itself is supported by the Democracy & Media Foundation.

A Vidi grant was acquired from the Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) for the project of the biography of Domela Nieuwenhuis (five years). For the projects of the biographies of Anton Kröller and Helene Kröller-Müller, a grant was awarded by the Foundation for the National Park De Hoge Veluwe and the Kröller-Müller Museum, in addition to the contribution of the Faculty of the University (Graduate School OGWG).

Other projects were financially supported by Democracy & Media Foundation, Groningen University Fund (GUF), Dutch Institute for War Documentation (NIOD), Royal Dutch Academy of Sciences (KNAW) and Nicolaas Mulerius Fund.

1.5 Website and Newsletter
The Biography Institute has its own website: www.rug.nl/BiografieInstituut, also accessible via WWW.BiografieInstituut.nl. On this website, visitors can access information about the objectives and the areas of research the institute, as well as information on ongoing projects and conferences, both in Dutch and English. The site also features a news section that is updated at least once a month.

The website also includes files made accessible by the institute through digitalization. Furthermore the website contains an extensive list of related links about biography, and it is possible to contact the institute via the website.

The website of the Biography Institute has been the most visited website of all the research websites of the Faculty of Arts since it was established. This year was no exception: more than 60% of the visitors from all the research websites in the academic year 2009-2010 visited the website of the Biography Institute. The number of visitors was more than 28,000 this year.

Those who are interested, can be kept informed about activities of the institute through a newsletter which is distributed by email. Currently, more than 800 people are receiving the newsletter.
Considering Biography

Which theoretical-critical approaches have shaped the international re
tlection on biography in the twentieth century and what have been the 
consequences of this re
tlection on the interpretation of biography as a form 
of historiography? This is the main issue of the PhD-thesis Considering 
Biography. Criticism, theory and historiography in the twentieth century. 
This research focuses on three fields of scientific activity: the critical de-
velopments in social sciences and especially in historiography, the studies 
that have paid specific attention to biography, and 
finally the biographies 
themselves, the research conducted and the design chosen by biographers. 
The relationship between biography and historiography is especially at 
stake.

In the twentieth century, bio-
graphy at large, and as a form of 
historiographic research, has been 
neglected in respect to critical 
investigation. Finally, biography 
was even considered more as a 
literary form than as a component 
of historical science.

Several objections have been 
raised against biography as a me-
thod being part of historiography. 
Because biography focuses on one 
individual only, we may not call it ‘full’ historiography. Furthermore, 
biographers would have put bio-
graphy outside the fences of aca-
demic historiography by using too 
liberally ‘literary’ narrative techni-
ques, and by not being transparent 
about their research criteria, as a 
result of which biographers fail to 
use new insights that have emerged in academical research.

These and other questions that are raised by a re
tlection on biography, have been the subject of study for small groups of social scientists around 
the world, who worked in the previous decades on the margins of the 
academia to assess the merits of biography. Some referred to each other’s 
work, but more often that wasn’t the case. Partly due to the lack of this

2.1 Promotion projects

In the year 2009-2010 the Biography Institute guided the following bio-
ographers: Herman Broers (W.J. Kolff), Erwin Buter (J.F. Ankersmit), Jeroen 
Corduwener (G.J. van Heuven Goedhart), Ariëtte Dekker (Anton Kröller), 
Jaap Gestman Geradts (Cornelis de Hooghe), Binne de Haan (Theory of the 
Biography), Vera Hoorens (Jan Wier), Jan de Lang (F.C.H. Hirschmann), 
Herman Langeveld (Willem Schermerhorn), Eva Rovers (Helene Kröller-
Müller), Boudewijn Smits (Loe de Jong), Jan Willem Stutje (F. Domela 
Nieuwenhuis) en Maarten Termede (Han Lammers).

J.F. Ankersmit

Johan Frederik Ankersmit was born in 1871 as a son of a pharmacist in Amsterdam. While still a student, 
he worked for the weekly magazines Propria Cures and De Kroniek. In 1895 he was introduced to De 
Telegraaf, where he started his career as a journalist, 
but was fired after eight months. While he was still 
working for Het Volksdagblad he was one of the foun-
ders of the daily Het Volk. This was the party press for 
the Dutch labour party SDAP which first appeared in 
April 1900.

Ankersmit would work for Het Volk until his retirement in 1937. He be-
came editor in chief in 1925. In the 1930’s he protested vehemently in his editorials against Fascism and Nazism. During this same period, his newspaper was transformed from party press towards a daily newspaper for the whole family.

Ankersmit was not only a journalist; he was also an active member of the Dutch labour party SDAP. For many years he was member of the municipa-
lity counsel of Watergraafsmeer and after this town was absorbed by Am-
sterdam, he became member of the Provinciale Staten. As editor in chief he was member of the party’s board.

Life and work of Ankersmit are tightly intermingled. Raised in a bourgeois 
environment he was fond of arts and culture. Whenever he could, he tried to 
share his knowledge of arts with his readers. He also was proud of the fact 
that his newspaper paved the way for some important ideological shifts of 
the party without alienated the SDAP from its constituency. Ankersmit died 
after a short illness in 1942.

Projects

Michelangelo, Mozes, 1513-1516
academic framework, a coherent interpretation and analysis of the different directions of academic research concerning biography in the twentieth century is missing. For this reason this study will not only provide an overview of the academic visions on biography developed in the twentieth century, but also offer an interpretational framework for the questions which have been asked over time in considering biography.

Ferdinand Domela Nieuwenhuis
Few figures in the labour movement have captured the imagination like Ferdinand Domela Nieuwenhuis (1846–1919). Since 1 September 2006, Jan Willem Stutje has been researching the life of the founding father of Dutch socialism. This project is made possible through a so-called Vidi-subsidy from The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO).

Through the use of a number of new approaches, Stutje seeks to supplement and correct the prevailing image. Central to this is Domela’s charisma, his romantic revolutionary commitment, the oral culture and international contacts. His leadership is compared to that of contemporaries within his own country, among them Abraham Kuyper and Pieter Jelles Troelstra, as well as foreign kindred spirits such as César de Paepe and Ferdinand Lasalle.

This biography of Ferdinand Domela Nieuwenhuis sheds new light on three separate, but interrelated components: Domela’s work in the socialist movement, his theoretical and published work and his personal life.

The biography is a contribution to the history of ideas and to the historical sociology of social movements and political culture.

Stutje has written the biographies of the Dutch communist Paul de Groot and the Flemish Marxist economist and historian, Ernest Mandel. This project has a duration of five years.

Gerrit Jan van Heuven Goedhart
Van Heuven Goedhart was born in 1901 in Bussum as the son of a book dealer who later became a cleric. After studying law at Leiden, Van Heuven Goedhart was employed by De Telegraaf. Within a few years he became a member of its editorial board and from 1930 he was editor-in-chief. In 1933 he was fired by the owner H.C.M. Holdert for, among other reasons, resisting the newspaper’s pro-German slant.

A month later, he became editor of the Utrechtsch Nieuwsblad. He turned this newspaper into a leading daily with a national tone. As editor-in-chief, he took a stand against Nazism, both in Germany and The Netherlands. In May 1940, shortly after the German invasion, he was fired precisely for this reason. He became involved with the resistance and through it with the illegal newspaper Het Parool. Van Heuven Goedhart edited Het Parool from 1942 until the mid-1940’s, when he had to flee, as the Germans were hot on his heels. Through a spectacular journey, he managed to escape to London, where, within one month, he was named Minister of Justice in the government in exile. In February 1945, he was deliberately overlooked for reappointment in what was to be the last war cabinet.

Back in the Netherlands, after its liberation, he became editor-in-chief of Het Parool, but at the same time pursued an international career. Van Heuven Goedhart was a member of the Dutch delegation to the United Nations. On 1 January 1951 he was named High Commissioner for Refugees of the newly established UNHCR. He continued to occupy this position until his death on 8 July 1956.

Frederik Christiaan Hendrik Hirschmann
Careers in the public service are often a sequence of contiguous functions. Moreover, these functions are thoroughly described and carry, in general, an unambiguous meaning for both the functionary and his peers. Social relations, family relationships and circles of friends all form part of Dutch conventions. In many respects, the nature of colonial officials’ public careers, as well as their private lives, deviates from this model, often in
an intriguing manner. The loneliness of their existence, the motley succession of unrelated tasks and their extensive responsibilities and competencies, is striking. As a result of their ever changing postings, private situations are also far from conventional.

The life of the KNIL-officer, F.C.H. Hirschmann, has been taken as a basis from which all of the above-mentioned aspects can be explored. Among other things, he featured during the time of General Van Heutz, a period in which the expansion of Dutch supremacy in the East Indies was carried out as a feverish task. Thereafter, he was seconded from the Koninklijk Nederlands-Indisch Leger (Royal Dutch-Indies Army) (KNIL) as a military commander in Surinam. Some details about his reintegration into Dutch society were also documented. In his life, a number of different aspects were united, which present a frame of reference when creating a portrait of the ‘average’ KNIL-officer during this particular period.

Cornelis de Hooghe
Cornelis de Hooghe (The Hague 1541- The Hague 1583) was almost certainly a bastard born from an incidental relationship between emperor Charles V and a daughter of Cornelis Aerts van der Hooch, mayor of Delft. As a young man, he lived at the Duke of Brunswick’s court. Philip Galle, one of the humanist Dirck Volkertszoon Coornhert’s pupils, was his teacher in the art of engraving.

In 1565 Cornelis de Hooghe made a map of Holland and Zeeland and engraved another one for Guicciardini’s ‘Descrittione.... di tutti i paesi bassi’ in 1566. In 1567 he produced 114 big and 52 smaller plates for Margaretha of Parma’s ‘Della architettura militare’. In 1569 he completed his masterpiece, the ‘Exercitatio alphabetica’.

At the end of 1569 he fled to England, because of religious problems and to start a trade with South European countries with his partners in the Dutch town Veere. By evading trade duties he became a wealthy man. In 1574 he made his last map, ‘Norfolciae comitatus’, which was part of the Elisabeth Atlas.

Later that year, at Hoorn, he took part in an exchange of his cousin, Lieven van Weldam, against mayor Kies of Haarlem. After another stay in Ipswich, he married the regent’s daughter, Maritje Tromper, at Rotterdam in 1576. In 1581 he received proof of his imperial descent by one of emperor Charles V’s former chamberlains. Cornelis de Hooghe also accepted a mission to start a counterrevolution in favour of Philip II. He was betrayed by the printer of his seditious booklets. After torture, which revealed the names of several accomplices, he was decapitated and quartered.

Loe de Jong
Never before was such an extensive study, covering such a short time span, written by a single author who was able to devote decades of uninterrupted labour to it. Loe de Jong’s standard work, Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden in de Tweede Wereldoorlog (The Kingdom of the Netherlands in the Second World War), is a monument to the years of occupation. No individual researcher would allow him or herself to ignore what has become a benchmark (whether to confirm a particular interpretation by drawing upon the relevant facts, or to criticise the work). This is apparent from the history of the work’s reception, which was published in 1991 as an extensive anthology and incorporated into the series as its fourteenth (most of them in two parts) and final volume.

After the author had withdrawn from public life for more than a decade, he passed away in 2005. This presents a unique opportunity to examine a particular aspect of his life’s work: the extent to which public discussion of the Second World War was, since 1945, tied to Loe de Jong in one way or another. When the last, that being the thirteenth, volume of the series was published in 1988, the author had spent nearly half a century in the centre of the collective processing of the war record. De Jong’s scholarly practice was inextricable bound to his interpretation of democratic citizenship. He therefore tried to direct the undigested past according to his will. As a historian and public persona, who was well known in the newspapers, on radio, film and television and as the director of the Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie (National Institute of War documentation, RIOD), he
W.J. Kolff
Willem Johan ‘Pim’ Kolff M.D. PhD (14 February 1911 - 12 February 2009) is one of the first medical doctors in the world who wanted to improve the fate of patients by engineering. He became an important pioneer in medical and biomedical engineering in general and the introduction of artificial organs in particular.

In 1942 Kolff invented a successful artificial kidney machine in the world in the city hospital Engelenberg Foundation in Kampen. With this machine, built out of sausage skin, a T-Ford water pump, an enamel basin from a pots and pans factory, a sowing machine motor and aluminum from a shot-down German fighter plane, Kolff saved the life of a 67-year old female renal patient.

The rotating drum artificial kidney is his most famous invention, but Kolff also started a blood bank on mainland Europe within five days, in the Zuidwal Hospital in The Hague, during the Nazi-attack on Holland in May 1940. In 1956, as research-assistant at the Cleveland Clinic Foundation in Cleveland (Ohio), Kolff invented also a heart-lung machine and applied it to make surgery on the heart of a young child possible. In 1957, Kolff implanted a self-made artificial heart in a living dog, an achievement which officially made Kolff the inventor of the artificial heart. The first human implantation of an artificial heart made by the Kolff-team was performed in 1982.

In the early days of his career in The Netherlands (1937-1950), Kolff stood alone in his conviction that engineering could assist doctors in the medical treatment of patients. He had to deal with huge resistance and resentment; to the liking of his Dutch colleagues at the time Kolff was much too practically orientated in his research. Hindered by their lack of understanding, Kolff left The Netherlands for America in 1950. After a difficult time of adapting to his new environment, Kolff gained global fame as the father of artificial organs. In 2003, a number of American institutes estimated that since 1943, Kolff’s inventions have saved, restored or dramatically improved the quality of life of over 20 million people. When Kolff finally had to step down as an active researcher, in 2005 at the age of 94, he had received 127 international prizes and accolades and thirteen honorary doctorates.
Anton Kröller

Anton Kröller is known to most of the public only due to his wife, Helene Kröller-Müller, who used her husband’s money to create a world-famous art collection. Yet this Rotterdam entrepreneur was one of the richest, most powerful and most controversial figures in The Netherlands during the first half of the twentieth century. Before the First World War, Kröller was a successful businessman. During the war he and a small group of business leaders determined The Netherlands’ foreign and economic policy. This earned him the nickname ‘the uncrowned king of The Netherlands’.

He continued to do justice to this reputation throughout the 1920’s thanks to a global company named Müller & Co, a great number of commissions, involvement in the establishment of Hoogovens and KLM, an enormous estate named De Hoge Veluwe, a warm friendship with the German Prince Henry and his wife’s internationally acclaimed art collection. However, during the crisis years, his business ran into stormy weather. Sky-high debt to the Rotterdamsche Bankvereeniging (Robaver), a bank of which Kröller was a commissioner, almost led to the collapse of both Robaver and Müller & Co.

This study of Anton Kröller focuses on the interaction between the notable personality of this entrepreneur and his controversial public life, with the emphasis on the rise and fall of his company, Müller & Co.

Helene Kröller-Müller

In the early decades of the twentieth century art collectors served as an important compass which helped modern art find its way into museum systems around the world. Helene Kröller-Müller is an example of this phenomenon; her methodical manner of collecting and her aim to bequeath society with a ‘monument of culture’ after her death contributed to both the introduction and recognition of modern art in The Netherlands.

Who was this woman who seemed hardly interested in art until the age of thirty-five, and who suddenly placed her life and a considerable part of her family’s fortune in the service of a collection of modern art? And what was the influence on both the course of her life as well as her notions of art, exercised respectively by her husband Anton Kröller, her mentor Henk Bremmer and her confidant Sam van Deventer? This biography will address these questions concerning the person of Kröller-Müller. The collector Müller will be explored in order to define to which extent Müller was representative of early twentieth century Dutch (and possibly west-European) collectors of modern art.

Despite the various books on Müller that have been published over the years, a lacuna exists. The 1956 double biography of Müller and her husband by Sam van Deventer is solid and precise, though it is hardly documented and written from a personal point of view which provokes a strong sense of subjectivity. Two more recent publications, *Miljoenen, Macht en Meestwerken* by Wim Nijhof and *Helene Kröller-Müller* by Piet de Jonge (ed.), intend to be sketches, focusing only on her life’s highlights and downfall. A thorough, academic account of Müller’s life will bridge this lacuna.

Han Lammers

When Han Lammers died in July 2000, this event was given much attention by the press. In obituaries, the authors especially stressed the activities of Lammers as alderman in Amsterdam and as a provincial in the Flevopolder. After his death, Lammers was described as an energetic, wilful and an exceedingly self-assured statesman. He was a ‘wilful regent’ and a ‘strong statesman with a national persona’. Only on a few occasions was it attempted to analyse the tension in Lammers’ character between the characterizations mentioned above and his role as critical journalist and columnist and his role as spokesman for the Nieuw Links-movement (New Left).
In this PhD-research this apparent ambivalence in his life and career is an important starting point. By analysing which persons or events influenced the development and change in his thinking, a useful and clarifying biography of Lammers will be written. This biography will contribute to the study of Journalism in the Netherlands in the second half of the twentieth century, the understanding of the political struggles within the PvdA (Dutch Labour Party) in the sixties and seventies, and of an interpretation of the functioning of the public governing board in the Netherlands in the second half of the twentieth century. More concretely Lammers’s role as a concerned journalist in the public debate in the Netherlands during the fifties will be examined. This research also will focus on his method of realising ideas within the Dutch Labour Party as prominent member of the New Left-movement, on how Lammers functioned as alderman in Amsterdam during difficult times for the municipal authorities and, finally, this study reflects on his acts as provincial officer in the IJsselmeerpolders, where he sometimes literally aimed for the ideal society.

**Willem Schermerhorn**

For a long time, it seemed that the son of a farmer Willem Schermerhorn would acquire fame through a scientific career rather than from his political work. When he was aged 31, he had already been appointed as professor at Delft University of Technology. As a pioneer of air cartography he became internationally recognized. However, at the end of the thirties he became politically involved when he became the president of Unity through Democracy, a movement that tried to end the emergence of the Dutch Fascist Party (NSB). Because of his leadership of this movement, Schermerhorn was imprisoned during the Second World War, together with a number of other prominent Dutch political leaders, in the internment camp in Sint Michielsgestel. Here, Schermerhorn became a leader among the prisoners: he was seen as a suitable person who should become Prime Minister after the war, to guide the Netherlands into an era of political and social renewal. In the early summer of 1945, Queen Wilhelmina appointed Schermerhorn and Willem Drees as architects of a cabinet of ‘Convalescence and Renewal’; Schermerhorn became Prime Minister. In the same year, the Dutch Labour Party was established, as an embodiment of the renewal in Dutch politics. Yet, at the elections of 1946, it appeared that this renewal was only supported by a minority of the Dutch population; also in the political area the pre-war, religious- and ideologically-based frameworks returned.

Schermerhorn could not return as Prime Minister, and there was no place for him in the new cabinet. Schermerhorn was sent to the Dutch East Indies to try to find a peaceful solution in negotiations with the leaders of the Republic of Indonesia on the issue of decolonisation. This resulted in the agreement of Linggadjati in November 1946. However, because both parties did not maintain the provisions of the agreement, Schermerhorn’s policy failed, and the Netherlands opted for a violent ‘solution’ (July 1947). This in fact marked the end of Schermerhorn’s political career; after his return to the Netherlands he was not appointed to any important political function again, and he decided to return to science.

**Jan Wier**

The physician Jan Wier is known as the first serious opponent of the persecution of witches. In his books De praestigiis daemonum or On diabolic delusions of 1563 and De lamiis or On witches of 1577, he called it nonsense that old women made a pact with the devil and that they thus obtained magical powers by which they caused harm to others. In his view, the witch trials were unlawful because they dealt with non-existing offences and because suspects were tortured, humiliated, confined in degrading circumstances and subjected to the water ordeal. In contrast to many of his contemporaries he made a clear distinction between witches and heretics even though he considered burning, hanging or drawing and quartering unacceptable for both groups.
Because Jan Wier described some witches as mentally ill, he can be regarded as a founder of modern psychiatry. He furthermore advocated the necessity of a humane treatment of (some) suspects, the result being that he has been presented as a champion of human rights avant la lettre. Not surprisingly, therefore, he has known numerous admirers including Karl Marx and Sigmund Freud. Critics believe that he inadvertently stirred up the witch persecution, that he is wrongly regarded as a figure-head of psychiatry or even that he had an unfavourable influence over the discipline. In the second half of the twentieth century, for instance, the anti-psychiatrist Thomas Szasz viewed him as the founder of a health care system that confined and silenced troublesome individuals.

Who was Jan Wier and what made him develop views that were, in his time, all but popular? What is his societal and scientific legacy? Where do the remarkably contradictory views on his importance come from and why has the public at large next to forgotten him?

2.2 Completed projects

J.C. Bloem
Bart Slijper (1963) wrote the biography of Bloem under the title Van alle dingen los. Het leven van J.C. Bloem, which was published in May 2007 by Uitgeverij De Arbeiderpers. In this project, he worked under the auspices of the Biography Institute, under supervision of Prof. G.J. Dorleijn and Prof. J.W. Renders.

The poet J.C. Bloem (1887-1966) is regarded as one of the most important poets of the twentieth century. In spite of a relatively limited body of work, the disillusionment that characterises his simple yet subtle poetry clearly speaks to many, because his Collected poems are regularly reprinted.

Alice Nahon
Dr E.J.J. (Manu) van der Aa graduated on 27 October 2008 with a thesis entitled: ‘Ik heb de liefde liefgehad’. Het leven van Alice Nahon (I loved love itself. The life of Alice Nahon), Uitgeverij Lanno, Tielt 2008. Van der Aa worked under the auspices of the Biography Institute, under supervision of Prof. J.W. Renders and Prof. G.J. Dorleijn.

Apart from Guido Gezelle, no other Flemish poet has sold more copies than Alice Nahon (1896-1933). Her poetry was received with enthusiasm by literary critics in Flanders and the Netherlands. Yet, her work was also dismissed as sentimental, doggerel verse, or ‘Gartenlaubepoëzie’, as Paul van Ostaijen coined it. In his biography, Manu van der Aa has paid close attention to her role within literary circles, her relation to Flemish nationalism and her unconventional attitude to sexuality and relationships, which was ahead of her time.
Radio Oranje
At the outbreak of the Second World War, radio was considered the fourth fighting arm, as important as the army, the navy and the air force. Radio was the first medium that could transport the emotions of an event to the listeners, as if they were actually witnessing the event themselves. The allies used radio during the war as a way to present the news to the people of occupied Europe, to maintain their morale and to instruct them in resisting the German invader. Many celebrities supported the allied war effort and broadcasted to their compatriots in the occupied territories. The Dutch language radio stations saw many well-known writers and journalists, like A. den Doolaard or Loe de Jong, taking up the cause and fighting the Germans through their spirited talks. Radio Oranje was predominant among these Dutch language radio stations, like the Dutch Service of the BBC and WRUL-station from Boston, Massachusetts.

The research was supervised by Prof. Hans Renders, Prof. Hans Blom and Prof. Piet de Rooij. Sinke graduated on 20 April 2009 on his thesis entitled *Verzet vanuit de verte. De behoedzame koers van Radio Oranje*. He was nominated by the University of Groningen for the Praemium Erasmianum 2008/2009.

2.3 Family archive
*Connoisseurs and trendsetters. Bourgeois culture in Groningen between nationalism and cosmopolitanism (1870-1970)*.

The envisioned research is based on the archives of the Van Calker-Clemens Schröner family, that has been made accessible by the Biography Institute in Groningen. The rich archive offers a wonderful glimpse into the lives of four successive generations of the same family in Groningen in the period from about 1830-1970. The prosperity of this family coincided with the success of the bourgeois environment to which they belonged. As connoisseurs and trendsetters or consumers and producers of all forms of culture the bourgeoisie played a leading role in this period.

The Groninger Archieven [Groningen Archives] will digitize and archive the entire collection. A part of this archive has already been digitized and is freely accessible through our website (www.biografieinstituut.nl/familiearchief).

2.4 Candidate biographers

The Biography Institute has proven and continues to prove very attractive to researchers and aspiring biographers. On average, per week two aspiring biographers apply for support. Some proposals are immediately rejected because they are incompatible with the aims of the institute, because they do not hold sufficient promise to warrant the mobilization of high-quality
support by the institute, or because the proposal addresses an issue outside the institute’s domains of specialization. Exception for requests from students and occasional advice to PhD’s envisaging biographical research, the institute cannot grant requests for systematic assistance of any kind outside of the promotion process.

The selection of all aspiring biographers take place on the basis of a project. The workload associated with the selection process is a matter of concern because the selection activities pose a major burden on the capacity of the institute. Nevertheless, in order to realize its own policy the Biography Institute has devoted much of its time to initiatives leading towards the creation of PhD positions. The PhD positions within the projects Loe de Jong, Anton Kröller, Helene Kröller-Müller, Alice Nahon, and Binne de Haan’s project on the exploration of the biography in international perspective are successful cases in point.

2.5 Congresses and Edited Volumes

The religious factor in the biography

From a census held in 1879, it came to light that only 2% of the Dutch population did not belong to a church. In spite of the far-reaching secularisation of the 1960’s and 1970’s, in 1979 about two-thirds of the Dutch population were of the opinion that religion played some, though not necessarily important, role in their lives. However, in biographies that deal with persons from the period 1880-1890, scant attention is often paid to personal faith when interpreting the public actions of writers, politicians, entrepreneurs, researchers or artists. In those cases where religion does play a significant role in a biography, it is normally with regards to figures who saw religion as a component of their public activities, such as church fathers, ministers or Christian politicians, or in biographies that are motivated by faith itself. During this conference, the focus will be on the religious factor on an individual level, in particular the part it played in the stated foundations of the public life of religious persons who made their mark outside the church.

A variety of speakers from numerous disciplines provided answers to questions such as: how does one strike a balance between an affinity to the subject’s life and work, including his or her religious experience and driving forces on the one hand, and the scholarly hallmark of distance on the other? How does one take the broader context, in which certain forms of religious involvement are manifested, into account? What is the difference between considering religion as a factor of interpretation in the life of someone who lived in 1920 compared to someone who lived in 1960? What proportion does the religious factor occupy in relation to the cultural shift, which has been manifesting itself since the 1960’s in the form of secularisation and individualisation? To what extent does insight into religious action contribute to a better understanding of art, literature, politics, business or the scientific practice? What is the relation between the biographer’s attention to religion as cultural setting and the exploration of the individual’s religious experience? These and other questions, which are explored with regards to four periods between 1880 and 1890, formed the subject of this conference.

Edited Volume Among Engineers. Biography & Technique

Technology is visible everywhere and has changed society. Technology makes an indispensable contribution to the prosperity and welfare of our society. The human beings behind the engineering technology however often remain unknown. In contrast with stories about artists, writers and politicians, we rarely read about the personal motives, ideas and life stories of engineers. Undoubtedly the divide between the ‘two cultures’ (alpha and beta) as noticed by C.P. Snow in as early as 1959 is one of the origins of this phenomenon.

Unlike in countries like Russia or the United States, The Netherlands has seen few examples of technicians proclaimed a hero or celebrity. Which Dutch engineers would be eligible if this actually would be the case? What role does the engineer play in public space in the year 2010? Is biographical research a point of entrance for a large audience to learn more about the work of engineers? A select group of authors explores these and similar questions in this book.

Authors: Klaas van Berkel, Eric Berkers, Herman Broers, Willem van der Ham, Joep Huiskamp, Dick van Lente, Hans Renders, Hans Schippers and Auke van der Woud.
Edited Volume The art collector: between philanthropy and self-glorification

Whether we consider Vincent van Gogh, Jackson Pollock or the Young British Artists, in most cases private collectors have played a pivotal role in their breakthrough. Philanthropy and the love of art appear to be the driving forces behind collecting. However, perhaps less elevated motives are just as influential in the establishment of collections. Are collectors not driven by a need to display status and taste and in the process to immortalize their name? In short, are collectors not mainly driven by self-glorification?

In this collection of essays, which was published as a special issue of the Oxford Journal of the History of Collections, researchers from the United States and Europe share their thoughts on the motives of collectors and their importance to art history. Especially the fin-de-siècle is discussed, as this era was the heyday of private patronage. The contributions are a result of the two day conference The Art Collector: Between Philanthropy and Self-Glorification’, which was organized in June 2008 by the Biography Institute in cooperation with the Groninger Museum.

Other titles from the Biographical Studies series:

- Het Leven van een doodsbericht [Life of an obituary]
- Biografie en psychologie [Biography and psychology]
- Tropenlevens [Lifes in the tropics]
- De ondernemersbiografie [Entrepreneurial biography]
- Privé in de politieke biografie [Private matters in political biography]
- Biografie en religie [Biography and religion (forthcoming)].

Evening of Biography

On 8 April 2010 the Biography Institute organized the Evening of Biography in co-operation with Historisch Nieuwsblad and Foundation ‘Erik Hazelhoff Roelfzema Prijs for biography & master thesis’. At this event the Erik Hazelhoff Biography Price was handed out at De Rode Hoed in Amsterdam. A report of the evening can be found furtheron in this annual report.

International Congress of Historical Sciences

At the 21st International Congress of Historical Sciences, that will be held in Amsterdam in 2010, from 22-28 August, Hans Renders and Binne de Haan will contribute to the session ‘Biography and Microhistory’. The congress is initiated by the International Committee of Historical Sciences (ICHS) and will be organised by the Royal Netherlands Historical Society, University of Amsterdam, Royal Library and the International Institute of Social History. Renders and De Haan will address the role of individuals in history and the representivity of individuals in microhistory and biography.

Biography & Pedagogy

This year, preparations have been made for the upcoming convention Biography & Pedagogy on 18 & 19 November 2010, about the influence of background and personality of teachers and educators on social life, organized in cooperation with National Education Museum and Archive and Documentation centre for Dutch Behavioural Sciences (ADNG).

2.6 Digitization projects

In collaboration with BoekopCD and the Library of the University of Groningen a digitization project has been launched, coordinated by Ilja Hengeveld. The aim of this project is to facilitate faster and easier access to biographical research materials and to open up new opportunities for research. So far the following publications are made accessible online:

Aa, A.J van der, Biografisch Woordenboek der Nederlanden, 12 vol., 1852-1878.
Feller, F.X. de, Geschiedkundig woordenboek [titre ingekort], 28 vol., 1828-1848.
Glasius, B., Biografisch woordenboek van Nederlandsche Godgeleerden, 1851.
Kruseman, A.C., Mannen van beteekenis in onze dagen, 25 vol., 1870-1895.
Kruseman, A.C., Mannen en vrouwen van beteekenis in onze dagen, 19 vol., 1895-1925.
Molhuysen, P.C., Nieuw Nederlandsch biografisch woordenboek, 10 vol., 1911-1937.
In collaboration with the Library of the University of Groningen these materials are freely available for research since this year, and can be accessed via the website of the Biography Institute (http://biografieinstituut.ub.rug.nl). Moreover, the Biography Institute and the Library are cooperating to design an improved system for online searching possibilities of the digital resources, for the benefit of academic research.

Project book production 1940-1945
The total book production in the Netherlands and Flanders between May 1940 and May 1945 has been charted and the results are searchable online for research. This project is based on Brinkman’s catalogus van boeken en tijdschriften.

The reason for making all the book publications from this period searchable – both the year catalogues and the 5-year catalogues of both Brinkman’s catalogus and Nieuwsblad voor den Boekhandel [Newspaper for Bookshops] as well, is due to differences in the bibliographic information about the war years. The titles have been digitized and are searchable within pdf files. This is done in preparation for the special issue on book production during the Second World War, of the international journal Quaerendo. A Quarterly Journal from the Low Countries Devoted to Manuscripts and Printed Books, edited by Hans Renders, which will be published at the end of 2010. The size of the digitized titles is over 13,000 pages. These are available online through our website (http://biografieinstituut.ub.rug.nl).

2.7 Encyclopaedia of the European Press
An Encyclopaedia of the written press of 20th century Europe is currently underway. Twenty-four countries are participating in this project. ‘All countries have a press history, but what do we really know about its role in Europe?’, says Hans Renders, who is responsible for the Dutch component of the encyclopaedia, which will appear at Bert Bakker Publishers.
2.8 Publications

**Scientific publications**

**Professional publications**
- Renders, Hans, recensie Vincent van Gogh. De brieven. De volledige,


- Broers, Herman, 28-01-2010, Diakenessenziekenhuis Meppel, lezing ‘Dokter Kolff en de uitvinding van de kunstmatige nier’ ter gelegenheid van de opening van de nieuwe dialysekruid.


- Hoorens, Vera, en Eddy Van Avermaet, 16-9-2009, Lezing voor de Annual Meeting of the British Psychological Society Social Psychology Section, Sheffield (UK). ‘More is better than less: people prefer (X > Y) to (Y < X) comparisons’.


- Hoorens, Vera, 12-11-2009, Seminarie voor het Department of Psychology van de University of Florida, Gainesville (USA). ‘Why you should never tell anyone that you are better than others (even though, of course, you are). Responses to self-superiority claims’.

- Hoorens, Vera, 14-11-2009, Lezing voor de 31e Annual Meeting of the Society of Southeastern Social Psychologists, Fort Myers, Florida (USA). ‘Don’t tell me that she’s superior (and certainly not that you are). Responses to potentially threatening social information’.

- Hoorens, Vera en Eddy Van Avermaet, 30-1-2010, Poster voor de 11e Annual Conference of the Society for Personality and Social Psychology, Las Vegas (USA). ‘More is better than less: people prefer (X > Y) to (Y < X) intergroup comparisons’.

- Hoorens, Vera en Maris, Stefanie, 28-5-2010, Lezing voor de Annual Meeting of the Belgian Association for Psychological Science, Brussel (B). ‘Changing stereotypes for the target group and the alternative group’.


- Langeveld, Herman, 10-4-2010, Amsterdam. Leiding van de studieochtend ‘De biografie van de verzetsstrijder’, georganiseerd door de Werkgroep Biografie van de Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde in samenwerking met het NIOD.


- Renders, Hans, 22-6-2010, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven. Opponeren biografie Karel van de Woestijne van Peter Theunynck.


- Rovers, Eva, 19 april 2010, Haren. ‘Dit museum is uit verdriet geboren!’, Lezing voor Vrouwen Van Nu.
2.9 Editorships and advisory committees

In the academic year 2009-2010, Herman Broers was Director of the Willem Kolff Foundation until 31 December 2009. Since 1 January 2010, he is the historical and biographical Advisor to the Willem Kolff Foundation.


Member of the scientific committees ‘Développement humain et cognition, langage et communication’ and ‘Sociétés, espace, organisations et marchés’ of the Agence Nationale de Recherche (France); Reviewed of, reported, and contributed to decisions on research applications within the Programme Blanc and the Programme Jeunes Chercheurs et Chercheuses.

Guidance of research projects for the Research Council of K.U. Leuven (Belgium) and the U.S.-Israël Binational Science Foundation.

Member of the Scientific Committee of the Congrès International de Psychologie Sociale de Langue Française, organized by the Association pour la Diffusion de la Recherche Internationale et Psychologie Sociale (ADrips), which was held in Nice (Fr) in August 2010.

Jury member and rapporteur of the Habilitation à Diriger des Recherches of Dr I. Milhabet on 26/11/2009, Université de Nice-Sophia Antipolis.

Member of the jury in the Habilitation à Diriger des Recherches van Dr J.-F. Verlhiac on 7/12/2009, Université de Paris Ouest Nanterre La Défense.

In the academic year 2009-2010 Herman Langeveld was president of the Biography Workgroup of the Maatschappij der Nederlandse Letterkunde (Dutch Society of Literature).

Hans Renders was editor of the Flemish-Dutch scientific journal ZL. Literair-historisch tijdschrift (Antwerp) and a member of the editorial board of the scholarly magazine Quaerendo. A Quarterly Journal from the Low Countries Devoted to Manuscripts and Printed Books (Leiden) and of the scholarly magazine Le Temps des Médias. Revue d’histoire (Paris).

For the project on the history of newspapers in the 20th century in 24 European countries, ‘Dictionnaire de la presse (écrit) en Europe XXe siècle’, or ‘Encyclopaedia of the European Press’, hosted by the research institute Sciences Po in Paris, Hans Renders is coordinator for The Netherlands.

At the request of Dr Hendrik Muller Vaderlandsch Fonds, Hans Renders was a member of the guidance committee for Dr M.R. Doortmont, who is writing the biography of Hendrik Muller.

Renders has been requested to be advisor by Elsevier Academische Enquête, NIAS, NWO en SDM.

Renders was a member of the founding committee ‘Biographers International Organization’ in Boston, where he was elected to the board in May 2010. As in previous years, Hans Renders was a book critic for the Dutch radio programme OVT (VPRO Broadcasting Corporation) about history, on Sunday.

On 25 November 2009, Hans Renders was chosen as a member of the Ubbo Emmius Collegie, which advises the Groninger Congres Bureau.

Renders is chairman of the board of Stichting Innovatie Media, founded this year, and is a member of the editorial board of the Dutch Biographical Portal.

This year, work has been done on the edited volume Religie & Biografie, edited by Hans Renders and others. Renders also edited the following titles:

Eva Rovers served as a representative of PhD students on the Advisory Board of The Groningen Research Institute for the Study of Culture (ICOG) and worked on a special issue of Stimulus. Moreover, she was guest editor of the Oxford Journal of the History of Collections and she was member of the board of the PhD Council Humanities, University of Groningen.
Education and partnerships

3.1 Chair
On 1 March 2007 Hans Renders was appointed as Professor of History and Theory of Biography at the University of Groningen by the Stichting Democratie en Media [Democracy & Media Foundation]. The aim of the Chair is to enhance the study of the history and theory of biography.

3.2 Partnerships
With the Groninger Archieven [Groningen Archives] and the Library of the University of Groningen collaboration is underway on the aforementioned digitization projects.
There is collaboration with the French Institute of Political Sciences Po in Paris for a project on the history of the European written press in the 20th century. For a number of other projects, there is collaboration with the Dutch Institute for War Documentation (NIOD), Faculty of Theology and Religious Studies, National Museum of Education and University of Amsterdam.

3.3 Dutch Biography Portal
The Biography Institute collaborates with a number of other institutions, led by the Institute of Netherlands History (ING), on the project Dutch Biography Portal. This portal is designed to promote scholarly research by making biographical reference books dealing with biographical information about the inhabitants of the Netherlands, from the earliest times to the present, digitally accessible via the Internet. A starting subsidy has already been granted by the The Netherlands Organisation for Scientific Research (NWO) and the Prins Bernard Cultuurfonds, after a joint application. The project is being developed further for a new application, for the Investment Subsidy NWO Large.

Publicity
Historisch Nieuwsblad
Radioprogramma De Avonden
Ingenieursweekblad De Ingenieur
NRC Next
De Gezinsbode
Radioprogramma OVT
Omroep Gelderland (radio) 26 april 2010
Nieuwe Veluwe december 2009
Trouw 3 juli
Erik Hazelhoff Prijzen uitgereikt op succesvolle Avond van de Biografie

De Avond van de Biografie op 8 april 2010 in Amsterdam was meer dan alleen de eerste uitreiking van de nieuwe Erik Hazelhoff Biografieprijs. Hoewel de uitreiking van de prijs voor de beste Nederlandstalige biografie van de afgelopen twee jaar het hoogtepunt van de avond was, ging het volgens presentator van de Avond Philip Freriks vooral om ‘het vieren van de Nederlandse biografiecultuur’.

De Nederlandse biografen hebben het een tijdje zonder een eigen prijs moeten stellen. Van 1991 tot 2000 was er de Dordtprijs voor de biografie, maar die ging helaas om financiële redenen ter ziele. Met de Erik Hazelhoff Biografieprijs is er nu een waardige opvolger gekomen. In de geest van de Soldaat van Oranje, journalist en schrijver Erik Hazelhoff Roelfzema is de prijs in het leven geroepen met het idee dat biografieën van veelbetekenende personen een voorbeeldfunctie kunnen vervullen en goedgeschreven levensverhalen de aandacht verdienen van een breed publiek. Landelijke kranten besteedden aandacht aan de prijs en in het televisieprogramma De Wereld Draait Door werd op diezelfde avond naar aanleiding van de uitreiking over biografieën gesproken.

Ook in De Rode Hoed waar de Avond plaatsvond, was de publieke belangstelling groot. De Stichting Erik Hazelhoff Roelfzema Prijs had in samenwerking met het Biografie Instituut van de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen, uitgeverij Het Spectrum, de Volkskrant en het Historisch Nieuwsblad een afwisselend programma samengesteld, dat muzikaal begeleid werd door het jazzrepertoire van Lisa Borey & Friends.

Naast de Biografieprijs werd bovendien voor het eerst de Erik Hazelhoff Aanmoedigingsprijs uitgereikt: een prijs voor de beste universitaire master-scriptie, bedoeld om jonge onderzoekers en schrijvers te stimuleren. Winnaar van de prijs werd Esther Zwinkels, met haar scriptie over het Overakker-complot, waarbij verzetsgroepen tijdens de Tweede Wereldoorlog op Sumatra in opstand kwamen tegen de Japanse bezetter. Zwinkels kreeg aan het eind van de Avond de Aanmoedigingsprijs van vijftienduizend euro uitgereikt uit handen van Karin Hazelhoff Roelfzema, de weduwe van de naamgever van de prijs, die speciaal voor deze avond was overgekomen uit Hawai‘i. Ook zal de scriptie van Zwinkels als boek worden uitgegeven bij uitgeverij Het Spectrum.

In een forumdiscussie onder leiding van Volkskrant-hoofdredacteur Pieter Broertjes gingen Elsbeth Ety, Willem Otterspeer, Hans Renders en Aleid Truijens in de woorden van Broertjes ‘op zoek naar de ziel van de Nederlandse biografie’.

Voormalig Commandant der Strijdkrachten Dick Berlijn vertelde vervolgens hoe biografieën bij uitstek als inspiratiebron kunnen dienen voor jongeren om het overzicht en de grote lijn te bewaren in een onrustig tijdperk van snelle media.


Voor Lisa Kuitert, hoogleraar boekwetenschap aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam, was als voorzitter van de vakjury de eer weggelegd de juryrapporten voor te lezen. Beschermvrouwe van de prijs H.K.H. Prinses Irene van Lippe-Biesterfeld mocht vervolgens de prijswinnaar van de eerste Erik Hazelhoff Biografieprijs onthullen en uiteindelijk een van blijdschap verbouwereerde Jolande Withuis als winnaar feliciteren. Withuis ontving met de prijs een bedrag van vijftienduizend euro. Zo werd de eerste Erik Hazelhoff Biografieprijs ingesteld ter nagedachtenis aan de ene Nederlandse verzetsheld, Erik Hazelhoff Roelfzema, toegekend aan een uitmuntende vertelling over een andere verzetsheld uit de Tweede Wereldoorlog, Pim Boellaard.

Binne de Haan
LEZERSAANBIEDING

Avond van de Biografie
Inclusief uitreiking van de Erik Haabföld Prijz

Ingenieurs zijn mannen van weinig woorden

Kunstenaar en politieke activist, voormalig onderzoeker van biografieën, wijdverbreide verspreiding van ingenieurs zijn en niet schaars. Een redelijk verschil brengt verhouding het bekendstig voor- en tegenwoordig aan de vele manier-
verspreidingen in een enkele week.

Ontstond in 1965 als de "de Vriend" van een studentenfederatie, is nu een van de belangrijkste onthullingsverenigingen van de Nederlandse Federatie van Ingenieurs. De prijzen werden uitgereikt tijdens een avond van de Biografie in de Stichting Erik Haabföld Prijz, in samenwerking met het Biografie Instituut van de Rijksuniversiteit Groningen.

Onderwerp: "Het Spectrum, de Volkskrant en Emile Noordzij". De prijs is ontvankelijk voor "de Spectrum", Erik Haabföld Prijz, die behoort oorspronkelijk een journalist en schrijver was. De prijs voor een genoemde biogra-
meet is te vinden op www.rikscope.org/avo.

Van de biografie prijzen en de scriptie wordt in boekvorm uitgegeven. Als inzendingen worden beoordeeld door een jury onder leiding van Lis Toilet, biografie-
boekenschrijver aan de Universiteit van Amsterdam. Ook voor de aannemers-
digingsprijs heeft de jury van de "De Nederlandsche Ingenieurs" opgeroepen om op de website kan worden beloond.

De avond van de Biografie zal worden gevolgd met een feestdienst

May 15, 2010 8:00AM-6:30PM

Campus Center, University of Massachusetts Boston