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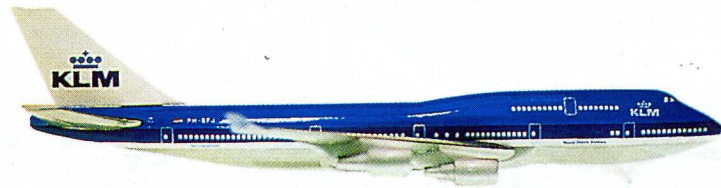
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This is the last edition of Vogelvlucht for this year and the last in this format. From 1994 we will be changing the style of the magazine and will re-launch in April 1994. We will still have 3 issues per year – coming out in April, August and December.

On the back page we have some special prices available through the Holland Gateway agents, allowing you to bring the family out from Holland to Australia to enjoy our hot sunny summer. These prices are limited to travel ex: Amsterdam from January 15 to March 31 1994. See the back page for more details.

And, don't forget from March 27, 1994, KLM flights will depart from Sydney on Monday and Thursday evenings via Singapore to Amsterdam. This change results in a one stop service from Sydney to Amsterdam,

reducing flight time by over 3 hours.

On all KLM flights (not in combinations with other international carriers), domestic flights from most other Australian ports are free and passengers can have their bags checked in all the way through to Amsterdam.

So with the introduction of a new and improved Business Class product planned for release in March 1994, better flight times, all in the comfort of our B747-400 – KLM has never been more convenient.



PROFILE OF THE PROVINCES: DRENTHE

First some general information on one of the most attractive provinces of The Netherlands. With a total area of 2681 sq. kms and a total population of 448,000, Drenthe has a low population density (167 per sq. km) for the country. There are 34 municipalities but almost half the total population is concentrated in only 4: Emmen (the largest industrial centre in the three northern provinces: 93,000), Assen (51,000), Hogeveen (46,000) and Meppel (24,000). With just over 2800 inhabitants, Zweelo is the smallest municipality and obviously there must be quite a lot of empty space in Drenthe too!

That is exactly why Drenthe has become one of the favourite holiday destinations. About 75% of the land is used for agriculture, but 14% is what is called "natural terrain" - a much higher percentage than for the rest of the country. The reason is that Drenthe has poor soils - "poor" from the old-fashioned profit-making perspective, that is. Now they are precious Nature areas! Up to the Second World War, the economy of the province was dominated by small-scale agriculture.

Starting in the Fifties, a complete transformation has taken place and at present only 9% of the workforce is associated with agriculture, 22% with industry and no less than 69% with services - with tourism as a major factor.

"Active holidays" - especially biking- are the keyword, with over 8 million overnight stays each year. Some 75% of tourists visit Drenthe because of the excellent biking-

routes. The Noorder Zoo in Emmen is the second busiest tourist attraction in the country, with 1.7 million visitors per year!

Landscape and history

Most of the province is relatively high ground, sandy and dry, with the ridge called the Hondsrug running almost North-South. Brooks are found at the periphery and this basic landscape was created aeons ago in the Ice Age.

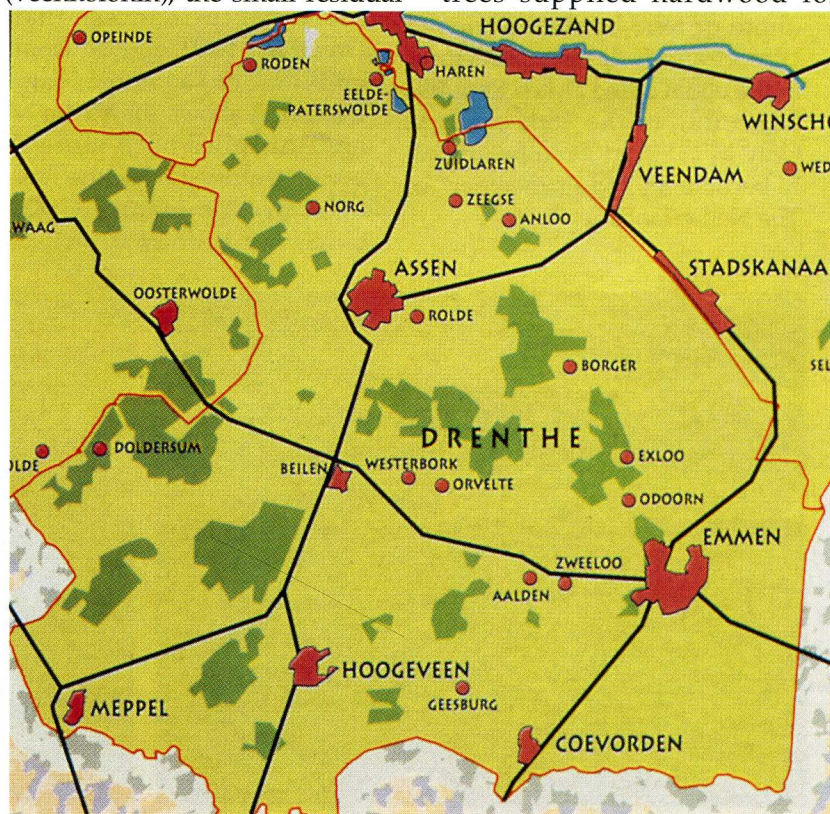
Formerly, large areas were moors, but most of the peat has been dug for fuel. The exposed sandy soil was then used for agriculture

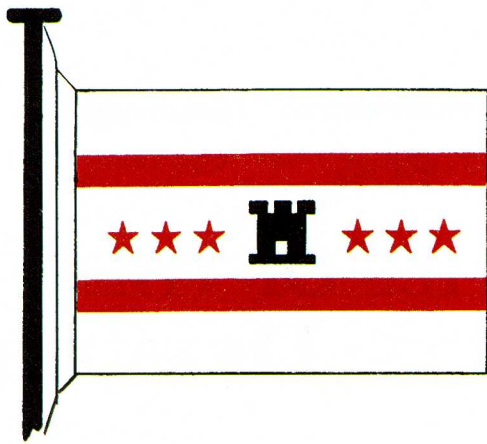
moor and heath areas are now under protection. Drenthe is the richest province from the archaeological point of view. Traces of human habitation go back for many thousands of years, with the megalithic graves called "Hunebedden" dating back to before 3000 B.C.

Many villages in Drenthe are quite unique because they still show how human communities originally really "grew" out of the landscape. Small farms surrounded one or several village greens called "brink", where the animals

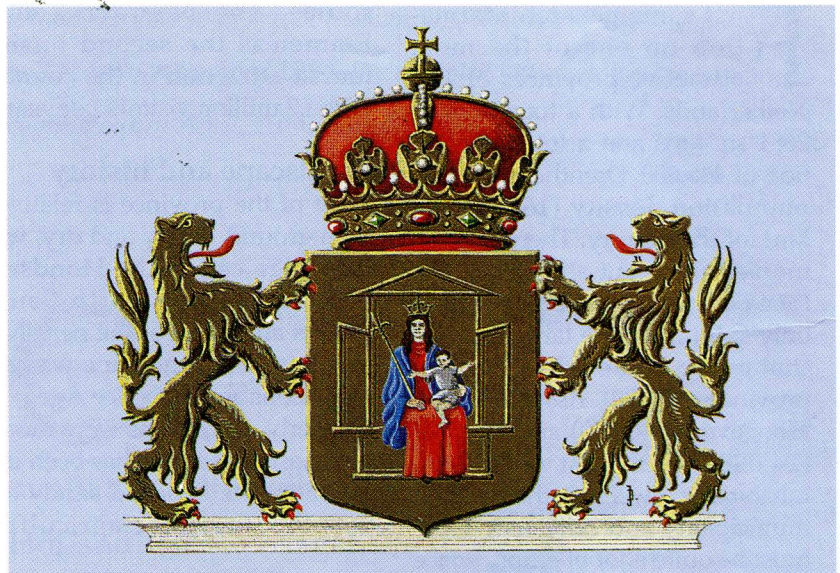
(veenkolonin), the small residual

were gathered and watered. Oak trees supplied hardwood for





were gathered and watered. Oak trees supplied hardwood for many purposes. Around the village the meadows were located in the lower areas and the fields (called "es") on the higher soils. Each village also had its own "holt", a patch of wood for common use (brooms, baskets etc.) - the Norgerholt is one good remaining example. In many villages this layout has been preserved intact and shows how successful small-scale "nature management" was carried out for thousands of years. Because the area was poor and largely inaccessible until the middle of the 19th century, it did not attract grabbing noble landlords. For five centuries, Drenthe was governed (more or less) by the bishops of Utrecht and it did not participate in the boom of the Dutch Republic beginning in the 16th century. Only in 1815 did Drenthe officially become an "adult member" of The Netherlands.



In contrast to the coats of arms of the other provinces, that of Drenthe is NOT derived from the emblem of a noble family! Instead, it shows the virgin Mary and this goes back more than seven centuries (Drenthe has not been predominantly Catholic since the Reformation) when

there was a monastery in Assen. The six stars in the flag symbolize the six ancient judicial regions (dingspelen), the tower refers to Coevorden castle from which Drenthe was formerly governed by representatives of the bishop of Utrecht.





TOURING TIP BACK TO THE STONE AGE

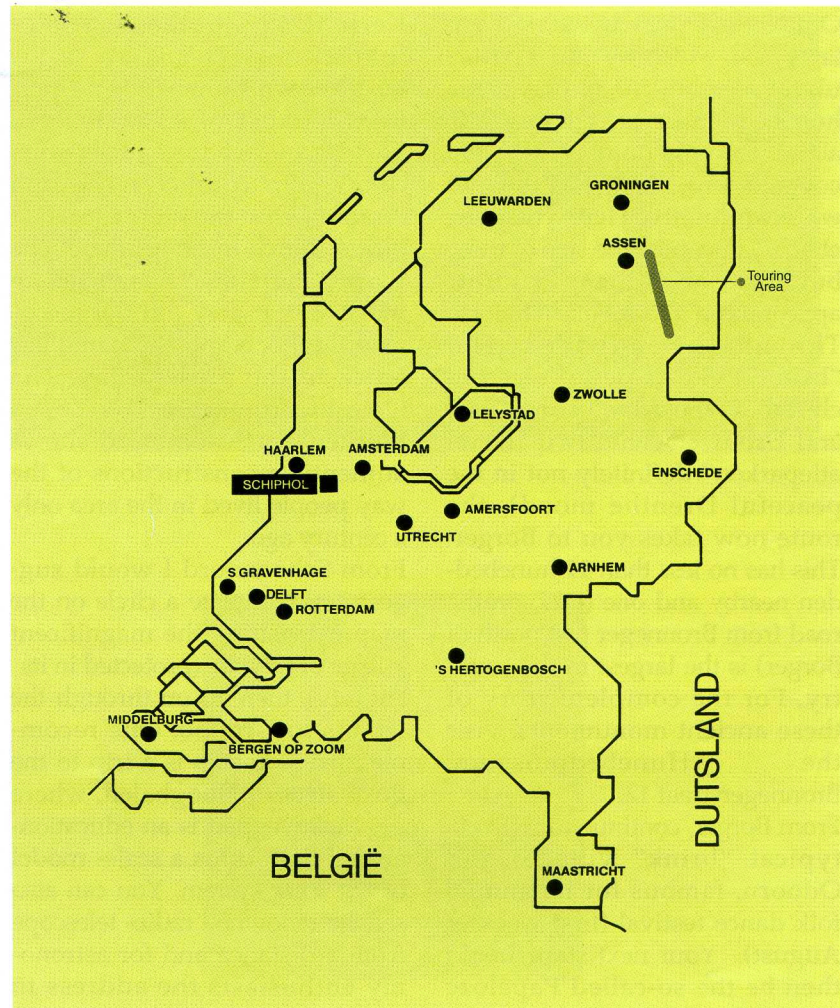
When you visit Drenthe now, it's hard to believe that in the 19th century the province was hardly civilized, "barren and empty" without paved roads and certainly without tourists.

There's nothing primitive about it now - but still it is possible to retrace much of the past.

For our focus on Drenthe, we have chosen a route along the ridge (hills is too pretentious) called the Hondsrug, which is ideal for a bike tour. As usual, the itinerary suggested can be modified in many ways if you first buy a good map!

Oldest architecture

Along the Hondsrug, you'll find the oldest buildings in The Netherlands, the Hunebedden. The name does not refer to the Huns, as many people think, but to "huynen", an old word for giants, and of course this reference is not correct either! The hunebedden were constructed some 5000 years ago, in a period when people in Europe developed a great enthusiasm for hauling inordinately large stones through the countryside. Stonehenge in England is from the same period, but the hunebedden are burial sites. Over 50 are known to exist in Drenthe; some of these are only rudimentary and many are surprisingly difficult to find (in fact, two unknown specimens were discovered very recently). But along our suggested route, you'll find several good examples. And it's not only the hunebedden you should look at, because the vil-

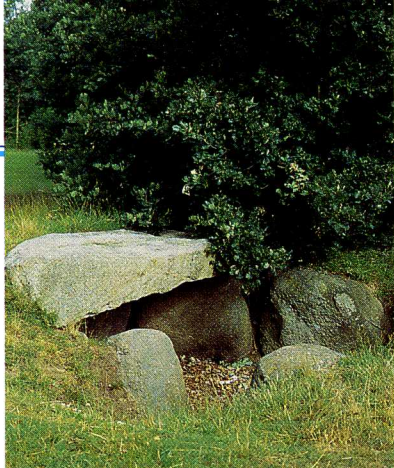


lages themselves and the rural roads connecting them are a joy to the eyes.

A circle on the map

The suggested route forms a circle on the map and is about 50 kms long. You can avoid all major roads if you wish. Let's start in Anlo, some 10 kms Northeast of Assen. Anlo is a picturesque small village complete with cobble-

stones. On the beautiful "brink" you'll see a Roman church that is quite probably the oldest in Drenthe. Definitely worth a visit also because of the murals that have been found. There are no less than 8 hunebedden in the vicinity; one is in the Boswachterij Anlo nearby, which also has a collection of exotic firs and relatives called the Pinetum and a nature trail for a nice walk.

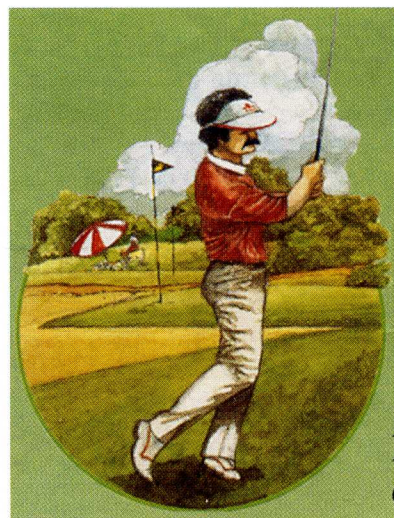


Only 5 kms away is the next village, Eext, which we found particularly pleasant. Also, one of the hunebedden in its vicinity (D13, all are officially numbered) is still covered with earth - as they all were originally. Here you'll be able to appreciate the size of these burial sites and their "natural" appearance - it looks like a hillock. Through Gieten (with a good "brink") via Gasselte (nice old church at the edge of the "es") and Drouwen (with two "recreatieparken" definitely not in the peaceful Drenthe mood), the route now takes you to Borger. This has no less than 11 hunebedden nearby and one (D27, on the road from Bronneger just north of Borger) is the largest in the country. For the complete story of these ancient monuments, visit the Hunebedmuseum, Bronnegerstraat 12.

From Borger, continue to Exloo (a typical "brink" village) and Odoorn, famous for its annual folk dance festival (first week of August). Your next stop should then be the so-called Papeloze

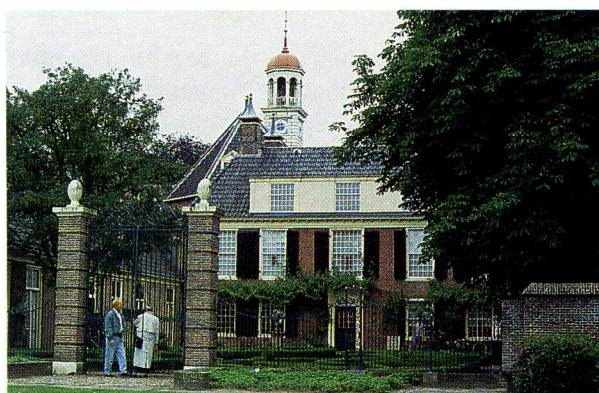
Kerk (D49, to the south of Schoonoord). This is one of the best-known hunebedden - perhaps because of its odd name. This it acquired during the period of religious conflict in the 16th century, when the protestants had illegal church meetings there. The word "Papeloos" was used to indicate that they did not recognize the Pope and the name has stuck to the present day. The Openluchtmuseum "De Zeven Marken" in Schoonoord shows authentic reconstructions of the way people lived in the area only a century ago.

From Schoonoord I would suggest you complete a circle on the map by visiting the magnificent village of Orvelte (protected in its entirety), then go on through the woods to Grolloo. One recommended side-step is a trip to the Boswachterij Hooghalen, where the Melkwegpad is an educational trail that forms a scale-model of the solar system. You can also see the renowned radio-telescope from a distance and for astronomy enthusiasts the address to



contact is the Planetron, Drift 11b, Dwingeloo, phone 05219-3535.

You could wrap up your tour via Rolde, which has three hunebedden (D16,17,18), the latter two close together on the "es" behind the church. The finish could be the small village of Zeyen just a few kms to the north, which is interesting for two very ancient relics. The first is a protected nature area called "De Strubben". Strubben are patches of oak wood

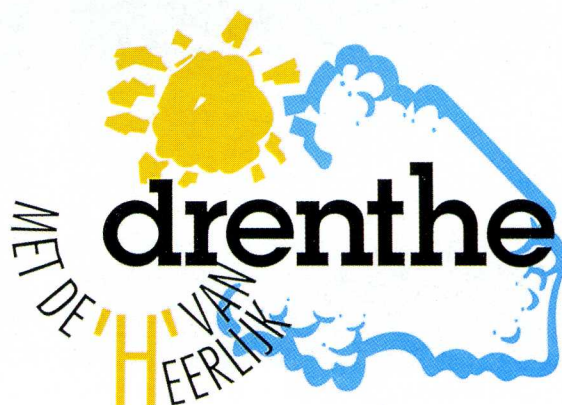
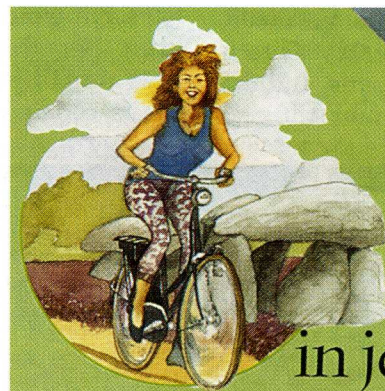




where the trees have very odd - almost spooky- shapes. They are situated at the edge of a former "holt", where the heath began, and the exotic shapes of the oak trees are the result of grazing by sheep. Such strubben can be about 1000 years old. And finally, nearby is the Noordseveld, another protected area. Part of it is called the Negen Bergen (Nine Mountains) and these hills- together with literally scores of other roundish hills- are another type of prehistoric grave called a tumulus. The Noordseveld is the most impressive tumulus field in the country and the tumuli span an enormous period: from the Stone Age via the Bronze Age to the Iron Age.

Such a journey in time, made by simply biking through a quiet and unspoilt landscape and interrupted every now and then by a stop for refreshments in a scenic village, is the unique trip only Drenthe has to offer!

For all further information on accommodation etc. contact the Provinciale VVV Drenthe, de Lariks 1, 9400CA Assen. Phone 05920-51777.





DELIGHTFUL DELFT

Delft is perhaps the perfect example of a Dutch city. It is one of the oldest cities of the area called Holland. The first of its many canals -called the Oude Delf- was dug around AD 1100, city rights were granted in 1246 and the historical city centre in its present form still closely resembles the situation of the 16th century.

In the 17th century Delft was one of the cities that actively participated in the "arts & sciences boom" that characterised the Golden Age of the Netherlands. The judicial genius Hugo de Groot was born and educated there; both Johannes Vermeer, considered the greatest Dutch painter by many experts, and the amazing amateur-savant Anthony

van Leeuwenhoek lived in Delft and were even close acquaintances. And of course, Delft is typically Dutch because of its close connection with the Royal Family. The first of the House of Orange to become a Dutch national leader, was William I, who lived in Delft and was eventually murdered there.

Personal discoveries.

The VVV Delft (Markt 85) has a good booklet with map, lots of information and an annotated city-walk. But it does not tell you four "discoveries" we made when we visited Delft. Small items, perhaps, but typical of Delft's atmosphere. Here they are:

- Water-lilies abound in the canals, certainly a good indication

of the water quality.

- A striking number of old houses still bear names, often very intriguing ones like "De Vergulde Onrust", "Het Gecroont Neteldoek", "De Zijworm" or "De Rapenbloem".

- Behind the Prinsenhof Museum there is a small park, with a bench made of Delft Blue chinaware shards.

- On the St. Agathaplein you'll find the "Winkeltje Kouwenhoven", a shop with a beautifully preserved old interior. But that's not the only reason why you feel transported in time when you enter, because the shop sells old-fashioned sweets for 5 cents apiece, the Only Authentic Model of carpet-beater for Dfl 8.-, nostalgic enamel mugs, "karnem-

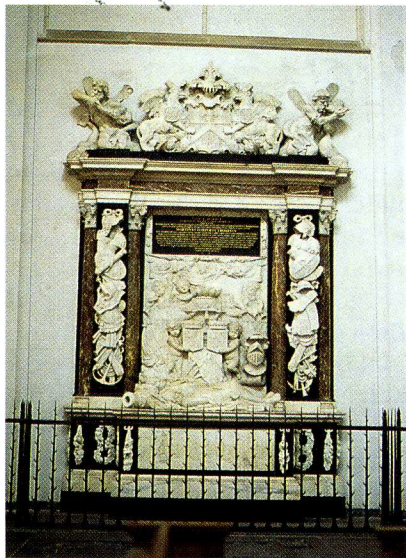




elkzeep" and lots of other goodies from Grandmother's time. Ideal if you're hunting for presents! If you stroll through Delft yourself, you'll certainly add your own "discoveries" and therefore we'll just comment on some of the sights to whet your appetite.

Monuments galore.

There are more than 600 protected monuments and 60 protected bridges in Delft. No wonder the city is regarded as one of the best preserved in the country. The market-place, simply called Markt, is one of the oldest and largest in The Netherlands and is enough to bring you in the mood, with the Nieuwe Kerk and the Townhall that dominate the view. Many beautiful houses, a statue of Hugo de Groot and a very old compass rose (1595) as part of the paving are just some of the sights. On the way to the Koornmarkt



have a good look at the Boterbrug, which spans the canal over a distance of 90 metres! On the Koornmarkt you can visit the Museum Paul Ttar van Elven, a patrician's house with nice collections including costumes. The

Oude Delft has perhaps the most impressive range of opulent houses – just look at Nr. 167, the Gemeenlandshuis! The famous painters Jan Steen and Pieter de Hoogh also lived here. The Oude Kerk contains the tombs of the 17th-century admirals Piet Heyn and Maarten Tromp and those of van Leeuwenhoek and Vermeer. You need not go to Pisa to see a leaning tower...

The Prinsenhof is a must for anyone Dutch because of the bullet scars still marking the site of William's murder. Originally the building was a monastery, now it is the municipal museum. Finally, the Oostpoort (ca AD 1400) is the only remaining city gate.

You should certainly take a whole day for your Delft trip, and more than that if you'd like to visit one of the Delft potteries renowned the world over!





Tijdschriften Uit Het Verleden

Nieuw-Buinen ligt op het randje van Drenthe en Groningen. Of liever, n kant van het dorp ligt daar, de andere ligt ver weg in Drenthe. Want Nieuw-Buinen is typerend voor de veenkolonin: kilometers lang strekt het zich uit waar vroeger het kanaal lag. Dat kanaal is gedempt en van de armoede van vroeger is niets meer te merken: de huizen en tuinen zien er welvarend en verzorgd uit. Alleen de kapitale boerderijen, waaronder n die haast een paleisje mag heten, wijzen nog op de enorme sociale tegenstellingen die er heersten. Niet een plaats voor massa-tourisme, en toch geniet Nieuw-Buinen bekendheid in een behoorlijk grote kring. Documentalisten, historici, de media en verzamelaars weten dat de grootste kans op het vinden van een "antiek" tijdschrift of oude krant dr ligt.

Ongeveer zes jaar geleden begon Henk Groenhof van zijn hobby een beroep te maken. Dat groeide uit tot het enige antiquariaat in Nederland dat gespecialiseerd is in tijdschriften en kranten. "Ik kwam oorspronkelijk uit de elektrotechniek, maar ik was altijd al een echte verzamelaar. Het begon met postzegels, maar als je een postzegelcatalogus hebt, weet je al wat er bestaat. Met tijdschriften is dat heel anders: uit alle mogelijke hoeken en gaten duiken de meest onverwachte dingen op".

Een enorm terrein.

Geen wonder als je terrein zo breed is: vanaf de 17e eeuw tot in onze tijd, alle mogelijke onderw-

erpen, binnenland en buitenland. Ik had zelf een paar "test-cases" bedacht: een tijdschrift voor kinderen uit de jaren dertig dat Zonneschijn heette, een Duits propagandablade "Signaal" en radiotijdschriften. Nou, die waren er te kust en te keur en voor radiofreaks onder u: wat zou u zeggen van Wireless World rond de eerste Wereldoorlog?

Hobbybladen, tijdschriften over auto's, motoren, vliegtuigen en schepen liggen natuurlijk voor de hand, maar de vraag is veel breder.

"Veel klanten willen gewoon hun herinnering ophalen, of zoeken iets dat ze van horen zeggen kennen. Het zijn zeker ook veel jonge mensen die hier zoeken. Dan zijn er nog de typische verzamelaars waaronder veel technische hobbyisten. Een belangrijke groep bestaat echter uit professionals. Reclame-bureaus zoeken nostalgische plaatjes of decoratiemotieven uiteen be-



paalde periode, historici zoeken documentatie. En ook demedia zijn een belangrijke groep. Hoe zag een kapperszaak in de jaren vijftig eruit? In wat voor interieur leefde een gegoed gezin in die tijd? Die illustraties kun je in oude tijdschriften voor de detailhandel vinden".



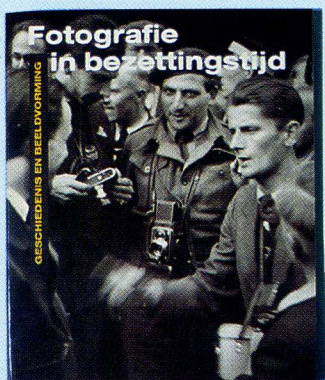
BOOK REVIEW

Fotografie in bezettingstijd, Waanders Uitgevers, Zwolle. 128 pagina's, Dfl. 29.50.

Wie de bezetting van 1940-1945 heeft meegemaakt, heeft zeker bepaalde beelden in de herinnering. Van mensen die in de rij staan en beschadigde woningen tot de intocht van de bevrijders.

Foto's daarvan kennen we all maal, maar er is veel meer gefotografeerd dan je doorgaans realiseert. Vele van de meer dan 200 foto's in dit boek (dat verscheen naar aanleiding van een tentoonstelling die tot 1995 in verschillende plaatsen in Nederland te zien is) zijn ronduit verbazend. Stadskinderen die er na de hongerwinter toch kerngezond uitzien, toeschouwers die geanimeerd met de binnenrukkende Duitse troepen praten, onderduikers in de stad die op het balkon zonnebaden... Een uitstekend boek dat ook laat zien hoe velen in oorlogstijd toch probeerden gewoon door te gaan en daardoor een goed afgewogen beeld geeft ook voor de generatie die te jong was om zich

Nederland in oorlogstijd te kunnen herinneren.



LETTER BOX

Mr Albert van Leeuwen (9 Nerrima St, Falcon 6210, WA) sent us the beautiful period picture of a KLM DC-3. "We were serving in the Dutch army in Curacao (Netherlands Antilles) in about 1950 and volunteered to be checkpoint controllers in a rally organized by the KLM. As a reward, we were treated to a flight over the island." If any reader happened to be on that flight, Mr van Leeuwen would like to hear from him! Reyer Pot (Fawkner, VIC) sent the picture of the beautifully restored barrel-organ (one of several he owns) and writes that Vogelvlucht photographs of the Zaanse Schans windmills were used for the decorations! Reyer has mastered the exotic craft of cutting "books" (the programmed scores) for his organs - no wonder because his grandfather's brother was an organ grinder in the Zaan area...

Hank Hermesen (POB 155, Asquith, NSW 2077) fondly remembers "my old employer KLM in the Plesman years and the subsequent exciting transformation into GARUDA. I am convinced that many ex-KLM staff have nostalgic feelings and would like to know how 'our legacy Garuda' is faring now?" In the very same week as we received Hank's

letter, KLM and Garuda announced their new agreement on closer co-operation to stimulate passenger and cargo traffic between Europe and Indonesia. The old ties are still strong and if names like Kemajoran and Bukit-Duri mean something to you, contact Hank Hermesen!

Maartje Quivooy (Warkworth, New Zealand) "had very little English when arriving in New Zealand." Now she has begun to publish some of her poems "especially about the immigrant women who adapted to their new environment". We feel that many readers will be able to identify with Maartje's poem:

I remember the still green graves
of my forefathers
resting where they were born
how far away it seems
lightyears
now I'm older
the longing for my origin
whispers
will I ever get used to being a stranger?
look at me my granddaughter
look deep into my eyes
it is for you I will be
the still green grave
one day
it is for you
to know where you belong





EMBROIDERY

WINTERS

VERMAAK

Hebt u het al gehoord? De gemiddelde temperatuur in Nederland is aan het stijgen. Toen we het bericht in de krant lazen, knikten we allen wijs en beweerden het allang gedacht te hebben. Maar toen ontdekte een kritische geest dat de statistieken van onze Belgische bureaus helemaal geen duidelijke stijging aantoonde. De cijfers van ons eigen weerbureau werden opnieuw bestudeerd en ja hoor, er waren belangrijke gegevens buiten beschouwing gelaten...

Maar een feit is wel dat zo'n echte "Hollandse" winter waarin het vriest dat het kraakt, jong en oud het ijs op gaat en uiteindelijk de Elfstedentocht gereden kan wor-

den, niet zo vaak voorkomt. In de afgelopen winter was er eigenlijk maar n weekend dat heel Nederland op de schaats stond en de Friese steden kwamen er helemaal niet aan te pas.

Nostalgisch tafereeltje

Om uw en onze herinneringen levendig te houden, borduurde ik een winters plaatje in kruissteek. Aan de hand van de teltekening kunt u zo aan de slag. Kies de kleuren naar uw eigen smaak maar neem wel een donkere handwerkstof want anders kunt u de sneeuwpop, de ijskristallen en de sneeuwvlokken niet met wit of cru borduren. De sneeuwpop is geheel op te vullen met hele of halve kruissteken maar u kunt ook,

zoals op de foto, een onregelmatige combinatie van die twee maken met hier en daar een hokjessteek of zelfs helemaal niks. Dat geeft mijns inziens een levendiger effect en komt meer overeen met echte sneeuw - die ook nooit geheel smetteloos is. Bedenk voordat u begint dat u de motieven ook anders kunt rangschikken of vaker kunt herhalen. In plaats van de drie ijskristallen kunt u een hele rij vol borduren, aan de beide buitenkanten kan nog een rand van hulstblaadjes gewerkt worden, het aantal schaatsers kan worden uitgebreid, kortom: genoeg mogelijkheden om wat met het ontwerp te spelen en tot een eigen versie te komen!





FROM AD TO ART

RESTORING COMMERCIAL MURALS

Advertising is probably as old as the first market, when a tribal vendor got the bright idea of offering 13 cave-bears for the price of 12. But one form reached its peak in the first half of this century, to disappear afterwards. That is the commercial mural: a decorative advertisement painted on a wall, preferably a blind one. In the first half of this century, such ads could be seen in towns all over the world, sometimes in such profusion that the rash of billboards along modern highways looks modest.

Soon after World War Two, their heyday was over: most disappeared and only a few slowly decaying examples remain, promoting firms or wares that are no longer in existence.

As so often happens, just before (or after!) the last few specimens vanished, people have begun to realise that they are actually rather nice and also valuable in that they contribute to the atmosphere of a place. A classic case comes from The Hague. For decades, a commercial mural depicting an old gentleman sipping coffee of an extinct make had been slowly weathering and fading on the wall of a house. Then the wall was painted over - whereupon the city authorities received a flood of protests from people living in the neighbourhood! That was the stimulus for the initiative to restore or preserve four commercial murals in The Hague, and we spoke to the artists that did the job: Jennie Melissen and Ren Klarenbeek.

Craft and art

Restoration is a combination of craftsmanship and artistry. Oddly enough for a country with a long tradition in painting and decoration, there is no specialized training available. Jennie and Ren, who have been working together for several years, studied at the Academy of Arts, but they agree that most of the knowledge has to be acquired in practice. They have learnt much from the restorer Pieter de Ruyter in Delft, with whom they are currently restoring the "Grote Kerk" in Maassluis. "Restoring the decorations alone requires about two man-years" Ren says, "and they range from marble painting to so-called text boards: a board with a quote from the Bible, surrounded by decorative painting. One example is a text-board offered to the church by the fishermen of Maassluis,

which is a sort of public relations exercise for their profession: a panorama of the city with fishermen's boats on the water in the foreground."

"There is a link with the modern commercial murals" Jennie takes over. "The painters considered themselves craftsmen and would have pointed to their forehead if you told them their work would be called art."

The four murals

Each of the four murals required a different approach. The "coffee drinker" had been overpainted and this coat was first removed. Then the picture was restored, using modern top-quality materials. Difficult problems had to be solved: the painting had to smoothly follow the lines of the later additions like the burglar alarm box, or the wall-anchor





right through the gentleman's eye!

The second mural, of the firm of Cohen, involved reconstruction rather than restoration. The colour was an odd greyish-green and the restorers did not trust it. They suspected that a pigment called lead chromate had been used, which in the course of time weathers to a dirty grey. Analysis in the laboratory showed that this was indeed the case and the end result is again what Mr Cohen intended: an eye-catching yellow-black contrast.

The third project concerned a true masterpiece: the mural is exceptionally good as regards colour and composition. However: the surface of the wall did not permit restoration and it is not even certain whether the wall will be left standing. The decision was taken, therefore, to make an exact duplicate on a board. It's now attached to the wall, but of course it can be moved somewhere else if necessary.

And finally, the name and phone number of the fourth mural had been altered in the early Thirties, but the old name and number had begun to reappear in the course of time. That ghostly effect had to be preserved and therefore the mural was left as it is and protected by a coat of highly resistant varnish.

Old colours?

Restoring old paintings -of whatever type- is a fascinating profession. Jennie: "Sometimes a portion of the composition is missing and there is no documentation showing the original state. In that

case you have to complete the picture using your artistic intuition and insight."

Not infrequently, the authentic painting looked very different from what we see now. Ren: "Originally, the paintings in churches were in bright contrasty colours, not in the "solemn old colours" people are now used to. After all, you had to see them in the ill-lit church interior! The "old colours" are simply the result of exposure to the atmosphere and candle smoke."

In the end, modern viewers are sometimes not entirely happy with what the old masters really did and they prefer the discolouration and dirt added by the centuries. When paintings by Frans Hals were on show for the first time after their restoration, visitors to the exhibition could ask for a dark yellow filter if they wanted to see the "old" colours...

NOTE: If you read Dutch and are interested in nostalgic commercial murals, there are two nice books on the subject: "Op muren en getimmerten" by Annelies Roovers deals with the situation



in Leiden (DFI 15.00, available from the VVV Leiden and in Leiden bookshops). "Sprekende muren die verstommen" (DFI 12.50, available from the Gemeentelijk Informatiecentrum, Groenmarkt 1, Den Haag) describes the situation in Den Haag. Both books contain numerous nostalgic pictures and give a lot of interesting background information!

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