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SOCIAL RESEARCH ON SURINAM AND THE NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

In March 1964 the Advisory Council for Cultural Cooperation between the Countries of the Kingdom of the Netherlands recommended to the three Governments that they devote particular attention to the study of the process of acculturation in Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. The Netherlands Minister of Education and Sciences thereupon requested the Social Science Council of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences to elaborate this suggestion.

The latter Council recorded its views in a memorandum (10 June, 1965), in which it is argued that the problems of acculturation will become all the more urgent now the rate of the processes of change increases, among other things as a result of the social and economic development policy of the Government. The Council was of the opinion that intensification of research in this field is particularly desirable. The studies that have been performed in the last fifteen years give an essential and solid foundation for further research. The Council advised that acculturation research be continued on the basis of a research program drawn up by a small committee of experts.

At the request of the Minister the Board of WOTRO instituted this committee, after consultation with the Social Science Council. On 10 January, 1966, it met for the first time in the following composition: Professor Dr. R. A. J. VAN LIER (chairman), Professor Dr. H. HOETINK, Professor Dr. A. J. F. KÖBBEN, Drs. H. C. VAN RENSELAAR and Professor Dr. J. D. SPECKMANN, while Dr. E. MEERUM TERWOGT of WOTRO acted as secretary.

The committee's report, which was mimeographed in March 1967, begins with a survey of completed and current investigations. As this survey may be useful to all who, for scientific or other reasons, are interested in the Surinam and Antillean societies, it has been decided to print it in the *Nieuwe West-Indische Gids*.

The authors would like to express their gratitude to the committee for making available the following part of the report.

PUBLICATIONS AND CURRENT INVESTIGATIONS

Apart from some studies that will be mentioned below, before the Second World War only a few social science publications appeared on Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles. Since 1945 however, social research has been of increasing importance in these regions. Doubtless of great significance to this development was the institution in 1954 of the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Research in Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles (WOSUNA), replaced in 1964 by the Netherlands Foundation for the Advancement of Tropical Research (WOTRO). In addition mention should be made of the Foundation for Cultural Cooperation with Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles (STICUSA) which has been active in its present form since 1955.

Below a survey is given of the results achieved and the present state of affairs. It may be remarked here that publications from other scientific disciplines have been included insofar as they are relevant to social science research.

SURINAM

For Surinam R. A. J. VAN LIER has worked out a research program directed in the first instance to the furtherance of descriptive sociological research into the various ethnic groups, being an essential foundation for specific acculturation studies. Partly thanks to financial support from WOSUNA, later WOTRO, and STICUSA this research program has already been largely realized.

I. GENERAL AND SOCIO-HISTORICAL STUDIES

R. A. J. VAN LIER (1949, 1950) published a socio-historical study of Surinam society, and G. J. KRUIJER (1951) a sociographic survey of Surinam and its neighbouring countries, which has been revised in 1968. Important facet studies were published by W. S. UNGER (1956, 1958) on the slave trade and by J. M. VAN DER LINDE (1956, 1963, 1966) on the work of the mission churches in Surinam. J. MEIJER (1959) wrote a study on the history of the Surinam Jews. R. Th. BUVE was commissioned by WOSUNA to devise a documentation system for the Surinam public records in the National Archives, The Hague. On the basis of material

from these records he published articles on Surinam slaves and free negroes in Amsterdam during the eighteenth century (1963). In 1957 Johanna FELHOEN KRAAL wrote an article on libraries and archives for research on West Indian history. Of recent date is a historical analysis of architecture in Surinam by J. L. VOLDERS (1966).

2. STUDIES RELATING TO THE ETHNIC GROUPS

Creoles

The study by Mr. and Mrs. HERSKOVITS (1934, 1936) dates from before the Second World War. In 1958 H. C. VAN RENSELAAR went to Surinam, where among other things he performed a survey of the social structure of a Creole rural community. He is preparing a publication on this survey and, in collaboration with J. VOORHOEVE, a study on creolization problems, in particular on language and popular religion. VAN RENSELAAR has already published articles on such subjects as the economic mentality of the Creoles (1963) and their attitude towards the other ethnic groups in Surinam (1963). In collaboration with J. VOORHOEVE (1962) he published an article on messianism and nationalism in Surinam and an ethnological report on an Amerindian community near Paramaribo (1963). In 1964 and 1965 W. F. L. BUSCHKENS was in Surinam for a study of the family structure of the working-class Creoles in Paramaribo. He will be publishing on this shortly.

Indians

After R. KARSTEN (1930) who was responsible, before the war, for a concise description of this ethnic group, C. J. M. DE KLERK published a study on Hinduism (1951) and a study on the immigration of the Indians (1953). In 1959 J. D. SPECKMANN started an investigation among this group, which resulted in 1965 in the publication of a study on marriage and kinship among the Indians, whilst he also wrote a number of articles, including a discussion of the attitude of the Indians towards the other ethnic groups (1963) and a treatise on the caste system among the Hindus of Surinam (1967). In 1960 J. H. ADHIN wrote an article on the 'joint family.'

Javanese

The Indonesian J. ISMAEL performed research among the Javanese in Surinam and published the results in his thesis (1949); in addition he wrote some publications on this ethnic group in Surinam (1951). This was followed by field work by the Dutch-American anthropologist A. M. DE WAAL MALEFIJT in 1959 among the same group; she reported on her findings in 1963. G. D. VAN WENGEN continued social research among the Javanese; in 1963 he published an article on the Tajub festival celebrated by this group, whilst an extensive report on his research awaits publication. In 1961 J. PRINS wrote a treatise on the Islam in Surinam with special reference to the Javanese in Surinam.

Bush negroes

With respect to studies of Bush negroes before the Second World War, special mention should be made of those by W. F. VAN LIER (1919, 1940, 1944), Mr. and Mrs. HERSKOVITS (1929, 1934), G. LINDBLOM (1924), M. C. KAHN (1931) and E. WONG (1938).

In 1961 social research was intensively undertaken by A. J. F. KÖBBEN (1966, 1967, 1968), and Mr. and Mrs. THODEN VAN VELZEN. The research performed by them related to the Djuka tribe. H. U. E. THODEN VAN VELZEN (1966) meanwhile published a study on the political structure of the Aucaners and an article about magical practices among the Djukas, while W. THODEN VAN VELZEN-VAN WETERING (1966) wrote a treatise on conflicts between co-wives. S. W. DE GROOT-ROSBERGEN (1963) published a study on relations between the Surinam Government and Bush negro society in the past, and just finished a thesis on *Djuka society and social change (1918-1925)*. H. E. LAMUR (1965) wrote an article on conditions of life of the Bush negroes in Paramaribo. J. HURAUULT (1960, 1961, 1965) published studies on the Boni-Bush negroes in the frontier region of Surinam and French Guyana. L. DOORNBOS (1966) wrote a thesis on health care among the Bush negroes. Mention should also be made of the articles of P. NEUMAN (1965, 1967) and the publications of D. C. GEIJSKES (1954, 1955) on dietary habits and agriculture.

A. A. TROUWBORST visited the Matuari Bush negroes in 1963 for a preliminary survey and is preparing a publication on the socio-political organization of this group. The American J. PRICE intends to make a study of the Saramaccaners in the period 1967-1969.

Amerindians

Studies on the Amerindians of Surinam were published before the Second World War by W. AHLBRINCK (1931) and C. H. DE GOEJE (1906). In 1966 P. KLOOS went to Surinam to do research among the Caribs, while a survey among the Arawaks is carried out by A. VAN DER WAL. Research among the Wayana and Trio Indians was done by the British anthropologists Audrey J. BUTT and P. G. RIVIÈRE (1966).

Dutch

A study on colonization by Dutch farmers in Surinam was published by E. F. VERKADE-CARTIER VAN DISSEL (1937) and R. KOOL (1956).

3. EDUCATION

The study of education in Surinam was given a new stimulus by the research work of W. Gs. HELLINGA (1955) and W. PÉE (1951, 1953). This study devoted great attention to the linguistic problems that occur in the schools in this multi-ethnic society, which also found clear expression in the publication by J. J. VOSKUIL (1956). Mention should also be made of the thesis of J. H. E. FERRIER (1950). H. D. VAN LEEUWEN, who performed a survey into the function of the advanced elementary education, is preparing a publication on his findings. J. D. SPECKMANN (1963) wrote an article on the occupational ambitions among the East Indian pupils of an advanced elementary school at Nieuw Nickerie. In 1966 the educationist J. DE VRIES went to Surinam at the request of the Moravian Brethren to investigate the problems of education among the Bush negroes. In collaboration with J. D. SPECKMANN, Miss C. OEDAYRAJSINGH VARMA (1968) published on the results of a sociometric survey that she performed in 1966 on schoolchildren in classes of a mixed ethnic composition in Paramaribo and vicinity.

4. LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

Linguistic research in Surinam can look back on a long tradition. Important work was published before the Second World War by M. J. HERSKOVITS (1931), L. LICHTVELD (1929, 1949) and C. H. DE GOEJE (1928), among others.

Partly as a result of the interest on the part of educationists, linguistic research in Surinam was actively fostered after 1950. L. L. E. RENS (1953), A. DONICE (1959) and J. VOORHOEVE (1953, 1957, 1961, 1962) made studies of the Surinam and Saramaccan languages within the framework of the Bureau for Linguistic Research in Surinam, associated with the University of Amsterdam. With respect to the Bush negroes J. W. GONGGRYP (1960) wrote about the evolution of a Djuka script in Surinam. Recently he published again on this subject, together with C. N. DUBELAAR (1969).

In 1965 the Surinam Government entered into an agreement with the Summer Institute of Linguistics of the University of Oklahoma for the performance of socio-linguistic research in Surinam. Under the leadership of the American J. GRIMES research will be done into the problems of alphabetization, among others. In addition the Foundation for Linguistic Research in Surinam was instituted, for which the Language Bureau in Paramaribo will act as executive body. Under the auspices of this Language Bureau a number of projects are being embarked upon at present. Under the leadership of Miss E. D. FRUIN a survey is being made of the Dutch spoken by the Creole group. E. M. UHLENBECK is in charge of an investigation into the changes that Javanese has undergone in Surinam, mainly by means of the material collected by G. D. VAN WENGEN. A. DONICIE and Ch. H. EERSEL have collected Djuka linguistic material, and the latter is preparing a publication on it. In addition the Language Bureau is receiving material that is being collected by an American missionary society among the Trio Indians and that will shortly be processed.

In the period 1956 to 1958 B. J. HOFF (1955, 1961, 1962) did linguistic research among the Caribs. His thesis was published in 1968.

5. AGRICULTURAL SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, PLANNING, DEMOGRAPHY AND URBANIZATION

In the field of agricultural sociology considerable activity has been displayed by the Bureau for Rural Development of the Department of Agriculture, Stockbreeding and Fisheries at Paramaribo. D. B. W. M. VAN DUSSELDORP (1958, 1962, 1963, 1966), who for a long time was attached to this Bureau as an agricultural sociologist, wrote various articles on regional planning, forms of

settlement and demography. He has published an extensive study on planning problems in Surinam recently (1967). Mention should also be made of the work of R. KOOL (1964).

In addition demographic data have been processed by J. GEMMINK while in 1959 a report has been published on the demographic problems of Surinam by VAN DER KUYP (1959). R. M. M. PANDAY (1959) published a study on the agricultural history of Surinam, while M. DE VRIES (1965) was commissioned by the Planning Bureau for Surinam to make a survey of smallholding-farming as practised by the three largest sections of the Surinam population. Th. P. M. DE WIT (1960) wrote a study on the set-up of and the initial experiences with the agricultural project in Wageningen. At present H. VLAANDEREN is doing an evaluation of the Lelydorp plan. J. A. H. HENDRIKS has already published on this project (1956). In this context reference should also be made to the work of the American KALERVO OBERG, who wrote various reports, for instance on fisheries (1960) and on some important agricultural projects in Surinam (1961, 1965); so far these reports have not been published. J. K. BRANDSMA is working on a report relating to an evaluation in the Groot-Henar and the Nanni polders in Nickerie. A new incentive for agricultural research is coming from the Centre for Agricultural Research in Surinam (C.E.L.O.S.), founded in 1965 as a joint effort by the Agricultural University of Wageningen, (Holland) and the Surinam authorities. H. A. LUNING wrote articles on farm size, employment and agricultural planning (1966), G. J. KRUIJER (1950) wrote about the agricultural cooperatives. Mention should further be made of the evaluations performed in the field of agricultural education and agricultural extension by Miss W. L. MEIJNEN, Miss P. VAN HEKKEN, G. KALSHOVEN, and J. M. A. PENDERS.

The Ten-Year Plan and in particular the employment aspect of this plan formed the subject of a study by J. SEDNEY (1955), while a later survey by J. H. Adhin (1961) in the same context devoted attention to the macro-economic aspects of development in Surinam. In addition Y. B. DE Wit, on the basis of his research in 1960-1961, is working on a treatise dealing with the Surinam labour market.

Y. B. DE WIT (1966) has also written an article on urbanization in Surinam, a subject on which G. J. KRIJER (1951) had already published a paper. J. MICHELS (1958) paid attention to the problem of the transmigration of Bush negroes in the district of

Surinam and G. A. DE BRUIJNE, who did research in Paramaribo in 1965 and 1966, is working on a socio-geographical monograph of this town.

6. POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW

Political science studies relating to Surinam are few and far between. Besides the study by F. E. M. MITRASING (1959) on political development during the period 1945-1955 and a preliminary study comparing Dutch and Surinam constitutional law by C. D. OOF (1966), Americans have been active to some extent in this field of study. Mention should be made of the article by Thomas G. MATHEWS (1966) on political parties and form of government in Surinam and the article by P. DODGE on the ethnic variety of the population and its political implications.

The study by A. J. A. QUINTUS BOSZ (1954) on the historical background of land policy in Surinam is one of the most important publications in this field. J. PRINS (1952, 1963, 1965) published articles on customary law among the Bush negroes and the functioning of Asian marriage legislation. Also of importance are the studies by M. R. WIJNHOLT (1965) on criminal law and by B. PRONK (1962) on criminality in Surinam. Of historical importance are the studies by Miss J. M. VAN WINTER (1953) and E. T. H. WAALDIJK (1959).

NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

As in the case of Surinam, research in the field of social science only really got underway after the Second World War, though with the difference that up to now research in the islands has considerably lagged behind that in Surinam in size.

In addition it should be remarked that the research in the Netherlands Antilles was less systematic in its set-up.

I. GENERAL AND SOCIO-HISTORICAL STUDIES

Perhaps the fact that the Netherlands Antilles consist of two very different groups of islands explains why general studies on this

part of the Kingdom almost exclusively relate to constitutional law and political structure. They will be mentioned subsequently.

After the study by C. Ch. GOSLINGA (1956) on the history of slavery in the Dutch Leeward Islands and the publications by L. KNAPPERT (1932) and Joh. HARTOG (1953, 1957, 1961, 1964), H. HOETINK published his socio-historical study of the pattern of the old Curaçao society in 1958 and in addition some articles (1960, 1963). Historical studies on special sections of the population may be found in the publications by A. J. C. KRAFFT (1951) on the Antillean patricians and that by I. EMMANUEL (1957) on the Jews in Curaçao. The latter author will in the future publish a broad-based study on the same subject. G. J. KRUIJER (1953) wrote an article on church and religion on the Windward Islands and made a comparative study on personality and culture between the negroes of Saint Martin and Saint Eustatius with those of Saint Thomas. In addition mention may be made in this context of the publication by N. VAN MEETEREN (1947) on Antillean ethnography, and a study by M. D. OZINGA (1959) on architecture in Curaçao. The new Encyclopedia of the Netherlands Antilles, which will be published in 1969 has already stimulated socio-scientific research in the Netherlands Antilles.

2. STUDIES RELATING TO SECTIONS OF THE POPULATION

Of mainly descriptive nature is the report by G. J. KRUIJER et al. published in 1953 on the population of the Netherlands Antilles Windward Islands. The same may be said of the study by the American team J. Y. and D. L. KEUR in 1960 on the population of Saba, St. Eustatius and St. Martin. H. C. TJOEN SIE FAT (1954) published on his research into the socio-hygienic situation in the Netherlands Antilles Windward Islands. In 1964 and 1965 A. F. MARKS investigated the family structure of the Creole population of Curaçao; a publication on this is in preparation. In 1965 E. E. ABRAHAM-VAN DER MARK began an study of the family structure of the working-class in Curaçao; this study was concluded in 1967. In this connection mention should also be made of the publication by H. HOETINK (1961). With reference to the relations between the various ethnic groups, publications have appeared by A. F. PAULA (1967) and H. HOETINK (1961, 1962, 1963).

3. EDUCATION

The Department of Education (1956, 1963) has published a series of reports on research into aspects of education in the Netherlands Antilles. A study will shortly be published by J. A. ABRAHAM as a result of his research into the psychological problems of Papiamentu-speaking children in adapting to the Dutch language at school. Reports on these problems had already been written and published by Miss A. C. WINKEL (1955/56).

4. LINGUISTIC RESEARCH

The study of Papiamentu, the mother-tongue of the inhabitants of the Netherlands Antilles Leeward Islands, is based on a long tradition. A modern linguistic study appeared in 1958 by H. L. A. VAN WIJK. Under the joint leadership of H. A. COMBÉ and R. G. RÖMER (1961) a working party connected with the University of Amsterdam is preparing a number of publications on Papiamentu, the result of research performed in 1955-1957.

Mention should also be made of the work by R. LENZ (1928) and E. R. GOILO (1958, 1962).

5. AGRICULTURAL SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH, PLANNING AND DEMOGRAPHY

In view of the relatively slight importance of agriculture to the economy, certainly as regards the Leeward Islands, it is not surprising that agricultural sociological studies are rare. Mention may be made of the report by P. A. BLIJNDORP and F. F. LEUPEN (1963) on agriculture in Curaçao and Aruba, which was published at the request of the Government of the Netherlands Antilles. Studies in the field of agricultural sociology with respect to the Windward Islands may be found in the above-mentioned studies by G. J. KRUIJER et al. and Mr. and Mrs. KEUR.

In Parts 2 and 3 of the Ten-Year Plan for Curaçao (1962) detailed attention is devoted to the population forecast and employment problems respectively, in which use has been made of demographic material obtained from the national censuses of 1930 and 1961. Incidentally, it has been found that the greater part of the results of the census on 31 December, 1930, are

difficult to trace. The results of the 1961 national census were published by the Department of Social and Economic Affairs.

A study was made of the population trend over the period 1916–1956 by a working party instituted by the Antilles Government. This working party was commissioned to provide the documentation on the Netherlands Antilles for the then Caribbean Commission in connection with the "Conference on Population Problems in the Caribbean"; this study was published in 1957.

Important articles on the demography of the Netherlands Antilles by L. P. VERMEULEN (1952, 1963) have also appeared. Finally, E. NORDLOHNE (1951) wrote a thesis on the economic-geographical structure of Aruba, Bonaire and Curaçao, while R. M. MORSE published a socio-economic report on the Netherlands Antilles for the Ford Foundation (about 1964).

6. POLITICAL SCIENCE AND LAW

For the Netherlands Antilles, too, political science studies are rare. Studies on the political parties are entirely absent. However, data on the latter may be found in the publications of B. DE GAAY FORTMAN (1947) and Annemarie C. T. KASTEEL (1956) on the political development of the Netherlands Antilles. Mention may also be made of the article by the American T. G. MATHEWS (1966) in a publication of the Institute for Caribbean Studies in Puerto Rico on politics and economy in the Caribbean.

A publication by the American GASTMANN on form of government and politics in the Netherlands Antilles appeared in 1968.

Finally, reference should be made to the publication by G. J. VAN GROL (1934).

III SOME REMARKS ON THE RESEARCH PERFORMED AND STILL TO BE PERFORMED

From the above inventory of socio-scientific research it may be concluded with regard to SURINAM that after the Second World War in particular important investigations have been made in many fields. It should be noted that the stress lay above all on

descriptive sociological research. Nevertheless, there are still gaps in this field, especially with reference to a number of ethnic groups, such as the Chinese, Dutch and Lebanese, while monographs are also lacking on the Jews, Saramaccaners and Matuaris. Since descriptive studies are an essential basis for specific acculturation investigations, it is necessary for a future research program, that this branch be completed short-term. In connection with the small size of some of the above ethnic groups, consideration should be given to combining the descriptive study with a facet study.

Furthermore, closer examination of the publications that have already appeared and studies being prepared, leads to the conclusion that, although frequent use has been made of demographic data as part of investigations in the fields of agricultural sociology, planning and urbanization, so far specific *demographic studies* are practically absent.

It is desirable that in the near future special attention will be devoted to an analysis and interpretation of existing demographic material insofar as that is available from the two national censuses. Besides problems of migration and urbanization in Surinam attention should also be given to the labour migration to the Netherlands, which is a form of continued urbanization. It is advisable that further studies be made of the living conditions of Surinamese in the Netherlands to link up with this. A. E. BAYER (1965) has already written a report on this. Another omission which emerges from the inventory relates to research of a *socio-historical* nature. Since the publication by R. A. J. VAN LIER, who concludes his study at the outbreak of the Second World War, there have been no further historical studies, with the exception of F. E. M. MITRASINGH's thesis, which is, however, confined to political party-forming. It must be deemed desirable that this gap be filled, especially because in and since the Second World War major social developments have occurred in Surinam society. In this context more attention could also be paid to *political developments*. These offer an interesting field of study for the political scientist, in which such problems as elite-forming, the training of political cadres and the shaping of opinion by newspapers and radio call for further analysis.

Socio-economic research has so far been directed mainly towards problems of agricultural planning; moreover, only part of the results is available, since much material has been recorded in reports. Various socio-economic problems have hardly been

considered, if at all. Besides the fact that no specific research has so far been performed into the socio-economic consequences of modern development projects, for instance such an important subject as the development of entrepreneurship in Surinam has not yet been examined. Since above all the problems in the socio-economic field are of immediate relevance to policy, it is desirable to devote more attention to this in the near future.

With respect to *education* there is still wide scope for socio-scientific research. The studies by H. D. VAN LEEUWEN into the function of the advanced elementary education mentioned above, could be amplified by similar studies of other school types, notably technical and preparatory higher and secondary education. Research into the recruitment, selection and training of teaching staff is also of immediate social relevance.

Finally, it may be derived from the inventory that *specific acculturation investigations* have so far been neglected. True, in various sociological and anthropological monographs one does come across discussions of this nature, but the majority of them are confined to the group to which the investigation relates. On the basis of these monographs it is now possible to direct socio-scientific research towards acculturation studies of part-processes, such as the role and the significance of education in the acculturation process in Surinam and the implications of the political developments during and after the Second World War for the process of social integration. In this connection research into the pattern of relations between the various ethnic groups in the society among other things on the basis of content-analysis of newspapers, reports of meetings of the States and other documents, could be of great importance. Future acculturation research in Surinam will have to be realized on the basis of such facet studies.

Socio-scientific research in the NETHERLANDS ANTILLES is much less developed than in Surinam. Intensification of social research in the Netherlands Antilles is therefore urgently necessary, especially because in these regions considerable structural changes have occurred since 1958, notably in the socio-economic field. As a result of rationalization and automation of the oil industry in Curaçao and Aruba, the number of employees in this branch of industry fell from 17,500 in 1954 to 10,000 in 1962. Some have voiced the expectation that in the event of full automation the oil industry will provide work for only 3,000.

This development has led to the outturn of foreign labour, the return of some of the workers to their homes in the Windward Islands and increasing unemployment among the inhabitants of the Leeward Islands. The encouragement of tourism and the promotion of new settlements of industry may hold out the prospect of some relief, but in general the outlook for the future is not very clear at present.

In this connection it is striking that little or no fundamental *demographic research* has been done for the Netherlands Antilles. As the authorities among other things need an adequate insight into population problems for a determination of their future economic and social policy, specific demographic studies are desirable. Analysis and interpretation of existing demographic material, obtained from the national censuses of 1950 and 1961, may be envisaged here. Furthermore, it must be considered of great importance that in this framework a separate study be instituted of the trend of migration between the Netherlands Antilles Windward and Leeward Islands.

With regard to *descriptive sociological studies* it may be mentioned that more attention has been paid to the inhabitants of the Windward Islands, who together form only about 5% of the total population of the Netherlands Antilles, than to the inhabitants of the other islands. It would be useful if sociographical monographs on Curaçao, Aruba and Bonaire were available. Moreover, it may be mentioned that inadequate research has been done among certain sections of the population, such as the non-Antillean workers in Aruba and Curaçao. In particular the group of Surinamese and their relations to the rest of the population deserve attention in connection with possible future emigration of Antilleans to Surinam.

What was stated with regard to *socio-historical research* concerning Surinam, applies a fortiori to the Netherlands Antilles. A study of the developments within the society of the Netherlands Antilles as a whole during and after the Second World War is urgently required. It is desirable that this should be followed by special studies devoted to postwar *political developments*, such as political party-forming and the political relations between the various island regions, and also the formation of political cadres.

With regard to *socio-economic research* it must be concluded that there are still many gaps. Suitable subjects for research include the problem of employment, the development of entrepreneurship, function of the trade union movement, social

changes as a result of the development towards a balanced economic structure in the Leeward Islands, and the social consequences of the changes in the 'postal cheque economy' of the Windward Islands.

With regard to *education* it is advisable to investigate the function of the various school types, whilst also a study of recruitment, selection and training of teaching staff is of great importance.

Finally, it must be stated that specific *acculturation studies* of the Netherlands Antilles are practically non-existent. Research into the pattern of relations between the various sections of the population both in the islands themselves and between the various islands may be envisaged here.

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