

INTRODUCTION

RETIREMENT MARJAN SCHWEGMAN

On 18 February, Marjan Schwegman retired as Director of NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies and Professor of Politics and Culture in the long Twentieth century at Utrecht University. Her farewell address was titled "The Forces of the Resistance".

NEW DIRECTOR FRANK VAN VREE

On 1 September, Frank van Vree succeeded Marjan Schwegman as Director of NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies. Previously, Van Vree was the Dean of Humanities at the University of Amsterdam. Between 1 February and 1 September, Wichert ten Have, NIOD's former Head of Holocaust and Genocide Studies, served as interim director.

Frank van Vree studied Modern History and Philosophy and obtained his PhD with his research on public opinion formation in the Netherlands between 1930 and 1939. He has worked at the University of Amsterdam since 1989, first as lecturer and senior lecturer in Cultural History and Media Studies, and since 2001 as Professor of Media Studies, specialising in Journalism. Since 2008, he has co-headed the research programme Dynamics of Memory. WWII Heritage & Memory in the Netherlands in an International Context.



SREBRENICA, PRIOR KNOWLEDGE?

In 1995, in the midst of the Yugoslav Wars, nearly 8,000 Bosnian boys and men were massacred at Srebrenica, the so-called Safe Area where the UN battalion Dutchbat was stationed. When NIOD's research into the events before, during and after the Fall of Srebrenica was published in 2002, Prime Minister Kok accepted political responsibility for the massacre in Srebrenica and resigned. On the occasion of the 20th commemoration of the Fall of Srebrenica, the debate on the responsibility erupted once again. This led to a request from the House of Representatives for further investigation. The government granted the request and commissioned NIOD to conduct an exploratory study into two questions. The first concerned the international political decision-making process on providing air support (air strikes or close air support) to UNPROFOR, including Dutchbat, before and during the Fall of Srebrenica and, in particular, any agreements on this matter between France, the United Kingdom and the United States, dating from the end of May 1995. The second part of the proposed study dealt with the question of prior knowledge among Western intelligence services about the Bosnian Serb attack on the Safe Area of Srebrenica and the exact objective.

SREBRENICA EXPLORATION: KEY CONCLUSIONS

The exploratory study produced no evidence or proof of concealment from the Netherlands of the international political decision-making process on providing air support (air strikes or close air support) to UNPROFOR, including Dutchbat, prior to and during the Fall of Srebrenica. None of the new sources or claims investigated provided sufficient support for the existence of any such agreements or deals.

The study also resulted in the recommendation that, from a historical and academic viewpoint, further research into the events that took place before, during and after the Fall of Srebrenica is of undiminished importance. The results of the study were presented in The Hague on 18 November. The full report, as well as summaries in English and Bosnian, are available on niod.nl.



NIOD ARCHIVES: IJSELMEER

In addition to primary source official documents, NIOD's archives also contain a large number of personal letters, which are often a small testament of big history. This 'Collectie Correspondentie' (Archive 247) contains letters from Japanese internment camps, victims of Nazi persecution and Dutch collaborators. During the war, Dutch wife and mother Ien den Hoed wrote many letters to her husband Henk, who had been recruited as a forced labourer for the Arbeitseinsatz in Germany. After his arrest during a local razzia in 1944, Henk wrote to his wife "I am the pisang", a common expression for knowing that you are in trouble.

He was shipped to Lübeck and put to work in the steel industry. There, he continued to write letters to his wife and son in the Netherlands. Some of Ien's letters, however, never reached Lübeck. The postal ship 'Groningen IV' was rammed in the IJsselmeer by another ship and sank. The crew of 13 drowned. After the ship was salvaged in 1946, the letters were recovered and delivered to Henk den Hoed. These letters are now part of NIOD's collection (Archive 247, inv. 881).

NIOD ARCHIVES II: LOVE LETTERS

Another addition to NIOD's collection is a series of romantic correspondence between a convicted war criminal, detained in Breda, and his wife. Willem van der Neut was a particularly notorious guard at Camp Amersfoort. There he met Erika Lüschen, a camp secretary, with whom he had a baby shortly after the war.

Between 1946 and 1952, Erika and Willem exchanged hundreds of letters. Their love, longing and hope of reunification formed the basis of their correspondence. For Willem, it was also a way to escape boredom in prison. During the 1952 Christmas celebrations, he managed to escape from prison, together with six other inmates, to become known as the 'Seven from Breda'. Instead of reuniting with his wife and son, Van der Neut went into hiding in Germany and never contacted them again.



PLATFORM WW2

Joining forces through maximum collaboration is the main objective of the new Platform World War 2. NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies, the National Committee for 4 and 5 May, SMH 40-45 (Foundation of war museums and commemoration sites), the foundation for Dutch War Cemeteries and the Liberation Route Foundation signed a founding document for cooperation. The event was also attended by State Secretary for Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS), Martin van Rijn, and sponsor VFonds.

The participating organisations recognise the importance of preserving memories of war and repression for future generations. WW2 has shaped the society we live in and the Platform aims to demonstrate this to a young and more diverse audience. The Platform also serves as a network for all organisations in the field of war and remembrance. News, information, educational material, and activities and events can all be found on www.tweedewereldoorlog.nl

ISIS PERSECUTING MINORITIES. HISTORICAL AND CURRENT CHALLENGES TO MINORITIES IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

Many ethnic and religious minorities in Iraq, Syria and elsewhere are under attack by ISIS. ISIS has unleashed a campaign of brutal violence not only against Shia Muslims and fellow Sunnis, but also against vulnerable religious and ethnic minorities. What are the roots of this violence and how does it impact the victims?

Iraq and Syria are home to dozens of ethnic and religious minorities with ancient cultures and deep roots. The mass execution of men, the enslavement of women and children and the destruction of religious sites are part of ISIS's efforts to destroy these communities and evidence of their pre-existence. The situation for some of these groups was precarious even before ISIS. According to some estimates, more than half of Iraq's religious and ethnic minorities have fled the country over the last dozen years. But what they face today is annihilation by ISIS. The Fall of Mosul in June 2014 uprooted 2 million people. In August 2014, ISIS trapped thousands of Yazidi refugee families at Mount Sinjar. Around 200,000 Christians fled the Ninewah Plains after ISIS seized the city of Qaraqosh. People are being kidnapped and tortured, women are being raped and children are being killed every day. How can the persecution of minorities in Iraq and Syria be understood? Kjell Anderson, Umut Üngör and Fleur Ravensbergen discussed this question at SPU125.

INAUGURAL LECTURES BY NIOD PROFESSORS

In April, Nanci Adler delivered her inaugural lecture as Professor of the Chair 'Memory, History, and Transitional Justice', titled Remembering History in Post-Soviet Russia: A Case Study in Challenges to Transitional Justice. Adler discussed the challenges of transitional justice, using the case study of (post) Soviet Russia when millions of Soviet citizens were labelled "enemies of the people" and deported to Gulags, where many perished. There has been a persistent trend to manage national memory by repressing and controlling the memory of state-sponsored terror. It characterises (post-) repressive societies that have been unable or unwilling to embrace transitional justice measures.



To commemorate the 70th anniversary of the 1940-1945 Foundation, Arq Psychotrauma Expert Group established a special academic Chair. Ismee Tames delivered her inaugural lecture for this Chair, titled "Foundation 1940-1945: history and meaning of resistance against oppression and persecution". The purpose of the Chair is to keep the memory alive of not only resistance, persecution, and violence towards civilians in the years 1940-1945, but also the manner in which the Foundation 1940-1945 has increased our understanding of "debt of honour" and special solidarity.

За свободу народов!

OPERATION BARBAROSSA

2016 marked the 75th commemoration of Operation Barbarossa, the German invasion of the Soviet Union during WW2. The consequences of this distant war front were also felt in the Netherlands. Members of the Dutch Communist party CPN were labelled "enemies of the state" and rounded up for arrest. The Nazi propaganda war moved to a new level and Dutch SS men volunteered to join the troops at the Eastern Front. To better understand the impact of Operation Barbarossa, NIOD developed a lesson series for secondary schools. Students use primary source material from NIOD's archives to study the Dutch response to the German invasion of the Soviet Union.

The classroom materials and teacher's manual are available on www.niod.nl.



British tanks drive through Batavia. A slogan for independence can be seen on the tram. BBW02.48870

PHD RESEARCH: INDONESIAN PROPAGANDA 1945-1949

In October, NIOD PhD candidate Anda Zara defended his doctoral thesis at the University of Amsterdam. After the Japanese occupation (1942-1945), the Indonesian archipelago experienced an unprecedented struggle: the Dutch-Indonesian conflict of 1945-1949, also known as the Indonesian Revolution, or the Indonesian War of Independence. Zara's study examines how the leadership of the Republic of Indonesia conceived and organised their political propaganda during the Indonesian Revolution, and how the impact and significance of this propaganda can be evaluated. It discusses how the propaganda efforts had a positive and negative impact on the objective of achieving and preserving the independence of a nation-state in the making.

It focuses on the ideas and practices of Indonesian propaganda: the forms of media and communication, state and non-state institutions and key actors involved, and the outreach and reception of propaganda by diverse national, and, as far as relevant to the Indonesian Revolution, international audiences. The Republic's own propaganda was also significantly bolstered by foreigners, including, among other nationalities, Arabs, Australians, and a few Dutch who sympathised with the Indonesian cause. This study challenges the idea suggested by most studies on propaganda that the success of a political propaganda campaign depends on the existence of a centralised authority, total control over the most advanced communication media, state-led outright censorship and professional propagandists. This study proposes that propaganda could be also based on cooperation between the newly born state and its own citizens, and on the willingness of the people to voluntarily support state propaganda efforts.

2016

GENOCIDE STUDIES HIGHLIGHTS

WAR, HOLOCAUST AND REVIEW & INSTITUTE FOR NIOD

GENOCIDE IN COMICS AND GRAPHIC NOVELS

On the occasion of Holocaust Memorial Day 2016, NIOD curated an exhibition on the representation of genocide in comics and graphic novels. The publication of Art Spiegelman's graphic novel Maus marked the beginning of a new historiographic genre: graphic novels about the Holocaust. Over the last decades, authors of comics and graphic novels have expanded their choice of topics beyond the Holocaust, dealing with the genocides in Cambodia and Rwanda, the Armenian Genocide and Srebrenica. Some publications are historically correct and used for educational purposes. Others are more fictional and sometimes rather tasteless, putting the genre to the test. The exhibition showed the history of the representation of the Holocaust and other genocides in comics and graphic novels and explored the genre's boundaries. The exhibition was followed by a symposium in Utrecht, attended by teachers, historians and graphic novelists. It focused on qualitative impressive comics and graphic novels about the Holocaust and other genocides, but also explored the fringes of the genre. What are the limits to the imagination of mass murder? How do you recognise a politically charged narrative? And can imagery also contribute to understanding current conflicts?



AUSCHWITZ NEVER AGAIN AWARD 2016

On 27 January, Roméo A. Dallaire received the Annetje Fels Kupferschmidt Award at the Royal Tropical Institute (KIT). He also delivered the 13th Auschwitz Never Again lecture in which he reflected on the human failure to prevent genocide and the importance of humanitarian work and missions. Lieutenant-General Dallaire (on external duty) served as a senator in Canada. He was the commander of the UN peace mission UNAMIR in Rwanda at the time of the Rwandan genocide in 1994. Despite repeated calls to broaden his mandate and provide more manpower, UN support was not extended. A genocide, in which one million Tutsis and moderate Hutus were slaughtered, took place right before his very eyes. Since then, he has worked tirelessly to prevent genocides and other crimes against humanity. Together with the International Court of Justice, NATO and UNICEF, he prepared two UN resolutions. He has written about his experiences in "Shake Hands with the Devil" and "They Fight Like Soldiers, They Die Like Children". He is also active for the Child Soldier Initiative, which he founded, and delivers lectures across the globe.

2016

FACTS & FIGURES

NIOD INSTITUTE FOR WAR, HOLOCAUST AND GENOCIDE STUDIES

28 FULL TIME STAFF AND 27.2 FTE PART-TIME STAFF
73 STAFF (33 FEMALE AND 40 MALE)
FTE 55.2 (INCLUDING INTERNS)
STAFF FACTS AND FIGURES:
DIGITAL REQUESTS FOR INFORMATION AND RESEARCH: 4,014
LIBRARY VISITS: 3,740

HERENGACHT 380
1016 CA AMSTERDAM
NIOD@NIOD.NL
NIOD KNAW NL
LIBRARY OPENING HOURS:
MO: 10:00 PM - 5:30 PM
TU-FR: 9:00 AM - 5:30 PM



NOB NETWORK WAR COLLECTIONS

The Network of Dutch War Collections (NOB) aims to improve the findability and usability of scattered digital Second World War collections, in order to stimulate the use of war sources and keep the memory of this period alive. NOB is facilitated by NIOD and financed by VSBFonds, VFonds and the Ministry of Health, Welfare and Sport (VWS).

Intensive consultation among over 35 war heritage organisations has resulted in a new plan for NOB, based on a joint vision, user research and conditions for technical implementation. Several projects have been initiated. NOB's team started with the development of a solid thesaurus for WW2-related collections. NOB aims to give online access to documents with personal data from dispersed archives. In addition to defining the legal conditions, the team also tried to set up an international Resource Description Framework-compatible standard, to exchange data between collections.

NOB further strengthened its position as the networking partner of all Dutch WW2 heritage institutions. A new website (www.netwerkoorlogsbronnen.nl/) was launched with in-depth project information. There were two regional and national networking events, which highlighted different themes, such as 'Google in War Archives' and 'Sources without Borders'.

HIGHLIGHTED NOB PROJECT: TRIADO

KNAW research fund 2016 granted to a joint proposal by NIOD, NOB, Huygens ING and NA.

The research proposal TRIADO – Tribunal archives as a digital research facility – was rewarded with the KNAW research fund 2016. KNAW institute NIOD Institute for War, Holocaust and Genocide Studies submitted the proposal on behalf of the Network of Dutch War Collections, together with project partners Huygens ING (KNAW) and the Dutch National Archives (NA). The project started in January 2017 and runs until July 2019.

This project will explore methods to improve the searchability of the most-consulted Second World War archive in the Netherlands: the Central Archive for Special Justice (CABR). The project aims to find an efficient and effective methodology to transform unstructured, analogue data from archival collections into usable digital research data.

WORLD WAR I - A WAR OF OTHERS? 'DE OORLOG VAN ANDEREN'

As part of the WWI centenary commemorations, NIOD researcher Conny Kristel delved into the war from a Dutch perspective. In her book 'De oorlog van anderen' (The war of others), published in April 2016, she argues that while the Netherlands held a neutral position the war still had a huge impact on Dutch society and Dutch perspectives on warfare and Europe. It was a war of others, but in fact it was as much a war that involved Dutch citizens and influenced their daily lives. Ironically, author Conny Kristel witnessed a war of others whilst writing her book. Against the backdrop of news on revolution, terrorism, war and refugees, Kristel developed new perspectives on the Dutch position during WWI. These perspectives also formed the starting point for a debate at SPU125, where the author discussed Dutch involvement in world conflicts with, among others, Prof. Jan Pronk, journalist Caroline Roelants and global affairs specialist Kenneth Manusama.



ANTISEMITISM - THE HOLOCAUST, ISRAEL AND 'THE JEW'

In 2016, the first comprehensive study of postwar antisemitism in the Netherlands was published. The book 'The Holocaust, Israel and 'the Jew'' focuses on the way stereotypes are passed on from one decade to the next, as reflected in public debates, the mass media, protests and commemorations, and everyday interactions. The book explores the ways in which old stories and phrases relating to 'the stereotypical Jew' are recycled and modified for new uses, linking the antisemitism of the early postwar years to its enduring manifestations in today's world.



The chapters cover themes including football-related antisemitism, Jewish responses, philosemitism, antisemitism in Dutch-Moroccan and Dutch-Turkish communities, contentious acts of remembrance, the neo-Nazi tradition and the legacy of Theo van Gogh. The book concludes with a lengthy epilogue on 'the Jew' in the politics of the radical right, the 2015 attacks in Paris and the refugee crisis. The stereotype of 'the Jew' appears to be transferable to other minorities. The book launch was followed by a public debate at SPU125.



British Troops liberate Dutch women and children from Banjoebroek Camp, November 1945. BBW02 53819

NEW RESEARCH INTO DECOLONISATION, VIOLENCE AND WAR IN INDONESIA, 1945-1950

Decolonisation, violence and war in Indonesia, 1945-1950 is a large-scale, joint inquiry carried out by the Royal Netherlands Institute of Southeast Asian and Caribbean Studies (Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde, KITLV), the Netherlands Institute of Military History (NIMH) and NIOD. The project is funded by the Dutch government, following its decision, on 2 December 2016, to support a broad inquiry into the events of this period. The programme will comprise nine sub-projects and aims to answer questions regarding the nature, extent and causes of structural transborder violence in Indonesia, considered in a broader political, social and international context. In this context, detailed attention will be paid to the chaotic period spanning from August 1945 to early 1946 – often referred to as the Bersiap – and the political and social aftermath in the Netherlands, Indonesia and elsewhere. The programme has a strong international character. The research group will work closely with researchers from Indonesia and other countries and extensively use sources originating from outside the Netherlands, particularly Indonesia. Furthermore, the programme explicitly includes the opportunity for witness accounts from the Netherlands and Indonesia to be presented.

BABI YAR

On 28 and 29 September 1941, while the Nazi forces marched into Ukraine and Russian territory, the Jews of the Ukrainian capital Kiev were rounded up and led to a ravine on the outskirts of the city. There, at Babi Yar, the nearly 33,000 Jewish inhabitants of Kiev were shot one by one, in what became the single largest mass shooting of the Holocaust.

This action was part of a bigger plan, now referred to as 'Holocaust by bullets', whereby the Jews of Eastern Europe were shot in mass killings by Nazi special forces ('Einsatzgruppen') before the gas chambers of the extermination camps came into function. The ravine at Babi Yar is now part of greater Kiev and for many years not even a sign or small monument marked the site as a place of remembrance. The monument that was eventually erected did not mention the Jewish victims of Babi Yar. NIOD researcher Karel Berkhoff acts as an advisor to the memorial site and centre that is being developed in Kiev.



The German perpetrators and local Ukrainians 'clean up' the ravine and gather victims' belongings (Public domain)

CONFERENCE 'CONFRONTING VIOLENT PASTS AND HISTORICAL (IN)JUSTICE'

The Historical Dialogues, Justice, and Memory Network is a cooperation between Columbia University's Alliance for Historical Dialogue and Accountability (AHDA), NIOD and Lund University. NIOD hosted the Network's 2016 conference. The legacy of genocide, gross human rights violations, mass political violence, and historical injustice has been arguably laid bare through a whole range of mechanisms: official apologies, vetting, international criminal tribunals, national, or local legal proceedings, truth commissions, official commemorations, restitution, revising school history curricula, establishing monuments and museums and hybrid trials. Each of these mechanisms seeks to contribute, in its own way, to accountability, reconciliation, the historical record, victims' rights, and competing 'truths'. As the international ad-hoc trials - often instigated during or immediately after conflicts - wind down, we enter a new phase of evaluating the efficacy of these and other institutionalised means of confronting the violent past. We can now begin to assess their impact on the societies from which the perpetrators and/or victims emerged. The networking conference looked into the questions that have emerged from these developments.



EXHIBITION: 'DO NOT FORGET THAT YOU ARE A PHYSICIAN'

During WW2, in order to delay or avoid deportation, Jewish doctors sometimes chose to make their patients more ill, instead of curing them. Hannah van den Ende, a doctor and historian herself, wrote a dissertation on this topic published under the title "Do not forget that you are a physician. Jewish doctors in the Netherlands 1940-1945".

The book addresses personal histories and moral dilemmas, as well as an analysis of medical behaviour in times of terror. In what ways did Jewish doctors stay true to the Hippocratic Oath? The research is partly based on interviews with wartime doctors and medical staff. Portrait pictures of the interviewees by photographer Julie Blik formed an exhibition in NIOD's central hall.

THE KINDLY ONES

NIOD was invited to organise a side event before the theatre performance The Kindly Ones, based on the book by Jonathan Littell, by Toneelgroep Amsterdam and Toneelhuis. At its appearance in 2006, the weighty novel by Jonathan Littell about the persecution of Jews during the Second World War was praised and criticised at the same time.



The shocking thing about The Kindly Ones is that it is told from the point of view of a culprit, SS officer Max Aue. During the side event, four NIOD staff members highlighted four different types of perpetrators of genocide: mastermind, instigator, traitor and executor.



RESEARCH GRANT BABI YAR

NIOD researcher Karel Berkhoff received a Harry Frank Guggenheim Foundation Grant of \$40,000 for research into Babi Yar. Thanks to this grant, he will be able to research important archival material spread all over Europe, Israel and North America. These new sources of information will be used for a detailed monograph.

On 29 and 30 September 1941, on the western outskirts of Kiev at Babi Yar, the largest single Nazi shooting of Jews in the Soviet Union took place. Babi Yar is also Ukraine's largest mass grave of victims of the Nazis - for, after the main massacre of September 1941, the SS and German police, as long as they were there, never stopped killing there. Almost all of the Soviet Communist officials who returned in November 1943 disrespected the human remains interred at Babi Yar and they refused to state that the victims of the main massacre perpetrated there had been Jews, killed simply because they were Jews. Today the site is largely covered by a park, apartments and roads.

NIOD NETWORKS AND DIGITAL INFRASTRUCTURE

Once a year, the 23 partner institutions from 17 countries of the European Holocaust Research Infrastructure (EHRI) consortium meet up for a General Partner Meeting (GPM), including several smaller working sessions. The 2016 meeting was held from 21 to 23 June in Bucharest and hosted by EHRI partner The Elie Wiesel National Institute for the Study of the Holocaust in Romania. There were sessions on data integration, services for archives and digital research, training, workshops and fellowships, management and dissemination, expansion, collaboration and sustainability.

NIOD is also a partner in PARTHENOS, the international consortium that aims to strengthen the cohesion of research in the broad sector of Linguistic Studies, the Humanities, Cultural Heritage, History, Archaeology and related fields, through a thematic cluster of European Research Infrastructures. This year's General Assembly of the 15 consortium partners took place in Krakow, Poland. The presentations given by the leaders of the project's eight work areas demonstrated that PARTHENOS is on track and has made significant progress. Activities have started across the board, including the formulation of user requirements, the definition of common policies and standards, the development of a training plan, the semantic integration of resources and the development of a joint resource registry. DARIAH, the Research Infrastructure for Digital Humanities, was also formally accepted as a full partner in PARTHENOS.

NIOD STUDIES ON WAR, HOLOCAUST AND GENOCIDE

As part of a collaboration between Amsterdam University Press and NIOD, two books were published in the series 'NIOD Studies on War, Holocaust and Genocide'. This English-language series features peer-reviewed scholarly work on the impact of war, the Holocaust, and genocide on twentieth-century and contemporary societies. It covers a broad range of historical approaches in a global context and from diverse disciplinary perspectives.

The first book, 'The Holocaust, Israel and 'the Jew'', was published in November. The second volume, titled 'Genocide', addresses the most pressing questions in Genocide Studies, gathering a stellar roster of contributors, who are all alumni of the MA in Holocaust and Genocide Studies. The book offers a range of perspectives from different disciplines to attempt to understand the pervasiveness of genocidal violence. By challenging outdated beliefs and genocide conventions that continue to influence our understanding, 'Genocide' constitutes a major contribution to the scholarship on mass violence.

FAREWELL LECTURE EVELIEN GANS

On the occasion of her retirement as Professor of Contemporary Jewry, its History and Culture, Evelien Gans delivered a lecture titled "The importance of a Jewish perspective". In this lecture, she explored the challenges of writing contemporary Jewish history, while highlighting the major themes of her academic career. Not shying away from controversy, she reflected on Jewish identity, football hooliganism in the context of antisemitism and the rise of populism. She made a strong argument for safeguarding the academic Chair for a Professor of Contemporary Jewry and stressed the importance of continued research into the phenomenon of antisemitism.



MOST POPULAR WEB PAGES

Visits www.niod.nl: 217,522 (on average 600 a day).

MOST POPULAR WEB POSTS:

- ▶ Presentation biography Princess Juliana (27 October)
- ▶ Presentation Srebrenica Survey (18 November)
- ▶ Press release research Decolonisation war Indonesia (1 December)

MOST POPULAR WEB PAGES:

- ▶ Collecties 15,078 <http://www.niod.knaw.nl/nl/collecties>
- ▶ Onderzoek 10,540 <http://www.niod.knaw.nl/nl/onderzoek>
- ▶ Over het NIOD 10,176 <http://www.niod.knaw.nl/nl/over-het-niod>
- ▶ English homepage 9,031 <http://www.niod.knaw.nl/en>
- ▶ Download Het Koninkrijk der Nederlanden 8,424 <http://www.niod.knaw.nl/nl/download>
- ▶ Archief 7,187 <http://www.niod.knaw.nl/nl/archief>
- ▶ Service 6,460 <http://www.niod.knaw.nl/nl/service>
- ▶ Holocaust en andere genociden/Armeense 5,667 <http://www.niod.knaw.nl/nl/de-holocaust-en-andere-genociden/de-armeense-genocide-1915>
- ▶ NIOD-publicaties 5,464 <http://www.niod.knaw.nl/nl/niod-publicaties>