Dear AANS members: Spring greetings! Several newsworthy items are highlighted here:

I. Calvin College organizers Drs. Herman DeVries and Henry Luttikhuizen are finalizing programming for the 16th biennial Inter-disciplinary Conference on Netherlandic Studies (ICNS), June 7-9, Grand Rapids, Michigan. A preliminary overview of the wonderful program appears here (see p. 2), as well as registration information (this page). If you have not yet registered, there is still time! Please join us!

II. We congratulate the winner of the 2012 AANS research scholarship, graduate student Melissa Lo of Harvard University (History). Her most interesting proposal is titled “Abstracting Figures, Figuring Abstractions: Transformations of Cartesian Physics, 1620-1690”. Lo’s report on her findings will appear in the 2013 spring newsletter. (Meanwhile, a report from our 2011 scholarship recipient, Cornell University’s Robert Braun, begins p. 4.) Funding for this year’s graduate student fellowship was made possible by the Nederlandse Taalunie, The Hague.

III. Recently, we received news of two generous grants to support programming for ICNS 2012 from the Netherlands-America Foundation and the Nederlandse Taalunie. Once again, we are extremely grateful to these organizations whose support makes the ICNS possible. Of course, our warm thanks to Drs. De Vries and Luttikhuizen, and to the Calvin College Provost's Office, which has contributed a significant grant to cover organizing through the Calvin Seminars Office. Finally, we thank our members for their support in the form of dues and conference registration. You keep us strong.

IV. As of June 9, my four-year tenure as president ends. I thank the executive council members for their good care and counsel every step of the way: Jeroen Dewulf, Brad Holtman, Dan Thornton and Margriet Lacy. I confess that I consulted Margriet nearly every week (!); she is a truly remarkable administrator, scholar, and friend. Amy Golahny was never out of touch. I remain indebted to all five. I will remember these last four years as a very special time. I thank you all for making it so.

V. This brings us to our last item: elections for the AANS executive council. Would you submit nominations (or self-nominations) for new officers—president; treasurer; secretary/listserv; newsletter editor; and member-at-large—by May 31 to me? (Officers presently serving are eligible, although, per our constitution, most current officers must switch posts to serve again). We hold elections at ICNS (AANS business meeting, Sat. June 9, 5 pm).

Sincerely,
Christine Petra Sellin, Ph.D.
California Lutheran University, Thousand Oaks
Email: csellin@callutheran.edu
Please use subject line: “AANS nomination”

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**16th Biennial International Conference on Netherlandic Studies (ICNS 2012):**

Conference theme: “Artistic Responses to Watershed Eras”

**Conference Date & Location:** June 7-9, Calvin College, Grand Rapids, MI (Prince Conf. Center)
- Keynote speaker, the Netherlands: **Rudolf Dekker**
- Keynote speaker, Belgium: **Till-Holger Borchert**
- Workshop Dutch Language: **Alice van Kalsbeek**
- Workshop Early Modern Dutch Handwriting: **Jesse Sadler, Paul Sellin, Christine Sellin.**

**Registration** Registration, logistics, hotel available at www.calvin.edu/scs.

**Registration fees/membership:**
$135 (general registration) or $100 (student registration) — plus current AANS membership required to register ($40 standard membership; $25 full-time graduate students; $25 emeriti/retired).
(for the preliminary conference program, see pp. 2-3)
Conference Coordinators: Calvin College’s Herman De Vries, Prof. of Germanic Languages, and Henry Luttikhuizen, Prof. of Art.

PRELIMINARY Conference Program:

Thursday, June 7
10:00 AM – 4:00 PM Workshops

• Workshop A: Workshop for Dutch Language Instructors, Alice van Kalsbeek

• Workshop B: Early Modern Dutch Handwriting and Archival Research Workshop. Jesse Sadler, Paul Sellin, and Christine Sellin

7:30 – 9:00 PM Conference Opening Reception and Keynote Lecture by Rudolf Dekker
“Turning Points, Continuities and Controversies in the History of the Netherlands”

Friday, June 8
8:30 – 10:00 AM Session One
Breakout A: Positioning Dutch: Colonial and Post-World War II
Presenters:
• Jaap van Marle (Open University, the Netherlands): “Dutch in colonial times”

• Ulrich Tiedau (University College, London): “The establishment of Netherlandic Studies at the University of London after World War I”

• Michelle Packer (University of Southern California, Santa Barbara): “Rising From the Ashes: Fire Prevention as Social Transformation”

• Alexander Dencher (Université Paris): “Hendrik de Grote: artistic responses by Netherlandish artists and writers around 1600 to the life of Henry IV, king of France”

• Walter Melion (Emory University): “An Inter-Confessional Response to Jesuit Mariology: Karel van Mander’s Nativity Broadcast by Prophets of the Incarnation (1588) and its Source in Cornelis Cort’s Annunciation (1571)”

10:00 – 10:30 AM Coffee Break

10:30 – 12:00 Noon Session Two
Breakout A: On Origins and Lineage
Presenters:
• Koenraad Jonckheere (Universiteit Gent, Belgium) “On the Origins of Netherlandish Baroque”

• Hannelore Magnus (Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Belgium) “The aristocracy at hot cockles: An iconographic novelty in 17th century genre painting”

• Kerry Gavaghan (Worcester College, University of Oxford) “Portraits within Portraits and Family Portrait Galleries: Lineage, Legacy and the Construction of Identity in Seventeenth-Century Dutch Family Portraits”

Breakout B: Nieuw Nederland
Presenters:
• Erin Bonuso (University of Wisconsin, Madison) “Onokorea/Sewan/Wampum: An Object of Cultural Exchange”

• Elizabeth Sutton (University of Northern Iowa) “Artistic Responses to Watershed Eras: Mapping Dutch Identity in New Netherland 1621-1667”

• Jeroen Dewulf (University of California, Berkely): “How Dutch was Sojourner Truth? Analysis of a Subaltern Voice on the Legacy of New Netherland”

• Chrissy Hosea (Yale University): “The New Classroom: Teaching a Synchronous Distance Learning Course in Dutch”

• Esther Ham (Indiana University, Bloomington): “How to Keep Your Head Above Water When Wading Through Idiom”

12:00 – 1:00 PM Lunch

1:00 – 2:30 PM Session Three
Breakout: Early Modern Dutch Literature
Presenters:
• Paul Sellin (Emeritus, University of California at Los Angeles): “The Dutch Translation (1655) of John Milton’s The Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce: The Marquette Case”

• Ad Leerintveld (Curator of modern manuscripts at the Koninklijke Bibliotheek, The Hague): “Huygens Briefwisseling Online”

• Ineke Huysman (Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands, The Hague): “The Meditations Chrestiennes by Wessel vanden Boetzelaer Discovered”

(conference program cont’d next page)
2:45 – 9:00 PM  Excursion to the Holland Museum (ticket purchased separately)
Bus departs from the Prince Conference Center at 2:45 PM; Reception and Visit to the Holland Museum at 4:00 PM; Free Time for Dinner (on your own) in Holland. Bus departs at 8:00 PM.

Saturday, June 9
8:30 – 10:00 AM  Session Four
Breakout A:  Past Looking
Presenters:
• Nicole Conti (University of Minnesota): "A Tale of Three Cities: Hieronymus Bosch’s Job Triptych in Lisbon, Maastricht, and Perhaps Bruges"

• Vesna Rodic (University of California): “Ambiguity of the Medium: Vermeer’s Modernist Legacies in Proust”

Breakout B:  Post-Colonial Congo and Afrikaans: Literary Response to Transition
Presenters:
• Luc Renders (Hasselt University, Belgium): "A Brave, New World: Flemish Literature on the Congo in the Aftermath of Independence"

• Adèle Nel (North-West University, South Africa): "Moments of Transition and ‘Disasters of Peace’ in Dianne Victor’s Etches and Two Afrikaans Literary Texts"

• H. P. van Coller (Universiteit van die Vrystaat, South Africa): "Historical Representation as Translation" or "The Representation of the Past in Representative Afrikaans Prose Works; A Response to Transition?"

10:00 – 10:30 AM  Break

10:30 – 12:00 Noon  Session Five
Breakout A:  Seventeenth-Century Dutch Art
Presenters:
• Zhenya Gershman (The J. Paul Getty Museum, Los Angeles): "Rembrandt: The ‘I’ Witness"

• Catherine Levesque (The College of William and Mary): "Rembrandt’s Etched Angels"

• Julie Hochstrasser (The University of Iowa): "Icons of Diversity: Albert Eckhout and the Brazilian Imaginary"

Breakout B:  Getting Accounts in Order
Presenters:
• Frans van Liere (Calvin College): "The Dutch Vernacular Bible in the Middle Ages"

• Jesse Sadler (University of California, Los Angeles): "Accounting as a Social Tool: Double-Entry Bookkeeping and the Dutch Revolt"

12:00 – 1:00 PM  Lunch

1:00 – 2:30 PM  Session Six
Breakout A:  Post World War II Literature and Film
Presenters:
• Jenneke Oosterhoff (University of Minnesota): "Je hebt gewoon drie vaders." Queering gender roles in Dutch film

• Marc van Zoggel (Huygens Institute for the History of the Netherlands): "Hot Fuss: W.F. Hermans, Harry Mulisch and the Cold War"

• Jolanda Vanderwal Taylor (University of Wisconsin, Madison): “How did I get here?” Families, Social Transformation, and Literature

Breakout B:  Travel Writing, Japonisme, and Dutch Robinsonades
Presenters:
• Christine Levecq (Kettering University): “Dutch Travel Writing in the Golden Age”

• Susan Miller (Independent Scholar and Curator): "Japonisme, Silk, and the Bizarre: 1660s-1710s"

• Ton Broos (University of Michigan): "Seventeen Years on a Desert Island. The Story of a Dutch Robinson in Mid-18th Century."

2:45 – 5:00 PM  Excursion to Meijer Gardens (ticket purchased separately)
Bus leaves the Prince Conference Center at 2:45 PM. Bus leaves Meijer Gardens at 4:45 PM.

5:00 – 6:00 PM  AANS Business Meeting (all members welcome!)

7:00 – 8:00 PM  Banquet Dinner (ticket purchased separately)

8:00 – 9:00 PM  Keynote Lecture by Till-Holger Borchert on the Ghent Altarpiece and its Restoration (Title to be announced).

9:00 PM  Closing Remarks

Please note: this conference program is preliminary and subject to change!!!!
Introduction Comparative research on genocide has taken two forms. On the one hand, scholars have compared the intensity of a specific genocide in different countries. On the other hand, scholars have tried to identify commonalities and differences across different genocides. Although these two branches of genocide scholarship have enhanced the field in general by making systematic theorizing more important, they also suffer from two serious shortcomings. First, since genocide is a rare phenomenon, the number of cases is very small which inhibits systematic testing of developed theories and ideas. Second and more importantly, none of the approaches are able to account for regional differences in genocide victimization because they all overlook local dynamics of mass-killing and tend to treat genocides as homogenous cases that are shaped by large historical processes or universal human dispositions.

My dissertation project aims to shed light on how local dynamics affect the intensity of genocide by looking at subnational variation. In particular, I try to understand subnational differences in the deportation chances of Jews in occupied Western-Europe during World War Two. I used my AANS-Fellowship to conduct archival research in Mechelen and Brussels for three months this past summer. This has enabled me to construct a unique micro-level dataset on Jewish victimization for the whole of Belgium. In addition, I have developed contacts with Dutch and Belgian Historians and started a collaborative, cross-national research project. The remainder of this research note is divided in three sections. In the first, I will describe the data collection process. Section two contains some preliminary results. The third section describes the steps I will take in the near future to complete my research project.

Data Collection The Holocaust in the Belgium provides a unique, albeit tragic, laboratory to explore subnational variation in Jewish victimization. We know from case studies that in some Belgian municipalities, a geographical unit roughly comparable to a U.S. county, Jews were able to evade deportation with the help of Gentiles while this did not happen in other municipalities. It is possible to systematically map these differences.

At three different points in time, the German occupiers, in collaboration with Belgian authorities, conducted registrations of Jews (October 1940, Summer 1941, Winter 1941). Registration lists recorded the address, profession, relatives, date and place of birth for almost every Jew living in Belgium. Only 2,000 of the 66,000 Jews living in Belgium evade...
registration, meaning that registration records provide an almost complete census. By combining these registration lists with commemoration books, which list all Jews that were deported, it becomes possible to determine for it becomes possible to determine whether each registered Jew was deported or not. The registration lists can be found at the Belgian Documentation Center for War and Contemporary Society (SOMA) in Brussels. I used the fellowship to travel to Brussels and digitalize parts of the lists using OCR-software, which enables me to integrate the data into standardized spreadsheets. Some parts of this dataset were already digitalized by a group of researchers in Mechelen working at the Deportation Museum Dossin, and luckily, they were willing to share their data with me. This group of researchers also provided me with digital versions of all transportation lists.

Subsequently, I matched the registration lists to the deportation lists. Sixteen different matchkeys were used to link the two databases. The transportation lists record six identifiers: 1) first name 2) last name 3) birthplace 4) year of birth 5) month of birth 6) day of birth. The first key therefore matched Jews in both files based on all six characteristics. I decided to take the first two letters of birthplace and names to makes sure that small typos did not significantly bias my results. In addition, to avoid the possibility that errors in one or two identifiers would make me miss too many matches, I also matched files with four of the six identifiers. This resulted in 15 extra keys. For the two name identifiers, I used the last two instead of the first two letters. Finally, matches provided by the seven keys were inspected manually.

Preliminary Results So far, I have been able to process the data from one of the three registration rounds that the Germans conducted. In the winter of 1941, six months before the deportations started, the Sicherheits Polizei/Dienst, together with the Anti-Jewish Council, organized the last registration.

Information of 30,675 Jews was recorded during this round. In total 14,821 (48 percent) of these Jews also appeared on transportation lists. Earlier estimates of survival rates based on the whole Jewish population suggest that 40 percent of the population was deported. This difference can probably be explained by the fact that the address information of Jews captured in the last registration round are relatively accurate, which made detection easier for the Germans. Hence, when interpreting the data below it is important to keep in mind that we are dealing with a specific subpopulation of Jews. However, it is not immediately evident how this might affect estimates of local differences.

In the map below (p. 6), I present the deportation rates per arrondissement. I only present data for Arrondissements in which more than twenty Jews lived. The first thing that catches the eye when looking at the data is that there is considerable subnational variation. Deportation rates seem to be higher in the Flemish regions. Turnhout (80%) and Antwerpen (61%) both have deportation the highest deportation rates, closely followed by Maaseik, Leuven and Aalst. However, Wallonia Mons, Verviers and Thuin also have deportation rates that lie above average and are higher than rates in, for instance, Flemish Tongeren. What explains this variation? The next stage of my dissertation will be to explain this subnational variation, which I have been able to map thanks to support from the AANS.

(Braun continued next page)

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8 Ibidem.
9 Also see Saerens, 2000. Vreemdelingen.
Future Steps. It is plausible that the differential deportation rates have something to do with overall levels of social integration, i.e. the number of times Jews interacted with Gentiles. Sociologists, political scientists, economists and Holocaust historians alike believe that integration of minority groups in general affects overall intergroup solidarity, which is defined here as the willingness to make sacrifices in order to help members of the other group. The nature of the relationship between these two concepts however has been disputed. On the one hand, people emphasize the bright side of integration, arguing that integration creates interdependence and stimulated the exchange of values which in turn strengthens solidarity. In this view, integrated Jews were more likely to receive help from Gentiles and were more likely to survive. On the other hand, people stress the dark side of integration, suggesting that integration creates more competition over scarce resources and opportunities for conflict. Integration in this case increases the chances that Jews get denounced by Gentiles.

The registration lists mentioned above provide opportunities to investigate the disputed relationship between integration and solidarity. As said, they provide information on profession, relatives and housing address. The address information can be used to calculate the residential integration of Jews into Gentile society. The occupational information can be used to determine socio-economic integration of Jews while information on relatives can be used to calculate intermarriage rates between Jews and Gentiles. As a next step, I will therefore use the scanned registration lists and code the residential, occupational and family information. I have also obtained land property cards of Belgium in 1939. I will geocode all registered Jews using this map. Before I do this, I first have to process the other two registration rounds to get a more complete and less biased picture than I have right now. I hope to start doing this next semester.

There are also plans to expand the data collection project and include the Netherlands. Fortunately, I do not have to start from scratch here. During my visit this summer, I met Peter Tammes and Marnix Croes, two historical sociologists who are collecting similar data as I am, though only for certain parts of the Netherlands. I have permission to build on their dataset and collect data for the whole country. Having data on both the Netherlands and Belgium (the Low Countries) will create unique opportunities to investigate how local economic institutions have affected solidarity with Jews over time. As recent research has pointed out, there was enormous variation within the Low Countries in how trade was organized. It is likely that this affected interactions between Jews, who were overrepresented in trade, and Gentiles enormously.

(Braun continued next page)
In short, the AANS-Fellowship has contributed significantly to my academic enterprise and academic exchanges between Europe and the United States more broadly. It has given me time and money to compile a unique micro-level dataset on genocide victimization in Belgium, where I have received the help of local historians, and it has resulted in collaborative research project on Jewish victimization in another European country, the Netherlands.

-- Robert Braun, Ph.D. candidate, Cornell University (Government)


GETTY MUSEUM PRESENTS “DRAMA AND DEVOTION: HEEMSKERCK’S ‘ECCE HOMO’ ALTARPIECE FROM WARSAW”

LOS ANGELES—American museum-goers will have the rare opportunity to view a complete triptych by Renaissance master Maerten van Heemskerck (1498–1574), one of the most admired Netherlandish painters of the 16th century, when his dramatic Ecce Homo altarpiece (1544) is presented at the J. Paul Getty Museum in a focused exhibition from June 5, 2012 through January 13, 2013.

As a result of the Getty Museum’s Conservation Partnership Program, the Ecce Homo triptych came to Los Angeles from the National Museum in Warsaw, Poland for conservation and study.

“The Drama and Devotion: Heemskerck’s ‘Ecce Homo’ Altarpiece from Warsaw” will be presented at the Getty for six months and marks the occasion of the National Museum’s 150th anniversary. The Getty Conservation Institute (GCI) collaborated with the Getty Museum on this conservation project, conducting technical analysis of the painting.

“By bringing the Ecce Homo altarpiece to Los Angeles we have been able to conserve this important work, study it in depth, and now make it possible for our visitors to experience this striking object firsthand. Conservation and technical analysis can transform our understanding of the original appearance of a work of art like Ecce Homo as well as our knowledge of the artist’s technique,” explained Yvonne Szafran, senior conservator of paintings, Getty Museum.

Maerten van Heemskerck worked in an innovative style that combined Netherlandish characteristics of verisimilitude with an expressive formal language and use of brilliant color that was influenced by the artist’s time in Italy, where he studied both ancient art and the work of his Italian contemporaries such as Michelangelo.

The Ecce Homo decorated the family chapel of wealthy sheriff Jan van Drenckwaerdt in the Augustinian church in Dordrecht, the Netherlands, between about 1544 and 1572. The altarpiece, which is more than 6 feet wide when fully opened, features five scenes: the central panel depicts the Ecce Homo (in which Pilate presents Christ to the crowd which calls for his crucifixion), a popular subject in Renaissance art; the left interior wing features the patron, Jan van Drenckwaerdt and St. John the Evangelist; Jan’s wife, Margaretha de Jonge van Baertwyck and St. Margaret of Antioch appear on the right interior wing; and St. John the Evangelist

(Getty continued next page)
and St. Margaret of Antioch are painted in grisaille on left and right exterior panels. The triptych retains its original 16th-century frame, featuring an elaborate carved architectural surrounding for the central panel.

Many of Heemskerck’s religious paintings were destroyed by Protestant iconoclasts who attacked churches and destroyed objects associated with the Catholic faith across the Netherlands in 1566. The Ecce Homo triptych stands out as an important survivor of that tumultuous period.

In the exhibition, visitors may walk around the altarpiece and study its interior and exterior scenes. Didactic displays, featuring x-rays and infrared images of the painting, illuminate Heemskerck’s working method and reveal the recent technical findings. Viewers will appreciate his virtuoso brushwork, from the creation of robust musculature to the plush fur lining of Jan van Drenckwaerdt’s coat and his wife’s fashionable sleeves, which epitomize the energy and quickness of his painting style. A digitally created reconstruction of the colors of the central panel suggests how Heemskerck’s vivid palette has changed over time.

“Through this painting, we have been able to better understand Heemskerck’s animated style and confident technique, which made him one of the most famous masters of his time,” said Anne Woollett, curator of paintings, Getty Museum. “The Getty Museum’s international conservation collaborations create opportunities for unique visitor experiences such as this.”

“Drama and Devotion: Heemskerck’s ‘Ecce Homo’ Altarpiece from Warsaw” will be accompanied by a richly illustrated publication written by Anne T. Woollett, curator of paintings, and Yvonne Szafran, senior conservator, paintings (both of the Getty Museum) and Alan Phenix, scientist, GCI. The exhibition and publication are supported by the museum’s Paintings Conservation Council.

More information is available at www.getty.edu.
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California Lutheran University, MC 3800
60 West Olsen Road, Thousand Oaks, CA, 91360
office: 805/493-3564, fax: 805/493-3479, email: csellin@callutheran.edu

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phone: 510-643-2004
jdewulf@berkeley.edu

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Canadian Journal of Netherlandic Studies/Revue Canadienne des Études Néerlandaises.

This journal is published twice a year by the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies (CAANS).

Editorial address: CJNS, Dr. Basil D. Kingstone, French Language & Literature, University of Windsor. Windsor, Ontario, Canada, N9B 3P4
Fax: (519) 971-3648
E-mail: bkingst@uwindsor.ca