

### **Thesis Statements:**

1. Recovery of the economic relations with Germany was a case of life and death for the Netherlands.
2. In post-war Germany, the conditions of daily life were much worse than the conditions during the war years.
3. The British and especially the American policy in occupied Germany slowed down a quick recovery of the Dutch-German economic relations and thus the Dutch recovery.
4. The opening of the German market in September 1949 was more important to the Dutch economic recovery than the Marshall Aid.
5. In the years between 1945 and 1957, the Dutch policy towards Germany had an ambivalent character. The Hague demanded satisfaction and justice and at the same time a quick recovery of the economic relations.
6. The policy of the various post-war Dutch cabinets and its efforts to defend Dutch investments in Germany were strongly influenced by Philips, Unilever, AKU and Royal Dutch Shell. In effect, big business pulled the strings.
7. The economic importance of the Netherlands to Germany caused Bonn to be lenient towards its small Western neighbour. This gave The Hague more power than the size of the country would seem to justify. The Netherlands were too important economically for Bonn to burden these relations with too much political agitation.
8. The D-Day landings of 6 June 1944 were a sideshow of World War II.
9. Doctors should play no role in the process of euthanasia.
10. One learns infinitely more of life by working in an institution for Alzheimer patients than from years of study.
11. Complain together about one bad summer fraternizes more than ten beautiful years.