

Origins of the "Bourse"

page 18



Northern Baroque Splendor

page 22

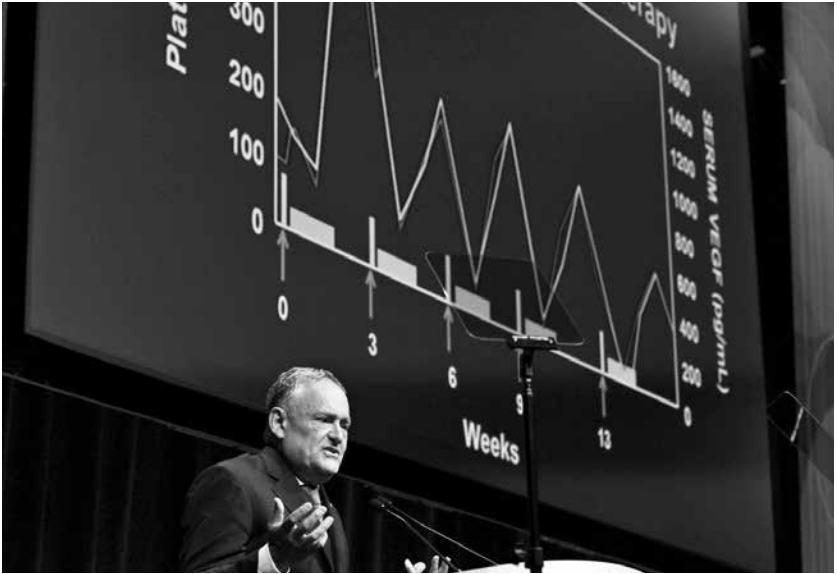


The Netherland-America Foundation
FALL 2014 NEWS



Translational Research

Dr. H.M. Pinedo discusses the cross-cultural influences on his pioneering work in cancer



Dr. Herbert Michael Pinedo, recipient of the 2014 David A. Karnovsky Memorial Award, addresses the congress of the Annual Meeting of American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) in Chicago, Illinois
Photo credit: ASCO

cover story page 2



From the Chairman 01

Books-of-Interest 12

The NAF Board of Directors 15

Netherland-America Business Council 16

Cultural Grants 25

Member News 28



THE NAF

THE NETHERLAND-AMERICA
FOUNDATION, INC.

82 Wall Street, Suite 709
New York, NY 10005-3643
tel 212.825.1221
fax 212.825.9105
thenaf.org

OUR MISSION

Building on the enduring heritage and values shared between the peoples of the Netherlands and the United States, the Netherland-America Foundation seeks to further strengthen the bonds between our two countries through exchange in the arts, sciences, education, business and public affairs.

The NAF is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. All contributions are tax-deductible to the extent permitted by U.S. federal and state tax laws. The NAF welcomes membership by individuals and corporations.

Contributions to the NAF made by Dutch-resident individuals may be eligible for a full deduction against the individual's Dutch personal income tax, at a maximum Box 1 rate of 52%.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

Jan J.H. Joosten, *Chairman*
Eva Das, *Secretary*
C. Jurjan Wouda Kuipers, *Treasurer*
Henk J. Guitjens
Pete Hoekstra
John M. Palms
Theodore H.M. Prudon
William Tucker

Angela Molenaar, *Executive Director*
amolenaar@thenaf.org

Nina Glorie, *Program Administrator*
nglorie@thenaf.org

Age B. Diedrick, *Event Director*
development@thenaf.org

Eleonore Speckens and Hanny Veenendaal, *Editorial Board*
Unjoo Noh, *Graphic Design, Coda Design, Inc.*
Christiaan Kuypers, *Original Design, Kstudio*

from the chairman



Jan J.H. Joosten

Dear NAF members and friends,

Another year has flown by at the NAF, and I am pleased to report that thanks to your support, our programs continue to grow. I am especially proud of our two latest fundraising initiatives. The **NAF Friend Fund Program** enables U.S. donors to make tax-deductible donations to support Dutch educational and cultural institutions, such as:

- The [John Adams Institute](#) in Amsterdam
- The [Teylers Museum](#) in Haarlem
- [Museum De Lakenhal](#) in Leiden
- [Leiden University Medical Center](#)
- [University of Amsterdam](#)
- [University of Leiden](#)
- [University of Groningen](#)
- The [Fulbright Center](#) in Amsterdam
- The [Henry Hudson 500 Foundation](#) in Amsterdam
- [Nederlands Dans Theater](#) in The Hague

The **NAF Fiscal Sponsorship Program**, our other new initiative, expands the Friends Fund concept, enabling donors to support projects of *individual* Dutch artists and scholars. These fundraising opportunities may be combined with **crowdfunding** through the NAF's partnership with Indiegogo. All in all, the NAF is poised to dramatically expand the network of individuals and institutions it serves, and the dollars it raises for Dutch-American exchange.

This newsletter contains an interview by NAF Board member Andrew Enschedé with **Dr. H.M. Pinedo**, a world renowned oncologist. Recipient of many awards—including the NAF's 2012 Ambassador K. Terry Dornbush Award—Dr. Pinedo is an exemplar of the importance of international exchange on the development of a pioneering global career. The NAF-Fulbright Program has sent 336 Dutch and American fellows to study in the other country, pointing them in the direction of similarly brilliant careers. We are delighted that at this year's Peter Stuyvesant Ball, so many sponsors have agreed that the **NAF-Fulbright Program** is worthy of their support. Our thanks goes out to them!

Through its **Cultural Program**, the NAF continues to support a diverse array of cultural projects around the country including: *M.C. Escher: Reality and Illusion* in Manchester, NH; *Prospect 3*, an international visual arts biennale showcasing the work of Suriname-born *Remy Jungerman* in New Orleans, LA; *Small Treasures: Masterpieces by Vermeer, Van Dyck, and their Contemporaries* in Birmingham, AL; the *Annemarie Wolff Photo Project* in San Francisco, CA, amongst others. Requests for funding far outstrip the NAF's ability to bring this work to the American public, as well as the work of Americans to the Dutch.

I thank all of you, our major donors, NAF members and volunteers for all you do for the NAF. We could not do it without all of you!

Jan J.H. Joosten
Chairman

Translational Research

Dr. H.M. Pinedo discusses the cross-cultural influences on his pioneering work in cancer research

Andrew Enschedé

H.M. (Bob) Pinedo, MD, PhD is professor emeritus of the **VU University Medical Center (VUmc)** and a consultant to the Board of the **VUmc Cancer Center Amsterdam, Netherlands**. He served for more than 25 years as chief of the **VUmc Department of Oncology**, and he still practices medical oncology. He holds visiting professor positions at **Johns Hopkins University** and the **Technical University Twente, Netherlands**. In a career spanning four decades, **Dr. Pinedo** has focused on original, translational cancer research combining leading-edge basic science with clinical excellence. As a clinical investigator taking new concepts into early clinical trials, he has made seminal observations in cancer biology and treatment-related mechanisms of drug action and resistance in the patient.


Amongst his many other honors, **Dr. Pinedo** is the 2014 recipient of the **David A. Karnofsky Memorial Award and Lecture** and the 2012 **Ambassador K. Terry Dornbush Award**.

Recently, **Dr. Pinedo** sat down with **NAF Board member Andrew Enschedé** to discuss the many cross cultural influences on his pioneering work in cancer research.

2014 David A. Karnofsky Award

A Legacy of Scientific Advances

Since 1970, ASCO has bestowed its most prestigious award on an individual who, through his or her clinical research, has changed the way oncologists think about the general practice of oncology. The award commemorates Dr. David Karnofsky as a physician who altered the practice of cancer medicine through his meticulous clinical evaluation of anticancer drugs, rigorous standards in chemotherapy investigations, and training of hundreds of physicians in the principles of chemotherapy.




H.M. Pinedo, MD, PhD

Herbert Michael Pinedo, MD, PhD, is professor emeritus of the VU University Medical Center (VUmc) and a consultant to the Board of the VUmc Cancer Center, Amsterdam, Netherlands. He served for more than 25 years as chief of the VUmc Department of Oncology, and he still practices medical oncology. He holds visiting professor positions at Johns Hopkins University and the Technical University Twente, Netherlands. In a career spanning four decades, Dr. Pinedo has focused on original, translational cancer research combining leading-edge basic science with clinical excellence. As a clinical investigator taking new concepts into early clinical trials, he has made seminal observations in cancer biology and treatment-related mechanisms of drug action and resistance in the patient. Dr. Pinedo's honors are many, including the establishment in 2006 of the annual Pinedo Award for clinical patient care by the Society of Translational Oncology. His curriculum vitae includes more than 300 invited lectures, multiple editorial positions in peer-reviewed publications, service on boards and committees of numerous European and American organizations, and many hundreds of publications as author or coauthor. He was one of the founders of the Center for Translational Molecular Medicine in Eindhoven, Netherlands, in 2006 and continues to serve on its supervisory board. During his presidency of the European Society of Medical Oncology (1987-1989), the journal *Annals of Oncology* was founded. Dr. Pinedo played a key role in getting the various European oncology societies to have a joint biannual meeting (ECCO). For his outstanding contributions to cancer research and his leadership in the international cancer community, ASCO is pleased to honor Dr. Pinedo with this award.

David A. Karnofsky, MD

As a member of the Army Chemical Warfare Service, David A. Karnofsky, MD, investigated the antineoplastic activity of mustard gases. After World War II, he was able to pursue his broad interests in the laboratory and clinic at the Memorial Hospital-Steen Kettinging Institute, a new facility designed for the rapid transfer of promising results from biochemical and animal studies into patient care. During Dr. Karnofsky's multifaceted career, he studied the effects of chemical agents on tumor and embryonic growth, created a model system for screening compounds, developed numerous chemotherapeutic agents and submitted them to rigorous clinical testing, and crafted a performance status scale to track the subjective improvement of patients.



1914 - 1969

Past Winners

1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989
1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
2010	2011	2012	2013	2014					

2014 American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) Annual Meeting at McCormick Place, Chicago, Illinois, Photo credit: ASCO

An edited interview and discussion with Dr. Herbert Michael Pinedo

Andrew Enschedé:

Dr. Pinedo, thank you very much for agreeing to do this interview for the Netherland-America Foundation.

Herbert Michael Pinedo:

It's an honor.

I think it's important that people hear about your background and the work that you've done in cancer research and treatment in the past many years. Maybe it's interesting to hear a little bit about your background, where you were born, and ultimately what made you decide to study medicine.

HMP: I was born in 1943, in Curaçao. The island of Curaçao used to be part of the Netherlands Antilles. Now it's a bit more independent, but it's still part of the Dutch Kingdom. It's a small island with 150,000

inhabitants, in those days maybe 100,000. It had the largest refinery in the world during the Second World War. It was—an important detail—a Shell refinery. There were many Americans on the islands in those days, many were marines. My parents had a lot of contact with the Americans on the island and the representatives of the United States.

My mother's maiden name is Lansberg. The Pinedos were Sephardic Portuguese Jews, or Spanish-Portuguese, living in a small town in Northern Portugal. They were Marranos (a term from the late Middle Ages, referring to Jews who were banned from practicing Judaism and who fled from Spain to Portugal). In 1655, Isaac and Jacob Pinedo left Portugal for Amsterdam. In 1715, one of their grandchildren, a young man, left Amsterdam for Curaçao. He did business with his family in Amsterdam, mainly cacao. The Pinedo family resided primarily in Curaçao until recently. Many of the Curaçao Jews have left, particularly the Sephardic Jews. I have one sister and three brothers. One is living in Holland and three are in the United States. Two of them live in New York and

COVER STORY



*Mikvé Israel-Emanuel Synagogue
Willemstad, Curaçao*

one is in Sante Fe. And, a few years ago, I returned to Curaçao, after having lived for 50 years in The Netherlands. So, that gives you an idea. My parents were quite traditional, but certainly not conservative.

When you say traditional, do you mean in the way they experience religion?

HMP: Not religion, but Judaism, being a Jew. There was no intermarriage in those days. We did go to the synagogue. Curaçao has the oldest synagogue in continuous use in the western hemisphere.

It's a beautiful synagogue, I think you know that my son did his bar mitzvah in that synagogue several years ago, because it reminded us so much of the shul that I grew up in, in The Hague.

HMP: I can imagine that. The synagogue in Curaçao is quite something and I did my bar mitzvah there also. Many American families go there nowadays for their bar mitzvahs or weddings. It's very popular. So I grew up there, and visited the synagogue on the high holy days. The Dutch schools in Curaçao were among the very best—we had excellent Dutch teachers at the elementary and high schools. While Dutch was the basic language, English, Spanish and French were mandatory. The language in Curaçao is a mixture of Spanish, Portuguese and Dutch. It is called Papiamentu, and that's what I spoke with my parents. We had many Americans visiting our home as my father had a department store geared to the cruise ships stopping in Curaçao, so there was a lot of English being spoken at home with the guests.

...a lot of the Jewish tradition in Holland, and therefore also in Curaçao, is because of the openness the Dutch traditionally had toward other religions. – Andrew Enschedé

So your parents were really into business, and you were on the medical side.

HMP: There were no doctors in the Pinedo family over the past 300 years in Curaçao. Now there are two, my cousin Douglas and me. From my mother's side, however, there were. The first Lansberg who arrived in Curaçao two hundred years ago from The Hague was a medical doctor and an Ashkenazi Jew. He stopped in Curaçao and fell in love with a Sephardic young lady. He stayed and married her. It was quite unique for a Sephardic to marry an Ashkenazi in those days. The Eastern Europeans Ashkenazi Jews and Sephardic Jews did not mix. Now it doesn't matter. The Eastern Europeans arrived in Curaçao in the beginning of the 20th century while the Southern Europeans arrived in Curaçao in the 17th century already, in 1650.

It's interesting to know that a lot of the Jewish tradition in Holland, and therefore also in Curaçao, is because of the openness the Dutch traditionally had toward other religions. People who were subject to the inquisition at the time, in Portugal and Spain, felt safe to move to a country like Holland where they could practice their religion.

HMP: Correct, Amsterdam was the main place to go from Portugal and Spain. They were really welcomed in Amsterdam, and they had their own community. Around 1655, just when the Pinedos arrived in Amsterdam, the philosopher (Baruch) Spinoza lived in that community. He was excommunicated because he had liberal ideas. He's one of the greatest philosophers. When I traced back my mother's family, my mother's mother, I reached Spinoza. Miriam Spinoza. It's very interesting to discover there is a link with the Spinoza family.

What's the connection?

HMP: She is a half-sister of Baruch.

Very interesting. There are many connections in the Jewish community. Maybe this is a good point to talk about what inspired you to study medicine, living in Curaçao.

HMP: At school, I was interested in chemistry. I went to the Delft Technical University in September 1960 when I was just 17 to study chemical engineering. At least that's what I had in mind. But I soon discovered that this was not my thing, it was too sterile. When I went to Paris with an uncle in the December holidays, I read an article on the American heart surgeon Michael Ellis DeBakey and realized I was not happy with chemistry, even though I was very interested in it. I switched to Leiden University in January 1961 to study medicine. And that first year in Leiden was not lost; I worked very hard and made it. It was a long study—seven years. In fact I did my internship in Curaçao. There was an excellent hospital—very modern for those days. My parents were there and I also picked up the island's culture again. When I received my MD degree in Leiden, I was 24. Years later I went into drug development and understood very well the chemistry of the drugs we were using at in medicine. So chemistry remained my hobby.

How many years had you been gone?

HMP: Six, we used to come back for the December holidays. Curaçao had no university at that time, so when you finished high school you would have to leave for college. You would either go to Holland or the United States. My cousins went to the U.S. My mother had more of the Dutch tradition in those days, so all five kids studied in Holland. Following my medical degree, I decided to specialize at the Leiden Department of Internal Medicine, five more years

COVER STORY

of residency, two of which were done at the hospital in Curaçao. I also did my PhD during my residency, which is something I don't recommend as you have to work during the day and study at night. I did, and got my degree in Internal Medicine at the same time as I received my PhD, in September 1972, in Leiden.

After completing my studies, I became very interested in cancer. I was triggered by some of the patients I had treated during my residency. I was perhaps also influenced by my grandmother who had breast cancer and stayed the last months of her life in our home in Curaçao.

At Utrecht University Medical Center, there was a new group starting and I was asked to become Chief Registrar, to run the Internal Medicine clinic at that hospital. So I moved to Utrecht and started the first university cancer department in Holland in October 1972.

Was that very different from other European countries?

HMP: University Cancer Departments didn't exist in Europe yet. Even in the U.S., medical oncology was rather young at that time. In those days, there were very few anti-cancer drugs available in the clinic. Many of the drugs we are using today came from chemists in Europe thereafter. Chemistry in Europe is actually very good. I went to many courses in oncology in the U.S. and spent some time at the Netherlands Cancer Institute in Amsterdam. I continued my work at the cancer clinics and built up my own department. After two years, the clinic was running quite well, so in 1974, I added research to it. I needed good research training and I went to the National Cancer Institute (NCI) in Bethesda, MD for a year and a half, studying there with the well-known oncologist Dr. Bruce Chabner. That was just fantastic. Many of the great oncologists in the U.S. come from the NCI. I still have a link with them. Bruce trained me in pharmacology

and chemistry. He became a great friend. I met Rita, my wife, who's also an American. She was a nurse at the Washington Hospital Center, and we met outside of the NCI. She personifies my connection with America. I have a lot of American friends, not only colleagues—over the years you meet so many people.

So you have sort of a professional Dutch American connection, but also a very personal connection.

HMP: I like to look at different cultures and how each approaches the same problem. In Holland, cancer is not a taboo, neither in the U.S. But in Curaçao it is.

Recently there's been more of a debate about euthanasia. I'm sure this is an area you studied and thought about over the years. In Holland, it is quite advanced to the point where active euthanasia is permitted. Whereas in the U.S., it's not really done. People receive palliative care, and when there's no hope, a 'healthy' dose of morphine is given. I'm wondering how you've experienced that in your career and how you see that.

HMP: This is an important issue. I'm not against the law, but my experience is such that looking back to 1972, the number of times I have practiced euthanasia may be four or five times. My advice with patients who say at the first meeting, "Here's my letter and I want euthanasia", is to keep giving attention to them. They will rarely show up with their letter anymore if they get the attention they need. Pain treatment is important. If a patient tells me at the end of the day, "you have no more treatment for me and I don't want experimental treatment", and this patient comes to see me every 4-6 weeks, I keep the patient coming every 4-6 weeks. The interest is the same—I keep treating the patients for their complaints. The patient will



From left: former Dutch Prime Minister Jan Peter Balkenende, former Prime Minister of the Netherlands Antilles Mrs. Emily de Jongh-Elhage, Dr. H.M. Pinedo, former Dutch Ambassador to the U.S., H.E. Renée Bos Jones, former Governor Frits Goedgedrag of Curaçao
 Photo credit: James R. Brantley



Dr. H.M. Pinedo, 2012 recipient of the Ambassador K. Terry Dornbush Award, addresses the guests at the Netherland-America Foundation Gala Awards Dinner
 Photo credit: James R. Brantley

never call to cancel a visit. That means they need you. And I will give them the attention they need. That means that the whole euthanasia issue in my practice is gone. When the patient cannot be treated further, I usually propose experimental therapy with new drugs. I am a scientist. While studying a new drug, remember you are still the doctor of that patient. The one who knows everything about the patient, who can be asked anything still. So that letter the patient presented at the very beginning is never spoken of anymore. The patient should feel at ease that you're there for him or her. So I'm not against the law of euthanasia. For the few patients who have said, "I want euthanasia", I say ok. I feel as if I have failed them, but I do perform it in rare cases after following all the legal procedures.

COVER STORY

One of the arguments people have made against euthanasia is that you're ending a natural life. The counter argument is that there comes a point in everyone's life, when you have something that, without intervention, would have ended your life. So I'm sitting here, and I've had various illnesses as a child, like pneumonia. I wouldn't be here if it weren't for modern medicine. How do you view the argument of natural life vs. artificial life?

HMP: I try to understand how my patient feels. The approach to the patient should be different as per who he or she is. The question could be interpreted as how would you yourself feel about ending your life with euthanasia? Personally I am inclined to say, let it be natural, unless you're suffering terribly. Pain is often the reason to end life artificially. That's why I bring up pain. I think the natural way is the way to go. Treat the pain and treat whatever symptom. Perform optimal cutting edge palliative care.

There's an interesting story you told me about where you had your PhD thesis printed.

HMP: Yes that's a link between us. I did say there was no Pinedo MD in Curaçao before me. However, there was one in Amsterdam. He was a grandson of the two brothers who came to Amsterdam in 1655. A young man, he wrote a thesis on dysentery. His name was Moses. In those days our name was De Pinedo. Moses de Pinedo wrote his thesis in 1685 and used a particular logo. The original thesis is now in the Leiden University Library. When it came time to print my thesis in 1972, I decided to have it printed by one of the oldest printers in The Netherlands— Enschedé. Enschedé is a famous family in Holland and they used to print Dutch money. They looked at me and said, "We never print theses, but we'll do it for you". I asked them to use the same logo that Moses de Pinedo



The Pinedo Award

Photo credit: The Oncologist: The official journal for the Society of Translational Oncology

used and placed it on page 2 of my thesis in 1972. And so there's a link there between the Pinedo and Enschedé family.

There are many connections. Once you get talking, these connections become more and more apparent.

The balance between research and treatment is one that is important to everyone. People sometimes become sick, unfortunately, and they look for a good balance of those caring for them and those well-informed of the latest research. How do you see that as you look back at your career, how do you balance those interests and where do you think the importance lies.

HMP: I think there is tremendous advantage if the doctor/researcher is also the practicing doctor and not either one or the other. When you are studying new treatments or new diagnostics, as a doctor you get the opportunity to observe and discover new things. If you know your patient well, if you examine your patient properly, you will discover new things that otherwise would easily have been missed. It's not by chance that I received several awards for my translational research. Observing your patient properly, taking your time, not five minutes, but more, and seeing the patient yourself, you will discover a lot of things that



Dr. Pinedo, recipient of the 2014 David A. Karnofsky Memorial Award, addresses the congress of the Annual Meeting of American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO) in Chicago, Illinois; Photo credit: ASCO

are unknown.

I moved from Utrecht to Amsterdam in 1979 and became head of the department of medical oncology at the Vrije Universiteit Medical Center. I was appointed professor at the very young age of 35. I also set up a laboratory at the department geared to improve the medical treatment of patients, specialized in pharmacology and chemistry. One of the rules I had was that the clinicians were required to have training in a laboratory, like my training in 1974-76 at the NCI. Any center of excellence was fine, including the Netherlands Cancer Institute laboratory. I think it is essential to know and understand the techniques being applied in the laboratory. I also asked all the PhDs in the laboratory to spend one week per year in the clinic with the MDs, nurses and patients, sitting next to the patients whenever a new treatment, a new protocol was being presented. Observing how the patient responds to the request of the oncologist to participate in studies with a new drug, understanding why blood samples at times reach the lab at 4:00 pm instead of 8:00 am. Understanding the ins and outs of the clinic by the PhD is very important. How does the patient react? When the nurses are on their coffee break, what do they discuss? What did the patient tell this or that nurse? These are important things. It stimulates the interaction between



Dr. Pinedo is congratulated by Dr. Sandra Swain, former President of the Society of Clinical Oncology Photo credit: ASCO

clinicians, PhDs and students. That talking, that communicating, that cross pollination is what we should try to achieve in order to have a good basis for translational research. And at the end of the day, you will see that the PhDs offer good ideas to the doctor, and the doctors take good ideas to the PhD.

You've mentioned the term 'translational research'. It's important to understand what that means or how that's defined.

HMP: You have purely clinical researchers doing clinical trials looking at whether treatment A is better than treatment B. On the other hand, there are laboratory studies focusing on the gene of a cancer cell, without any patient in the picture. In between, you can imagine there is a grey field of research where you take information from the bench to the bed and vice versa. So translational research is the translation of knowledge from the bench to the patient and from the patient back to the bench. For translational research you need to have people working together. Translational research requires blood samples from the patient and biopsies from the patient's tumor. When initiating a new treatment the tumor may start shrinking after a while. We need to understand the reason. A new biopsy from the same site, new

COVER STORY

piece of tissue, will improve our understanding. On the other hand, if the tumor continues to grow despite your treatment, a biopsy can inform us why the patient's cancer is resistant. Nowadays, we know that there are cancer cells floating in the patient's blood and there are methods to study one or two of those cancer cells. There are even techniques now to study circulating DNA in the patient's blood. You can pick up the DNA in a blood sample and isolate and study it. This approach is called a liquid biopsy. Furthermore, there are tumors with lot of liquid in the tissues and in some of those cancers you can take fluid out of the tumor and study it without the tissue. So for translational research you need the patient, information how the patient is doing, measurement of the tumor and performing studies on the tissue and whatever is available to understand why the patient is or is not responding and how can we improve the response through that knowledge.

You mentioned the Pinedo Award earlier. Can you tell the readers a little about the award—its link to translational research and the background of the award?

HMP: The Pinedo Award at the moment pertains to the Society of Translational Oncology, which is in North Carolina. The award was created by two Americans who believe translational medicine is important, but who are also convinced of the importance that the researcher focuses on the patient—the person who is behind the tumor. This is extremely important to me and should be important to the person receiving the award. There is a nominating committee of the Society of Translational Oncology that makes the selection. I'm very happy with what is happening. The Pinedo Awardee receives \$50,000 for his/her work, and a bronze sculpture depicting a lower arm, with the hand holding a ball. That hand is the hand of the doctor looking after the patient.

I think you've really been a pioneer in the field of translational research.

HMP: Yes, I think that the way I do it, and the way I set up my department are examples for Translational Medicine.

To underscore that, a couple of months ago you were given an award by the biggest clinical oncology organization, the American Society of Clinical Oncology (ASCO). Can you tell us about that as well?

HMP: Yes, the American Society of Clinical Oncology has many awards, but the most important one is considered the David A. Karnofsky Memorial Award. David Karnofsky was a great clinician and a great scientist. He died in 1969 of lung cancer. He was a clinician at Memorial Sloan Kettering in New York. He really loved his patients, but he was also a great chemist. He tried to understand the new anti-cancer medicine. So the David A. Karnofsky Memorial Award is given every year to an oncologist who has made outstanding contributions to cancer research, diagnosis and/or treatment. There have been more than 40 David Karnofsky winners since the 1970. Most have been Americans.

Are you the first person from Curaçao to have received it?

HMP: Yes, I am. It was the 50th Anniversary this year, the golden Anniversary of the ASCO. David Karnofsky died in 1969. There have been many awardees since 1970. Three were non-Americans. I'm very proud to be one of them. And Bruce Chabner, who trained me, was also one in the past.

I think that the goal of the NAF to offer these fellowships is wonderful. I say that also because of my personal experience.

– H.M. Pinedo

You joined an illustrious list of clinicians and scientists this summer.

HMP: There's one thing I told them there—I had to give a lecture, about how you can learn from each patient. You learn lessons from each patient who is in your research protocol. That's why you see a pearl on one of the slides. My quote is: each patient is a pearl, from each patient we should learn.

That's a wonderful way to come to a closing of our interview. You've talked a lot about patients and your translational research. The NAF is a foundation that sponsors Fulbright fellows and tries to give back to the community by giving scholarships. It might be interesting to hear how you see the state of medical education—maybe oncology education. What can be better and what has improved since your time?

HMP: I think that the goal of the NAF to offer these fellowships is wonderful. I say that also because of my personal experience. I know how important it was to be a Visiting Associate at the NCI and work as a clinician in the lab of one of the very best scientists. Exchange teaches you a lot. Working in a different environment, and working in the best environment. You shouldn't work in just any clinic. A NAF medical fellow should work in one of the great clinics—where the environment has the quality of the science, surrounded by trainers with teaching capability. When you come back, you have so much more knowledge. You learn so much from being away in a top environment. It's an initiative, it's a goal, it's hard to explain how important it is. One of my daughters got her Bachelor's degree at Kenyon College through the Netherlands America Commission for Educational Exchange (NACEE). She studied English and became a journalist. She always says how important it was for her to get this opportunity.

It really changes your perspective.

HMP: It changes everything, you come back totally different. So I hope the foundation will be able to continue this more and more, because it is one of the best ways to teach. It has to be done at an early phase. Not too late, the moment should be right. You should be ready for it. I had set up my department in Utrecht before I went to the National Cancer Institute. And together with my clinical knowledge and the science, translational research showed up.

You got to go to the NCI, you met your wife there, and so this changes your life in a professional way and also a personal way.

HMP: Absolutely.

Thank you very much for your time.

HMP: It's great to have this opportunity, and I wish the foundation a lot of success.



Andrew Enschedé with Dr. Pinedo at his home in Curaçao
Photo credit: Bernadette de By

Additions to the NAF Booklist

Johan de Voogd

In 2008, at a lunch attended by several NAF members, one member suggested that, after a few decades of a relative drought, the 1980s and 1990s had seen a new wave of publications about the Dutch in America. It was decided that everybody go home and jot down the titles they already owned or had heard about. That was the start of the NAF Booklist on the NAF website (www.thenaf.org), a collection of titles about the Dutch-American experience spanning some 400 years, all written in English and generally still available. The NAF contacted Amazon and within few weeks signed a contract through which an Amazon-NAF “hot link” was established such that, by simply clicking on the title, the website visitor could order the book and the NAF would earn a small royalty. Within a year, more than a dozen NAF members had suggested more than a hundred titles on a wide variety of subjects. Seventeenth century history, the West India Company, Dutch immigration into the U.S., the U.S. Army in the Netherlands in WWII, American presidents of Dutch descent, Dutch entrepreneurs and artists in America, and similar topics—books that, collectively, capture much of the 400 years of the relations between the two countries and their citizens. Since 2008, with the help of NAF members across the country and the Atlantic, the NAF Booklist has steadily grown and now also includes books written by NAF members. Thanks to all!

Here are the most recent additions:



Elisabeth Paling Funk & Martha Dickinson Shattuck (eds),

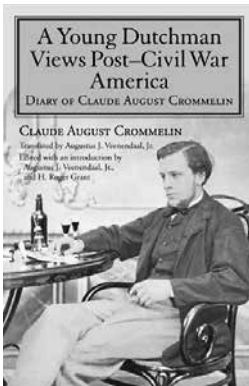
[A Beautiful and Fruitful Place—Selected Rensselaerwijck Papers,](#)

Volume 2, 2011,
New Netherland Institute/
State University of
New York Press.

Since 1979, the annual Rensselaerwijck seminars have drawn hundreds of scholars from both sides of the Atlantic to the Albany, New York area. Organized by the New Netherland Institute (Albany, NY, newnetherlandinstitute.org), each year new, original research on 17th century New Netherland is presented and discussed. In 1991, the first volume of *A Beautiful and Fruitful Place* was published, and it contained a selection of papers presented during the first ten years of the seminars. In Volume 2, editors Elisabeth Paling Funk and Martha Dickinson Shattuck compiled a selection of

Purchase these or ANY books through NAF-Amazon hot links and support the NAF. Visit thenaf.org.

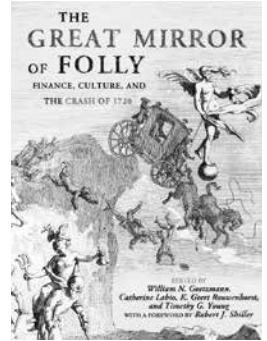
twenty-seven papers presented over the period 1988-1997 by more than two dozen researchers. Topics include the Leisler period; Dutch heritage in 19th-century American literature; Dutch cooking in the Hudson Valley; the Hartford Treaty; the failure by the West India Company (WIC) to stimulate farming on Manhattan; the WIC and the Reformed church; and legislation, government, jurisprudence and law in the Dutch West India colonies. A first-rate collection of original research!



Claude August Crommelin, [A Young Dutchman Views Post-Civil War America: Diary of Claude August Crommelin](#), translated by Augustus J. Veenendaal, edited with an introduction by Augustus J. Veenendaal and H. Roger Grant, 2011 Indiana University Press.

After earning a law degree at Leiden, in 1865 Crommelin embarked on an 11-month visit to the United States.

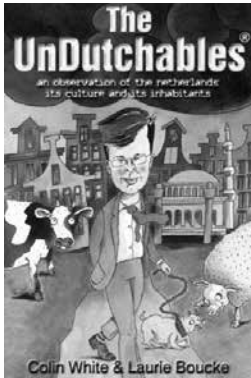
While visiting New York, New England, South Carolina, Virginia, Washington, D.C. and the Midwest, he kept a diary. His family's banking connections enabled him to meet with the operators of various rapidly expanding American railroads—often financed by Dutch bankers—but his academic interests in public finance also led him to visit public schools. Also plenty of churches. The emerging oil industry in Pennsylvania doesn't seem to have impressed him. The most interesting diary entries are about his visits to the South where he saw the ravages of the then just concluded Civil War. The dominant feeling in the South was that the Civil War was fought to preserve states' rights—not to preserve slavery—and Crommelin noted the South's deep resentment against the Yankees. His well-to-do acquaintances in the North, in turn, weren't too happy about the increased tax burdens to fund the Reconstruction. Upon his return to the Netherlands, in April 1867, Crommelin practiced law in Amsterdam, and was active in the city's cultural life, local government and commercial ventures. Altogether, a book filled with astute observations on a rapidly transitioning American democracy. Also an interesting complement to the writings of Adriaen van der Donck's *A Description of New Netherland* (1665) and Jasper Danckaert's 1679-1680 *Journal* (see the NAF Booklist on the NAF website). A typewritten version of the diary was discovered in Minnesota in 1947, but the original handwritten version was never found.



William N. Goetzmann, Catherine Labio, K. Geert Rouwenhorst and Timothy G. Young (eds), [The Great Mirror of Folly—Finance, Culture and the Crash of 1720](#), 2013, Yale University Press.

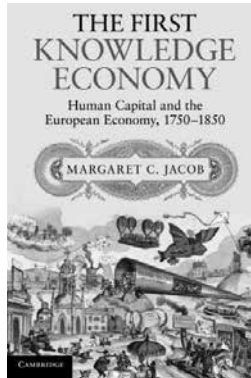
The 1720 a global stock market bubble and crash wiped out many speculators' fortunes in Amsterdam, London and Paris. This led to the publication of *Het Groote Tafereel der Dwaasheid* (Great Mirror of Folly) in 1720, a collection of satirical prints, plays, poetry and financial prospectuses. They were reproduced in this book and are accompanied by essays written by scholars in art and social history and economics, including Yale finance professors Goetzmann and Rouwenhorst, Catherine Labio (University of Colorado) and Timothy Young (curator of the Beinecke Rare Book collection at Yale).

BOOKS-OF-INTEREST



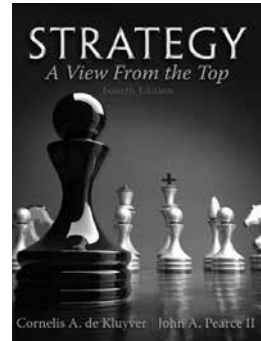
Colin White & Laurie Boucke, *The UnDutchables*, 7th edition, 2013, White-Boucke Publishing.

For many visitors and ex-pats in the Netherlands, it may take a while to understand many strange habits and conventions of life amongst the Dutch. Fortunately, the authors of this book—Americans who lived in the Netherlands for some 22 years—painstakingly documented the often baffling contradictions of ordinary life in the Netherlands. Inexplicable customs (“beschuit met muisjes”, something like Dutch English muffins with baby mice), a country with countless rules and regulations where non-conformists are everywhere. Also, plenty of practical suggestions such as how to use some ingenuity to protest parking fines. *The UnDutchables* is quite helpful to ex-pats who may end up living in the Dutch “polderland” and who, years after returning home, may still be wondering who thought of goodies like “kinderbijslag” (government-funded child support) or “vakantiegeld” (a little extra from the boss to spend on vacation).



Margaret C. Jacob, *The First Knowledge Economy: Human Capital and the European Economy, 1750-1850*, 2014, Cambridge University Press.

Written by UCLA Professor Margaret Jacob (a former member of the NAF's Education Committee), this book is a historian's analysis of how the development and dissemination of knowledge proved pivotal to Europe's economic transformation in the period 1750-1850, first in Britain then in the rest of Europe. In the “new history of economic development”, culture, minds, books and education became the software without which advances in technology (hardware) would have faltered. First-rate history!



Cornelis A. (Kees) de Kluyver & John A. Jack Pearce II, *Strategy: A View from the Top*, 4th edition, 2012, Prentice-Hall.

A short up-to-date and practical guide on strategy formulation for practicing business executives. Topics include strategy and its impact on corporate effectiveness, analysis of a firm's assets, dealing with competition, making strategic choices, and implementing strategy. An elegant and highly readable blend of theory and practice, based on the co-authors extensive advisory work for corporations on both sides of the Atlantic. Professor de Kluyver is Dean and Jack and Shirley Rippey Distinguished professor at the University of Oregon Lundquist School of Business and member of the NAF's Education Committee. Professor Pearce holds an endowed chair in Strategic Management and Entrepreneurship at Villanova University.

Board of Directors

The NAF welcomed seven new members to its Board of Directors at its Annual Meeting on June 5, 2014:

Andy Bender

President and Founder of
Polaris Management and Polaris Solutions

Manon Cox

CEO, Protein Sciences

Eva Das

Partner, Stibbe Law Firm

James H. Dykstra

Principal, Edington, Peel & Associates

Albert Laverge

Partner, Egon Zehnder

Rudolf Molkenboer

President and CEO of ING Financial
Holdings Corporation

Iwan van der Vinne

Senior Manager, Ernst & Young
Transaction Advisory Services

At the Board of Directors Meeting following the Annual Meeting, Eva Das was elected to serve as the new Secretary of the Board, replacing Helena Sprenger, who stepped down.

Other Directors stepping down from the Board in June were former Amb. K. Terry Dornbush (serving 2005-14), former Amb. C. Howard Wilkins, Jr. (serving 2004-2014) and Guy Jonckheer (serving 2004-2014). Ambassadors Dornbush and Wilkins have both endowed awards in their names—the **Ambassador K. Terry Dornbush Award** and the **Ambassador C. Howard Wilkins, Jr. Award**, respectively—presented annually at the Netherland-America Foundation's Gala Awards Dinner in Washington, D.C. Guy Jonckheer has been an active member of the Washington, D.C. Chapter for many years.

The NAF thanks all of the retiring board members for their invaluable service to the Board and their generous support of the Foundation.

Amb. K. Terry Dornbush with
Marilyn P. Dornbush
Photo credit: James R. Brantley



From left, Amb. C. Howard Wilkins, Jr., Rhonda Wilkins, Guy Jonckheer,
Inge Jonckheer
Photo credit: James R. Brantley





chapter news

The NAF
Washington, D.C.
Chapter

Netherland- American Business Council

On October 9, 2014, The Netherland-America Foundation, along with the Royal Netherlands Embassy, a range of Dutch and American companies, and Dutch-American Chambers of Commerce and business organizations from around the country, celebrated 400 years of economic ties between the United States and the Netherlands by announcing the creation of the Netherlands-American Business Council (NABC). The NABC is a new exchange platform for the U.S.-Dutch business community. The celebration marks an historic date. On October 11, 1614, the New Netherland Compagnie obtained the exclusive right to trade with the area known today as Manhattan and its surroundings. That moment marked the first trade agreement between the Netherlands and American colonists, and the birth of a longstanding trade relationship that supports 685,000 US jobs today.

The NABC is a network of independent Dutch-American chambers of commerce, business councils, local chapters of the Netherland-America Foundation, and the NAF-Biz network throughout the United States. The new venture is the result of an 18 month-long discussion and planning process of its steering committee including: Naboth van den Broek (WilmerHale & NAF, Washington, D.C.), Jacob Willemsen (TABS, Inc. & NAF-Biz New York), Jan-Willem Smeulers (KLM Royal Dutch Airlines & NACCSE, Atlanta), Bernardine van Kessel (Team NEO/NACC Ohio-Great Lakes), Bastiaan van den Berg (First American Bank/DACC Chicago) and Erik Vanderlaan (Data2Save). NABC members represent Dutch companies operating in the United States, American companies with strong ties to the Netherlands, and Dutch-American professionals in the United States. NABC member associations are located throughout the U.S., including in Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, Ohio, San Francisco, New York, and Washington, D.C.

Jan Joosten, Chairman of the NAF, opened the formal session during a reception at the Longview Gallery in Washington, D.C. Lilianne Ploumen, Dutch Minister for Foreign Trade and Development Cooperation, called the launch "a milestone that will help strengthen the economic ties between our two countries. The NABC will bring Dutch and American businesses together, and help them expand overseas. In today's competitive world, this can bring our relationship to the next level." Kenneth Hyatt, U.S. Deputy Under Secretary for International Trade, stressed the importance of Dutch contributions to the American economy. "The Dutch have invested a total of \$274 billion in the U.S., helping to create hundreds of thousands of jobs. It continues to show that the Dutch-U.S. trade relationship is enormously important."

The NABC provides easier access to information on doing business in the U.S. to Dutch companies and investors, and thus stimulates bilateral investment, trade and jobs. – Naboth van den Broek

The reception was part of the Embassy's Holland on the Hill campaign, a renewed effort to strengthen the ties between the Netherlands and the United States and highlight the values both countries share with each other, such as freedom, justice and entrepreneurship.



Jan Joosten, Chairman of the NAF, delivers opening address at the NABC launch
Photo credit: Susan Hornyak Photography



Toasting to the success of the NABC, from left: Iris de Graaf, Jeroen Haver, Adriaan Grijns, Kenneth Hyatt, Naboth van den Broek, Jan Joosten, Martin de Groot, Lilianne Ploumen, Jan-Willem Smeulers, Peter Laanen, Bernardine van Kessel
Photo credit: Susan Hornyak Photography



Naboth van den Broek, Founder and Member NABC Steering Committee, and Chair, NAF Washington, D.C. Chapter
Photo credit: Susan Hornyak Photography



Members of the NABC and supporting organizations. From left: Jacob Willemsen, Jan Joosten, Bernardine van Kessel, Jan-Willem Smeulers, Pieter van der Toorn, Peter Laanen, Naboth van den Broek, Adriaan Grijns, Martin de Groot
Photo credit: Susan Hornyak Photography

Origins of the “Bourse”

David Baeckelandt

David Baeckelandt, son of an immigrant from Gent, in Flanders, is the President of The Flemish American Heritage Foundation, a member of De Orde van den Prince (Manhattan Afdeling), and a U.S. Advisory Board member for the Nederlandse TaalUnie. Formerly, David was the President and Chairman of the Board of De Gazette van Detroit, the last Dutch-English newspaper for Flemish immigrants in North America. He has published more than 100 articles (in Dutch and English), some of which can be found on his blog (<http://flemishamerican.blogspot.com>). He has been an invited speaker to the New Netherland Institute and the Canadian Association for the Advancement of Netherlandic Studies, as well as several chapters of De Orde van den Prince (in Flanders). His book, “De (Vlaamse) Ontdekking van Amerika”, is forthcoming from Pelckmans in the Fall of 2015. David holds a BA and an MA in History from the University of Illinois, and lives with his wife and three children in Glenview, IL.

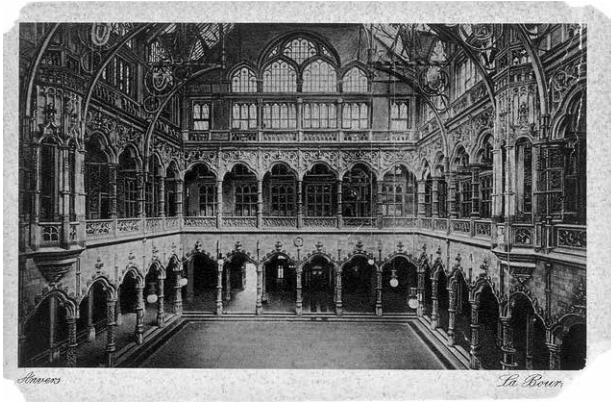
If asked, most people might assume that the physical origins of modern financial markets sit squarely within the concrete caverns of Wall Street. Of course, to some extent they are correct. But the root for these developments resides not in lower Manhattan—and not in London either. Instead, like many great things in this country—from cole slaw to cookies—the origins of Wall Street can be found in the Low Countries of the 16th and 17th centuries.

These financial innovations spring from a combined effort of the Dutch speakers of the Low Countries. By this I mean the people we today refer to as the Flemish and the Dutch. At the time these innovations were born, the Dutch-speakers of the entire Netherlands—roughly modern Benelux—considered themselves one people.

Origins of the “Bourse”

Most European financial markets call themselves a “bourse”. English speakers might assume the etymology is French. But in fact, this word derives from the family name of Dutch-speakers in Brugge (aka, Bruges), West Flanders. Although today the quaint medieval buildings and cobble-stone streets place Bruges at the top of tourist draws in Flanders, this was once the financial capital of Europe.

Attracted by exquisite and attractively priced textiles, southern Europeans—and especially the Italians—swarmed Bruges in the 1200s. Bruges geographically occupied the end point for trade caravans from France, Italy and Germany by land and the port terminus for trade from the British Isles, Scandinavia, and beyond. At that time and until the end of the 15th century, Bruges was also frequently where the ruling sovereign resided. Bruges was also the center of a booming and systematic production in textiles. Like China today, Flanders was export-driven. The only way a densely-populated region with poor natural resources could survive. This combination of political power and international trade led to innovation.



The Antwerp Bourse

Foreign and local Flemish merchants found all of this in the inn of the Van der Beurs family. Marked outside by the sign of three purses (beurs), this inn grew to become an exchange of commodities and financial instruments. Whenever the Van der Beurs conducted business in other towns they would likewise act as a magnet for other merchants. By the 1500s the term 'beurs' was accepted by nearly all Europeans to mean 'financial exchange'.

Historians today believe that the locals not only housed the first financial exchange, but that they developed some sophisticated credit and derivative instruments to facilitate long-term trade. At the same time, to track these trades, Flemish merchants like Jan Ympyn and Simon Stevin (both of Bruges), first recorded such modern book-keeping practices as systematic closing of accounts, the creation of the capital account, and the profit and loss account.

As the 15th century came to a close so did Bruges' heyday. Antwerp, to the north and east, took over as the pre-eminent city for trade and finance in northern Europe. So much so that historians believe 16th century Antwerp dominated not only all of the Low Countries but northern Europe as well.

The world's first global monarch—Charles V, grandson of Queen Isabella who had funded Columbus—had been born in Flanders and united the Low Countries as one political entity by the first half of the 1500s. He also gave the Netherlands—and the world—the first financial market regulations and had the very first building constructed as a financial exchange—the Antwerp Bourse—built in 1531. It is also thanks to him—and a cartographer from the Antwerp suburb of Rupelmonde (Mercator) that North America has the appellation it does.

While Keizer Karel was loved by his people, his Spanish-born son, Philip II, was not. The Dutch Declaration of Independence (Plakaat van Verlatinghe)—which was written by a Dutch-Flemish team and formed the basis of the U.S. Declaration of Independence—made him mad. Spanish stormed through Flanders (where the "Dutch" Revolt had begun, in 1566), culminating in the takeover of Antwerp in 1585.

The population of Antwerp fell from more than 100,000 to less than 30,000. The emigres from Antwerp (and other parts of Flanders) settled in Amsterdam, Haarlem, Leiden, Middleburg, Rotterdam, and elsewhere. As late as 1622 more than 60% of Leiden and Middleburg, half of Haarlem, and 1/3 of Amsterdam and Rotterdam was made up of these refugees from the south.

HISTORY



17th-century etching of the Oost-Indisch Huis.
Photo credit: bma.amsterdam.nl

Naturally, as they re-established themselves, they brought with them the practices they were familiar with. Since Antwerp had been the center of northern European trade they launched partnerships to trade in the Mediterranean, the Americas, and Asia. These small company partnerships were almost always a mix of “Zuid-Nederlanders” (South Netherlanders) and locals. Some of the Antwerp émigré merchants included LeMaire, Linsbergen, Tript, Verlaer, and Van Os.

The States General (parliament of the Dutch Republic) determined that the competition among these various merchant companies was a hindrance to the goals of Dutch independence. They required that all these ‘Voorcompagnien’ combine into one, which became the Vereingde Oost-Indische Compagnie (The United [Dutch] East India Company—aka VOC. Of the capital raised for this company—the very first publicly-traded IPO in history—half came from Zuid-Nederlanders: eight of the ten largest shareholders were in fact Zuid-Nederlanders. The head of the dominant Chamber, Amsterdam, was a gentleman from Antwerp by the name of Dirck Van Os. It was in his house that business for the VOC was conducted.

Space does not permit a lengthy overview of the VOC’s contributions to modern finance, but according to British historian Niall Ferguson these are:

- 1st joint stock company
- 1st publicly traded company to determine ownership through ledger entry
- 1st IPO
- 1st broad subscription
- 1st secondary market
- 1st corporate governance procedures
- 1st real audit committee
- 1st forward (stock futures) market
- 1st follow-on offerings
- 1st “bulls” and “bears”
- 1st central bank (?)
- 1st publicly traded shares to be shorted
- 1st publicly traded shares to be accepted as collateral for loans
- 1st publicly traded firm to raise capital through a debt offering
- 1st publicly traded entity to generate profits through warfare and piracy (long before Somali pirates and private security companies in Iraq)
- 1st Western financial conglomerate to expand in Asia
- 1st stock to be owned by both men and women

To facilitate the transactions in this first, publicly traded company, several of these same merchants (led by Antwerp native Dirck Van Os again) established the “Wisselbank” (Trade Bank) in 1609. This became the very first stock market exchange. Of course the rules they used were almost verbatim the rules used in the Antwerp Bourse.

The origins of Wall Street can be found in the Low Countries of the 16th and 17th centuries.



New York Stock Exchange and Wilks Building at Wall and Broad streets, 1921
Photo credit: Irving Underhill

That same year, 1609, Antwerp-born Van Os signed a contract with the English sailor Henry Hudson, supplied him with maps from fellow merchant Petrus Plancius and cartographer Judocus Hondius (both from West Flanders) and sent him on the voyage to discover the river that bears his name. Because Hudson had been recruited by another Antwerp native—Emanuel Van Meteren (the “Dutch” Merchant Consul at London)—it was Van Meteren who first reported Hudson’s discoveries in print.

So it is no surprise, as Amsterdam City Archivist Dr. Hart has discovered, that the first ships to exploit Hudson’s findings in 1610 were owned/financed by Antwerp emigres teamed with Amsterdam natives. These early Hudson Valley traders squabbled and in October, 1614 were forced to bind together and create the New Netherland Company. The VOC was eventually ordered by the States General to concentrate their efforts on Asia. Another Antwerp native, Willem Usselinckx, believed that a new company should be created to attack Spain’s trade in the Americas, through raiders based in outposts along its coasts. By 1620—the year the Pilgrims left for America—this idea had caught fire and in 1621 a second publicly-traded company—the West Indische Compagnie, aka WIC—was founded. Its shares—and a new-fangled instrument called a forward contract—also traded on the Wisselbank.

Heavily-financed and controlled by some of the same Zuid-Nederlanders involved in the VOC, the WIC owned New Netherland. The first Governor Generals of the colony—Thienpont from Oudenaarde and Verhulst from Hulst—were both Flemings as were 6 of the first 30 families who settled Manhattan. Later imports included others born in Flanders—such as Tim Tebow’s ancestor who came from Brugge, or the Bedloe family whose island now houses the Statue of Liberty.

By the mid-1650s, one of these immigrants—a gentleman by the name of Govert Loockermans, whose home town was Turnhout, in Antwerp province—owned the land today’s New York Stock Exchange currently occupies. Loockermans (who died the richest man in New Netherland), was ordered to build a wall alongside the northern path of New Amsterdam, as protection against Indian raids. The path alongside this wall is today called Wall Street.

One hundred plus years later, the husband of a woman descended from the Loockermans was called upon to finish the story. In 1792 Alexander Hamilton was asked to draft an agreement in lower Manhattan. This became the Buttonwood Agreement. Hamilton used, as his template, the agreement used to establish the Wisselbank in Amsterdam in 1609. This agreement is generally accepted as the founding of the New York Stock Exchange.

Northern Baroque Splendor

Peter C. Sutton,
Executive Director,
Bruce Museum

One of the largest and most varied collections of Northern Baroque art assembled anywhere in recent decades is on view now through April 12, 2015 at the Bruce Museum in Greenwich. Displayed across multiple galleries, *Northern Baroque Splendor, The HOHENBUCHAU COLLECTION from: LIECHTENSTEIN. The Princely Collections, Vienna* is the Museum's grandest exhibition to date, offering viewers a unique opportunity to immerse themselves in the magnificence of the Netherlands' Golden Age.

The HOHENBUCHAU COLLECTION was gathered by Otto Christian and Renate Fassbender and has been on long-term loan to the Collections of the Prince of Liechtenstein in Vienna, where it was exhibited in its entirety in the former Liechtenstein Museum in 2011. A selection of paintings from the HOHENBUCHAU COLLECTION was recently shown at the Staatsgalerie Stuttgart in Germany, and paintings from the collection are regularly displayed alongside The Princely Collections and in touring exhibitions worldwide. The Bruce Museum is the inaugural United States venue for this selective showing of 64 masterpieces from the HOHENBUCHAU COLLECTION. In April the exhibition will travel from Greenwich to the Cincinnati Art Museum in Ohio.

Primarily comprised of Dutch and Flemish seventeenth-century paintings, the collection exhibits all the naturalism, visual probity and technical brilliance for which those schools are famous. While many modern collections of Old Masters specialize in a single style or subject matter, the HOHENBUCHAU COLLECTION is admirable for offering examples of virtually all the genres produced by Lowland artists, from history painting, portraiture, and genre, to landscapes and seascapes, to still lifes and flower pieces, to animal paintings and hunting scenes. Particularly unique to the collection are the number of individual paintings executed by two masters working collaboratively. Collaborative works in the exhibition include landscapes, such as a fanciful, menagerie-like scene of the Garden of Eden by Roelant Savery and Cornelis van Haarlem, and precisely rendered flower pieces by Daniel Seghers working in collaboration with Cornelis Schut and Simon de Vos. The collection is also distinguished for its emphasis on history painting, subjects sometimes neglected by modern collectors, featuring outstanding Mannerist (Joachim Wtewael, Abraham Bloemaert, and Cornelis van Haarlem), Utrecht Caravaggisti (Gerard van Honthorst and Hendrick ter Brugghen) and Flemish and German history paintings.



Gerard Dou
(1613-1675);
The Wine Cellar
(An Allegory of
Winter)
Oil on panel,
30.5 x 25.4 cm;
HOHENBUCHAU
COLLECTION, on
Permanent Loan to
LIECHTENSTEIN.
The Princely
Collections, Vienna

The exhibition also includes a selection of genre scenes by the Leiden *fijnschilders*, highlighting the evolution of this meticulously detailed style over three generations, from its founder Gerard Dou, to Dou's pupil Frans van Mieris, to van Mieris's son Willem. Other strengths include fine game still lifes by Jan Fyt, Hendrick de Fromantiou, and Jan Weenix, outstanding banquet pieces by Frans Snyders, Abraham van Beyeren and Joris van Son, as well as Dutch landscapes from the so-called Classic period by Salomon van Ruysdael, Jacob van Ruisdael, Allart van Everdingen and Aert van der Neer. The Flemish paintings include works by renowned artists such as Peter Paul Rubens, Jacob Jordaens, and Jan Bruegel the Elder, as well as excellent works by Joos de Momper. There are also little-known paintings by artists once forgotten but today again held in high esteem, like Michael Sweerts.

With its colorful diversity, *Northern Baroque Splendor, The HOHENBUCHAU COLLECTION from: LIECHTENSTEIN. The Princely Collections, Vienna* is sure to appeal to the general public, but it also offers surprises for the specialist and connoisseur, such as the only known signed pictures by several artists. Indeed, for seasoned scholars and newcomers alike, the exhibition is an exciting journey through a period of unparalleled artistic innovation and brilliance.

Northern Baroque Splendor was supported, in part, by a grant from the NAF's Cultural Committee.



Gerard van Honthorst (1592-1656), *The Steadfast Philosopher*; Oil on Canvas, 151.5 x 207.5 cm; HOHENBUCHAU COLLECTION, on Permanent Loan to LIECHTENSTEIN. The Princely Collections, Vienna



Frans Snyder (1579-1657); *Still Life with Fruit, Dead Game, Vegetables, a live Monkey, Squirrel and Cat*; Oil on canvas, 81 x 118 cm; HOHENBUCHAU COLLECTION, on Permanent Loan to LIECHTENSTEIN. The Princely Collections, Vienna

cultural grants

The following upcoming events and projects are made possible, in part, through grants awarded by the NAF's Cultural Committee.

For more information, visit: thenaf.org

Exhibitions

ZERO: Countdown to Tomorrow, 1950s-60s

Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum
New York, New York
October 10, 2014-
January 7, 2015

The exhibition will feature a chapter focused on the intersecting histories of Group Zero and the Dutch Nul group (1961-66) including artists: Armando, Jan Hendrikse, Henk Peeters, Jan Schoonhoven and Herman de Vries. The show will also highlight efforts made by the Dutch Nul group to connect with colleagues in other countries through landmark exhibitions that bring together artists with a shared vision.

Northern Baroque Splendor: The HOHENBUCHAU COLLECTION from Liechtenstein. The Princely Collections, Vienna

Bruce Museum
Greenwich, Connecticut
September 20, 2014-
April 12, 2015

Primarily comprising Dutch and Flemish seventeenth-century paintings, Northern Baroque Splendor exhibits all the naturalism, visual probity and technical brilliance for which those schools are



Illustration from ZERO 3 (July 1961), design by Heinz Mack
© Heinz Mack
Photo: Heinz Mack
Image courtesy of the Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum

famous. While many modern collections of Old Masters specialize in a single style or subject matter, the HOHENBUCHAU COLLECTION is admirable for offering examples of virtually all the genres produced by Lowland artists; the collection is distinguished for the many quality individual paintings executed by more than one artist, working in collaboration.

M.C. Escher:
Reality and Illusion
Currier Museum of Art
Manchester, New Hampshire
September 20, 2014-
January 12, 2015

This retrospective is the largest and most comprehensive exhibit ever offered on M.C. Escher in the U.S. It contains his best-known works, early family portraits, original preparatory sketches and examples of lithographic stones and copperplates he used to print his later works.

Guests gather in the lobby to celebrate the opening of M.C. Escher: Reality and Illusion. Image courtesy of the Currier Museum of Art, Manchester, NH



CULTURAL GRANTS

Prospect New Orleans:

Prospect. 3:

Notes for Now (P.3)

New Orleans African American Museum of Art, Culture and History
New Orleans, Louisiana
October 25, 2014-
January 25, 2015

Prospect. 3 Biennale will feature 58 national and international artists who embody a diverse selection of views from the 20th and 21st century. Themes are class distinction, racial divide, and communal empathy vs. social intolerance. Remy Jungerman will represent the Netherlands and his work will be on display at the New Orleans African American Museum (NOAAM) during the biennale. Originally from Suriname, identifying as Dutch, and having lived over 25 years in Amsterdam, Jungerman's work mainly deals with Dutch colonization of Suriname and the long lasting social impact of the slave trade. His work will be one of the main exhibitions during the P.3.

1943 Annemie Wolff Photo Project

San Francisco Goethe Institut
San Francisco, California
Mid-February-March, 2015

While preparing for an exhibition of Amsterdam harbor in 2002, Dutch photo historian Simon Kool happened upon an image taken by Annemie Wolff. He subsequently found 100 film roles by the same German-born Dutch photographer, portraits of Jews during WWII. Portraits not of victims, but of Jews attempting to continue to live their everyday lives. Dutch researchers have uncovered



Remy Jungerman, *Wise Words*, 2010; painted wood, textile, photo, gin-bottles, kaolin, framed tile, map, 67.72" x 68.11" x 9.05"; Courtesy the artist

many of the names and stories behind the people in the pictures. The Jewish Community Federation Fund, in partnership with the German Consulate, Dutch Consulate, Goethe Institut and NAF NorCal Chapter, brings these images together for an exhibition in San Francisco.

Small Treasures: Masterpieces by Vermeer, Van Dyck, and Their Contemporaries

Birmingham Museum of Art
Birmingham, Alabama
January 31-April 26, 2015

The exhibition, on loan from the North Carolina Museum of Art, focuses exclusively on the exploration of small-scaled paintings by Dutch and Flemish artists, 39 in total. Included are portraits, self-portraits, face and character studies and figural compositions. They showcase the quality, skill, and diversity of artists like Frans Hals, Rembrandt van Rijn, Johannes Vermeer,

Peter Paul Rubens and Anthony van Dyck. The works come mostly from public and private collections in the U.S.

Performances



Jaap van Zweden
Photo credit: Hans van der Woerd

Jaap van Zweden conducts Mozart, Shostakovich and Beethoven

New York Philharmonic
Lincoln Center,
Avery Fisher Hall
New York, New York
November 20-29, 2014

Amsterdam-born Jaap van Zweden has been music director of the Dallas Symphony Orchestra since 2008 and the Hong Kong Phil-



Johannes Vermeer, *Girl with the Red Hat*, circa 1665–66, oil on panel, 9 1/2 x 7 1/8 in., National Gallery of Art, Washington, Andrew W. Mellon Collection, 1937.1.53

harmonic Orchestra since September 2012. At the age of 19 he was appointed as the youngest concertmaster ever of Amsterdam's Royal Concertgebouw Orchestra, leading to positions as chief conductor at the Netherlands Symphony Orchestra (1996-2000), the Residentie Orchestra of The Hague (2000-2005) and the Royal Flemish Philharmonic Orchestra (2008-2011). He was chief conductor and artistic director of the Netherlands Radio Philharmonic Orchestra and Radio Chamber Orchestras from 2005 to 2011,

and he remains honorary chief conductor of the Netherlands Radio Philharmonic Orchestra and Conductor Emeritus of the Netherlands Radio Chamber Orchestra. Mr. van Zweden was named Musical America's Conductor of the Year in 2012. Mr. van Zweden will conduct the New York Philharmonic orchestra in its performances of Mozart and Shostakovich and Beethoven's Seventh, featuring guest artist Hilary Hahn.

Nederlands Dans Theater 2 (NDT 2)
Photo credit: Rahi Rezvani



Winter Jazzfest

Le Poisson Rouge
New York, New York
January 9 and 10, 2015

Instant Composers Pool (ICP) Orchestra was founded in 1967 and comprises 10 musicians of different ages and from different hometowns, forming a uniquely Dutch brand of improvisation that is loaded with humor and creative energy. This spirit is largely underexposed to American audiences. *The Winter Jazzfest* draws on average 5,000 spectators every year, but rarely have they been able to bring musicians from Europe, due to the limited budget. They plan to set the artists up for improvisation sets with American Jazz musicians.

Nederlands Dans Theater (NDT 2)

The Joyce Theatre
New York, New York
February 3-8, 2015

One of the most revolutionary contemporary dance companies in the world, this ensemble of raging young talents was founded in 1978 as an internal training ground for the highly respected Nederlands Dans Theater. Its Joyce season, the first in five years, promises to be a spectacular one, featuring the witty *Shutters Shut* and the expressive *Subject to Change* by NDT's house choreographers, Artistic Director Paul Lightfoot and Artistic Advisor Sol León; I new then by NDT Associate Choreographer Johan Inger; and Sara, a provocative work by Israeli choreographers Sharon Eyal and Gai Behar.

member news

NAF BOSTON

Traditional Sinterklaas Party

Sunday, December 7, 2014
St. Anthony's Church
Cambridge, MA

Boston Mid-Winter Fundraising Dinner

January 2015 (date tba)
Dedham Country and Polo Club
Dedham, MA

The NAF Connection

New York City
Friday, March 13, 2015

Annual NAF Alumni Dinner

Amsterdam
Friday, March 13, 2015

NAF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA
NAF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA

Princess Christina Concours Concert Tour

Dates tba
Los Angeles, CA
San Francisco, CA

NAF WASHINGTON, D.C.

Netherland-America Foundation Gala Awards Dinner

Thursday, May 14, 2015
The St. Regis Washington
Washington, D.C.

NAF WESTERN MICHIGAN

Tulip Time Festival

May 2-9, 2015
Holland, MI

5th Annual

NAF Heritage Society Luncheon

Tuesday, May 19, 2015
The Netherland Club of New York
New York, NY

The NAF Booklist

Looking for a good weekend read? Go to the NAF website, thenaf.org, click on the tab **Books/Links** and then click on any title. In just one click, you're on the NAF-link to Amazon.

Through your purchase, the NAF will earn a small royalty!

The NAF Booklist is a compilation of books (all in English) that covers much of the Dutch-American experience—from the early 1600s to 2014—including history, art, commerce/economics, historical fiction and books written by NAF members.

Many thanks to NAF members who suggested subjects, titles, and authors. And thanks to all who support the NAF through their NAF-Amazon purchases.

membership

Join Us!

Please join us as a member by detaching and returning the 2014 Membership Form today. Your support is both an investment in the mission of the NAF and a vote of confidence in the organization. Through membership, you join a network of individuals and organizations that share your interest in U.S.-Dutch interaction and

heritage. Thank you for your support, and welcome to the NAF! Charity Navigator, America's premier charity evaluator, gave the NAF a second consecutive 4-star rating—their highest—for "its ability to efficiently manage and grow its finances, demonstrating to the public it is worthy of their trust."

2014 Membership Form

name _____
company _____
address _____
_____ _____
city _____

state _____
zip/postal code _____
country _____
phone _____
fax _____
e-mail _____

Membership Category	Your Contribution
Benefactor (\$10,000 or up)	\$ _____
Patron (\$5,000 - \$9,999)	\$ _____
Sponsor (\$2,500 - \$4,999)	\$ _____
Supporter (\$1,000 - \$2,499)	\$ _____
Sustainer (\$500 - \$999)	\$ _____
Friend (\$250 - \$499)	\$ _____
Associate (\$100 - \$249)	\$ _____

Voluntary Contributions

I would like to donate a special gift to the NAF Annual Appeal:

\$500 \$250 \$100 \$50 Other \$ _____

Company Affiliation _____

Matching Gift Form enclosed?

I have enclosed a check (payable to the Netherland-America Foundation) in the amount of \$ _____

Please charge my credit card in the amount of \$ _____

Amex MasterCard Visa

card number _____

name _____

exp. date _____

signature _____

Please contact me about donating appreciated securities.

Please contact me about planned giving.

Please detach and mail or fax completed application to:

The Netherland-America Foundation

82 Wall Street, Suite 709
New York NY 10005-3643
212. 825. 9105 fax

Alternatively, you can join the NAF or renew your membership online at thenaf.org

The Netherland-America Foundation is a 501(c)(3) not-for-profit organization. Contributions are tax-deductible to the extent permitted by state and federal law. As the NAF is also recognized by the Dutch tax authorities as *algemeen nut beogende instelling* (ANBI), contributions to the NAF made by Dutch residents may be eligible for a full deduction against the individual's Dutch personal income tax, at a maximum Box 1 rate of 52%.

For more information, please see thenaf.org or contact development@thenaf.org.

The Netherland-America Foundation
82 Wall Street, Suite 709 New York NY 10005-3643



NON PROFIT ORG.
U.S. POSTAGE PAID
DES MOINES, IA
PERMIT NO. 762

