



Januar 1984

Protector: Hendes Majestæt Dronningen

18. Årgang nr.1

DANISH WEST INDIAN SOCIETY



Selskabets nye formand Gunnar Thornval til møde med Terence Todman

Den nye amerikanske ambassadør.....Side 5-8

Maleren Hugo Larsen.....Side 14

Mere om D.Hamilton Jackson.....Side 10

Medlemsaften

Invitation til møde med
den nye amerikanske
ambassadør side 3



Redaktionelt

Så skiftede kalenderen igen - det er tid for nytårønsker, både de frommeste og de mere egoistiske. For redaktøren af dette lille hyggelige blad er det et enkelt af sidste kategori: At medlemmerne ville give nogle meninger til kende..! Ganske rigtigt husket, den opfordring er kommet før, og jeg bliver ved. Og selv om det ville være en lettelse ikke at hive alle linjerne i land selv, så er ønsket ret beset ikke så egoistisk endda. Nej, for det ville jo være i alsidighedens gode navn, om flere kom frem med nogle meninger. DET GÆLDER OGSÅ LÆSERE AF DETTE BLAD UDE PÅ ØERNE! (Og det kan sagtens være på engelsk.) Det kunne for eksempel være ganske festligt, og nogle af vore venner "derude" kunne fremskaffe nogle unge vestindere's tanker om den fortid, de måtte have hørt om fra for eksempel bedsteforældre eller anden familie. Trods også et fromt ønske.....

Fra Eva Ganneskov vil jeg meget gerne viderebringe besked om, at gamle numre af medlemsbladet kan fås hos hende ved henvendelse på tlf. 01-421773, eller adressen Koldinggade 1, st. th. 2100 København Ø.

Endelig er det tanken, at næste blad skal udkomme nogle uger før næste medlemsmøde, som er i april. Det betyder sidste frist ca. medio marts - når nu de mange følger opfordringen fra de første linjer i denne nytårshilsen fra

Ole Bidstrup

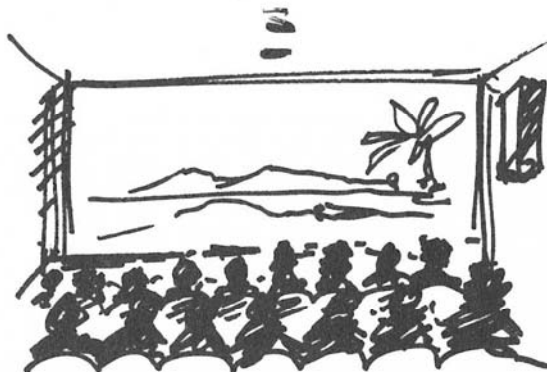
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husk

MEDLEMSMØDE

TORSDAG den 26. JANUAR 1984

Den amerikanske ambassadør Terence Todman
og fru Doris Todman inviterer foreningens
medlemmer til en sammenkomst i ambassadørens
privatbolig RYDHAVE, STRANDVEJEN 259, CHARLOTTENLUND

Mødeudvalget

sæt



Af hensyn til mødets private karakter
vil der kun være adgang for foreningens
medlemmer efter skriftlig tilmelding på
vedlagte blanket senest d. 20. januar 1984



DANISH WEST INDIAN SOCIETY

FORMANDEN HAR ORDET:

Når dette blad kommer medlemmerne i hænde, skriver vi 1984, men vi kan ikke tage endeligt afsked med 1983 uden at sende en hilsen til vore søsterforeninger i Vestindien og alle vore venner der med en hjertelig tak for al den gæstfrihed, som vi mødte under vor niende fælles festival i marts 83. For de medlemmer, som deltog, blev det en oplevelse, som de aldrig vil glemme, og det skyldes først og fremmest den store hjertelighed, som alle viste os 100 blege danskere, der i løbet af 2 uger blev brune, lykkelige og taknemmelige.

1983 blev også det år, hvor vi måtte tage afsked med foreningens mangeårige formand Einar Kirk, der sammen med Eja nu har bosat sig ved Frederiksted. Under hans ledelse blomstrede foreningen op til noget helt enestående, og da Poul Nielsen døde, var han igen parat til at overtage formandshvervet og arrangementerne omkring festival 83. Vi sender ham alle en varm tak og glæder os over, at han fortsætter som medlem af bestyrelsen og som formand for fonden.

Det er ikke let at overtage formandsposten efter ham, men det har været en stor hjælp at møde så megen varme og forståelse fra bestyrelse og medlemmer, at det giver lyst og kræfter til at fortsætte arbejdet for foreningens videre udvikling.

1983 bragte også Danmark en ny ambassadør fra USA, for første gang en diplomat, der er født på St. Thomas og med nære relationer til Friends of Denmark. Ambassadør Todman og frue har indvilliget i at blive ekstraordinære medlemmer af vor forening, og som det fremgår af bladets meddelelse, vil ambassadørparret i deres privatbolig være værter ved vort første medlemsmøde i 1984. På medlemmernes vegne sendes en varm tak for denne store, gæstfrie venlighed, hvormed ambassadør Todman har mødt vor forening.

Til slut vil jeg ønske alle vore medlemmer et godt nytår 1984. Et lige årstal bringer ingen festival, men vi skal i gang med at planlægge værtsskabet for den 10. festival i 1985 og forsøge at gengælde lidt af al den gæstfrihed, som vi mødte i 1983. Heldigvis har mange medlemmer allerede lovet støtte og arbejdskraft i denne vigtige sag.

Og så håber vi at kunne arrangere nogle interessante, festlige og hyggelige der i det nye år, som flest mulige medlemmer vil få lyst til at deltage i.

På gensyn i 1984 !

31 januar 1983.

Gunnar Thornval

Todman takes oath of office to Danish post

By JESSICA LEE
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Terrence Todman took the oath of office as U.S. ambassador to Denmark in a brief State Department ceremony Friday.

Deputy Secretary of State Kenneth Dam described Todman as the "very best we have to offer in the foreign service of the United States of America...an example of professional dedication and achievement."

In his prepared remarks Todman urged the U.S. Government to "utilize much more fully the exceptional abilities of women and minorities, especially blacks, to serve our country actively in their areas of competence in any geographic area of the world."

Todman, 57, is a career foreign service officer who has served in

Asia, Africa, Latin America and Europe. He is the nation's highest-ranking black diplomat.

He recently completed a 5-year assignment in Spain where he negotiated a new five-year treaty governing U.S.-Spanish relations.

The St. Thomas native expressed delight in being assigned to Denmark, where, he said, a Virgin Islander can get "in touch with an important part of our history."

Todman's wife, the former Doris Weston, and two of his children, Patricia Todman, who is Virgin Islands Director of Mental Health, and Kathryn Todman Browne, accompanied the ambassador to the ceremony. Other Virgin Islanders who attended

Saturday, October 8, 1983



Terrence Todman

included Lt. Gov. Julio Brady, Federal Programs Specialist Carlyle Corbin, and Olmott James a former official with the U.S. Agency for International Development.

Although a protocol officer cited V.I. Delegate Ron de Lugo as a special guest, the delegate did not attend the ceremony.

The Daily News, Tuesday, October 18, 1983

Danish post takes Todman back to 'roots'

By JESSICA LEE
Gannett News Service

WASHINGTON — Terence Todman, the new U.S. ambassador to Denmark, apologizes that his Danish is so sketchy he might cause an international incident by trying to speak the language.

Whenever he trusts himself enough to converse in Danish, however, Todman may be able to tell his hosts a few little-known facts about one of the two places Denmark ruled as a colonial power until 1917.

Todman, 57, was born in the Virgin Islands less than 10 years after Denmark sold its "Danish West Indies" to the United States for \$25 million.

Reminders of Denmark's lost empire still stand out in the islands. One of the more prominent buildings on St. Thomas is the former Danish consulate's mansion. Frederiksted and Chris-

tiansted are the major cities on St. Croix. The territory's capital, Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas, is named for a Danish queen. And countless other streets, bays, buildings and quarters retain their Danish names.

"Growing up in the Virgin Islands, I noted that many of the fine Danish traits of character influenced our own outlook and behavior," Todman said, shortly after taking the oath last week as envoy to Copenhagen.

Appointment to Denmark will give Todman a unique chance to get in touch with his unusual roots.

He is intensely proud of his heritage as a Virgin Islander but, most of all, as a black American. He is the nation's highest ranking black diplomat.

Todman used his swearing-in ceremony as an opportunity to urge the Reagan administration to

appoint more minorities, "especially blacks" and women to diplomatic posts around the world.

Todman expressed hope that his assignment would lead the U.S. government to "utilize much more fully the exceptional abilities of women and minorities, especially blacks, who long to realize their major dream and really begin to serve our country actively in their areas of competence in any geographic area of the world."

Appointment of more minorities and women is particularly urgent, Todman said, "not only for the good image of the United States abroad, not only to end the tragic waste of unused talent, as serious as that is, but mainly because of the positive and badly needed contribution it would make to advance our country's interests in these critical times."

Ambassadørens forældre var danske statsborgere



USAs nye ambassadør i København, Terence A. Todman, blev modtaget af danske statsborgere, og var han selv født i 1916 i stedet for 1926, var han også blevet født som dansk statsborger. Han stammer nemlig fra Charlotte, North Carolina.

USAs nye ambassadør til Danmark

Han stammer fra St. Thomas og fik sit ønske opfyldt

Varm velkomst
 Han fik sit ønske opfyldt

Han fik sit ønske opfyldt

UNITED STATES INFORMATION SERVICE
 BIOGRAFI AF TERENCE A. TODMAN

USA'S AMBASSADØR I DANMARK
 Terence A. Todman, der er karriere-diplomat i den amerikanske udenrigstjeneste, blev taget i ed den 7. oktober 1983 som John L. Loeb, Jr.s efterfølger på posten som USAs ambassadør i Danmark. Han har været ambassadør i Spanien siden 1978, har tidligere været viceudenrigsminister for interamerikanske anliggender og har desuden været ambassadør i Chad (1969-1972), Guinea (1972-1975) og Costa Rica (1975-1977).

Terence A. Todman begyndte sin diplomatiske karriere i 1952 som afdelingschef for Indien, Ceylon og Nepal i det amerikanske udenrigsministeriums kontor for Det Nære Østen og Sydasiens anliggender. Dernæst var han i formynderskabskontoret under Bureau of International Organization Affairs, hvorpå han blev rådgiver for skiftende amerikanske delegationer til FN's generalforsamling og formynderskabsrådet. I denne periode forrettede han tjeneste som USAs repræsentant i FN-formynderskabsrådets komiteer for andragender og for landøkonomisk udvikling.

Blandt ambassadørens andre tidligere oversøiske poster har været New Delhi, Beirut, Tunis og Lomé i Togo, hvor han var Deputy Chief of Mission og Charge d'Affaires.

Ambassadør Todman er født på St. Thomas i De vestindiske Øer den 13. marts 1926. Han tog eksamen med udmærkelse fra Inter-American University i San German, Puerto Rico i 1951 og fra Syracuse University's fakultet for offentlig administration i 1952, og

desuden har han studeret statsvidenskab med doktorgraden for øje på American University i Washington, D.C. Før han trådte ind i diplomatiet, gjorde Terence A. Todman tjeneste som officer i den amerikanske hær i Japan (1945-1949) og i personaleafdelingen i De vestindiske Øers regering (1951).

Terence A. Todman modtog i 1966 det amerikanske udenrigsministeriums udmærkelse, Superior Service Honor Award, og i 1972 blev han dekoreret af regeringen i Chad. Han tildeltes en æresmedalje af regeringen på De vestindiske Øer i 1977 og modtog udnævnelse til æresdoktor ved Colgate University i USA i 1981. Den spanske regering tildelte ham i år storkorset af den højeste orden, Isabella la Católica. Endelig er han medlem af bestyrelsen for College of the Virgin Islands.

Ambassadør Todmans hustru er født Doris Weston. De har to sønner, Terence og Michael og to døtre, Patricia og Kathryn. De er alle i gang med deres karrierer inden for henholdsvis jura, regnskabsføring, psykologi og bankvæsen.

DEN NYE USA-AMBASSADØR, TERENCE A. TODMANS UDTALELSER

VED ANKOMSTEN TIL KASTRUP ONSDAG DEN 26. OKTOBER 1983

Først vil jeg gerne takke Dem alle, fordi De har taget Dem tid til at ulejlige Dem herud for at byde mig velkommen til Deres dejlige land. Min hustru, Doris, og jeg har set frem til at komme til Danmark, og vi er meget glade for nu endelig at være her.

Jeg er sikker på, at vort ophold her vil blive behageligt og udbytterigt, for USA og Danmark har i mange år været knyttet sammen i et venskab, der har stået sin prøve i tidens løb. Vore to lande har de samme traditioner for en demokratisk styreform, baseret på individets frihed. Vi er aktive handelspartnere - samhandelen havde sidste år en værdi af 17 1/2 milliard kr., og i første halvdel af i år havde Danmark et overskud i dette handelssamkvem på 800 millioner kr.

På det menneskelige plan har Danmark ydet et ubestrideligt bidrag til amerikansk kultur, i vidt omfang gennem den danske indvandring, der har beriget den kulturarv, vi begge sætter højt. I USA er der mindst fem byer, der hedder Danmark. Vi ser på Danmark med stor beundring for dets værdier og traditioner og især for de egenskaber, der har gjort Danmark til et foregangsland inden for social forsyning og andre områder, hvis mål er at skabe bedre kår for den enkelte.

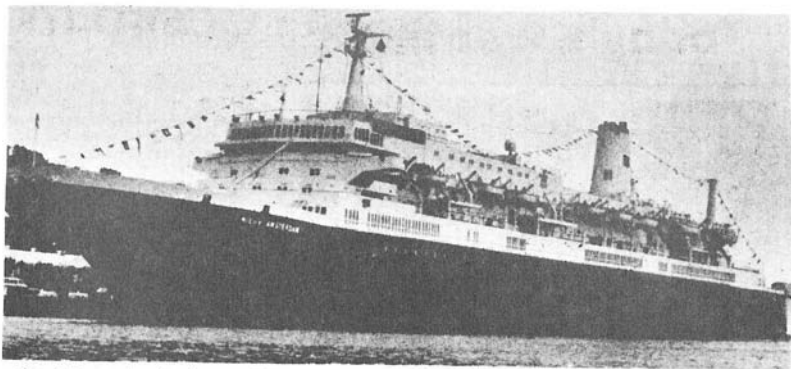
Måske er det vigtigste element i de dansk-amerikanske forbindelser, at vi er allierede i Atlantpagten, der i dag er ude for større prøvelser end nogensinde før. Det er inden for denne alliances rammer, at meget af dialogen mellem vore to regeringer har fundet og fortsat vil finde sted. Jeg glæder mig til at deltage i dette arbejde. En dialog foregår jo på en personlig basis, og derfor bliver et af de vigtigste bidrag, jeg kan yde til samarbejdet mellem vore to lande, at lære Danmark og alle dele af det danske folk at kende. Jeg er en stor tilhænger af offentligt diplomati, hvilket ikke blot betyder at udtale sig åbent om de foreliggende spørgsmål, men også at lytte opmærksomt til, hvad danskerne har at sige. ◊



Som de foregående sider tydeligt fortæller, har vi fået ny amerikansk ambassadør i Danmark. DVS har altid haft gode relationer til den side, men det skal ikke nægtes, at Terence Todman omgående fik en særlig plads i vore hjerter - med den tilknytning han jo har til foreningens hovedmål: "Øerne". Todman blev da også omgående tilbudt et særligt medlemsskab, og det skete ved et meget behageligt møde mellem ambassadøren og medlemmer af selskabets bestyrelse. Fra venstre: Axel Dessau, Gunnar Thornval, Terence Todman og Chr. Mygind Sørensen. Som billedet røber deltog også bladets redaktør. Hvad billedet derimod ikke røber er, at ambassadøren allerede har lært sig en hel del dansk, og han forbedrer denne kunnen ved daglige lektioner med støtte fra en båndoptager.

Endelig vil jeg gerne nævne den stærkt personlige forbindelse, jeg føler til Danmark, en forbindelse, der går tilbage til min barndom i Charlotte Amalie på St. Thomas i De vestindiske Øer. Fra det 16. århundrede og til 1917 var mit fødeland dansk område. Jeg voksede op i et af mange kvarterer med danske navne og gader, der hed Dronningens Gade, Vimmelskaft Gade og Nørre Gade, og dansk blev stadig talt af medlemmer af min familie og naboer. Denne forbindelse, der tilhører min fortid, bliver nu en del af min nutid og fremtid, og det er jeg glad for.

Når jeg har overrakt Hendes Majestæt, Dronning Margrethe II mine akkreditiver og aflagt mine officielle besøg, håber jeg at få lejlighed til igen at møde de af Dem, der repræsenterer medierne, og at være med til at udvikle hvad jeg håber vil blive en frugtbar dialog.



The Nieuw Amsterdam, which made its first visit to St. Thomas Wednesday, can accommodate 1,210 passengers and has 550 crew members.

Daily News Photo - Marvin Hanley

Something 'nieuw' for St. Thomas

By MELVIN CLAXTON
Daily News Staff

St. Thomas took on a "nieuw" look Wednesday.

That's thanks to the Nieuw Amsterdam, an ocean liner in the Holland American fleet making its first cruise to the island.

And there were flowers, a beauty queen and a host of government officials and law makers on hand to greet Capt. F.H. Van Driel, his crew and passengers.

In a ceremony in the vessel's elegantly furnished public room, the Crow's Nest, a plaque was presented to Van Driel by Ulric Benjamin, the acting commissioner of Commerce.

The captain also was given a bouquet of locally grown hibiscus by Miss Virgin Islands Julie

Woods, and a Virgin Islands flag by Lt. Gov. Julio Brady. The flag was flying above the ship's deck within minutes of the presentation.

John McCleverty, manager of cruise-ship activities for Commerce, said the presentations were not unusual. "We have always given plaques to new vessels to show our appreciation to them for choosing our island as one of their ports."

Van Driel, in turn, made pres-

entations on tourism's contribution to our economy emphasizes that."

The vessel, which is on the first of four visits it will make to the island this year, was christened in Holland on May 14. It is 704 feet long and accommodates 1,210 passengers in 605 cabins.

After a brief series of Caribbean cruises, Van Driel said, the ship will begin cruises on the West Coast later this year.

"But, of course, Caribbean cruises are always so popular I am sure we will be back next year," he said.

The tropical beauty of the Caribbean isn't the only thing attracting tourists to the ship, which has two eight-piece orchestras, a Broadway show, a dance group and a comedian.

David Lawton, cruise director, said his entertainment staff numbers 65.

Of the 550 crew members on the Nieuw Amsterdam, about 400 are Indonesian. The entertainment crew and cooks — numbering about 100 — are mainly from other areas in the South Pacific. However, all the officers are Dutch and the ship caters mainly to American tourists.

"This mixture works well," Van Driel said. "Americans like people from the South Pacific; they are so helpful and friendly."

The ship will arrive in New York Sunday and will return to St. Thomas in 10 days.

Welcome, Nieuw Amsterdam

A graceful, lovely lady sailed into the St. Thomas harbor for the first time Wednesday. Elegant and plush, the new arrival to our shores brought a sense of joy and excitement to those who accompanied her and to those of us who watched her cruise in.

Her name is the M.S. Nieuw Amsterdam. Built by Holland America, she is the third liner to carry that proud name. With her christening in May, she began transporting 1,210 passengers on cruises that will take her throughout the world.

We join in welcoming the Nieuw Amsterdam, her crew and her passengers on their maiden voyage to St. Thomas. And while she is not scheduled to cruise into our islands every week or even every month, we hope her visits here will be enjoyable—so enjoyable that we become a regular and frequent port of call for her passengers and crew.

entations to Benjamin, McCleverty and Woods.

"Just little tokens of our happiness at being here," said the ship's captain in English flavored by a Dutch accent.

Among those attending the ceremony were Sens. Hugo Dennis, Bent Lawaetz and Virdin Brown. Tourism Director Leona Bryant was working and could not attend, McCleverty said.

"Tourism is the backbone of our economy," Brady said in a brief speech. "I think our latest

Liberties Behind Day Are 'No Bull'

By Curtis Walcott
Avis Staff Writer

Hundreds of islanders flocked to Estate Grove Place for the Annual Liberty Day celebration held in honor of D. Hamilton Jackson, and despite an intermittent shower of rain the spirits of all were hardly dampened.

The occasion was blessed by the presence of a host of local dignitaries who found new words to describe the man who championed Free press here but also called on community members to recognize the importance of D. Hamilton Jackson and utilize him as example as of outstanding leadership.

According to the guest speaker for the event, Dr. Roderick Moorehead, Director of Continuing Education at the St. Croix campus of the Virgin Islands D. Hamilton Jackson Day "is a most important holiday."

"If the people of the Virgin Islands read about the exploits of D. Hamilton Jackson they would not have a need for someone to look up to," he said.

Moorehead added that "tough times do not last but tough people do, and Jackson certainly was that."

Indicating the local hero's unique quality he paraphrased a prominent television personality stating that, "boys enter politics to gain things but men enter politics to change things."

"Jackson provided great leadership something which we desperately lack" today, the educator noted. We need more free press in the Danish West Indies also flowed freely from the lips of the master of ceremonies, David Benjamin, Gerard Emanuel, a local cultural specialist. Senate Vice-President Bent Lawaetz, Frits Lawaetz, a retired legislator, Jean Romney, Christiansted Administrator, Sen. Lilliana Belardo de O'Neal Sen. Edgar Iles, and Ray Finch.

Benjamin said Tuesday that D. Hamilton Jackson Day is losing its significance and it is

a shame since Jackson is an outstanding Virgin Islander.

However he remained optimistic that in the following years that tide would be reversed "if those who profess to love your own people" read history.

Revealing the legacy of D. Hamilton Jackson's struggle for a free press, Frits Lawaetz, a contemporary of Jackson, said that "we take the right to express ourselves for granted." But it was not so in those times, he said. "We should cherish and never lose" that right he concluded.

The ceremonies surrounding D. Hamilton Jackson's Day was sponsored by the Grove Place Action Committee.

D. Hamilton Jackson was born on September 28, 1884



David
Hamilton
Jackson

- som ung

at Estate East Hill in St. Croix and at different occasions had worn the hats of judge, legislator, attorney, labor leader, and crusader for free press, all in the name of his people.

Crowd packs park for 'bull and bread' bash

By MARGO WALKER
St. Croix Bureau

David Hamilton Jackson came to life Tuesday afternoon on St. Croix at Liberty Day celebrations in which guest speakers reflected on the Crucian hero's achievements.

The annual Liberty Day celebration, at the Estate Grove Place Park named after Jackson, attracted more than 300 people.

The traditional "bull and bread" day is the most important Virgin Islands holiday, said guest speaker Roderick Moorehead, assistant director of continuing education at the College of the Virgin Islands.

"Children should have no problem with someone to look up to," said Moorehead, "because Jackson stood for courage, determination and leadership."

"As a politician, Jackson changed things. He provided great leadership, something we definitely lack today," said Moorehead. "We need not one other D. Hamilton Jackson but many more."

Former Sen. Fritz Lawaetz said, "We take for granted freedom of voice and press but look at what happened in Grenada where freedom was taken away. Today we honor a man who gave us this freedom."

Other guest speakers included Sens. Lilliana Belardo de O'Neal, Bent Lawaetz, Edgar Iles, William Harvey, Adelbert Bryan, Judge Raymond Finch and Gerrard Emmanuel.

Jackson persuaded Danish rulers to grant the Virgin Islands freedom of the press in 1915.



Artiklerne på venstre siden her gav mig omgående minder om årets festivalbesøg. Og for den sags skyld også mit første besøg for fire år siden. På turen i 1979 optog jeg en hel del, som senere kom til at indgå i to udsendelser fra øerne. Blandt disse optagelser var et interview med Hubert Edney, som dengang var 73 år. Skabnen ville, at vor vært i 1983 blev Huberts datter Isabelle Williams. Herligt at mødes med nu 77-årige Hubert, der blev os en enestående guide, men vi boede der. Og det var en oplevelse af de store at fardes med ham rundt i Frederiksted. Han kendte alle, og alle kendte ham. Og så en dag faldt talen på David Hamilton Jackson. Jeg fortalte Hubert om, hvordan jeg til brug for artiklerne for nylig i bladet her havde fundet et ungdomsbillede i Arbejderbevægelsens Arkiv.

Jamen, sagde Hubert. Jeg ved hvor du kan se det allerbedste billede af Hamilton, sådan som vi bedst kan lide

det, og sådan som vi husker ham. For statuen inde i Christiansted, den er meget dårlig. Næh, hende hos min barber, der hænger et billede. Jeg kan spørge ham, om du må fotografere det.

Hubert spurgte, og vi fik en uforglemmelig oplevelse - og en snak om D. Hamilton Jackson. Overst her billedets placering - og nederst et udsnit. Sådan skal HAN huskes! Ole Bidstrup



Bryant sends out call for more Tourism funds

By PHILIP G. HARRIGAN
Daily News Staff

The Department of Tourism is calling for \$5 million in the territory's 1984 budget in an effort to boost tourism and to educate V.I. residents on the benefits of this longtime economic staple.

Tourism Director Leona Bryant, addressing a luncheon meeting of the St. Thomas-St. John Rotary Club Thursday, said she is "proposing an increase in our advertising budget which will allot \$1 million for a separate campaign for St. Thomas and the same amount for St. Croix."

Bryant said she is "also asking for another \$3 million for the regular campaign for the Virgin Islands as a whole, as well as additional funds for other projects, such as public relations, wholesale tour operators, bonuses and the like."

"I am here to plead for your active support in getting these funds," Bryant told Rotarians. "The government needs to enhance its revenues and the proportionate return on tourism promotion means that, the more it spends, the more it will get back."

Bryant cited other Caribbean islands where tourism increased following advertising aimed at the U.S. market. For instance, air arrivals on Jamaica and the Bahamas were up 12.6 and 10.3 percent, respectively, over the first six months of 1983. Arrivals in the Virgin Islands, over that same time period, were down 3.7 percent, she said.

She told a Rotarian who asked about the decrease that the Tourism Division has "not had the funds to put into the market" for a continuous advertising campaign.

Bryant explained that advertising geared toward potential tourists is prepared for the last three months of the year, to build up for the crucial winter season.

Though ads have appeared in the U.S. mainland, South America, England, Denmark, West Germany and Canada, it is a "frightfully expensive" endeavor, according to Bryant.

kort sagt...

ved Jens Willumsen

Det berømte slaveoprør på St. Jan fandt sted i november 1733. 250-årsdagen for oprøret blev markeret på St. Thomas med et mindre optog gennem Charlotte Amalies hovedgade til Emancipation Garden. På St. John var der ligeledes optog, fra brødremenighedens kirke til Fortsbjerg i Coral Bay. Det var her oprøret begyndte. En gruppe slaver overtog kontrollen med fortet, og herfra bredte oprøret sig til hele øen.

Charlotte Amalie får nu en kinesisk restaurant. Den skal indrettes på Grand Hotel på 1. sal. Familien Lockhart, som ejer den historiske bygning, har lejet 1. salen ud til brasilianeren Connell Chow for en 20 årig periode. Chow har drevet en kinesisk restaurant i Brasilien i 14 år. Han har til hensigt at slå sig ned på St. Thomas i de kommende 12-18 måneder, dels for at være med ved indretningen og dels for at stå i køkkenet i begyndelsen. Kokke fra New York og San Francisco er blevet ansat. Det er tanken, at lokale kokke fra St. Thomas med tiden skal oplæres i den specielle kinesiske kogekunst. Restauranten forventes først åbnet til foråret.

En mindre krydstogtslinje er under bygning i Finland. Den får navnet 'Sea Goddess I' og skal have hjemsted på St. Croix i Gallows Bay ved Christiansted. Det 340 fod lange skib bliver luksuriøst udstyret, får 60 tre-rums suiter med plads til i alt 120 passagerer. Passagerer vil en gang om ugen blive fløjet til St. Croix fra det amerikanske fastland. Skibet vil efter en tur i Middelhavet komme til St. Croix til oktober 1984.

Historical district surveyed

By MARGO WALKER
St. Croix Bureau

Arbejdsløsheden på the Virgin Islands er i maj 1983 opgjort til 3.690 personer. Det er 8,5 % af den samlede arbejdsstyrke.

Ændrede politiske konstellationer i øernes lokale senat, the Legislature, resulterede i, at senatet i juli fik helt ny ledelse. Herved blev Hugo Dennis senatspræsident og Bent Lawaetz vicepræsident. De er begge demokrater.

I Charlotte Amalie er det planlagte byggeri af en ny havn i Crown Bay i den vestlige del af byen kommet et skridt nærmere sin virkeliggørelse. Den amerikanske regering har i oktober bevilget foreløbig 1 million dollars til byggeriet, som i alt forventes at ville koste 5,5 millioner. Vanddybden i havnen bliver så stor, at selv de største krydstogtskibe som 'S.S. Norway' og 'Queen Elizabeth II' kan lægge til kajs. De har hidtil måttet ligge for anker ude i bugten, da vanddybden ved Vestindisk Kompagnis kaj ikke er stor nok. I den ny havn bliver der plads til 2 krydstogtskibe ad gangen. Byggeriet forventes igangsat allerede i 1983 og vil tage godt et halvt år. Arbejdet vil foruden selve havnebassinet omfatte etablering af veje, parkeringsarealer og en uddybning af indsejlingen.

Også arbejdet med udvidelsen af lufthavnen på St. Thomas skrider fremad. Der blev afholdt licitation over 2. byggefase i september. 8,3 millioner dollars var laveste bud. Selvfølgelig enorme planeringsarbejde og opfyldning af nogle kystområder er afsluttet. 2. fase omfatter konstruktion af en 2.000 fod landingsbane og fundamenter til en ny lufthavnsterminal m.m. Dette arbejde forventes at tage godt et år.

Preserving Christiansted's historical buildings will be the goal of a code-violation survey beginning in mid-July, according to Barbara Hagan Smith, an archivist-historian in the V.I. Division for Archaeology and Historic Preservation.

The survey, being conducted by Smith and one helper, is meant to spot historical-preservation code violations in the 160-plot historical district, she said.

And once the survey is completed in early August, the V.I. Planning Board will seek stiffer penalties for code violators, said Smith, who is also an adviser to the board.

The board has had control over the exteriors of all buildings in the historical district since 1951, but there has been little or no enforcement of its rules in the last 30 years, Smith said.

"Members of the governor-appointed board sometimes bring violations to the attention of the board as a whole, but there isn't an inspector or effort to police the area," she said.

Anyone who changes a historical building — for example by painting it or putting up a sign without first getting board approval — can be fined \$25 for each week he is in violation until he corrects the problem, said Smith.

Owners are encouraged to use one of 11 suggested historic colors depending on the type of building the Planning Office has on record.

Sandwich-board signs are also a violation, said Smith. The size, color and shape of all signs must meet specific requirements as outlined in the code.

The boundaries of the district are: North Church Street to Hill Street then west to Queen Cross to Queen Street; west to King Cross and north to Strand Street; east to Strand Lane and north to the sea.

There is also an adjacent zone of 200 yards beyond this area that may be included, she said.

After Smith finishes the survey, she will present her findings to the Attorney General's Office. Then a letter will be sent to each violator requesting that he contact the board for discussion.

Smith said if violators don't work out arrangements with the board they could be taken to court.

Maleren HUGO LARSEN, der blev glemt.

På min jagt i antikvarier efter bøger omhandlende eller fra Dansk Vestindien, var jeg så heldig en dag at falde over en biografi om Hugo Larsen, "Dansk Vestindiens uovertrufne maler", som titlen lyder. Jeg var meget interesseret i at få lidt nærmere kendskab til ham, der, da jeg var barn, boede hos os på vor gård i Jylland, og der malede - dels et nydeligt billede af gården (Ristrup ved Århus), - dels et meget stort familieportræt af os: Far, Mor, fire børn og hund...

Mine forældre havde i sin tid truffet ham på St. Croix, - og jeg har også nogle glimrende negertegninger og et dejligt maleri fra St. Thomas fra hans hånd. Jeg er selv født på St. Croix. Bogen om ham er af Xenius Rostock, og det er som sagt derfra, det meste af min viden stammer.

Hugo Larsen blev født i 1875 og er kun kendt i en snæver kreds. Hans fader var malermester i København, og Hugo blev uddannet i samme branche, dog ikke hos faderen, men hos en af Københavns store malermestre Adrian. Hugo Larsen, som var den fødte kunstner, havde nogle drøje år, men han gennemførte de fem læreår og opnåede oven i købet medalje for sit svendestykke. Hugo Larsens fader, som i sine unge år selv havde haft lyst til at blive kunstmaler, satte sig ikke imod sønnens ønske om at gå kunstens vej. Og Frantz Henningsen, som var meget interesseret i Hugo Larsens talent, hjalp ham ind på Akademiet.

Frantz Henningsen (1850-1908), kendt kunstmaler, havde sin gang i de mest indflydelsesrige kredse, og han var en dygtig lærer, som aldrig var bange for at bruge sin indflydelse til gavn for sine lovende elever.

Hugo Larsen havde for første gang et billede på udstilling i 1899. Det blev aldrig omtalt, men Frantz Henningsen opmuntrede ham stadig. På nogle udstillinger i 1902 og 1903 fik han meget fin kritik, men nu ønskede Hugo Larsen mere end noget andet at komme ud at rejse. Og der hjalp Frantz Henningsen ham igen.

I 1901 var der for fjerde gang tale om salg af de vestindiske øer. Amerika var i høj grad interesseret med et tilbud på 10.000.000 dollars. Det hele var næsten i orden, men så gjorde de nationale følelser i Danmark sig alligevel gældende - og salget blev aflyst. Blandt dem, der var imod salget, var Prinsesse Marie, og da Frantz Henningsen, som underviste hende, henkastede tanken om at lade en ung dygtig kunstner tage til øerne og male folkelivet, så Danmark måske kunne få lidt mere at vide om dets kolonier, var hun straks interesseret i tanken. Mæcenen Holger Petersen betalte billetten, og i 1904 drog Hugo Larsen til øerne. Han blev derude i fire år og malede virkelig dejlige billeder, talentfulde og med en sådan sydens glød og poesi, at de talte sammenligning med de franske impressionister som Manet, Sisley og Pissaro (Sidstnævnte var forresten født på St. Thomas). Men danskerne interesserede sig ikke det mindste for hans malerier og tegninger, og havde han ikke været en så dygtig portrætmaler, ville han være død af sult!

Ved sin tilbagekomst til Danmark, havde han en større udstilling, men til hans store skuffelse og forundring, var der overhovedet ingen interesse for hans billeder fra de Dansk Vestindiske Øer, ikke engang kritikken omtalte dem. Kun ét museum, Søfartsmuseet, købte et billede, og dette forsvandt nogle år efter. Om det er fundet igen, og om andre museer har noget af ham, ved jeg ikke. Men Hugo Larsen trak blot på skulderen og maledede løs, landskaber og portrætter.

Portrætterne affødte flere og flere bestillinger, og det var dem han levede af. Intet kom dog på højde med hans billeder af negrene, hans opfattelse af dem var fantastisk levende og realistisk: hændernes stillinger, de store flade fødder, udtrykkene i ansigterne og kroppens bevægelser var simpelthen taget lige på kornet.

Blandt bestillingsarbejderne på portrætter var en engelsk direktør (Leder af anlæggelsen af det kommunal gasværk). Han ønskede sin svigersøn malet, og bad derfor Hugo Larsen rejse til England. Det gjorde han hellere end gerne, og tog også til Irland, var væk et halvt år, men måtte så tilbage på grund af krigen 1914. Efter den tid var det hovedsageligt portrætmaleri på godserne, han beskæftigede sig med. Han kaldte det sin "herregårdstid". Han kunne godt bo måneder ad gangen på godserne, da han var en beskeden og venlig mand, som var afholdt overalt, hvor han færdedes.

Det ville være interessant at vide, hvor mange af hans billeder, der er kendt, hvem der ejer dem og fra hvilket år.

Om hans sidste år ved jeg intet, ej heller hvor og hvornår han døde. I Weilbachs Kunstsleksikon står kun nogle få linjer om ham, og ikke særlig begejstrede.

Grete Bentzen
f. Hagemann

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HUSK HUSK HUSK HUSK HUSK HUSK

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DANSK
VEST
INDIEN
FOR 250 ÅR
SIDEN

J.J. Carstens En Almindelig Beskrivelse om alle de Danske, Americanøer eller West-Indiske Ey-Lande

Her er historien!

SÅSNART vi her i bladet har omtalt en ny bogproduktion fra PALLE PETERSEN, så er han der igen. Denne gang er det historien om danskernes slaver, som vi her viser et par sider fra.....



Palle Petersen

SLAVEARBEJDE

De fleste europæiske lande gav deres slaver fri i årene lige efter 1850. USAs millioner af slaver fik dog først deres frihed i 1863.

Mange negre i Vestindien ville efter friheden ikke gøre slavearbejde på plantagerne. De fleste var dog nødt til at arbejde som landarbejdere, hvis de ville overleve. Hverdagen forandrede sig ikke for dem. – En besøgende fortæller omkring 1860:

»Negrene kan ikke forlade deres herrer og plantage mere end en gang om året, og de kan slet ikke forlade arbejdet. Den løn, de

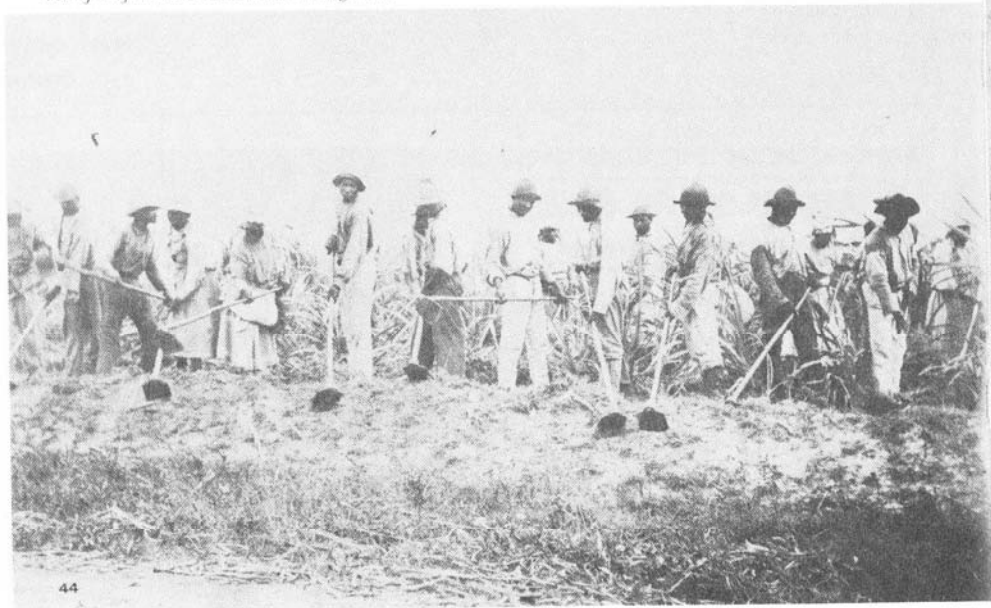
modtager, er meget lille og bestemt ved lov.»

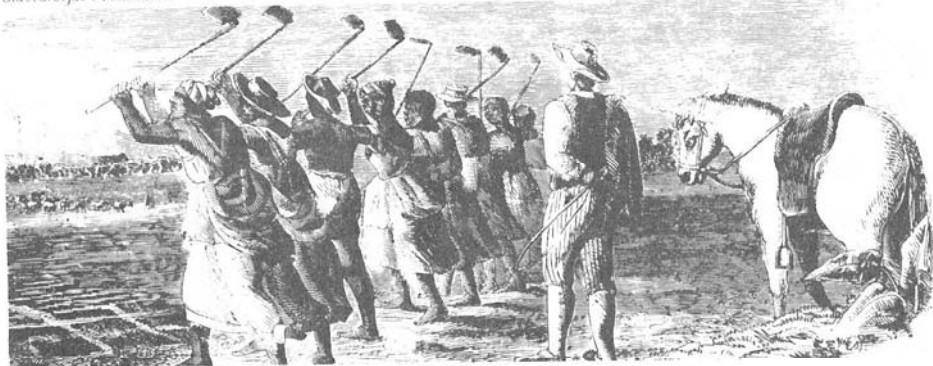
Den danske regering undersøgte kritikken og nåede til det modsatte resultat:

»Man vil se, at det er en velnæret og arbejdsdygtig befolkning. Der mangler ikke livslyst og humør i negerbyerne om aftenen. Og på torvene om lørdagen kan man se deres dygtighed til at handle.»

Danskerne interesserede sig ikke mere for De vestindiske Øer, de ville helst være fri for dem. De ville ikke betale for at understøtte en befolkning, hvor 9 ud af 10 var sorte. Der blev dog indsamlet penge og lavet lotterier til fordel for de fattige børn i Vestindien.

Foto af arbejdere i Dansk Vestindien omkring 1900.





Forholdene blev stadig dårligere. Priserne faldt på sukker, og mange plantageejere havde svært ved at få planterne til at betale sig. Nogle gik fallit, andre måtte sælge med tab. Driften gik i stå mange steder, og flere og flere negre blev arbejdsløse. Lønnen blev trykket helt ned til sultegrænsen, og dødeligheden voksede faretruende som i slavetiden.

I 1878 gjorde negrene oprør mod danskerne. De ville have bedre forhold. Byerne

blev stormet, Frederikssted blev næsten helt brændt ned – og mange planter blev brændt af.

Danskerne slog oprøret ned med hård hånd. Kun 3 hvide blev dræbt, men 48 negre blev skudt, og 12 blev bagefter henrettet af danskerne.

I tiden efter skete der forbedringer i negrenes forhold. Men der kom siden flere ublodige arbejdskampe.

Billede fra Dansk Vestindien omkring 1900.



Prison becomes refuge for eruption's sole survivor

From the newspaper, "L'Opinion," Martinique, Aug. 7, 1902, continued:

"When Sylbaris Joseph Ludger returned to prison, instead of being sent outside as before, he was placed in solitary confinement. He found himself in a walled dungeon in which the light hardly penetrated through the interstices of a grilled window. Here he was when the cataclysm came.

"Sylbaris saw nothing, knew nothing, other than a noise composed of all sorts of noises, an immense and terrible fracas. He felt himself been cooked. An intense and intolerable heat was literally roasting him.

"The roof of the cell was split open by a frightful shock, and hot ashes penetrated into the interior as well by this crevice as by the window.

"Sylbaris at first knelt down, but his knees were burning. He laid on his back. His back felt on fire. Wonderful to relate, whilst the greater part of his body was thus injured, his clothes remained intact.

"The door of his cell remained closed, padlocked. With his burns, he could not think of getting out by the roof, the opening of which was too small for the passage of his body.

"The whole day of the 8th he ceased not to knock against the door of his cell, at the same time uttering noises. No one answering his calls, he surmised that a great fire had destroyed the town.

"He passed the night in a state of fearful apprehension. When the first light of day feebly appeared, he again began to knock, desperately, on the cell door.

"The whole of Friday passed. No one answered his calls. Night came again, then the beginning of another day. He continued to knock. Great blisters began to form on his skin. When these blisters burst, he experienced a burning pain, but he still kept knocking.

"At last someone heard him and hailed him. Guided by his feeble cries, Leonce and Theodore, two inhabitants of Morne Rouge, came to the cell. The door was securely closed and they had no instruments with which to pry it open.

"One of the two would-be rescuers returned to Morne Rouge in search of a hammer and a crowbar and some more help. He was not back for several hours but when he did come he brought with him the necessary tools and sev-



Sylbaris Joseph Ludger was a prisoner in a St. Pierre cell on May 8, 1902 when the Mount Pelee eruption destroyed the town and everyone else in it. After a stint with a circus, he visited St. Thomas in 1903.

ISIDOR PAIEWONSKY KOMMER HER IND PÅ DEN VIRKELIGE HÅNDELSE, DER DANNEDE BAGGRUND FOR TEATERSTYKKET "KR. HIMMELFARTSFESTEN".

eral other helpers.

"After much effort, the men pried the door open and took Sylbaris out. He was carried to Morne Rouge where he received his first medical care. He remained there until the 30th. of June on which date he was taken to Fort de France.

"Thus, whilst the whole population of St. Pierre perished, whilst the priests and the monks and the law abiding citizens disappeared in the torrent of fire and superheated gases, one being alone survived in a dungeon cell..."

"At Fort de France, after some bureaucratic ado, Sylbaris was granted his freedom. For a while, he was an object of much curiosity. Then he was approached by an agent of the Barnum and Bailey Circus of North America and was signed to appear in their sideshow as a stellar attraction.

"After a year and months of being viewed by thousands of curious people, Sylbaris, tiring of it all, expressed the desire to return to his native village in Martinique. His wish was granted..."

From Lightbourn's "Mail Notes," Thursday, Dec. 24, 1903, quote:

"Joseph, the sole survivor of the Mont Pelee disaster of May 8, 1902, is to be seen here in St. Thomas today. For more than a year he was on exhibition at Barnum and Bailey's Circus in New York. Now he is on his way home to Martinique via St. Thomas.

"We advise any and all inhabitants of St. Thomas who have a wish to see Joseph to do so before he leaves. The show is free. People on the mainland, (U.S.) had to pay for the privilege..."

"Note: Joseph returned to Martinique. He died there 26 years later, in 1929. His story was told world wide.

There was some confusion regarding his real name. Some writers referred to him as *Raoul Sartout*, others as *Auguste Ciparis*. Later, it was clearly established that his name was *Sylbaris Joseph Ludger*, the name used by the newspaper, *L'Opinion*, Martinique, Aug. 7, 1902. I.P.

Evidence of Martinique's destruction washes up in V.I.

From *Lightbourn's Mail Notes*, St. Thomas, Friday, May 16, 1902.

"This morning a fellow St. Thomasian showed us a quantity of volcanic dust which he gathered on a couple of tin sheets placed on the roof of his stable last night. This shows how far the volcanic dust is traveling and probably accounts for the misty appearance we have been seeing around here lately. St. Thomas is approximately 320 miles away from Martinique, Mt. Pelee and the eruption..."

From *Lightbourn's Mail Notes*, May 20, 1902:

"Some of those peculiar subterranean noises from the southeast which we have been hearing, evidently in connection with the volcanic eruptions to windward, were heard again this morning..."

From *Lightbourn's Mail Notes*, May 21, 1902:

"The phenomenon reported from Anegada on Wednesday last, was not a tidal wave as first appeared. Observers on that island say that a heavy dark cloud, a portion of it illuminated with bright spots, came in from the southeast accompanied by rattling noises.

"As this strange cloud passed along the shore, it made a depression, or gutter, 80 feet wide. The phenomenon caused much alarm, but, fortunately, did no damage..."

From *Lightbourn's Mail Notes*, June 3, 1902:

"A canoe of the sort used in the French islands, with the name, 'San Samaur,' marked on her quarter, was picked up on the eastern end of Virgin Gorda, having drifted into one of the bays there on Sunday morning last.

"The boat was found by John Ham and Richard Storm. It was taken charge of by Capt. Walters and will be turned over to the island authorities. The boat had in it four oars and a calabash and had evidently drifted here from Martinique..."

From *Lightbourn's Mail Notes*, June 5, 1902:

"Mr. Alphonse Norman of Anegada reported to us this morning that he, too, had picked up a boat with the name, *Canada*, St. Pierre, near the Horse Shoe



History Corner

Isidor Paiewonsky

Reef, on Monday last. Also, that when about five miles south of Anegada, he met with the floating trunk of a tree, six feet in diameter and 45 feet long.

"Mr. Norman reported that many of the bays on the northern side of Anegada are full of floating pumice and burnt driftwood..."

From *Lightbourn's Mail Notes*, June 10, 1902:

"The schooner *Vigilant* reports that on her passage from St. Thomas to St. Croix on Saturday last, when about midway in the channel, volcanic ash fell all over and around the vessel, the wind at the time blowing from the southeast.

"On that same Saturday, a heavy fall of volcanic ash was reported from several sections of St. Croix..."

From *Lightbourn's Mail Notes*, June 13, 1902:

"We understand that another boat was found at Tortola on Tuesday last. It drifted into the bay on the western part of Salt Island. This is the third Martinique boat found in these waters..."

From *Lightbourn's Mail Notes*, June 21, 1902:

"Fisherman George, whilst south of St. James island, yesterday morning, on his way back to St. Thomas, saw a 50-gallon cask of rum, bearing the mark G. D. 357. James assumed that the cask had drifted there from Martinique. He promptly reported his find and delivered the cask to local authorities..."

From *Lightbourn's Mail Notes*, June 1902:

"A friend from nearby St. John informs us that a considerable quantity of wreckage has been found in different bays of that island since last Friday. All the wood bears evidence of having been exposed to fire, some pieces being burnt so as to resemble

charcoal and all are more or less covered with barnacles.

"This leads those who have seen the wood to conclude that they have floated hither from Martinique as silent evidence of the awful fate that befell the ships in the harbor of St. Pierre on May 8, 1902. A good deal of the wreckage has been found at Fries, the bay of the estate where Mr. G. Bornn resides.

"A bottle was picked up in the same bay on Sunday morning and kindly submitted to us for our inspection. It has on one side the words, 'Medical Dept. U.S. Navy.' Bottle and cork were covered with barnacles when found..."

ST. CROIX AVIS
1. DEC. 1983

Club Collects Food

The Country Day School Middle School Spirit Club has put itself in charge of getting the school involved in worthwhile community activities. Their latest efforts were aimed at helping to fill the Thanksgiving banquet table of the Queen Louise Home. The group organized a food collection campaign which motivated students throughout the school to demonstrate the spirit of Thanksgiving sharing. Pictured are members of the Spirit Club and a small portion of the items collected.

"Firebun Of 1878" Has Birthday Number 105

By Gerard M. Emanuel
Cultural Education Specialist

This is the first in a three-part series on the 105th anniversary of the "Firebun" of 1878).

It is a distinct honor to be able to speak about some of our great Crucian leaders on the 105th anniversary of what has been called the "Firebun of 1878" actually, it was not just a firebun that took place on St. Croix. It was a determined effort by the Blacks to scare their white employers away from the island, and then to take full control themselves. Therefore it was not a mere "riot" or rebellion as certain historians try to make us believe, for even the then governor of the islands, Gov. Garde, was quoted as saying the following about the events on that day 105 years ago today: "...the uprising was not a simple strike for higher wages, but an all out uprising of a spontaneous nature, where Blacks rose up against Whites in order to destroy their property, chase them off the island or kill them if they did not leave voluntarily."

Thus we see that the Crucian workers were serious. They had reached their breaking point, and could not bear the intolerable working and living conditions that existed. We all know that thirty years before the firebun, Gen. Buddhoe and Adm. Martin King had organized all the workers, (who were then called slaves) and forced Gov. Von Scholten to grant them physical freedom. We also should be aware that the freedom granted in 1848 did not change things very much. The newly emancipated Crucians still had to go back to the same plantation owners to get work. If they did not work on the plantations, they worked in the Central Sugar Factory or in some other enterprise owned and run by Whites.

The other differences that existed were very superficial. They received wages for their work. However, let us look at

what they actually obtained. The first-class laborers earned 75 cents weekly, from which 25 cents was deducted for fish and flour. The second class laborers received 50 cents weekly, from which the same 25 cents was deducted for food. But at least both of these classes of workers received some money. On the other hand, the 3rd class workers received 25 cents weekly, out of which 25 cents was deducted for flour and fish.

Therefore they were almost in the same situation as when they were in physical slavery. I say almost, because before 1848, the employers took care of the Blacks to some degree when illness or old age set in. But after the "Emancipation"

in 1848, the laborers had to share this responsibility with their employers.

But if a man makes 25 cents a week, and that same amount is subtracted from his pay for food, he doesn't have money to provide for anything else. So in essence many Blacks were worse off after 1848 because the Whites established a set of laws which enabled them to utilize the new situation to their advantage. The laborers had no representation on the colonial councils, thus they had no legal manner in which to voice their opposition. It is due to this situation that the laborers organized themselves in 1878 to settle the problem once and for all.

Laborers Were Fed Up With Situation In 1878

PART II OF A THREE-PART
SERIES ON THE "FIREBUN"
OF 1878 ON ST. CROIX

By Gerard M. Emanuel
Cultural Education Specialist

In 1878 the laborers on St. Croix realized that as long as their employers had the legal and economic power, they would continue to suffer especially since more and more money was needed to survive. Furthermore, the majority of them owned no land, therefore their employers took advantage of the new situation in which the laborers had to come to them on their terms if they wanted to survive. Along with the terms of the 1849 labor regulations, the colonial council passed laws which empowered the employers to fine workers for being absent, and to reduce their wages for minor mistakes

Other laws which worked against the freedom of the laborers were: a) the law which enabled an employer to refuse to accept the resignation

letter of a laborer, and b) the law which required the laborers to obtain permission three days in advance when they planned to travel off island, and to have a certain amount of money in their possession before they could obtain permission.

There were other reasons why the laborers became fed up with their situation, nevertheless, the main point was that they were told that they were freed in 1848; but whenever they tried to exercise this right, they found that the authorities had established laws which:

1. Made them completely dependent on their employers,

Was Firebun Planned Or Spontaneous Act?

By Gerard Emanuel
THE LAST IN THREE-PART
SERIES OF ARTICLES ON
THE "FIREBUN" OF 1878
ON ST. CROIX

Not much documented information has been revealed as to how the laborers actually planned the strategies of the "Firebun" on St. Croix in 1878. Some historians assert that it was a spontaneous riot which was triggered by a rumor that the authorities had beaten up and killed one of the workers in Frederiksted. It may be factual that a rumor created a disturbance in Frederiksted on October 1, 1878, but is it true that a mere rumor magically accomplished the organization of thousands of workers on St. Croix into groups at specific locations throughout the island, all intent on burning down the entire island? Before answering this question, it is appropriate to mention that the documented history of "slave up-

risings" in these islands reveals that they were:

A) Always planned well in advance,

B) Involved meticulously thought out strategies which utilized the advantage gained by having the majority of the population as a force to be reckoned with.

Such was the case in the uprising of 1733 on St. John, and in the ones of 1746, 1759, and 1848 on St. Croix.

When one looks at the documented facts surrounding the "Firebun", one finds the assertion that the activities constituted only a "spontaneous riot", highly unfounded. For example, William Holder, who was interviewed by the authorities after the events had taken place, told them that the "Firebun" had been prepared for some time in advance before the First of October of that year. He also

said that he had overheard a lady saying eight days before the uprising that the workers were going to fight for more money on the first of October, which was "change of contract day".

When one looks at what actually occurred on Oct. 1, 1878, the fact that the events had to have been planned is not even debatable. For example, are we to believe that Crucians were so gullible in those days that they would just follow a band of workers who were walking around burning cane fields and shouting "our side"? How could it have been spontaneous or even a "riot" when different groups of workers all equipped with leaders, strategically positioned throughout the island began to burn specific sections of plantations, factory stations, and the weigh-in house located at Peter's Rest? Are we to believe that our heroines and heroes Queen Mary, Queen Mathilda, Queen Agnes, Matilda McBean, James De Silva, Francis Leonard, and all of the other leaders in the "Firebun" emerged one day in a matter of minutes based on a rumor?

Instead of trying to answer the above questions, let us simply commemorate these Virgin Islands heroes and heroines by reflecting on the qualities inherent in them which:

A) Enabled them to work together to accomplish a common goal (whether they did it spontaneously or not)

B) Can enable us to cultivate a "better" way of life here in the Virgin Islands.

These qualities are, will power, strength, courage and determination. It is hoped that by exposing these positive aspects or our Virgin Island heroes and heroines, along with other pertinent historical and cultural information, (i.e. cultural education), a sense of pride, identity and positive direction will be generated in the minds of all Virgin Islanders particularly the youth!!!!

2. Freed their employers from being responsible for their well being.

3. Gave them little or no way to improve their situation legally,

4. Virtually made them worse off than they were when they were slaves.

The laborers realized that no matter what system the White man set up, the Blacks would always be the ones who suffered, while the Whites reaped the benefits. Hence, they decided that the only answer for them was to scare away the Whites and assume control of the island themselves. So they planned to destroy their employers' main source of wealth which was the sugar cane!!!



MARY THOMAS, popularly known as Queen Mary the famous leader in the "Firebun" of 1878 on St. Croix (artist's version — she was actually in her early teens.)

Christmas fest helps garden group grow

By SHERRI A. HILDEBRANDT
St. Croix Bureau

There may not be the tinkle of bells on a reindeer harness, or any snowflakes on the ground, but Christmas will be in the air at the St. George Botanical Gardens Sunday at the 10th annual "Christmas Spoken Here" celebration.

The occasion is the biggest yearly fund-raiser for the non-profit garden project, which attracts thousands of residents and visitors each year.

To mark the anniversary, the "best of Christmases past" will be repeated. Yule trees will be decked out with some of the most memorable decorations from earlier "Christmas Spoken Here" events.

The festivities, from noon to 5 p.m., will feature the sale of gifts, decorations and baked goods, an appearance by Santa Claus and live entertainment.

The gifts and decorations were made during the year by Botanical Gardens members, who meet regularly on Thursdays at the gardens to work on their handicrafts. A "Calico Corner" will have cloth decorations and toys, and a "Heritage Table" will include petit point and candle gifts.

Along with the baked goods, a Frederiksted restaurateur's specialty casseroles — "usually the first to go" — will be sold, according to Ken Knopp, one of the three coordinators of the Christmas event.

The family-oriented afternoon will include free popcorn and balloons for youngsters, as well as the appearance by Santa. There also will be three performances of a Nativity scenario featuring local actors.

Drawings will be held for 10 door prizes ranging from electronic games to a case of champagne. And a raffle will be held for a round-trip New York City-St. Croix airline ticket plus accommodations for two at either the Dorall Inn in New York or the Kings Alley Hotel on St. Croix.

Knopp said the first "Christmas Spoken Here" was the idea of Carolyn Briggs, again one of the coordinators

for this year's event, and Barbara Southerland, a gardens board member.

More than an attractive tourist destination, Knopp said, the gardens help preserve the culture and history of St. Croix. They began as a garden club project in 1971, when 16 acres of land on Estate St. George were cleared by 16 people. The gardeners unearthed everything from empty toothpaste tubes to the hilt of a sword bearing the legend "St. George, 1830," which now is the logo for the gardens.

Today, the grounds bloom riotously in the ruins of a 19th century sugarcane plantation. They have been maintained and funded by volunteers since the first seed was planted.

Among the pleasures of working at the Botanical Gardens, Knopp said, are "the camaraderie, and seeing something created." The volunteers, he added, "come from all walks of life — there is a mix of community members. That's what's made the garden."

And the annual celebration of Christmas ensures that the project continues to flourish.

Svend Green-Pedersen, Professor of Danish Colonial history at the University of Aarhus, Denmark and internationally known authority on the slave trade, was a visitor on St. Croix for the period October 15-23. During that period, he found time to give a lecture to an overflowing crowd at the College of the Virgin Islands, St. Croix campus, on the subject of the abolition of the trade. Though not everyone agreed with everything he had to say, he certainly gave his listeners much to think about. Professor Green-Pedersen admitted before his departure that he was absolutely enchanted by St. Croix and that he hopes to return in the future for a longer stay.

Fund-raiser to honor Health's Schneider

St. Croix Bureau

Partners for Health on St. Croix will kick off its first fund-raiser Saturday by honoring Dr. Roy Schneiders, commissioner of Health.

Dinner, cocktails and dancing are slated for 6:30 p.m. at the Hess Recreational center.

The evening also will commemorate the hospital's first anniversary and raise money for needed medical equipment.

The group hopes to raise \$200,000 in the coming season. It expects about 500 people at the affair.

Partners also expects to accomplish other goals, including

providing funds to hire more qualified technicians and training programs for existing hospital staff for special medical needs.

"Dr. Schneider has worked unflinchingly to help bring about a brighter future for modern medicine in the Virgin Islands. Now it's St. Croix's turn to recognize his many accomplishments," said Rita Schuster, co-chairman of Partners.

"A community hospital deserves the total support of the people it serves," she said.

Tickets for the affair are \$25. For more information call Rita Schuster at 773-1386.

NYE MEDLEMMER

Velkommen i



Direktør Erik Svitzer Lyngbye
Fru Birgit Marie Lyngbye
Frederiksberg Allé 88
1820 København V.

Ingeniør Claus-Henrik Højlund Jensen
Hosp.Laborant Marianne Wilde
Stratvej 22
6771 Gredstedbro

Direktør Leif Ryberg
Platanvej 22 C
1810 København V.

Salgskonsulent Jørgen H. West
Lærer Ketty Marie West
Bratenvej 23
5700 Svendborg

Kontorassistent Margrethe Hansen
Østerbrogade 85
2100 København Ø.

Da det er nogen tid siden vi sidst bragte en liste over nye medlemmer, har nogle allerede været med næsten et års tid. De er naturligvis ikke mindre velkomne af den grund.

* HUSK HUSK HUSK HUSK *
* * * * *

- at give besked til sekretariatet i tilfælde af adresseforandring..!!

Professor Hans Walther Larsen
Fru Inge Larsen
Høyrups Allé 7
2900 Hellerup

Kunstmaler Mona Brostrøm
Snaregade 6
1205 København K.

Stud.med. Flemming A. Simonsen
Stud.lic. agro Hanne Hansen
Helges Vej 6A
2000 København F.

Adjunkt Lars Heje Hansen
Sct. Pedersvej 2
2900 Hellerup

Stud.art. Tove Woller
Gl. Holtegade 14
2840 Holte

SELSKABETS ORDINÆRE GENERALFORSAMLING

afholdtes torsdag den 6. oktober 1983 kl. 19.30 i Sparekassen SDS's kantine, Trommesalen 2, 5. sal, København V., med følgende dagsorden:

1. Valg af dirigent. - Bestyrelsen foreslår overlæge Chr. Mygind Sørensen.
2. Formandens beretning (Einar Kirk), bl.a. Festival 1983, forskellige forslag.
3. Næstformandens beretning (Ove Hornby).
4. Mødeudvalgets beretning.
5. Rejseudvalgets beretning.
6. Regnskab samt status (Kasserer Knud Lund Petersen). Regnskabet, hvoraf en ekstrakt medfølger indkaldelsen, er revideret.
7. Dansk Vestindisk Fonds regnskab er godkendt af fondens bestyrelse, men kassereren vil til orientering oplyse om formuens størrelse.
8. Medlemskontingentet.
9. Valg. Følgende bestyrelsesmedlemmer er på valg: Rigsbibliotekar Palle Birkelund (ønsker ikke genvalg), tidl. dansk turistchef i USA, Axel Dessau, hidtil konstitueret (1985), museumsdirektør, dr. phil. Henning Henningsen (1985), universitetslektor Ove Hornby (ønsker ikke genvalg), direktør A.Meinertz Knudsen (1985), hidtil konstitueret, kommandør Søren Laub (gen vælges ikke grundet bortrejse), overlæge Chr. Mygind Sørensen (1985), overkirurg G.Thornval (1985), konstitueret hidtil. Tilsvarende gælder den ene revisor, nemlig statsaut. revisor Carl Gudbergesen (1985). Kontorchef F.Jeppestens valgår som revisor er 1984. De i parentes angivne årstal viser næste valgår.
10. Eventuelt.

Knud Lund Petersen bød de 32 fremmødte medlemmer velkommen i SDS, og formanden Einar Kirk bød velkommen til generalforsamlingen.

Ad 1.

Derefter blev Chr. Mygind Sørensen efter bestyrelsens forslag valgt til dirigent. - Dirigenten konstaterede, at generalforsamlingen var lovligt indkaldt.

Ad 2.

Einar Kirk indledte formandens beretning med at takke de 3 afgående bestyrelseskolleger, som gennem mange år har gjort et fremragende arbejde i selskabet. Som det fremgår af valglisten, trækker de sig tilbage fra denne generalforsamling at regne. Det drejer sig om rigsbibliotekar Palle Birkelund, kommandør Søren Laub og universitetslektor Ove Hornby.

I bestyrelsen vil I blive savnet. Ikke alene for det gode arbejde I har præsteret, men også for det gode venskab, I har vist os. - Tak. I vil altid være velkomne, hvis I skulle få lyst til at opleve et bestyrelsesmøde igen.

Om medlemsmøderne kan jeg kun berette om det første, der blev afholdt onsdag den 24. november 1982 kl. 19.30 i Frederiksberg hovedbiblioteks foredragssal.

Jens Jørn Gjedsted holdt et afvekslende foredrag med lysbilleder og lydseksempler. Vi lærte meget om musikken med de sorte rødder. Ole Bidstrup har i januar nummeret 1983 givet et meget instruktivt referat af det spændende foredrag.

Festivalen 1983 er beskrevet i bladet, men et par forhold skal nævnes. For det første var vi kun 100 danske deltagere, hvoraf de ca. 70 var i Vestindien første gang. Vi plejer at være 150. For det andet blev rejsen en lige så stor succes og oplevelse som tidligere. Det skal måske overvejes, om tallet 100 er det rigtige. Det kunne se sådan ud. Rejseudvalget skal have tak for god indsats især under forberedelserne og under selve rejsen. Men selv om de lokale komiteer havde tilrettelagt et dejligt ophold, havde rejseudvalget sin egen læge, der bl.a. havde medbragt et iltapparat, hvis nogen skulle få behov for behandling. Heldigvis kom det ikke i brug.

Vi har fået en del henvendelser i årets løb, f.eks. fra hr. Lars Heje, der er knyttet til Dansk Folkemindesamling, men især interesserer sig for folkemusik (adr. St. Pedersvej 2, I.tv., Hellerup). Han ville vide, hvem han burde opsøge i Vestindien under et studiebesøg. Jeg nævnte La Motta (musikcenter i St. Thomas), Fritz Lawaetz m.fl. Desuden foreslog jeg ham at læse bogen "The Virgin Islands and their People" af Jarvis.

Cand.phil. Per Friedrichsen, lærer ved Bagsværd Kostskole (adr. Nøjsomhedsvej 12, 2100 Kbh. Ø.) søger oplysning om skolens stifter, dr. Lawaetz, samt om hvem der har bestemt skolens valgprog "Perseverando". Jeg mente, det var dr. Lawaetz, men henviste til Fritz Lawaetz, Eva Lawaetz, Eva Ganneskov samt Ove Hornby.

Fru Hanne Lok ringede for at stille spørgsmål om øerne. Hun skulle sammen med en veninde deltage i en Eastern pakketur, og på denne tur havde hun tænkt sig at besøge U.S.V.I. Hun fik oplysninger om billige hoteller m.v. (Adr. Tranevej 19, 7451 Sunds (Jylland)).

D.V.S. og Foreningen Nordens Københavnsafdeling har aftalt gratis at udveksle publikationer. Formand: Dr. Erik Munch.

D.V.S. har ønsket direktør Poul J.Svanholm, Carlsberg Bryggerierne, til lykke på 50-års dagen. Modtaget takkebrev.

D.V.S. har ønsket Vestindisk Kompagnis direktør, generalkonsul Hans F.Jahn til lykke med hans 40 års jubilæum i ØK. Modtaget takkebrev.

Næstformanden Søren Laub, kommandør og chef for Færøernes Kommando, har meddelt, at han ikke ønsker genvalg p.g.a. sin forflyttelse til Bruxelles for en 4 årig periode fra 1.november 83.

Poul Nielsen blev i sin tid opfordret til at søge Hess Foundation om 100.000 dollars til udførelse af en film om det tidl. Dansk Vestindien og øernes historie. Jeg har talt med Bent Lawaetz

dette år om sagen, men fik ikke noget svar. Bent Lawaetz er medlem af Hess Foundation.

Jeg udtrykte, at det er alm. høflighed at give et svar, når man ligefrem er blevet opfordret til at søge pengene.

Næstformanden, universitetslektor Ove Hornby, har været primus motor i sagen.

Bibliotekar Margit Hecht ringede til Fonden den 12/9 for at få at vide, hvor Casimir v. Scholten er begravet. Han blev midlertidigt bisat i en ligstue i 1810. Henviste til fru Francisca Beck, som er direkte efterkommer af generalguvernør Peter v. Scholten.

Billedhugger Steffen Lüttge har søgt Fonden om 30.000 kr. til en udstilling af sine arbejder i Vestindien. Formandsskabet har svaret, at støtte til udstillinger ligger uden for fondens virke.

Standardansøgninger er modtaget fra Kollegierne i Universitetsparken i Århus, Foreningen til oprettelse af Krisecenter for voldsramte kvinder i Århus og fra Kunstbiblioteket og Byens Billede, Nikolaj Kirke. Blev afslået af Fonden.

En dansk sygeplejerske, fru Lene Akduvar (Søndergade 6, Lohals, 5953 Tranekær) vil sammen med sin mand, der er snedker, nedsætte sig på St. Thomas.

Rådede hende til at skrive til Health Commissioner Schneider for at søge ansættelse på det ny hospital på øen.

Hun har også efter råd fra D.V.S. sat sig i forbindelse med den danske generalkonsul på stedet (Jahn), som har givet stor vejledning. Der er mangel på uddannede sygeplejersker på øerne, så hun har en god chance for at få arbejdstilladelse.

Efter formandens beretning nævnte dir. Anders Møller, at han havde modtaget en forespørgsel fra sin værtinde på St. Thomas, Mrs. James, som ville høre, om der er mulighed for, at D.V.S. kan yde økonomisk støtte til en istandsættelse af deres kirke og præstegård.

Formandens beretning godkendtes.

Ad 3.

Herefter gav dirigenten ordet til næstformanden Ove Hornby.

Ove Hornby omtalte rejseforberedelsesmødet den 17. februar og det spændende medlemsmøde den 13. april, hvor Inge Schiellerup holdt foredrag om Vestindien før Columbus. På dette og årets øvrige møder havde mødeudvalget forsøgt at præsentere noget nyt, bl.a. vestindisk musik og arkæologi.

Nævnte at næste møde ville blive et rejsegensynsmøde.

Hornby kom ligesom Kirk ind på filmprojektet og mente, at man evt. må finde andre finansieringsformer, hvis Hess Foundation ikke vil finansiere projektet.

Hornby sluttede med at takke formanden for de smukke ord.

Ad 4.

Mødeudvalgets formand, Chr. Mygind Sørensen, rettede en tak til årets foredragsholdere og til de medlemmer, som deltog i møderne. Mødeudvalget modtager meget gerne forslag og kommentarer vedrørende mødearrangementerne.

Ad 5.

Rejseudvalgets formand, Axel Hendil, omtalte forårets rejse til Vestindien:

Der havde været ca. 100 tilmeldinger til rejsen. Flyveturen foregik som grupperejse, arrangeret af Lau-Tours. Gæstfriheden og arrangementerne på øerne var fuldt ud på højde med, hvad deltagerne på de tidligere rejser havde oplevet.

Anders Møller takkede rejseudvalget for en strålende tur.

Faglærer Christian Lindhe fortalte, at han efter rejsen havde haft gæster fra øerne. Ville gerne gøre gengæld efter den dejlige rejse og tilbød sin hjælp i 1985, når vestinderne kommer hertil.

Ad 6.

Selskabets regnskab blev forelagt af kassereren Knud Lund Petersen. Regnskabet var trykt i det sidste medlemsblad. Driftsregnskabet fremviste et underskud på 9.765 kr. De nuværende aktiver udgør 20.593 kr.

Regnskabet blev godkendt uden bemærkninger.

Ad 7.

Knud Lund Petersen forelagde Dansk Festindisk Fonds formueoversigt til generalforsamlingens orientering. Formuen udgør 192.317 kr. Det er en stigning i forhold til sidste år. Stigningen skyldes hovedsagelig renteindtægter. Regnskabet er godkendt af fondsbestyrelsen og revideret af statsautoriseret revisor Carl Gudbergsen.

Ad 8.

Knud Lund Petersen: Grundet bl.a. portostigninger og sidste års underskud foreslås det, at kontingentet for enkeltmedlemmer hæves fra 90 til 110 kr. og for ægtepar fra 110 til 130 kr. Det skulle resultere i, at de samlede indtægter øges til 66.000 kr. i 1984, forudsat at der ikke sker et fald i medlemstallet.

Lund Petersen opfordrede til, at de nuværende medlemmer hjælper til med at skaffe nye medlemmer til selskabet.

Civiling. Bent Bender-Christensen spurgte, om den foreslåede forhøjelse af kontingentet var stor nok ?

Lund Petersen bekræftede, at forhøjelsen skulle være tilstrækkelig, hvis portoen ikke forhøjes yderligere. Mente at en for stor forhøjelse ville kunne få en del medlemmer til at melde sig ud.

Læge Erik Bertram spurgte, om der vil være midler nok til at afholde den næste venskabsfestival ?

Einar Kirk: Vi bruger aldrig kontingenterne til at dække udgifterne i forbindelse med festivalerne.

Lund Petersen: Festivalhæftet giver temmelig mange annonceindtægter, som benyttes til festivalerne i Danmark. Vi kan ikke pålægge medlemmerne, at de gennem medlemskontingentet betaler til afholdelse af festivaler, som de eventuelt ikke selv deltager i.

Cand.act. Eva Ganneskov håbede, at der stadig ville komme nye medlemmer til. Samme problem findes på øerne i the Friends of Denmark.

Ganneskov mente, at medlemmer, som bor i udlandet, burde betale et højere kontingent på grund af den større porto. Rejste spørgsmålet som følge af en henvendelse fra et nyt medlem i Amerika.

Lund Petersen svarede, at medlemmer, som bor i udlandet, betaler samme kontingent som de danske medlemmer på trods af den højere porto. Det vil administrativt, og især EDB-mæssigt, være upraktisk at skelne mellem danske og udenlandske medlemmer.

Hendil: Vi har hele tiden i Vestindien haft medlemmer, som har betalt samme kontingent som de danske medlemmer.

Generalforsamlingen godkendte kassererens forslag om at hæve kontingentet.

Ad 9.

Valg. - Einar Kirk gjorde opmærksom på, at han ved en fejltagelse ikke var nævnt i dagsordenens punkt 9. Kirk er som formand for Dansk Vestindisk Fond automatisk medlem af selskabets bestyrelse, men ønskede for en sikkerheds skyld også at blive indvalgt i bestyrelsen af generalforsamlingen.

Dirigenten indrømmede, at der var tale om en trykfejl, og bekræftede, at bestyrelsen også foreslår Einar Kirk valgt til bestyrelsen.

Bestyrelsens forslag til valg af bestyrelsesmedlemmer og revisor blev enstemmigt godkendt.

Dirigenten takkede de afgående bestyrelsesmedlemmer.

Ad 10.

Dir. Anne Walbom fremkom med et tilbud til selskabets medlemmer:

Ole Bidstrup og Anne Walbom har for tiden en "plejedatter" fra St. Croix boende. Det er deres værtindes datter, Leone R. Williams, 17 år. Leone ønsker at uddanne sig til kok og er meget interesseret i at lave mad. Hvis der er interesse for det, vil Leone gerne lave vestindisk mad til nogle af selskabets medlemmer. Interesserede kan ringe til Anne Walbom og Ole Bidstrup på tlf. 01-24 10 20, adresse: Lykkesholms Allé 2 A, 4.sal, 1902 København V,

Civiling. H. Birkov-Andersen, som er nyt medlem, takkede for medlemskabet. Havde været på øerne flere gange. Tilbød at yde en indsats i selskabet. Havde taget film og dias på øerne; måske selskabet kunne bruge dem ?

Herefter sluttede dirigenten generalforsamlingen.

Einar Kirk afsluttede med at takke dirigenten Chr. Mygind Sørensen for en god ledelse af mødet.

Ref. Jens Willumsen.

Umiddelbart efter generalforsamlingen holdt bestyrelsen møde og konstituerede sig som følger:

Formand: Gunnar Thornval

1. næstformand: A.Meinertz Knudsen

2. næstformand: Axel Dessau

Kasserer: Knud Lund Petersen

Sekretær: Jens Benoni Willumsen

Mødeudvalgsformand: Chr. Mygind Sørensen

Bestyrelsen besluttede at give formanden bemyndigelse til at konstituere cand.mag. Erik Gøbel (Rigsarkivet) som medlem af bestyrelsen.

Som afgående formand overrakte Einar Kirk den ny formand det indrammede fotografi af selskabets stifter, revisor og artilleriløjtnant August Neumann. Der er tradition for, at billedet følger formandsejdet.

Derefter takkede den ny formand for valget og udtrykte bekymring for, hvordan det skulle lykkes at løfte den tunge arv efter Einar Kirk. Han rettede en varm tak for Einar Kirks formandsindsats efter Poul Nielsens død og ønskede Eja og Einar Kirk alt godt på deres færd tilbage til øerne den 15. oktober.

Danish Military Exhibit

by William F. Cissel
Special to the Avis
The Fort Frederik Museum

is pleased to announce the opening of a new exhibit on the Danish West Indian Military Force, 1852-1906. Many of the objects shown have been made available through a loan arranged by Fort Frederik's curator, William F. Cissel, and the National Park Service, Christiansted Historic Site.

This agreement marks the first inter-museum loan in the U.S. Virgin Islands and heralds a higher level of co-operative museum work here. It is hoped that the precedent will expand exhibit capabilities through the interpretation of new material.

Some background on the collection used in this new exhibit is in order. In 1955, Major Theodor C von Zeilau, former commandant of Fort Frederik, met with the trustees of the then St. Croix Museum during a visit here.

As a consequence, he and Harry E. Neumann (Crucian-born son of Sergeant-Major August F. C. Neumann, Zeilau's Danish West Indian

colleague) obtained specimens of Danish colonial militaria through radio and press publicity and contacts with the Royal Danish Officers' Club in Copenhagen.

This collection was transferred in the early 1960s to the National Park Service, which displays a part in their Steeple Building Museum in Christiansted.

The Curator of Fort Frederik wishes to acknowledge his gratitude to the National Park Service for making this loan possible, and especially for the co-operation and assistance of Christiansted Unit Manager Thomas A. Bradley and Park Ranger Williams Gleason.

Foreningsadresser

Selskabets Formand

Overkirurg G.Thornval, Borgevej 11, 2800 Kongens Lyngby,
02-884332

Selskabets næstformænd

1. Direktør A.Meinertz Knudsen, Rosavej 24, 2930 Klampenborg
01-637261
2. Turistchef Axel Dessau, Østbanegade 15, 2100 Kh. Ø.
01-425278

Kasserer for selskabet samt

Formand for medlemsudvalget

Afdelingsdirektør Knud Lund Petersen, Lyngskrænten 23, 2840 Holte
02-802965

Formand for selskabets mødeudvalg

Overlæge Chr. Mygind Sørensen, Jagtvej 215 A, 10. etage,
2100 Kh. Ø. 01-293363 (telf. bedst efter kl. 19)

Rejsseudvalget

Prokurist Axel Hendil, Langagervej 43, 2500 Kh. Valby. 01-304575

Sekretær og referent (møder)

Forsøgsleder lic.agro. Jens Benoni Willumsen, Bihlsvænget 14,
5792 Årslev. 09-901914

Dansk Vestindisk fond og forlag

Formand: Arkitekt m.a.a. Einar Kirk, adresse efter 15/10-83:
c/o Frits Lawaetz, PO Box 366 Frederiksted, St. Croix,
U.S.Virgin Islands 00840. Fra 1.juni 84:
Solvang 18, Rågeleje pr. 3210 Vejby, Danmark.

Kasserer: Afdelingsdirektør Knud Lund Petersen, Lyngskrænten 23,
2840 Holte. 02-802965.

Bogudvalgets formand: Rigsbibliotekar Palle Birkelund, Strandga-
de 6, 1401 Kh.K. 01-540189

Historisk udvalgs formand: Universitetslektor Ove Hornby, Frede-
riksberg Bredegade 13A, 2000 Kh.F. 01-875628

Filmarkivet: Overlæge Chr. Mygind Sørensen, Jagtvej 215 A, 10.
etage, 2100 Kh. Ø. 01-293363

Kulturarkivet: Cand.act. Fru Eva Ganneskov, Koldinggade 1,
2100 Kh. Ø. 01-421773

Bogsalg: Direktør Bent E.Juhl, Canrepo a/s, Tagensvej 72,
2200 Kh. N. 01-830625.

Medlemssekretariat (indmeldelser, adresseforandringer m.v.)

Fru Inger Zangenberg, Dyrehavevej 28, 2930 Klampenborg.
01-640263

Medlemsbladets redaktion

Se side 2

Bestyrelsen for Dansk Vestindisk Selskab:

Rigsarkivar Vagn Dybdahl, Rigsarkivet, Rigsdagsgården 9, 1218 Kh. K. (1984)

Turistchef Axel Dessau, Østbanegade 15, 2100 Kh. Ø.
01-425278 (1985) næstformand

Prokurist Axel Hendil, Langagervej 43, 2500 Kh. Valby. 01-304575 (1984)

Museumsdirektør, dr.phil. Henning Henningsen, Flynderborgvej 7, 3000 Helsingør. 02-212150 (1985)

Arkitekt m.a.a. Einar Kirk (ex officio, æresmedlem) p.t. U.S.V.I (1985)

Kreativ chef Eja Kirk - -
(1984)

Direktør A.Meinertz Knudsen, Rosavej 24, 2930 Klampenborg
01-637261 (1988) næstformand

Museumschef Steffen Linvald, Skovshovedvej 39, 2920 Charlottenlund
01-677668 (1984)

Afdelingsdirektør (SDS) Knud Lund Petersen, Lyngskrænten 23, 2840 Holte. 02-802965 - kasserer (1984)

Overlæge Chr. Mygind Sørensen, Jagtvej 215 A¹⁰, 2100 Kh. Ø.
01-293363 (1985)

Arkitekt Hans Thage, Hestehaven 5, 2960 Rungsted Kyst. 02-864174 (1984)

Overkirurg G.Thornval, Borgevej 11, 2800 Kgs. Lyngby. 02-884332 formand (1985)

Forsøgsleder, lic.agro. Jens Benoni Willumsen, Bihlsvænget 14, 5792 Årslev. 09-901914 (1984)

Tallene i parentes markerer valgår.

Bestyrelsen for Dansk Vestindisk Fond

Rigsbibliotekar Palle Birkelund, Strandgade 6, 1401 Kh. K.
01-540189

Stiftamtmand, kammerherre J. Elkjær-Larsen, Vejlesøparken 11^{IV}, 2840 Holte. 02-425400 næstformand

Universitetslektor Ove Hornby, Frederiksberg Bredegade 13A, 2000 Kh. F. 01-875628

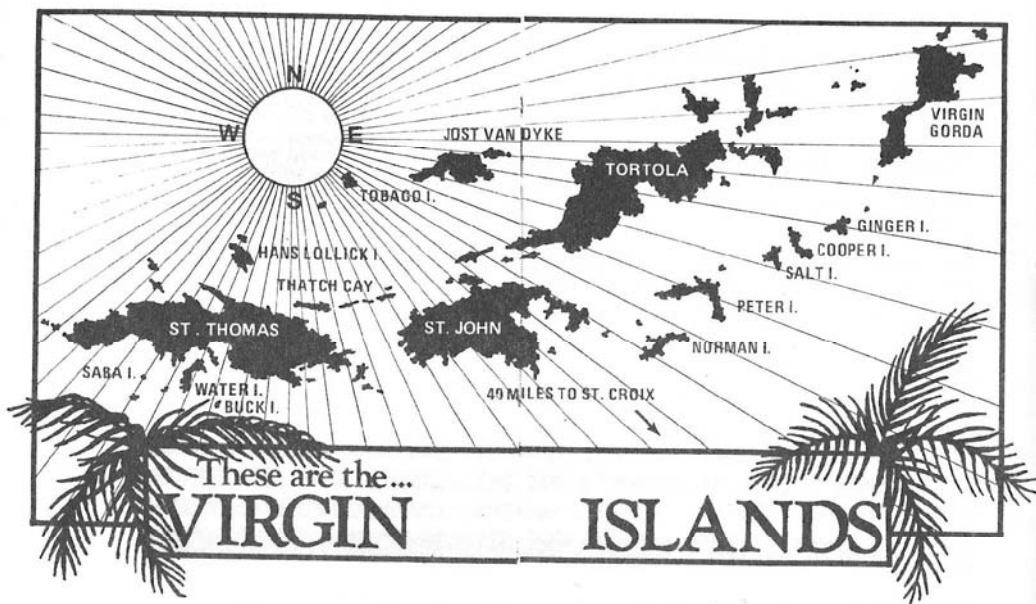
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VIRGIN ISLANDS MUSEUM IN OLD FORT CHRISTIAN



Early print of St. Thomas harbor, just below Fort Christian, now the home of the V.I. Museum.

A museum in itself, three-hundred-year-old Fort Christian is the headquarters for the small Virgin Island Museum. The Fort, a commanding red landmark, has stood in its position on Charlotte Amalie's waterfront since the earliest days of island colonization. You'll find the special entrance to the museum well marked on the Waterfront Highway side of the fort.

Occupying a series of restored old cells the museum displays Indian artifacts and historical notes, an indigenous shell collection, many household items from Danish days including fine old furniture, a series of prints of birds of the Virgin Islands and plants with medicinal qualities. A small gift shop sells prints, island-made crafts and locally-written publications.

Christians Fort, as the building was once called, was finished in 1672 and was the heart of the Danish colony. It was built as a defensive establishment and place of refuge. It also housed the colony's first governors and officers and served as a church, vicarage, surgeon's quarters, shipwatch, garrison, jail, court, workshop and community cistern. No longer quite so crowded, it is presently being made ready for the expansion of the museum into all its rooms.

The museum is open Monday through Friday from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.; and Saturday and Sunday from 12:30 to 5 p.m. It is closed on all holidays. There is no admission charge.