

Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 2001/1:

Die niederländische Wirtschaft im 20. Jahrhundert

I. Abhandlungen und Studien

Rainer Fremdling, Herman de Jong und Jan Pieter Smits, Die niederländische Wirtschaft während des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 2001/1, S. 13-33.

Herman de Jong, Dutch manufacturing performance in a comparative perspective 1913-1965, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 2001/1, S. 35-52.

Hein A.M. Klemann, Die niederländische Wirtschaft von 1938 bis 1948 im Griff von Krieg und Besatzung, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 2001/1, S. 53-76.

Erik Bloemen, *Ringens um Konsens*: Das Verhältnis zwischen Arbeitgebern, Arbeitnehmern und Staat als Grundlage für das Tarifvertragswesen der Niederlande, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 2001/1, S. 77-94.

Bart van Ark und Jakob de Haan, The Dynamics of Growth, Stagnation and Recovery in Germany and the Netherlands since 1960, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 2001/1, S. 95-106.

II. Diskussion

Karl-Heinz Ruth, Die "Kriegskosten" der deutschen Städte im Ersten Weltkrieg, aufgezeigt am Beispiel der Stadt Hanau am Main, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 2001/1, S. 109-132.

Jaap Sleifer, Separated Unity: The Industrial Sector in 1936 in the Territory of the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 2001/1, S. 133-161.

III. Forschungs- und Literaturbericht

Michael Hascher und Stefan Zeilinger, Verkehrsgeschichte Deutschlands im 19. und 20. Jahrhundert. Verkehr auf Straßen, Schienen und Binnenwasserstraßen. Ein Literaturüberblick über die jüngsten Forschungen, in: Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftsgeschichte (JWG) 2001/1, S. 165-183.

Abstracts

I. Abhandlungen und Studien

Rainer Fremdling, Herman de Jong und Jan Pieter Smits, Die niederländische Wirtschaft während des zwanzigsten Jahrhunderts

Abstract

Since the beginning of modern economic growth, the Netherlands have been compelled to apply and diffuse innovations originating from other countries, rather than creating technological progress themselves. During the 19th century, that strategy barely succeeded with the innovations of the first industrial revolution, though. Both the domestic market and the size of the enterprises were too small for the mechanisation of industry. Since the end of the 19th century, the country could benefit from the innovations of the second industrial revolution, e.g. electricity. The rise of multinationals such as Shell and Philips illustrates an economic success lasting from 1890 to 1973. Of course, economic growth in the short or medium term not only depends on technological progress alone. The wage level, labour productivity and the exchange rate also influenced the competitiveness of Dutch enterprises in the domestic and export markets. The relation among these variables, however, was not that clearcut: In periods of a strong Dutch currency and high wage increases, as in the 1960s, labour productivity at the same time increased, thus powerfully supporting Dutch exports. To make the recovery from 1987 on a self-sustained development, the Dutch home market will have to incorporate more of the new information technology mainly into its small-scale service sector. In contrast to the prevailing tendency of attributing the recent recovery to wage moderation, a low wage strategy in the long run might severely retard the diffusion of the new technologies.

Hein A.M. Klemann, Die niederländische Wirtschaft von 1938 bis 1948 im Griff von Krieg und Besatzung

Abstract

The last months of the Second World War (with the south of the Netherlands already being freed and northern parts still occupied) plunged the country into disaster, which meant hunger in cities cut off from supplies, plundering of resources, mass deportation of workmen, sheer terror against resistant fighters as well as civilians and the fierce prosecution of the holocaust. The traumatic experience of the "winter of starvation" during 1944/45 burnt itself into the collective memory overshadowing the much milder years of occupation before. Mainstream historiography after the war neglected the rather prosperous development of the early occupational period as well. In a far-sighted pre-war economic policy, the Netherlands had been stocked with raw material and agriculture had been restructured for a basic food supply the distribution of which was regulated. Economically better off than Belgium or France, people in the Netherlands did not materially suffer from the early occupation individually and thus felt less impulse to resist the German occupation right from the beginning. Notwithstanding the occupator drawing heavily on Dutch resources, the opening of the huge German market and German orders right after the defeat of the Netherlands in

May 1940 made the Dutch economy overcome her pre-war depression. The Netherlands reached full employment, farmers and middle class business people were better off than before the war and industrial and banking sectors yielded high profits enabling them to invest heavily, still in the middle of 1942. These investments, which were not altogether made undone by the destructions and plunderings of the late occupational period, served as a stepping stone for the - not so miraculous - economic growth after the war.

Erik Bloemen, *Ringen um Konsens: Das Verhältnis zwischen Arbeitgebern, Arbeitnehmern und Staat als Grundlage für das Tarifvertragswesen der Niederlande*

Abstract

In 1982, the leaders of the Dutch trade unions and employers organisations reached an agreement on more jobs in change for wage moderation. This agreement, igniting an economic recovery earlier than in the neighbouring countries, has been analysed as fundamental break in Dutch labour relations after years of conflict. In this article it is argued, however, that the agreement of 1982 was actually much more of a return to the system of consensus politics shaped after 1945. This system was prepared during the interwar years, but it was rooted in a long tradition that reached even back to the times of the young Republic of the Netherlands in the 16th and 17th centuries.