

50 Jaar Woningwet 1902 1952

Overzicht van de woningbouw in Nederland in de eerste helft van de 20e eeuw

Beschouwing over de ontwikkelingen in de Nederlandse architectuur tussen de beide wereldoorlogen.

Overzicht in woord en beeld van deze stroming in de Nederlandse architectuur (1910-1930).

Authors, scholars and scientists whose mother tongue is not one of the major languages of international communication are seriously disadvantaged. Some individuals, such as Joseph Conrad or Vladimir Nabokov, have overcome that handicap brilliantly. Others learn to live with it: they can express themselves sufficiently lucidly in a second language to make their voice heard internationally. At least when they have something original or striking to say they will be certain to reach their peers. Most scientists and scholars fall into that category. Others, again, have to wait until their work has been translated before its value is recognised. This may apply even to those whose mother tongue is widely read. The writings of Frenchmen Lyotard, Derrida, Baudrillard or Foucault on post-modernism, on language, discourse and power, for example, had tremendous world-wide impact only after English translations appeared on the market. De Gans' study of the development of population forecasting in The Netherlands is another striking illustration of the effects a language barrier may have. He demonstrates convincingly that although a -possibly somewhat awkward Dutchman named Wiebols, was a pioneer of modern cohort component demographic forecasting, he never received international recognition for this. In his thesis of 1925 Wiebols employed the newest instruments of demographic analysis in improving forecasting methodology.

"Huizen als holen waarin een 'stil en bleek plebs' zich ophield, kinderen die in diepe misère opgroeiden, arbeiders die nergens licht en vreugde ondervonden: er was rond 1900 meer dan genoeg te doen voor hervormingsgezinde burgers. Gedreven door compassie en idealen, maar ook door vrees voor ziekte en opstand zetten deze volksverheffers zich enthousiast aan hun zelfopgelegde taak. Geïnspireerd door buitenlandse voorbeelden verbeterden ze de arbeiderswoningen in de stedelijke achterbuurten, stimuleerden geestelijke en lichamelijke verheffing en gaven zich over aan utopische experimenten in de hoop de gevreesde kloof tussen de klassen te dichten. Dankzij hen werden preventie, sociale zorg en een harmonische stedelijke gemeenschap onderwerp van publieke actie en politiek debat. Deze studie schetst op beeldende wijze de tomeloze ambities, inspiraties, dromen en initiatieven van de volksverheffers die zich tussen 1870 en 1914 in Nederland inzetten voor een ideale samenleving."--Back cover.

Amsterdam and the "Droom in Baksteen" is a guidebook for lovers of urban explorations far away from the tourist crowds: it aims to acquaint its readers with a side of the Dutch capital that the majority of guides barely touch on, the Amsterdam of Hendrik Berlage, Arie Keppler and Michel De Klerk and their project that sought to provide the city's workers with "beautiful homes" that would stand as "monuments to the struggle of the working classes". This dream produced outstanding results, profoundly transforming the face of the city and turning Amsterdam into a monument to twentieth-century urban planning and a "mecca" for social housing. The six itineraries described in this guide, all of which are situated outside of the city centre, accompany the reader around some of the key locations designed by the architects of the Amsterdam School - a movement whose unique interpretation of social housing was founded upon the belief that "for the labourer who has lived for so long without beauty, nothing is beautiful enough".

Since the nineteenth century various housing solutions have evolved, such as sprawling Australian home ownership and compact Dutch social rental housing. This phenomenon cannot be adequately explained with simple descriptions of key events, politics and housing outcomes. Critical Realism and Housing Studies pushes debate forward, arguing that a new ontological perspective is required to address fundamental issues in housing and comparative research. This book is clearly organized into three parts which: evaluate ontological and methodological alternatives for comparative housing research provide two historical case studies inspired by critical realist ontology compare the causal tendencies that explain diverging housing pathways in Australia and the Netherlands. Lawson proposes that we turn to critical realism for the solution. From this perspective the causal tendencies of complex, open and structured housing phenomena are highlighted. With this insight we are able to extract the key social arrangements which promote different housing solutions from the historical case studies. Social arrangements which are found to influence alternative pathways in housing history concern the property rights, circuit of savings and investment, as well as labour and welfare relations. As they develop differently over time and space they affect where, when and how housing solutions develop.

Includes entries for maps and atlases.

European urbanization and industrialization reached a peak between 1850-1930 and housing problems came to be of central importance both to the state and to millions of individuals. This is a comparative study of the strategies employed by European governments and European men and women to deal with their chronic housing crisis. This book covers areas from construction of working-class estates to the ways, means and consequences of squatting; from funding of new towns or new suburbs to the domestic economics of taking in lodgers.

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