

FILMARCHIVE

When the Germans put up the Atlantic Wall, an apparently inviolable barrier, with its hideous concrete structures and its metal dragon's teeth, through the middle of Scheveningen some thirty years ago they built a leisure bunker in the dunes south of Scheveningen.

Some years later this uninspiring construction, having already been used as a Boy Scout den, was discovered by the **Netherlands Government Film Archives**. The hollow in the dunes alongside Baden Powellweg, at a good distance from a built-up area, was an ideal place for film storage.

For more than half a century the film industry had literally been playing with fire. What in common parlance was called "celluloid" (its extreme transparency and flexibility makes it most suitable for cinematographic purposes) was actually highly inflammable cellulose nitrate.

It was the cause of many accidents. There is the well-known story of a proud cinema manager who took some visitors into his projector room while smoking a cigar. They were never seen again. The projector room went up in flames. Then there was the first film festival after the war in Brussels when a Government office building was burnt down on account of a few carelessly placed film cans.

Twenty years ago a safer material was brought out on a large scale, but this did not alter the fact that a lot of historically valuable material still constituted a very real fire hazard.

Films made since the invention of the cinematograph at the end of the last century were not treated very seriously until recent times. The motion picture had a struggle to outgrow its status of a fairground attraction. The central Dutch film archives could not secure anywhere near all the worthwhile film sequences. Consequently there is a considerable gap in film documentation dating

from the Thirties, for which the economic crisis was no doubt partly to blame.

After the war all the film documentation the State had accumulated up to that time went to the Ministry of Education, Arts and Science. It included the films the Government had had made in London. Then, with more and more people subscribing to the idea that old films should be kept, the Government Film Archives were established.

More recently it has been found expedient to make the archives part of the Government Information Service. The Government Film Archives are now officially known as the Film Archives Subdivision of the Distribution Services Branch. The Branch, headed by Mr. S.I. van Nooten, was instituted on January 1, 1973 and covers a broader field than the previous Film Division. Assisted by a small staff, Mr. J.E.M.



van Drunen directs the meticulous conservation work in the dunes.

There are at present three and a half million metres of film stored in safes in the old bunker. The collection is of course increasing rapidly and the storage space, which is already too small, will have to be considerably extended. Inflammable as they are in themselves, old films can suddenly disintegrate and quickly turn to yellow powder, becoming about as explosive as dynamite. A sixth sense for this comes in handy, or failing that a highly developed sense of smell. Reels of film that have survived the ravages of time for many a decade may give up the ghost from one moment to the next. Once it has got going the process works like a rotten apple infecting all the other apples. It pays to nip it in the bud. Tests have been taken by burning several hundred cans of film: flames of 75 metres high were noted. Even static electricity produced while you are innocently rewinding a reel can start a fire.

Nowadays a somewhat larger budget is available. The Film Archives need a lot of money, because films do not last very long. Officially, films keep for only twenty years and this means that they must be regularly copied at great expense. Although Mr. A.J. Oor of Haghe Film has devised a very accurate duplicating machine the quality of the original film can never be entirely reproduced, so that there is a tendency to hang on to the original film as long as possible. There is now more elbow room. Staff of the Audio-visual Aids Scientific Institute are checking the worth of all the films - a gargantuan task. It is intended that several thousand reels of three hundred metre film be ultimately catalogued by computer so that interested persons can extract what they want quickly. This is indeed what film-makers throughout the world are doing. The archives have been proving their worth particularly since the advent of television. Prof. L. de Jong's war series was largely compiled from films stored in the Scheveningen bunkers.

Naturally, the Government Archives restricts itself mainly to films that have historical value whereas the Netherlands Film Museum collects material that is of purely cinematographic interest.

PIET RUIVENKAMP

*(Reprinted from "Haagsche Courant,"
The Hague.)*

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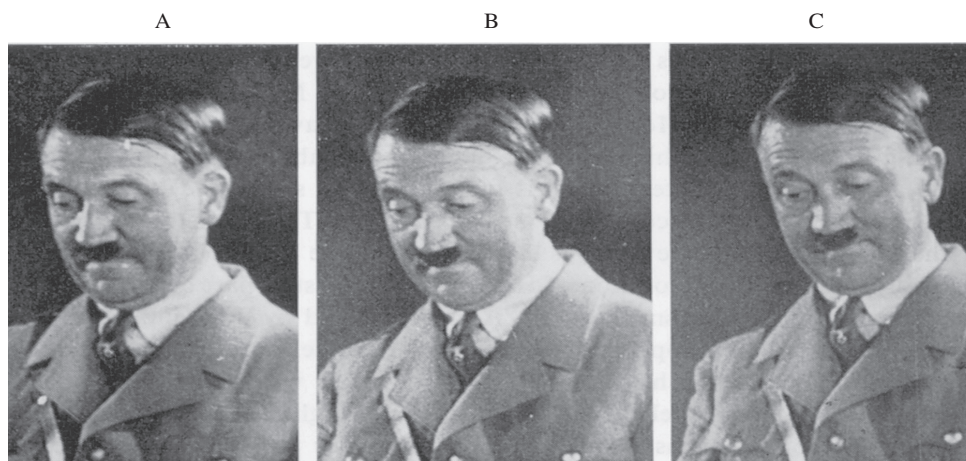


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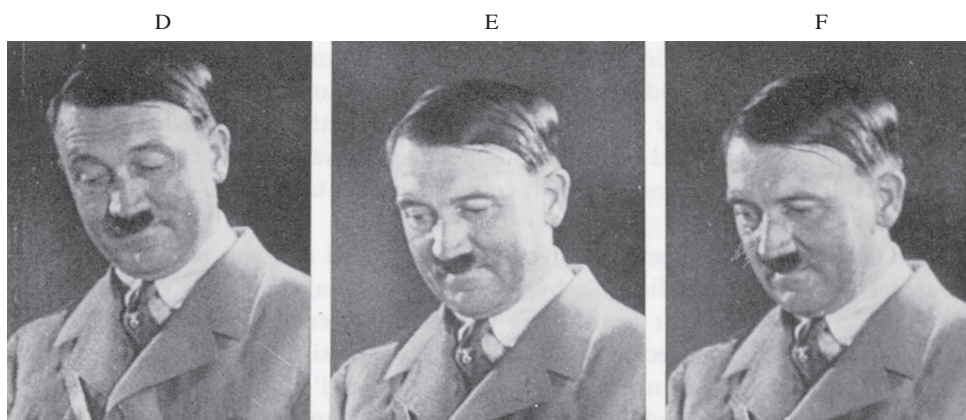
ADOLF HITLER, HIS LIFE AND HIS ILLNESS

Example of a scientific investigation in the Archives of the Dutch Government Information Services (Rijksfilmarchief = State Film Archives) with the aid of film and video techniques.

Only the closing paragraph of the article has been reproduced;
publication of the entire research is beyond the scope of this essay.



Figs. 2A-F. These photo's are stills from the documentary film "Vrij en Onverveerd" (by courtesy of Rijksfilmarchief, The Hague). The same sequence can be found in "The fall of Berlin" (22), but filmed from a different angle.



ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author wishes to thank the many people, who have helped him in tracing historical filmmaterial, in particular Mr. J. van Drunen of Rijksfilmarchief.

SUMMARY

Hitler's biography is discussed from a psychiatric point of view. It is contended that, towards the end of his life, Hitler was suffering from parkinsonism, and that this must be correlated to an earlier attack of epidemic encephalitis. One of the main arguments in favour of this correlation lies in the fact that Hitler was subject to paroxysmal spasms, as can be observed from an authentic film sequence.

F.J. Tolsma (MD)

REMARKABLE TELEVISION TEST



**GROOT GUINNESS
RECORD BOEK**

Oorkonde

De Guinness redactie voor Nederland en België, een
afdeling van uitgeverij Kosmos te Utrecht, verklaart
hierbij dat

J.E.M. van Drunen

recordhouder is in de categorie

eerste Nederlandse amateur-kleuren-
televisieuitzending met quadrofonisch geluid.

bijzonderheden

de uitzending vond op 29 april 1978
plaats

Utrecht, 07-12-1987

Jacques Meerman
Uitgever 

Offered in commemoration of the first colour-TV broadcast with quadrasonic sound,
29th April, 1978, under the direction of PAoPKC.

(DUTCH) NATIONAL POST, TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

C E N T R A L M A N A G E M E N T

12 Kortenaerkade - The Hague - Telex 31111 - Postal Giro Account 45100

To Mr. J. Van Drunen
P.O. Box 45651
2504 BB The Hague

your ref.	your letter of	PTT ref.	* telephone	date
26-1-78	3901 RCD	(070)	75 34 27	30th January, 1978

Enclosures

* for information on this letter

Re: amateur radio transmission licence PAoPKC

Dear Mr. Van Drunen,

In answer to your aforementioned letter I hereby inform you that there are no objections against you carrying out the experiment planned.

You are permitted to arrange for an amateur colour television broadcast from the premises at 10 Churchillplein on 29th April, 1978, from 10.30 p.m. tot 11.15 p.m. in the 70 cm amateur band. The sound to be produced may be transmitted quadraphonically.

Furthermore, you will be permitted to show colour slides with background sound through the sound channels.
The call sign PAoPKC/A should be repeated regularly.

I wish you success with your experiment.

Yours sincerely,
The Head of the Radio Inspection,
On his behalf,

R.A. Bussink



Unique Experiment by radio Amateurs in The Hague

On Saturday 29th April, at 10.30 p.m., an audio-visual presentation with quadrophonic sound will be broadcast through ATV. Various VRZA and VERON amateurs will co-operate with this broadcast; as far as we know, this is the first colour television broadcast with quadrophonic sound in Europe, perhaps even in the whole world.

The premiere of this amateur television broadcast takes place on 70 cm, the four corresponding sound channels can be listened to on the 2-metre band.

Most hams have a portable and a fixed set at their disposal, so that at least 2 hams per group will have to make their joint equipment available.

For the benefit of D amateurs in The Hague, a D channel will also be transmitted upon.

The frequencies used for this purpose are the following:

	Frequencies:	right front:	144.80 Mc
Image: 70 cm		left front:	145 Mc
Aerial: circular beamer		right rear:	145.400 Mc
Sound: vertically polarized		left rear:	145.750 MC

Soloist in this broadcast will be the well-known broadcasting amateur PAoAO, among others.

Location: Congress Centre in The Hague (during this experiment, the repeater of The Hague will not be on the air for some time).

The event takes place in the framework of the supporting programme for the coming PK reunion, under the call PAoPKC/A.

After the experiment has ended, check station PAoHLA (an ex-PK himself) will come on the air on 145.400 Mc to receive reports.

We wish the broadcasting amateurs involved lots of luck with this (world) first.

Weekly "CQ-PA", volume 27, No. 17, 28th April, 1978.

UNIQUE EXPERIMENT BY RADIO AMATEURS IN THE HAGUE

On 15th March, the "SCHAK" building witnessed a quadraphonic music recording serving as background for an audio-visual presentation which will be broadcast on 29th April at about 11.00 p.m.

A number of broadcasting amateurs of the VRZA and the VERON, which have their own room in the SCHAK building, co-operated.

This is the first television broadcast with quadraphonic sound in Europe, perhaps even in the whole world. This premiere of an amateur television broadcast can be seen on channel 17, the corresponding sound channels can be listened to on the two-metre band.

With the help of their second-network antenna, television watchers in the possession of a colour set can receive these images just below channel 21. The sound can only be received on "world receivers". These are receivers which usually comprise the police, shipping and aviation bands.

In this broadcast, a flute solo will be played by Mr. J. Bouwman. The identification letters used for this broadcast are: PAoPKC/A.

Haagsche Courant and Posthoorn, 20th April, 1978.

REPORT

FIRST TELEVISION BROADCAST

with quadraphonic sound

One must be the First

Whether the application of a new technique or the delivery of an extraordinary performance is involved, there will always have to be a first or a first time. Sometimes the first is immediately followed by a series of similar occurrences; sometimes the first proves to be an individual who is far ahead of his time.

PAoSTM

On page 155 you will find a number of action photographs of the first ATV colour broadcast with quadrophonic sound in the world, an experiment which was broadcast in the framework of PK-78 from the Netherlands Congress Centre in The Hague on 29th April, 1978.

After 30 years, "amateurs" finally had a new "first"; a handful of broadcasting amateurs led by Mr. Om Van Drunen, with low cost equipment succeeded in stealing a march on the broadcasting companies. Until now, the official broadcasting stations have never risked such an experiment yet, although they do have millions of guilders in video equipment at their disposal.

For a moment it looked as if the pre-war years had returned, when such things were the order of the day on the ultra-short wave. The press was immediately on to it and printed the following newspaper item:

Unique Experiment by Radio Amateurs

Recently, the "SCHAK" building (Foundation Centre for Amateurs practicing Art in The Hague), located at the Raamstraat, witnessed a quadraphonic music recording which will serve as background for an audio-visual presentation to be broadcast on 29th April at about 11.00 p.m.

Various amateurs of VERON and VRZA, which have their own technical room in the building, collaborated in this recording. As far as known, this is the first colour television broadcast with quadraphonic sound in Europe, perhaps even in the whole world. The premiere of this amateur television broadcast can be seen on channel 17, the four corresponding sound channels can be listened to on the 2-metre band.

Watchers in the possession of a colour television set can also receive these images with their 2nd-network antenna by tuning in to just under channel 21 (provided the antenna is aimed in the right direction).

The sound is a bit more difficult, as it can only be received on "world receivers" (these are receivers which usually comprise the police, shipping and aviation bands). Soloist in this broadcast is Mr. J. Bouman (himself a fervent broadcasting amateur); the identification letters used are PAO-PKC/A.

Speaking about contradictions: a few months later, the same newspaper printed the following item on an alleged Japanese "first", to wit television with stereophonic sound.

Late September,
for the first time in the
history of Japan, a
TV programme with stereophonic sound was broadcast.

Japanese First: stereophonic TV

No need to say that your board immediately notified the paper, whereupon correction followed.

This "first", too, belonged to the PK Committee; for it was once again a member

of ours - Mr. J.E.M. Van Drunen, broadcasting under PAOPKC/A - who, with special permission from the PTT radio inspection, provided experimental TV broadcasts with stereo sound on 31st October, 1976, 26th December, 1976, and 13th May, 1977.

Back again to the quadra-ponic experiment.

In one photograph, the 70-cm home-made Halo contraption is clearly visible, on another the constructor himself is seen, installing the small Halo on top of the tower of the Netherlands Congress Centre. Although of course such a circular beamer has virtually no "gain", the image in Voorschoten (suburb of The Hague) was constant and with a lot of noise it could even be seen in Amsterdam. But then it was not intended for that city, only for The Hague and neighbourhood.

It is remarkable, however, what reflections from buildings etc. can do at such a short distance. At PAOHLA's, an excellent image was received (even with the antennae almost turned away) but at PDoDAU's (virtually the same distance as the crow flies), only a black and white image was seen on account of reflections.

The receivers located nearer the edge of town (Rijswijk, Delft, The Hague bordering on the Westland) submitted the most favourite reports; probably the upward radiation angle there had no influence anymore as a result of the open landscape.

In addition, reports came in from Ridderkerk (40% image), Rotterdam (60% image) and Numansdorp (50% image). Enthusiastic sound reports were received from Zaltbommel and Zeist (S-8).

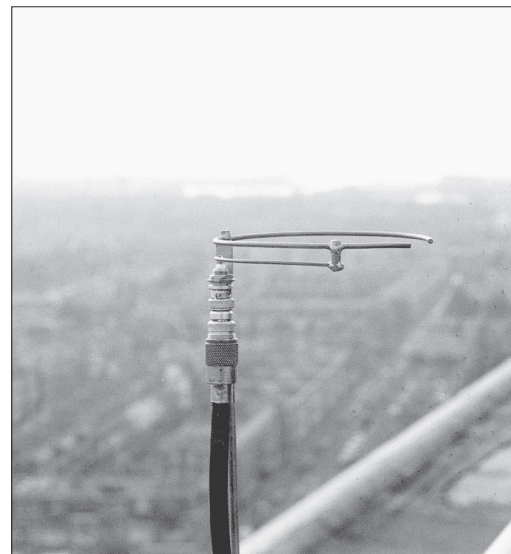
On 24th May, 1978, an indoor demonstration of the TV happening took place in the Amicitia building in The Hague, a meeting which was attended in large numbers, particularly by those who had missed the broadcast on account of the Jutberg.

There have been several request to demonstrate this experiment in other departments as well; the authors are quite willing to comply.

For the ex-PKs, the demonstration will be repeated on 25th May, 1979

PK-Yearbook 1979

J. Steenmeijer
(PAoSTM/PK 3 ST)
Chairman PK-Committee



ATV test-transmission with quadraphonic sound

TELEPHONE HISTORY CURACAO

Ericsson 60 years in Curaçao

1937 - 1997

- * 1937 Opening of the Ericsson technical office
- * 1939 Installation of the first automatic telephone exchange
- * 1989 Introduction of the cellular system
- * 1989 start of the digitalization of the telephone system

The history of telephony in Curaçao started in 1883 when the first telephone call was made, some ten years later, in 1892, the first telephone network was built to fulfill the requirements of the growing demand and to provide a far better service to the public.



In 1937 Ericsson signed an agreement with Mr. Richard A.C. Henriquez, then the President of S.E.L. Maduro & Sons, one of the most important companies to this date, in the Netherlands Antilles, to become the Ericsson Commercial Representative for the region; based on this agreement, Ericsson opened a technical office at the S.E.L. Maduro & Sons premises, where it has been located for the last 60 years, in order to attend in a more proper way the potentiality of the telephone service in Curaçao.

In 1939 Ericsson installed the first automatic telephone exchange (AGF), using the electro-mechanic registers and line sequence, to replace the manual exchange with local battery in Curaçao, then in 1966 a new technology was available for SETEL when Ericsson installed on Electro-mechanic Automatic Analogue Exchange (ARF), these using the coordinate's selector of Crossbar system.

In 1989 Setel started with a project to replace the analogue equipment for the new 100% digital telephone exchange AXE. This project was finalized in late 1996.

Throughout 1989 Setel introduced the Cellular Telephone service with the most advanced technology available at that time, based on Ericsson's CMS8800 system, being one of the first AMPS systems in Latin America, only after Venezuela and Mexico.

During 1991 another crucial event took place in Curaçao, when Ericsson installed the first transmission link for Setel, using Fiber Optic. This technology gave Setel the possibility to have a faster, bigger and higher quality transmission network.

TELEMUSEUM 1997



Old fashioned semaphore at Telemuseum Curaçao.

LEAFLET FREEDOM RADIO



EILANDGEBIED ST. EUSTATIUS
NEDERLANDSE ANTILLEN

2/1995

NOTICE

ISLAND TERRITORY SINT EUSTATIUS NETH. ANTILLES

On Saturday afternoon Feb. 18th St. Eustatius became the proud recipient of a new Radiostation namely PJR-1 Freedom Radio. PJR-1 is an F.M. radiostation operating on 91.9. The official opening was by members of government such as Lt. Governor Temmer and Family, Mrs. Sneek-Gibbs Junior minister and Mr. Sneek, Commissioner Edris Bennett and Mr. Bennett, Mr. Henkie Ribers, the owner of the station and his family were



PJR-1 "Freedom Radio" on 91.9 FM

also present. Attending the ceremonies also were members of the press (as Mr. and Mrs. Van Drunen from Dutch Government Information Service) and quite some people from the Community. Mr. Lee James, the program director for the station was the master of ceremonies, who welcomed alle present. He introduced Mr. Rivers who then made his speech. In it Henkie brought forward the need for this station on the island and his happiness to have been able to achieve such.

Next Mr. Rivers introduced the Lt. Governor, who expressed his great satisfaction in Mr. Rivers achieving this very important medium for the island. He praised him for talking Statia out of its isolation first with Golden Rock Airways and now with a radiostation. The Lt. Governor said Henkie was a living fulfillment of the late President John F. Kennedy's words: "Ask not what your country can do for you, but rather ask, what you can do for your country." Henkie has always placed Statia above self. Mrs. Sneek was very elated and she too showered lots of praise on Henkie. She was proud of him as a Statia man and proud for what he has done and is doing for Statia. She encouraged the entire community of the island to rally along with the staff of PJR-1 and use this media for the social, education moral upliftment of this island. She was followed by Commissioner Edris Bennett, who likewise praised Henkie for his committee to Statia. She also agreed with the statement of the Lt. Governor to propose to the island council the nomination of Mr. Henkie Rivers as the "Honorary Ambassador" of St. Eustatius. Quite moving was the speech of Mr. Edward "Buddy" King, which was recorded at his sickbed in St. Maarten's Center. He began by quoting the biblical history of king Solomon's request to the Lord for wisdom. He then informed all radio listeners tot PJR-1 of the tireless efforts which were made to have this station established.

We heard of the tremendous amount of effort Mr. King and his staff in the USA made with the purchasing and shipment of the equipment for the station. We heard him tell us that the radio-station belonged to us in Statia and encouraged us to use the same. Pastor Flemming of the S.D.A. church gave the prayer of invocation, beseeching the Almighty Father to bless this new achievement and help te same to be used for best upliftment of

all its listeners. PJR-1 Freedom Radio is the second radiostation on the island of St. Eustatius. PFE-3 Radiostatia was the first pioneer station of radio broadcasting in St. Eustatius which was inaugurated on December 5th, 1984 and went off the air in August of 1989. It was broadcasting On 1120 Khz on the A.M. Band. The Informer welcomes PJR-1 "Freedom Radio" at 91.9 FM to the island of St. Eustatius and wishes owners and staff many happy years of broadcasting. Your presence in Statia is most highly appreciated.

GIS 1995



Mr. J.E.M. Van Drunen on behalf of the Dutch Government Information Service.



Aerial-system



Technicians in consultation.



**GOVERNMENT OF ST. KITTS AND NEVIS
MINISTRY OF TOURISM**

Dear Mr. van Drunen,

March 2001

I was deeply shocked by the news of Mrs. van Drunen's death.

I knew that both of you had to submit yourselves to a medical examination at Saint Martin in order to get a health insurance policy.

I am still hardly able to grasp that on that occasion your wife was diagnosed having pulmonary emphysema and that she had to undergo an emergency operation either in the United States or The Netherlands because of that.

She always was such a lively person, although the last time I saw her she was very short of breath indeed. She herself ascribed this to being over-tired, she told me. At the time I thought this not an illogical idea, seeing that the two of you had been travelling as many as six times both ways in 2000 for reasons to do with house and work !

I find it quite logical and understandable that she opted for an operation in Holland and am very sorry that nothing could be done for her there. Please accept my condolences again.

You were also writing about your doubts on whether or not to continue your work for CRS. Whatever your decision, you are and will always be very welcome!

Yours sincerely,

G.A. Dwyer Astaphan
Minister of Tourism, Culture and Environment



*Travelling the Caribbeans alone.
How I miss my wife, scriptgirl and assistant producer.*



Our house at St. Kitts where we were meant to celebrate our 40th anniversary in late 2001.



Deze herinneringsbundel is opgedragen aan NL-220
(gedurende 39 jaar echtgenote van PAoPKC)

This collection of memories is dedicated to NL-220
(xyl of PAoPKC for 39 years)