Vandenbroucke wants to create a social reserve fund

This year Flanders could still count on around 230 million in extra income. The money will come mainly from the surprisingly high revenues from the collected registration fees on property and from death duties. Just as surprisingly, it is not Budget Minister Dirk Van Meechelen (VLD) or Minister-President Yves Leterme (CD&V) who has announced the news, but Education and Labour Minister Frank Vandenbroucke (SP.A). He wants to put the extra money into a social reserve fund. From 2006 he wants to use this to tackle the most urgent needs: employment, transport and education. With his approach Vandenbroucke wants in his own words to also resume the talks on the multi-year budget that have slackened off.

It would be unwise to spread the money among all possible departments. Then you’d be doing a lot, but ultimately nothing.’ He calls the comment that the SP.A Minister is choosing priorities that largely come under Socialist areas of jurisdiction ‘cynical’. ‘Am I mistaken, or are we struggling with a socio-economic crisis? In that case it’s logical to take action in those areas where you can tackle this crisis.’ However, in Vandenbroucke’s plan the investments only begin from 2006.

The SP.A member wants to put the extra 230 million this year into a new reserve fund. The first priority for Vandenbroucke is employment. The Leterme government wants to have its say in the federal end-of-career debate. ‘We’re prepared to assume our responsibility and put money on the table,’ says Vandenbroucke, who has already held talks on the subject with Federal Employment Minister Freya Vanden Bossche (SP.A). In concrete terms he wants to first offer older workers who are threatened with redundancy a switch to another job (a matter for the regions) before discussing early retirement (a federal matter). Vandenbroucke also wants to use the new money to speed up investment in major public transport works. This involves, among other things, the Start plan for the Zaventem region and the Antwerp transport plan. Education must also get its piece of the pie, finds Vandenbroucke as Education Minister. In particular, technological and industrial training and the renovation of school buildings could do with targeted investment. Finally, he does not count an additional tax cut - the VLD’s pet subject - among the priorities.
Moerman urges Flemish firms to enter into contracts with Airbus

Flemish Economic Affairs Minister Fientje Moerman (VLD) is calling on Flemish firms to compete for the contracts for the military cargo aircraft the A400M, the successor to the C130. The aircraft will come onto the market in 2008 and is four times bigger than its predecessor. Belgium has already ordered four of them, at a cost of 1.3 billion euros. In return, Belgian firms have to supply parts for the A400M to the same amount according to the so-called ‘fair’s fair’ principle. In Belgium it was decided that Flemish firms would get 55% of the contracts and Walloon firms 45%. On the Flemish side, only the Limburg site of Sabca and the Zaventem-based Asco have thus far concluded contracts for 34 and 150 million euros respectively. That is barely one third of the amount to which the Flemish aviation industry is entitled. Walloon firms, conversely, have already pulled in deals worth 380 million euros. Time to redress the balance, Minister Moerman feels (FF).

BART HAECK • DE TIJD • 21 JUNE

Although Flanders barely has a defence industry in the narrow sense of the word, a fair number of firms may well be in the running. Now that most of the contracts for the basic construction of the A400M have been awarded, it will shortly be decided who can supply the ‘loose components’. This involves a wide range of products: air-conditioning, electricity, fire safety, hydraulics, cargo handling, data reproduction systems, navigation systems, tyres, oxygen storage, maintenance, propulsion engines and military warning systems. Moerman wants to put Flemish firms that produce such components into the running as well. Now that most of the contracts for the basic construction of the A400M have been awarded, it will shortly be decided who can supply the ‘loose components’.

Indian group takes over Docpharma

The listed pharmaceuticals group Docpharma has been taken over by the Indian company Matrix Laboratories Limited. Docpharma specialises in generic drugs, or cheap copies of brand-name drugs. The company was only established in 1999, but has already implemented take-overs in the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Italy and set up a subsidiary in France. Boss Leo Van Rompay and several other major shareholders sold their shares at 34 euros. Matrix immediately made a bid for all shares at this price. The bid values Docpharma at 193.85 million euros. The listed Matrix specialises in the production of active ingredients for drugs, but wants to expand into an integrated operator via such take-overs. It was expected that Docpharma would be taken over at some point by a bigger operator. But that Van Rompay is now selling his brainchild comes as a surprise, says De Tijd (FF).

DAVID ADRIAEN • DE TIJD • 20 JUNE

The logic behind the foreign expansion of Docpharma lay in the creation of economies of scale. Docpharma is primarily a distributor that has other companies produce drugs under its own brand name. The bigger the volumes, the less Docpharma has to pay producers, was the reasoning. A transnational operator can also spread the costs of producing or purchasing costly registration files for generic drugs over several markets. These economies of scale are now being achieved by Matrix. The Indians have what Docpharma does not: cheap production of raw materials for drugs (active ingredients). With its presence on various European markets, Docpharma therefore complements Matrix perfectly. Via Matrix, Docpharma has access to cheaper raw materials and a wider range of products. On highly competitive markets such as Germany and the United Kingdom, prices are too low for an operator without its own production. The gulf between the manufacture of raw materials [Matrix] and the sale of the end-product [Docpharma] will probably be closed in the short term. Since 1 June Matrix has been carrying out an audit with the British Strides Arcolab, which specialises in the production of drugs. As soon as this operation is complete, Matrix will become the third fully vertically integrated firm, after the Israeli Teva and the Swiss Sandoz, a subsidiary of Novartis. Docpharma’s brands will remain. Leon Van Rompay and Stijn Van Rompay will become General and Operations Director respectively of the European activities of the combined group.
Barco and Kodak forge alliance for digital cinema

The West Flanders screen manufacturer Barco has entered into a strategic joint venture with the American Eastman Kodak to develop digital projection systems for cinema operators. Barco will be responsible for the projectors, Kodak for the underlying server, software and services. Barco is the global market leader in digital projection systems, with a market share of 45 to 50%. But demand for this type of projector is still small. Last year it only contributed to 2% of Barco's turnover. The breakthrough is expected by 2007 and Barco wants to corner as much of the market as possible. Last year Hollywood produced around thirty digital films, including the last part of the Star Wars saga, 'Revenge of the Sith' [FF].

LUC VAN AELST • DE TIJD • 23 JUNE

One important reason why digital cinema does not break through, however, is that the system demands investment by cinema operators, while film studios make savings because digital cinema significantly cuts their distribution costs. 'That problem still has to be resolved before digital cinema can finally get off the ground,' says Barco. Nevertheless, everyone in the sector is convinced of the potential of digital cinema. Even if only because the quality is superior to that of analogue film. In particular, films that are played a number of times rapidly lose quality. That does not happen with digital films.

If the market grows, Barco wants as big a piece of the pie as possible. 'If all 120,000 cinemas in the US, Europe and Asia switch to digital cinema over the next ten years, that will mean a market of 500 million dollars a year. We estimate our long-term market share at 30 to 35%. That translates to an annual turnover of 150 million dollars,' says Martin De Prycker, Managing Director of Barco. Last year the Barco group recorded a turnover of 671.9 million euros. WWW.BARCO.COM

VRIND points to crisis of confidence among Flemings

Each year the Flemish Government publishes a collection entitled 'Flemish Regional Indicators' (VRIND). A book full of figures and graphics which brings together extensive information on those areas for which the Flemish Government is responsible: education, the environment, spatial planning, traffic, etc. (the so-called policy indicators). It also looks at the extent to which Flanders is complying with international agreements such as the Kyoto Protocol or the Lisbon Accords. But the VRIND also says much about the ambient indicators that tell rather more about Flemings' attitudes towards institutions. And that information provides little comfort. What does it say? That Flemings' confidence in institutions is once more on the slide. Fortunately there are exceptions, such as education, in which 78.6% of Flemings still have a lot to a great deal of confidence. The police and municipal administrations also continue to do relatively well, but the Flemish Government (8.3%), the Federal Parliament (-7.4%), the Federal Government (-7.5%), the King (-5.6%) and the Church (-4.8%) are all down. Indeed, Flemings are not much taken with politics. Only 1 in 3 Flemings sinks their teeth into a political item. Clubs and societies (community-based organisations), however, do attract their interest. 35.1% of Flemings are active members of a cultural, leisure or sports association. Finally, 40% of Flemings are members of a trade union.

What is more, Flemings mistrust not only institutions, but also their fellow man. Barely one third of the population has basic confidence in their fellow man. Less than half the population believe that people mostly or always try to be honest. For a Flemish Government that began in 2004 under the motto: ‘have faith, take responsibility’, the spiritual climate does not sit particularly well. However, what causes Minister-President Leterme (CD&V) most concern are the poor figures for innovation and foreign trade [FF].

BART HAECK • DE TIJD • 18 JUNE

Just like other countries and regions of the EU, Flanders has undertaken to devote 3% of GDP to innovation in 2010. In 2003 this figure was 2.14%. In the Flemish Region. ‘That is a significant increase since 1995, but a drop compared with the peak year of 2001,’ says the yearbook. The government systematically increased its efforts, but in 2003 businesses spent less on research and development. According to the new calculations, in 2003 businesses together spent 1.57% of GDP on innovation. At the beginning of this month Minister Moerman (VLD) announced in the Flemish Parliament that Flanders may not achieve the three per cent standard.

Leterme is also concerned by falling foreign investments. In 2001, the year of the attacks in New York, foreigners invested 2.75 billion euros in Flanders, but only 1.13 billion euros in 2004. Obviously this statistical cross-section of Flanders also contains good news. Thanks to high labour efficiency, wealth has increased in recent years more than in neighbouring countries and regions. People are getting older and remaining fit and healthy longer. 40% of over-50s are still in work, compared with 35% in 1996.

WWW.VLAANDEREN.BE/VRIND
Ghent researchers take major step in development of clone embryos

Scientists at the University of Ghent have succeeded in developing immature egg cells into mature egg cells in a laboratory. This represents a major step towards the cloning of human embryos, since immature egg cells are easier to obtain than mature ones. Korean researchers have already cloned human embryos, but from egg cells that were matured in the woman’s ovary. The discovery will mainly benefit the cultivation of stem cells from cloned embryos. These stem cells can be used to create reproductive cells (sperm or egg cells) in infertile women (FF).

Kim De Rijck
De Standaard • 21 June

Researchers Bjorn Heindryckx made the clone embryos by filling immature egg cells from females donors with the hereditary material from adult cells from another person. The embryos will not be used to clone babies, but the researchers hope to obtain stem cells from them with the potential for interesting medical applications. The results were announced yesterday at the conference of the European Society for Human Reproduction and Embryology (ESHRE) in Copenhagen.

In February 2004 Korean researchers were the first to report that they had cloned human embryos. They had removed the hereditary material from the egg cells of fertile women and then ‘refilled’ the cells with the hereditary material (DNA) of an adult cell from these same women. From these egg cells they allowed embryos around hundred cells big to grow: blastocysts. Such clone embryos therefore have thousands of mature egg cells removed for in-vitro fertilisation, immature egg cells are sometimes also removed by accident. These are generally not used for fertilisation, because they are too difficult to mature in the laboratory. This means they are ‘surplus’, and we can use them for cloning research.

www.uzgent.be

Flanders consumes one-and-a-half billion litres of water in one day

On Monday 20 June Flanders consumed more than one-and-a-half billion litres of water. A record. Luc Keustermans, Technical Director of the Vlaamse Maatschappij voor Watervoorziening (Flemish Water Company), warns in Het Laatste Nieuws (22 June) that the network cannot cope with further drought. Swimming pools and sprinklers in gardens and fields pushed consumption up to more than 40% higher than on a normal day. At various points in Flemish Brabant water supplies broke down. In the east of the country, the Hageland (region of Aarschot-Diest), a thousand families were without a mains supply. Local mayors took measures to reduce water consumption. For example, there is a ban on using mains water to water gardens. They also had water bags distributed. The water company is pointing an accusing finger at horticultural firms in the Hageland, which used up to 70% more than on a normal summer day.

And yet Keustermans wants to reassure Flanders. Spanish conditions are not on the horizon. Sources can still pump up to 50% above normal levels for many years. But further investment is required to cope with larger peaks like those in the Hageland. Flanders gets its water from the Albert Canal, the Scheldt, the Ijzer, its own wells, but also from Wallonia: from the Meuse and Hainaut wells.

Alarm phase of heat plan kicks in

On Wednesday 22 June Public Health Minister Rudy Demotte (PS) activated the alarm phase for the heat plan. He did so on the basis of the predicted temperatures of the KMI, the meteorological institute, which show that there has ‘officially’ been a heat wave up to 25 June. In concrete terms this means increased alertness on the part of GPs, emergency services, but also individual citizens for signs of exhaustion among the sick, the elderly and children. Physical exertion is discouraged between 11 a.m. and 8 p.m.

In so doing the Minister wants to avoid a repetition of the victims of the heat wave of 2003. Then an estimated 1,250 people succumbed to the heat in our country. If ozone levels also rise above 240 micrograms per m³, the crisis phase will kick in.
Adoption rights for gays and lesbians divide Christian Democrats

The Francophone Liberals are also against the idea. And Flemish Liberal Herman De Croo is just as unhappy about it

The bill to give gays and lesbians the same adoption rights as straight couples is sowing discord. On the Flemish side there are supporters and opponents within the same parties. Several weeks ago CD&V Chairman Jo Vandeurzen stated that his party was won over to the principle of adoption rights for gays and lesbians. As it turned out, this was a rather premature position. Protest emerged from various Christian corners: from the church, from CD&V MP Herman Van Rompuy, from the Christian monthly magazine Tertio and last but not least from the powerful League of Families (Gezinsbond). So, there is a real possibility that the CD&V will have to adjust its stance. Nor is everyone in the Liberal VLD in favour of the idea. If several weeks ago it still appeared that the bill would easily obtain a majority, Knack is now not so sure (FF).

Joël de Ceulaer • Knack • 22 June

CD&V MP Herman Van Rompuy has already let it be known that he will abstain, or vote against - and perhaps a number of CD&V MPs will follow him. Roger Pauly, Chairman of the League of Families (Gezinsbond), announced that he is ‘not in favour’: ‘A child is best served by a father and a mother, as is normal.’ The Belgian bishops believe that adoption by same-sex parents will only increase ‘the confusion around sexual diversity as a key feature and basis of the family’. A ‘rather soft’ attitude, claims Jan De Volder from the monthly magazine Tertio: ‘In Rome, Pope Benedict XVI was much clearer: he labelled gay marriage a ‘pseudo-marriage, the fruit of an anarchic freedom’. The reaction was not long in coming. ‘Not all Christian movements are against gay adoption,’ wrote the chairs of the Christian Employees Movement (KWB) and the Christian Women Workers Movement (KAV) in a joint opinion. ‘What we believe is much more important is that children are given the chance to grow up in a stable family environment where they have a sense of security. […] The legal framework must give that undertaking every chance and not throw spanners in the works. And we expect the same attitude from politics and church.’

What is more, the opposition is not only from the church. The Francophone Liberals are also against the idea. And Flemish Liberal Herman De Croo is just as unhappy about it. He has already said that he will abstain in the event of a vote. At the start of 2003, still under Verhoeff Stadt I, a Purple-Green majority ratified the opening up of marriage to gays and lesbians. Under mild protest from Louis Michel, then still head of the Francophone Liberals of the MR. To accommodate his objections it was decided to not yet give gays and lesbians adoption rights - this would, however, be discussed at a later date. The Gay and Lesbian Federation, which has been campaigning for almost ten years for gays and lesbians to be placed in a completely equal footing, was happy with that two-step plan: first marriage, then adoption.

A bill has now been tabled with which the Purple majority - the Francophone Liberals excepted, therefore - appears to agree. It even looked as if the bill would be ratified quite quickly - partly thanks to the CD&V, which at the time also approved gay and lesbian marriages. But that is now far from certain.

www.holebifederatie.be

Adoption rights: CD&V makes predicted U-turn

After a hearing in the competent committee, the party executive of the CD&V has ‘refined’ the party standpoint as regards the right of adoption for gays and lesbians, according to the official line. The party executive did away with adoption by male homosexual couples under pressure from Christian organisations and their own supporters. The party does, however, feel that there should be legal protection - including rights of succession - for children of gay and lesbian couples. The co-parent of the natural mother should have full parenthood. This also applies to children that his/her partner has brought from a previous heterosexual relationship. The CD&V is going to table its own bill on this co-parenthood. It would also apply to cohabiting, unmarried heterosexual parents (FF).

Bart Brinckman
De Standaard • 23 June

According to the CD&V, the proposal for co-parenthood runs counter to most situations in Flanders. The party is also assuming that there is social support for this. In any event, the adjustment confirms the division that has grown up within the party over this matter. The various parliamentary groups are unhappy about the energy with which Chairman Jo Vandeurzen suggested that the party could agree entirely with the majority’s adoption bill. Nor does the group understand why the party chairman was if necessary prepared to make a stand in such a delicate dossier. It is unclear how things will now progress with gay adoption. There is still a majority in the Chamber. But even within the majority VLD and MR parties not everyone is happy with the far-reaching proposal prepared by SP.A MP Guy Swennen.
Van Brempt wants to restrict speed limit for lorries

Flemish Transport Minister Kathleen Van Brempt (SP.A) wants to cut the maximum speed for lorries on motorways to 80 km/h. Trucks up to 7.5 tonnes can currently travel on motorways at up to 120 km/h. For HGVs of more than 7.5 tonnes there is a speed limit of 90 km/h. Accounting as it does for 40% of all road traffic, lorries contribute significantly to air pollution. A speed restriction can save up to 350,000 tonnes of CO2, she reckons, equivalent to 5% of the Kyoto effort required from Flanders (7 million tonnes less by 2012). Such a speed limit would also improve road safety, says the Minister. Van Brempt is prepared to consult her Walloon colleague Antoine (CdH) about this, but his refusal to collaborate is not going to stop her from introducing the measure. In Flanders, she says. The transport sector has already reacted negatively, warning that the measure will cause more traffic jams and put even more lorries on the roads. The speed restriction already applies in the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark (FF).

Tom ysebaert • de standaard • 21 june

At the Flemish Climate Conference on 6 June it was reported that traffic is responsible for emitting 16.4% of all greenhouse gases. The most important of these, carbon dioxide (CO2), is still on the increase, in contrast to other greenhouse gases. This must be reduced in order to meet the standards of the Kyoto Treaty. Van Brempt makes the link with the speed of lorries from two observations. In 2003 traffic increased (+0.5%) on motorways but for the first time fell slightly (-0.3%) on regional roads. According to the Minister, this break with trends is down to private cars, while the reverse is not yet the case with lorries. Between 1994 and 2004 the number of lorries rose by 80%, while the number of private cars grew by ‘only’ 28%. According to forecasts, freight traffic is set to increase further in the next few years. Driving more slowly is one way to reduce emissions. It is not true that there was no consultation on the matter, because it was discussed during the Climate Conference, without much opposition. Nevertheless, the freight sector feels targeted. The professional association the SAV points out that the measure will result in more lorries on the roads. The amount of goods that need to be transported will remain the same while the lorries will have to travel fewer kilometres. Firms will be forced to use a second lorry to be able to see the journey through. In such a scenario it is possible that up to 10% more lorries will be required. Van Brempt does not follow this line of reasoning. More lorries could be used, but they will do the same number of kilometres. She claims the environmental gain lies in the reduced emissions from the slower-moving vehicles.

www.kathleenvambrempt.be

No more bulldozers against illegal houses

Flemish Minister for Spatial Planning, Dirk Van Mechelen (VLD), is breaking with the demolition policy of the past. He no longer wants to use bulldozers against illegal houses, unless they are in a nature area. Instead he wants to issue fines that are in line with the increase in value of the building. Violation the owner has wrongly created. Finally, there will also be more legal certainty for occupants of weekend residences. He is issuing an order regulating both new applications and adjustments to existing properties. Municipalities will have to map existing illegal weekend residences in their area and come up with a definitive planning solution. As long as this process is ongoing, owners of weekend residences will retain their rights. For owners for whom no solution is found, for example isolated dwellings in a woodland area, the weekend residence plan provides for an extinguishing right of residence for the surviving partner. The Minister explains his policy in an interview with Het Nieuwsblad (FF).

Frans de smet
Het nieuwsblad • 20 june

‘Our administration mainly pursues new building offences’, says Minister for Spatial Planning Dirk Van Mechelen (VLD). ‘We close down yards every day. But offences more than five years old that never resulted in a criminal sentence can become statute-barred. And civil-law proceedings rarely if ever result in demolition. I prefer adjustments ahead of demolition or seizure of property, but by means of fines equivalent to the increase in value of the violation.’ Van Mechelen says he is ‘strict but fair’. Because his building inspectorate occasionally makes the news with ruthless demolitions, next month he is setting up a ‘high council’.

This independent legal panel of seven people will give binding advice on the requirements the civil service places on offenders. It will also ensure that the judgments are implemented fairly. Van Mechelen: ‘Zone-alien housing [houses which through a spatial planning amendment have found themselves in a zone where building is no longer allowed, ed.] is not illegal. Now you are also allowed to rebuild - and that wasn’t the case before 2001, when only conversion was permitted.’

www.dirkvamechelen.be
The ‘Ensor tot Bosch’ exhibition in the Brussels Bozar tells how the collections of the three main Flemish art museums of Antwerp (KMSKA), Bruges (Groeningemuseum) and Ghent (MSK) came into being. Anyone expecting an overview of the great Flemish masters will be disappointed, says De Morgen. The exhibition is organised chronologically around the creation of Flemish art collections across the centuries. What it mainly reveals is that for art collectors too, Flanders was the battlefield of Europe. After all, the collections of the great masters are mainly found in the Louvre, the National Gallery, the Kunsthistorisches Museum in Vienna and the Prado in Madrid, taken there by Spanish, Austrian and French occupiers. But that according to De Morgen there is a little too much pallid second-class work in the exhibition in the Bozar is also down to the fact that many top pieces remained in the respective Flemish museums (FF).

ERIC RINCKHOUT • DE MORGEN • 18 JUNE

The first room offers a sampling of the earliest art collectors. Under the title ‘Van kapel tot kabinet’ (from chapel to cabinet) it takes visitors back to the fifteenth century. It was then that aristocrats and artists’ guilds gradually began to appreciate individual artists. Prosperous merchants and other patrons, town councils and churches also began to establish collections of art. Thus, the art cabinets of Sebastiaan Leerse and the patronage of Bishop Triest are important to Antwerp and Ghent collections respectively.

A second section focuses on the importance of the academies in the late seventeenth and eighteenth century. The exhibition dwells a long time on the influence of the French Revolution and the repercussions of the French occupation for the Antwerp, Ghent and Bruges art collections. The French plundered churches and monasteries, declared many works of art confiscated and took the booty - including around thirty major works by Rubens - back to the then Musée National des Arts, the current Louvre, in Paris. In 1815 a number of these works of art returned to their places of origin in a true triumphal procession.

The exhibition then outlines the importance of certain bequests - such as Van Erthorn, who donated his fantastic collection of Flemish Primitives to Antwerp in 1841 - , the evolution from academy to museum proper, the influence of the Salons in the nineteenth century and the further expansion of the collections in the twentieth century.

And then there are the works of art. Which in the end is what it’s all about. There is the intriguing triptych by Hieronymus Bosch The Last Judgment (Bruges), the mysterious De miser and the death of Jan Provooost [also Bruges], the tender Lamentation of Christ by Van Dyck (Antwerp), etc. But overall there is a little too much pallid second-class work in this exhibition. That work may show a clear picture of the taste of the old collectors, but it is mainly of interest to historians of art and cultural sociologists and less so to the general public. A lot of important work (Rubens, Jordaens, Van Eyck) has remained in the respective museums, so that this exhibition merely shows the tip of the Flemish artistic iceberg.

By extension, ‘Ensor tot Bosch’ makes it clear what Flemish collectors and museums did not collect over the centuries. They mainly bought locally and regionally. The story of Flemish museums is also a story of collecting and losing. Many of the most beautiful private collections disappeared, were broken up, auctioned, sold off or taken away before they could find their way into the museums’ collections. Many masterworks of Flemish art are now overseas in museums that are often built around one or more collections of princes who reigned here for a while and then took their possessions with them ‘back home’.

02/507.82.00, www.bozar.be and www.vlaamsekunstcollectie.be.

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**EXHIBITION**

**The tip of the Flemish artistic iceberg**

**THE EXHIBITION IS ORGANISED CHRONOLOGICALLY AROUND THE CREATION OF FLEMISH ART COLLECTIONS ACROSS THE CENTURIES**

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02/507.82.00, www.bozar.be and www.vlaamsekunstcollectie.be.

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**The rise of Belgian property prices is not excessive (1997-2005)**

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<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>% Change 1997-2005</th>
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<td>Ireland</td>
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<td>Great Britain</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<td>Japan</td>
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*Graph De Morgen/Source The Economist*
Diary

MUSIC, DANCE, THEATRE

• 8 to 29 June: Die Frau ohne Schatten by Richard Strauss, director: Matthew Jocelyn, conductor: Kazushi Ono, De Munt, Brussels; info: www.demunt.be
• 28 June: Devendra Banhart + Magnolia electric co, Ancienne Belgique, Brussels; info: www.abconcerts.be
• 29 June: Peter Cincotti (US), jazz, Flagey, Brussels; info: www.flagey.be
• 1 to 9 July: Seviglia (0)2 641 10 10 Flagey, Brussels; info: www.flagey.be


EXPO

• Until 18 June: Ems: the memory of Congo, the colonial period, exhibition, Museum for Central Africa (Tervuren), info: www.175.25.be
• Until 9 July: Hidden worlds, art from artists with various backgrounds, Museum Dr. Guislain, Ghent; info: www.museumdrguislain.be
• Until 14 July: Congo: Nature and Culture, exhibition, KMSK, Tervuren, +32 (0)76 59 12 11 www.museumdrguislain.be

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