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Danish Westindian Society
Patron: Her Majesty the Queen

Festival
2001

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Welcome

to our friends from
US Virgin Islands

Danish West Indian Society

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Welcome

It is a great pleasure to me to bid everyone a warm welcome. Some have been to Denmark before; others are here for the first time. But hopefully everyone will have two weeks of new experiences.

As I am writing this Denmark is showing herself from her best side: blooming and sunny, and I just hope that you will be able to see that side of our country.

But you never know about Denmark. Probably you will get to see a lot of rain too.

This time we have arranged a longer stay in Jutland and Funen, which means that the people who have been here on Friendship Festivals before without question will experience something new.

I know that all the people in those parts of the country are very excited about this, and I am sure it will be an unforgettable week for everyone.



Then the festival will continue in Copenhagen and surroundings – including a day trip to Sweden.

I hope that everyone in the end will find that this turned out to be a true festival of friendship so that everyone when they go home has made at least one new friend. With that wish I once again welcome you all and wish you a pleasant stay in Denmark.

Louise Steensgaard
President

Festival
2001

Keep Our Culture Alive



*Welcome Notes by the
Minister for Culture,
Mrs. Elsebeth Gerner Nielsen.*

A few years ago the theme of one of your festivals was „Keep Our Culture Alive“. That is a good theme for any Minister for Culture.

Close historical ties exist between the US Virgin Islands and Denmark. Even though we officially cut the knot in 1917, the bonds are still alive. I saw this to be true during my visit to USVI in 1999. I was received with a warm welcome by Governor Turnbull and I had a great opportunity to reconfirm that not only are we tied by a common history but also by a present strong friendship and an opportunity to share much of the future together.

I hope that our common past will be renewed in many ways in the years to come. During my visit I signed an agreement that enables us to exchange documents from The Royal Archives concerning the days of The Danish West Indies. It will now become easier for the islanders to research our common past. Hopefully this will lead to a strengthening of our friendship in an atmosphere of reconciliation, reconstruction, renewal and partnership between Denmark and the US Virgin Islands.

It is also my hope that the relationship between USVI and Denmark will grow not only in historical matters but also by further exchange at

many other cultural levels. I hope that we will see more visits from the USVI to Denmark, more visits by Danes to the beautiful islands, more contact between our peoples.

The Friendship Festivals arranged by Friends of Denmark in St. Croix and St. Thomas-St. John and Danish West Indian Society is a great example of how we can „Keep Our Friendship Alive“.

I most cordially welcome you all to Denmark. I hope that our guests have all brought along some of that famous warmth and sunshine from the Caribbean, and I know the Danes have been looking forward to having you and will do their utmost to give you a enjoyable and also an educational stay in Denmark.

Let the festivities begin.

Elsebeth Gerner Nielsen.

DGI-byen. The new modern center in Copenhagen

Copenhagen's new center "DGI-byen" is an unusual meeting place behind Copenhagen's Central Station. It is a multi-center built for everyone and open to everyone.

The multi-center has more than 22,000 square meters of meeting and conference rooms, a hotel, restaurant, cafés and modern sports facilities. Plus a Swim Center and Spa with an unusual swimming pool and spa facilities.

DGI-byen has room for almost every type of business arrangement from small meetings to large conferences of up to 1,400 participants. The center's facilities can easily be transformed into modern meeting and conference rooms.

All sports equipment is raised up to the ceiling and hidden in depots or behind screens. Beautiful table settings with candlelight and track lights along the walls create an intimate and cosy atmosphere. For smaller parties of up to 120 guests, the cosy rooms at „the Eatery“ (Spisehuset) are perfect.

One doesn't have to be an active sportsman or woman to use the DGI-byen's meeting facilities. Rather mixing entertainment and physical activities with business events can be a good way to end an intensive day of meetings.

Activities such as bowling, shooting, climbing or a visit to the Swim Center and Spa can be excellent for this purpose.

More than 17 different types of sports are enjoyed here and professional trainers are available for everything from fencing to volleyball.



The Swim Center

The Swim Center (Vandkulturhuset), which opened in December 1999, contains unusual swimming pools where enthusiastic residents of Copenhagen and team swimmers can meet. In addition, the Swim Center and Spa are a part of the package the center offers all its guests. And with its unique architecture, interesting interior design and variety of swimming pools, there are unlimited possibilities for fun. As an example:



Start your swimming in the big circle-pool - the water temperature is like The Caribbean Sea. In the circle: one lap is 100 meters, so just 5 laps, gives you - not the half Iron-man, but a half kilometer.

Then you can go to the mountain lake - a pool you can jump into from a height of 1, 2 or 5 meter, or you can climb the mountain-wall. Finish by going to the small children's pool with a water temperature of almost 100 Fahrenheit. Here you can swim along with babies down to 7-8 weeks old - and be sure, they are not alone, happy and proud parents follow the cuties...

The Swim Center can also be transformed into an advanced meeting and conference room - or location for a party. Films and presentations can be shown on the big screen. Light shows can be arranged and chairs set up for guests.

The bottom of the big swimming pool can be raised and lowered, which makes it an ideal platform for product presentations, lectures, fashion shows, plays, exhibitions or as a dance floor!

The Spa

The Spa (Kurbadet) on the 1st floor is the place to go to when you want to give yourself a treat, natural scrubs, a sauna or steam bath followed by a dip into the icy pool sets the blood circulating. In addition, the Spa offers aromatherapy, mud and seaweed treatments, massage, hydromassage, tanning parlours and foot reflexology.

DGI - Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations

Democracy is not just a matter of a certain form of government.

The most important foundation for a healthy democratic system is created in

people's involvement and commitment to the local community, where by working together with others in an atmosphere of respect and tolerance they can help maintain a foundation for democracy.



In Denmark it is said that whenever three people get together to share a common interest, they immediately form an association! This might not be perfectly true, but it is incontestable that the forming of associations has been one of the most fundamental characteristics of the Danish people, historically as well as today. The right to form associations is even embodied in the Danish constitution which dates back to 1849.

As one of Denmark's three national sports associations Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations (DGI) is an important cultural factor. DGI numbers around 5,500 local associations or clubs - from the tiniest one-sport club of say a dozen members to the huge clubs of the big cities. Each local association is a member of one of 25 regional associations which together form DGI nation-wide.

DGI is a sports and cultural organisation with about 1.5 million members in Denmark, and including - for historical reasons - some 13,000 members on the German side of the common border.

The Danish Sports Scene - A Structural View

The Danish sports scene is - just as the rest of society - characterised by three important and interwoven sectors, Government, the Private Sector and Civil Society. In the latter the sports associations are primarily represented by three national organisations: The Danish Sports Confederation and Olympic Committee (DIF), Danish Gymnastics and Sports Associations (DGI) and The Danish Federation of Company Sports (DFIF).

In other words, sport in Denmark is not organised in a single national sports organisation as is the case in most countries. The reason for this is the fact that the ideas and objectives of sports organisations never are the same, and therefore the local associations should have a choice as to how they want to shape and organise their activities, including which national organisation they wish to belong to.

In a very interesting and, perhaps, unique situation seen in a global perspective, the three national organisations each receive substantial funds from the government, yet they maintain an almost complete level of independence in relation to their respective goals and programmes.

Among them the three sports associations receive around DKK 500 million p.a. - funds which are channelled through the Ministry of Culture, but deriving from the Pools and Lottery Company Ltd, i.e. ultimately from the Danish public itself.

Obviously, the organisations are financially responsible towards the Ministry of Culture, but apart from this element it is still the individual members of the three organisations who control the associations through the respective regional associations and general assemblies etc.

Top 10

Women statistics.

Most used

1st names in Denmark:

Kirsten	51219
Anne	48837
Hanne	42999
Anna	41202
Mette	39718
Karen	37773
Helle	35512
Inge	33611
Inger	33565
Susanne	33106

The Post & Tele Museum

Get to know Danish communication history from King Christian IV's public postal services to computer-based communications.

The Post & Tele Museum of Denmark is a museum featuring interesting exhibitions for all age groups. Besides offering a splendid view of the numerous towers of Copenhagen, the museum's roof-top café offers menus for both children and adults.

But the main issue is of course a wide range of exhibitions - and during the festival a special exhibition of stamps and items from the former Danish Westindies will be shown.



The first Post Office

The Danish Postal service, which was founded in 1624 by King Christian IV, was the first public post office in Scandinavia. Long before absolutism was abolished in 1848, the Royal Post Office of the well-known red and yellow colours took care of the public conveyance of letters, parcels and passengers in Denmark as well as of the connections between the kingdom and its dependencies and colonies.

Denmark became smaller while the state strengthened its hold on communications. In the nineteenth century almost all the innovations that make up the groundwork of today's information society emerged. The postage stamp was introduced in 1851, the electric telegraph in 1854. In 1897, the state established its monopoly on telephony.

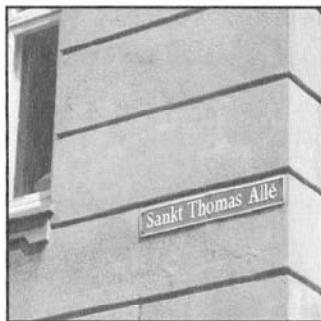
Museum Workshop and kom-city

The workshop is mostly for kids. Here they can try to morse, make their own stamp collection or write old-style letters with ink and feather. *kom-city* is the name of the Post & Tele Museum's communication workshop for pupils from the 8th grade. Here they may test the possibilities of today's information technology, and get an understanding of the technology behind.

St. Thomas in Copenhagen

Sometimes small things can make your curiosity grow. For instance the name of your street - what is the exact origin of its name...?

Very often a particular street name was chosen to commemorate a person - a great man or woman.



No one - at least in Denmark - wonders why a broad street along the Tivoli Gardens and the Town Hall is called H.C. Andersens Boulevard. Less than one kilometer from there, you will find a little street named Sankt Thomas Allé - but in this case most people don't know the background. What is the story behind it?

Coming from the center of the city the street Frederiksberg Allé leads towards Frederiksberg Garden with the Frederiksberg Castle. Not far from the beginning of Frederiksberg Allé, there is a place called Sankt Thomas Runddel (circle) and a big building named „Sankt Thomas“, and here lies the beginning of the very short street named Sankt Thomas Allé. Opposite the building „Sankt Thomas“ you will find a small family hotel, Sct. Thomas Hotel.

To find the origin of the names we must turn to USVI. On Main Street in Charlotte Amalie, there is a building housing The Chamber of Commerce - The building was formerly owned by the pharmacist A.H. Riise. The chamber of Commerce has its meeting and conference room in the beautiful main living room.



The hurricane and the earthquake in 1867 as well as the first attempt to sell St. Thomas and St. John were the reasons that caused the Riise family to return to Denmark. On their return they needed a residence for the big family (9 children).

He bought a villa on the outskirts of Copenhagen - not a very big town at that time. The villa was more like a mansion and he named it „Sankt Thomas“.



„Sankt Thomas“ became the home of his family and five of his daughters were married from this villa. Here they met, socialized, discussed and had parties. One can say, the partying continued after the death of old Mr. Riise in October 1882.

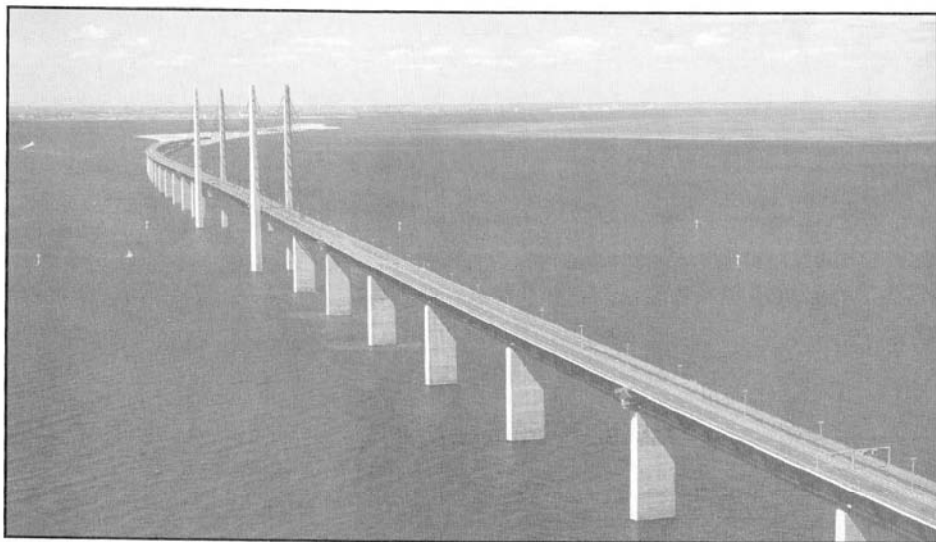
New owners made it into an amusement place with music and entertainment. They even had a cinema, one of the first in Copenhagen.



In a book from 1920, *Før og nu* (Then and Now), there are many photos of „Sankt Thomas“. However, the place was not always mentioned for the best. Shortly after 1900, the garden and the buildings were demolished. New buildings were built, and this part of the city is today quite fashionable and expensive.

And finally a curious thing: the circle was never officially named St. Thomas, but in the minds of people it is only natural that the buildings and the hotel got the name of St. Thomas.

Ole Bidstrup



At the gateway...

Strategically located at the gateway to Scandinavia and the Baltic area, the Øresund Region is rapidly emerging as one of Europe's dynamic centres.

Here flourishing high-tech sectors, strong emphasis on education and world-class infrastructure, including the new Øresund Bridge between Denmark and Sweden, come together to form a region for the 21st century. Key features of this new vibrant region include:

One market comprising 50 million people living around the Baltic Sea. A population of 3.5 million inhabitants, making the Øresund Region itself the largest population concentration north of Germany.

A high level of prosperity, with Denmark and Sweden both ranking among the richest countries in the world. Income levels well above the average for the EU and the OECD. Significant growth potential, not least as a springboard to the former eastern bloc states.

Backed by solid economic performances in both countries, the Øresund Region provides a firm platform for business expansion - for Scandinavian companies as well as for the increasing number of foreign companies that have decided to set up business on either side.

In fact, measured by GDP alone the Øresund Region is Europe's eighth largest, ahead of Berlin and Hamburg. Moreover, growth in the Øresund Region is expected to benefit to the tune of USD 5 billion from synergies deriving from the integration of the Danish and Swedish sides.

Overall, this places the Øresund Region in a strong position to achieve a position among the three-four top European growth areas over the next decade. Moreover, infrastructure investments totalling USD 10-15 billion mean that the region offers the most efficient logistics systems found anywhere in Europe.

A tale of two cities...



Hans Christian Andersen's version of Denmark has long gone although much of the traditional ambiance of the Danish capital survives in narrow back streets and charming squares.

Danny Kaye's ode to Copenhagen, however, seems as fresh as ever. This, at least, is the conclusion judging from the steadily rising number of visitors flocking not only to Copenhagen, but also to the other side of the new Øresund Region - Malmö and Skåne in Southern Sweden.

Linked by the huge Øresund Bridge across the Strait of Øresund the two sides are experiencing an influx of foreign visitors unrivalled by any Nordic area.

As Lars Bernhard Jørgensen, Head of Copenhagen's Tourist Authority (the aptly named 'Wonderful Copenhagen' or WoCo) puts it:

"In the past year, overall growth in tourism in the Øresund Region has been 10% - a very satisfactory figure for both Sweden and Denmark."

What is happening is that we're changing from a medium-sized grocery store to a large multiple which has to put more effort into maintaining its customers. The future looks decidedly interesting. It's all very positive - and highly challenging." Jørgensen's view is shared by his opposite number in Malmö across the water. At Skånes Turistråd, Lars Green looks back on a highly successful year with further developments in the pipeline.

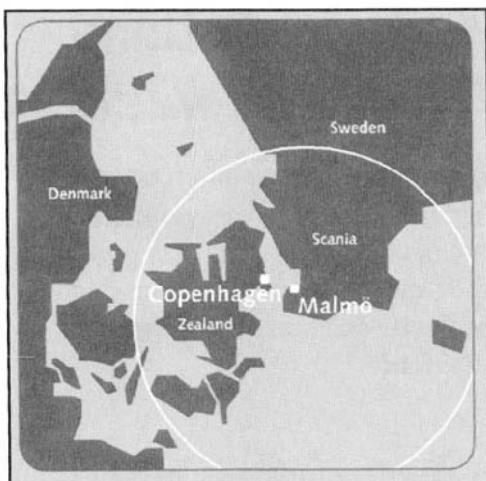
While Copenhagen has, for years, held its own as a Northern European tourist centre, Malmö and Skåne are relative newcomers to the chase for international tourists. But all indications are that Skåne, a land of soft rural landscapes, splendid old castles, miles of attractive beaches and clean sea is set to gain its own share of incoming tourists to the Øresund Region. "Skåne is rich in culture," Lars Green points out. "In fact, Skåne has always been famous with the Swedes for its art, design and castles.

But now, because of the bridge, a visit to Skåne means a visit to two countries." Connecting Copenhagen and Malmö through a 16 km bridge/tunnel link, the Øresund Bridge has had a direct as well as indirect impact on tourism on both sides of the Øresund Region.

In Copenhagen, Swedes have become part of daily life in the city's shopping streets since the bridge's inauguration on July 1, 2000. And the fact that another country lies less than half an hour's easy drive or train ride away is an added attraction to many visitors to Copenhagen.

The combined strengths of the two cities' offerings is yet another area where the impact of the Øresund Bridge is making itself felt. Although Copenhagen is currently seeing a much welcomed capacity increase in terms of four-star hotels, in recent years the capital's insufficient first class hotel accommodation has put a brake on its potential as a convention centre.

Now, however, this is set to change with a spate of international hotel chains, including Hilton and Marriot arriving in Copenhagen. Two major medical conferences, on diabetes and heart disease, with 10,000 delegates each are scheduled for later in the decade and a series of other large scale conferences, will follow, including Rotary's world meeting in 2001.



“Without the extra hotel capacity, Malmö’s 2,500 hotel rooms and Greater Copenhagen’s 12,000, such conventions would not have been possible,” Lars Bernhard Jørgensen believes. The rapid internationalisation of the Øresund Region is reflected in a wide range of areas.

SAS, the joint airline of the three Scandinavian countries, Norway, Sweden and Denmark, is embar-

king on a major expansion of its fleet as well as extending its long-haul flights by 50 per cent. To further emphasise Copenhagen Airport’s claim as one of the world’s most modern airports, a significant development programme is being carried out which - following the opening of the Øresund Bridge - means that the airport is the natural focal point for the region’s inhabitants as well as an international traffic hub.

The cruise market, too, is enjoying considerable growth. Cruise liners today make no fewer than 210 calls to Copenhagen per year making the Danish capital the largest cruise destination in northern Europe. Welcome as they are, cruise passengers do not account for all new activity within the tourist sector. The Øresund Region is also witnessing a rise in City Breaks with Copenhagen proving particularly popular with young people.

More important for the local economy, however, has been the huge rise in the number of high-tech companies, many of which are acquiring global status within their specialised fields. “We’re seeing a positive spiral where a larger market place is attracting more investment, said Lars Bernhard Jørgensen. Private investors are clearly confident enough in the region to invest in it.” Hans Christian Andersen, for one, would not have been able to recognise the new Øresund Region. Nor would Danny Kaye.

*But it is still Wonderful Copenhagen
and now it is Wonderful Skåne, too.*

Sightseeing and visits in Jutland and Funen during the first week

The hosts in Jutland and Funen have divided themselves into four regional groups each of which has set up a program for visits to various exciting attractions in their region. It is our hope that the excursions may give our West Indian guests an impression of the Danish way of living today and in the past. We also hope that Danish hospitality and humor will make the week an enjoyable and comfortable experience.

Local tours and visits

In addition to the regional programs, a number of local tours and visits will be arranged. The regional tours planned for our guests are as follows:

Northern Jutland

Wednesday, July 25

A sightseeing tour to the northernmost point of Jutland. The tour will include the Museum of Skagen, the impressive sand-dune of Raabjerg, the eagle reserve, and Mårup church close to the North Sea. Dinner at Villa Vest at Lønstrup.



See the light. Enjoy the scenery and the sea. Feel the environment...

The first thing you notice when you approach Skagen is the beautiful strong light. Then you notice the scenery, which is so grand, vast and untouched by human hands with its woods, dunes and heaths surrounded by the sea.

On the one hand, the calm Kattegat, which is safe for children, and on the other, the rougher North Sea. Here the people live off the sea and in harmony with nature in a clean and healthy environment.



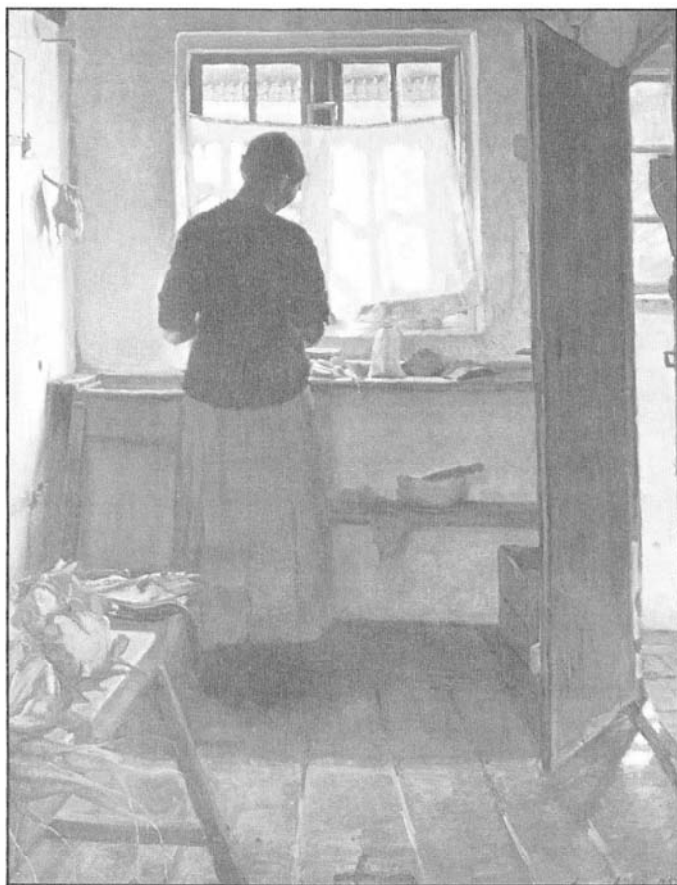
Throughout the generations people from near and far have visited this popular place at the northernmost tip of Denmark which has more hours of sunshine than anywhere else in the country. Here people congregate all year round, because it is a very special place.

Artists were the first tourists...

The town of Skagen, which is a 600-year-old market town, has a special setting and a fascinating history. It has been painted and described by artists because of the special light, the yellow houses with the red tiled roofs and the white laces, the scenery and the lives and dealings of the fishermen.

It all started in the middle of the 19th century and painters such as P.S. Krøyer, Anna and Michael Ancher, and the poet and painter Holger Drachmann helped draw attention to Skagen. You could say that they were the first tourists to visit Skagen.

One of them, Anna Ancher (1859-1935), was born in Skagen. She became the greatest woman painter in Danish art history. Early she was recognized



by her male colleagues as an artist with an outstanding sense of colors, thereby becoming a pioneer of modern Danish art.

Today many artists live and work and find inspiration here like the painters of Denmark's Golden Age did.

Tourism has been a part of everyday life for generations.



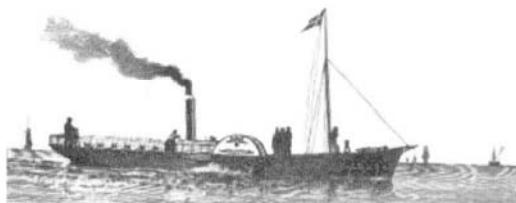
Central Jutland

Wednesday, July 25

The group of Central Jutland has arranged a tour by boat from Silkeborg to Himmelbjerget (Sky Mountain - 147 m high) which is one of the highest points in Denmark.



Lunch at Himmelbjerget. Return to Silkeborg on board the old paddle-steamer 'Hjejlen'.



In Guinness Book of Records:

„Hjejlen“ is the oldest operative paddle steamer in the world, and still in operation in her original form.

„Hjejlen“ has been plying the lakes at Silkeborg in Jutland, Denmark since the 18th of June 1861. In the summer the boat runs on the river Gudenå and on the lakes between Silkeborg, Himmelbjerget and Laven.

The Swedish-built steamship „Skibladner“ is admittedly 5 years older, but she has been extended and has twice received a new motor, whereas „Hjejlen“ remains unchanged after 120 years during which she has carried over 1 million passengers.

The first steamship ever to sail in Danish waters was the British-built „Caledonia“ which started on this route in 1819.

The building and launching of „Hjejlen“

A group of citizens of the town of Silkeborg, encouraged by the dynamic paper mill owner, Michael Drewsen, placed the order for „Hjejlen“ in 1861 at the Baumgarten & Burmeister shipyards in Copenhagen (later known as world-famous B&W)

This was the yard's 15th new construction and two of these had involved paddle steamers. „Hjejlen“ was approx. 85 feet in length, 12.5 feet at the widest point and had a draught of 5.5 feet.

The idea was that the ship would stimulate the existing interest for tourism to Himmelbjerget (the Sky Mountain).

The ship was named „Hjejlen“ and launched in May 1861. The vessel was then ready for her maiden voyage to Silkeborg. On the 11th of June, „Hjejlen“ rounded the point at Kronborg on its first - and last - sea voyage.

The following day she started up the Guden River from Randers to Silkeborg. Running the river proved to be difficult. Despite the fact that she was drawn by both men and horses it was necessary to remove all heavy objects from the vessel - including coal from the bunker and water from the boiler so that she could ride higher in the river.

“Hjejlen” arrived at Silkeborg on the 15th of June. The last hindrance, which was formed by the dam at the paper mill, was overcome by drawing the paddle steamer across rollers until she arrived safely in her right element - the freshwater lakes at Silkeborg.

Following a number of trials where passengers included King Frederik VII and his consort, the Countess Danner - the paddle steamer was finally put into service on the 24th of June in the presence of His Majesty.



Southern Jutland

Wednesday, July 25



A guided visit to the park of Schackenborg in Møgeltønder.



Prince Joachim of Denmark, younger son of Queen Margrethe II and Prince Henrik, matriculated in modern languages from Øregaard Gymnasium in 1986 at the same time as his elder brother, the Crown Prince Frederik.



In 1978 Schackenberg manor in Møgeltønder was given to him and his further education was there – directed towards estate management, apart from his military service 1987-90. On 18 November 1995 he married Alexandra Christina Manley – now Princess Alexandra of Denmark – born 30 June 1964 in Hong Kong.

She is of British-Chinese-Austrian descent and until the couple's engagement on 31 May 1995 she was Deputy Director of an investment company in Hong Kong.

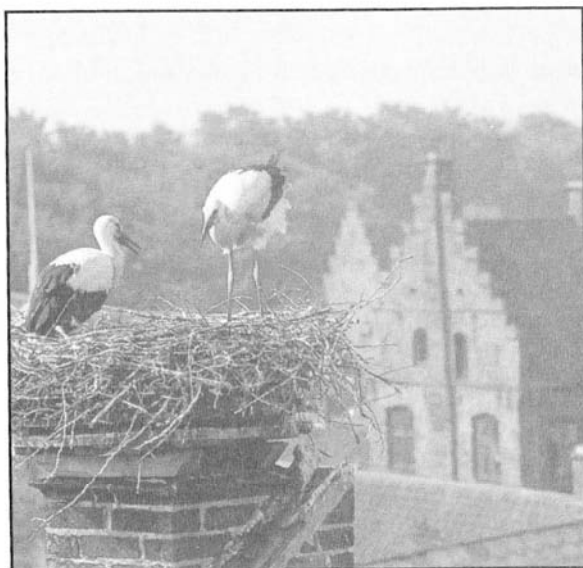
The couple took up residence at Schackenberg in connection with their wedding. On 28 August 1999 the couple had a son, Nikolai.

Hjemsted and Ribe

From Schackenberg the group will then visit and have lunch at Hjemsted Oldtidspark.

After lunch the tour will continue with the town Ribe as the next destination. Reception in the town hall. Supper in the parsonage of the nearby village Hjortlund.

Afterwards, evening service in the church. A walk in Ribe together with the night watchman of the town will terminate the evening.



The Watchman's Rounds

*Master, maid and boy
Would you the hour know?
It is the time that you to rest should go.
Trust in the Lord with faith,
And careful be of fire and light,
For ten o'clock has struck*

If you wish to make closer acquaintance with Denmark's oldest town, it is a good idea to follow the watchman when on summer evenings he makes his traditional rounds through the old streets.

Hear him sing the watchman's song, written by Danish hymn writer Thomas Kingo; listen to him telling the dramatic history of the town, and his entertaining remarks about many of the interesting things you will see.

The watchman is dressed in traditional uniform and carries a lamp and „morning star“, a wooden staff with iron spikes on the top. He carries the initials of the regent on a chain around his neck.



Funen and Fredericia

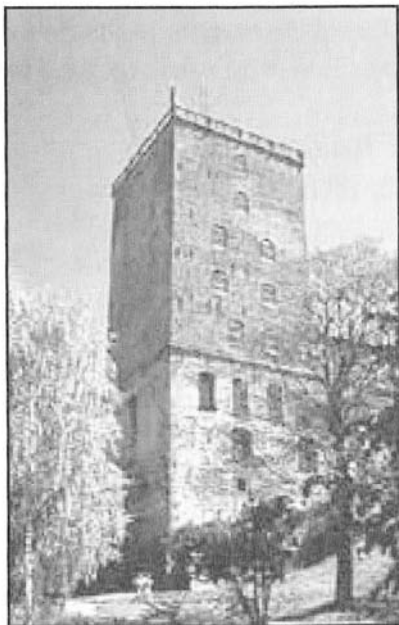
Monday, July 23

Odense, the capital of Funen, will be the location for sightseeing this Monday. The group will start the program watching the Hans Christian Andersen parade in Lotse's Park in the city. From there by boat on the river Odense Å to Fruens Bøge where we will have lunch at restaurant Carlslund in the woods. After lunch a visit to the open air museum 'The Funen Village'. And finally, individual walking and shopping in Odense city.

Wednesday, July 25

The day will start with a guided tour inside the renovated castle Koldinghus in the center of Kolding. Lunch at Koldinghus.

Afterwards, individual walking and shopping in the town of Kolding. In the afternoon, the group will visit the art museum Trapholt from where there is a pretty view over Kolding fiord. The program will culminate with a visit to the famous Lyng church where the organist will play for the group.



Koldinghus

Jutland's last royal castle – has played an important role in the history of Denmark throughout the more than 700 years of its existence. It has served as a part of the border defences, as a royal residence, and as the seat of the local representatives of the Danish central government.

Following the disastrous fire of 1808, the castle ruin attracted considerable attention as a picturesque ruin, providing a popular source of inspiration for artists and poets. For more than a century, the ruin has been the object of restoration programmes and gradual conversion to a museum of cultural history and a venue for cultural activities.

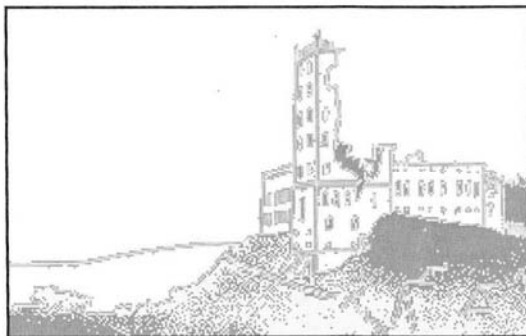
King Christian IV at Koldinghus

During his childhood and as a young man (1583–93), King Christian IV spent long periods at Koldinghus with a modest household staff. Among those resident at the castle were a schoolmaster, who was to provide the prince with his elementary education. The prince also had lessons in mastering the disciplines associated with chivalry, as was to be expected for a king-to-be. Following his coronation in 1596, King Christian IV undertook the reconstruction of Koldinghus as his first major building assignment.

The castle was not just to be a comfortable royal residence, but had also to be suitable for use in conjunction with official representative functions.

Fire and ruin

In 1808, Koldinghus was an old castle in a state of disrepair. A number of the Spanish soldiers hired by the Danish King during the Napoleonic wars were therefore billeted there.



On 29 March, while Marshal Bernadotte was in residence at the castle, fire broke out in the chimney of the guard-room's fireplace. Before any-one realised how serious the situation was, the fire had taken such good hold that it was impossible to extinguish.

The Museum

When the museum known as Museet på Koldinghus was founded in 1890, the concept of rebuilding began to be taken seriously. The plan was that the castle should be rebuilt and furnished as a museum, and ever since that time, the museum has been a driving force behind the restoration. It was only as late as the 1970s that the final, complete programme of restoration work on Koldinghus came into full swing.

The restoration was carried out under the leadership of the architects Inger and Johannes Exner, who preserved the ruin as an historic monument that makes a powerful impression. The ruin is encased and protected by a new architecture, which frames and emphasises its narrative value. An underlying principle was that the ruined parts of the structure were to be disturbed as little as possible.

The castle ruin at Koldinghus has been preserved as an important source of knowledge on the building history of the castle. The restoration work was awarded the EUROPA NOSTRA prize in 1993.

Education in the Danish West Indies

An exhibition about "Schools in the shade of the palms" at the School Museum in Copenhagen.

The main theme of the exhibition is the development of schools during the 250 years of Danish rule on the islands. Also the history of the islands in general will be told.

The exhibition will illustrate subjects such as the mission and educational work of the Moravian Church, the role of the 18th century educator Hans West, and Peter von Scholten's efforts to introduce a rural school system for the slave children.

The development of the public school system in the period leading up to the sale of the islands will be brought into focus, including the efforts made by School director Rübner-Petersen to improve the instruction and to make Danish the language of the schools.

Furthermore light will be thrown upon Afro-Caribbean teachers such as David Hamilton Jackson, Frederik MacFarlane and Victor Cornelins, who all in their own ways tried to make a life in a time characterized by racial prejudices and colonialism.

In connection to the exhibition a book will be published including several articles written by scholars working with the history of the Danish West Indies and Danish school history.

The Danish West Indian Society and its guests from Virgin Islands are invited to the opening which is planned to take place Friday, August 3rd.

Programme of events in July..

Saturday 21 - Sunday 22:

Arrival - train to Funen and Jutland.

Monday 23 - Thursday 26:

Local programmes in four regions. (page 18)

Friday 27:

Travel to new hosts in Copenhagen Area.

Saturday 28:

- 10:30 Post & Tele Museum (page 11)
Conducted tour of West Indian exhibition
- 17:30 Come together-party in DGI-byen (page 6)
Vendsyssel Marimba Steelband
plays WELCOME (page 46)
Conducted tour of the center
Buffet - and party music by Balsam Revival Band

Sunday 29:

- 10:00 Vor Frue Church (page 30)

Monday 30: *Choise of 4 alternatives* (page 38)

- 10:00 The Baroque Garden (page 41)
12:00 National Archives (page 38)
12:00 Rosenborg Castle (page 39)
12:00 Botanical Garden (page 40)
- 15:00 Reception at the Town Hall - Mayor Peter
Martinussen welcomes you to Copenhagen

Tuesday 31:

- 08:30 Excursion to Svanholm & Roskilde (page 31)

...and in August

Wednesday 1:

Day off

Thursday 2:

08:30 Excursion to Skåne - SCANIA (page 36)

Friday 3:

Exhibition at The School Museum (page 27)

17:30 Farewell party at Egmont H. Petersens Dormatory
The Original Danish Polcalypso Orchestra
(page 40 & 46)

Saturday 4 - Sunday 5:

Majority of guests return to USVI

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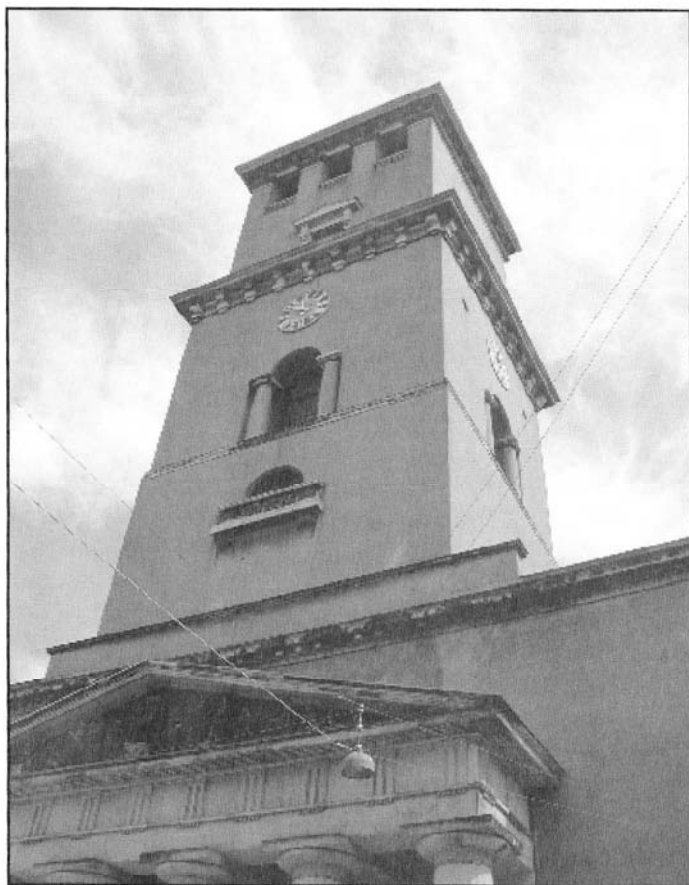
The excursions to Svanholm and Scania
begins and ends at

ELLEBJERG STATION



Vor Frue church

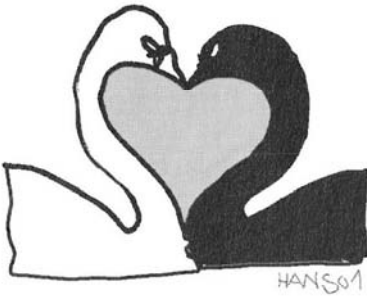
- is the cathedral of Copenhagen, and is used daily for services. Every Sunday there are three services, the Communion is on Fridays, and the daily morning service is transmitted on the Danish national radio channel P1. The service has around 150.000 listeners daily.



The cathedral is also home to the internationally known boys' choir; Københavns Drengkor, who have accompanied Queen Margrethe on several official trips abroad.

Although it was originally built in 1191, Copenhagen's cathedral does not have the impressive and medieval look it ought to; it was destroyed several times by fire, most recently during the British bombardment of 1807.

Rebuilt the last time in 1829, it was given its present neo-classical look, and the statues inside of Jesus and the apostles were made by the renowned Golden Age sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen.



Svanholm Collective & Roskilde

Ecological farming has become a significant part of agriculture in many western countries. The public interest in alternative methods of agriculture production has increased in line with the discussion of the impact of conventional farming on the environment, animal welfare and human health. Similarly, the market for ecological products has increased partly as a result of a demand from customers and partly as a result of governmental financial support for conversion and development of organic agriculture. Consumers can today buy ecological products using different channels and marketing and wholesale trade organizations have a greater part of this market.

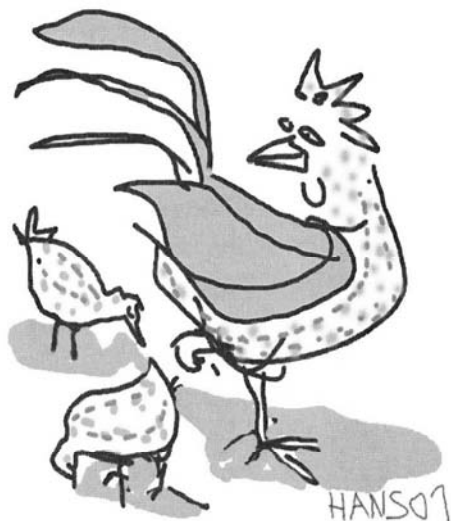
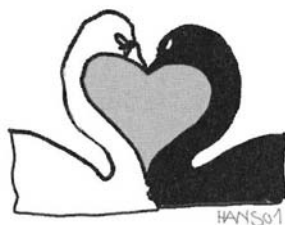
The *Svanholm Collective* is a community located in North Zealand near the village of Skibby, about 60 km from Copenhagen. It was established in 1978 at the manor house Svanholm and has by now 120 to 130 residents.



The farm covers 988 acres out of which more than 50% is for organic farming while the remaining acres cover forestry, meadow, lakes, buildings and parks. The main production is ecological farming of for example grain, vegetables, and fruit.

Ecological cattle breeding implies that use of growth hormones and genetic engineering as well as use of preventive medication is out of the question. The community is self-sufficient with most vegetables, milk

products, bread and beef and at lunch we will enjoy some of the eco-products. The property also has its own kindergarten, catering unit, publishing house, farm door selling, and a diversity of production and service units.



The people of Svanholm are economically equal – all goes to a common pool. The monthly sum, that each person gets, is decided upon at the yearly budget rounds.

The objectives of the Svanholm community have a wider scope than income and consumption. Quality of life is a key factor that is strengthened by having influence on personal working conditions and everyday life.

The communal meeting for all members and guests are held once a week is the topmost authority, and decisions are based on consensus. A lunch for 75 persons like ours is more than what is usually accepted.

On our way back from Svanholm we will visit Roskilde, one of the oldest towns in Denmark. We will visit the cathedral (provided no funeral services are being held) otherwise you are free to walk around in the old center of Roskilde.

Roskilde Cathedral was built in the 12th and 13th centuries. It was the first Gothic cathedral built of bricks in Scandinavia and it inspired the spread of this style throughout Northern Europe. It became the mausoleum of the royal family from the 15th century onwards. Porches and side

chapels were added to it up until the end of the 19th century. It now provides a visible summary of the development of European religious architecture.

Lis Andersen Torpet

08:30 Bus departure from Ellebjerg S-station, Copenhagen
10:00 Guided tour at the Svanholm property, Skibby
12:00 Lunch at Svanholm
13:30 Expected arrival to Roskilde
16:00 Departure from Roskilde
17:00 Expected arrival at Ellebjerg S-station, Copenhagen

Danish Kings and Queens

Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II's family has been on the Danish throne for more than 1000 years. The first kings were Vikings who fought to consolidate a country of their own and to expand their power to England and Norway. By the end of the Viking age, the king ruled in a country that at the time was somewhat larger than present day Denmark. In the 1600's, the eastern provinces were lost to the king of Sweden. The two kingdoms of Denmark and Norway were united for 434 years until 1814.

Roskilde Domkirke - the burial place of Danish monarchs

The cathedral at Roskilde, 25 miles west of Copenhagen, has been the burial place of all Danish kings and queens since 1559. Up until then a number of different cathedrals and churches were used for royal burials. Jelling, Slesvig, Viborg and Sorø are among the locations where the early kings were buried. The two Viking kings, Knud the Great and his son Hardeknud, were buried in Winchester Cathedral in England while Erik Ejegod, a later king, died on Cyprus during his pilgrimage to Jerusalem in 1103 and still rests there today. King Harald Bluetooth was the first to be buried in Roskilde, in the year 987, in a previous church that was situated in the exact same location as the present cathedral.

One detail that a visitor might notice is that most of the kings are either named Frederik or Christian. Since the time of Christian I, who became

king in 1448, all the kings but one have borne these names. It wasn't originally intended to be this way - but eventually it has become a tradition that is still by the royal family today.

There have been only two ruling queens, Margrethe I (1353-1412), whose grave is in Roskilde with a beautiful sarcophagus including a statue of the ruler herself, and our present queen, Margrethe II (b. 1940).

Christian IV

King Christian IV is perhaps the most well known Danish monarch. His reign lasted for 60 years, from 1588 to 1648. During his early successful years he started many large building projects like the Frederiksborg Castle, Rosenborg Palace, the Stock Exchange, and he laid out new cities like Kristianstad (now in southern Sweden) and Glückstadt (now in northern Germany). Christian IV was the first king to found a colony, the colony of Tranquebar, a small trading post on the south-eastern coast of India and he also supported a West India trade company.



In Christian IV's chapel at Roskilde, you find the caskets of Christian and his queen, Anna Cathrine, their oldest son prince Christian, their second son, King Frederik III and Queen Sophie Amalie. The chapel was built 1612-1642 in renaissance style. The large paintings on the walls show scenes from Christian's life; they were painted in the 1800's by Wilhelm Marstrand, a brother of the lumber tradesman Otto Marstrand in St. Thomas who designed the Governor's House.

In the choir are Christian V's and Charlotte Amalie's sarcophagi. During the reign of Christian V, the Danes settled in St. Thomas, and his queen's name was given to the town, which later became a flourishing trade center for the Caribbean. Christiansted is named after Christian VI (1699-1746) and Frederiksted after Frederik V (1723-1766).



Queen Louise (1851-1926) was very concerned about children's welfare and showed great interest in the well-being of the West Indians. Her name was given to the Queen Louise Home for Neglected Children in Frederiksted and she received various reports about how the children were doing. Her letters to the nurses required detailed information about several specific boys and girls. She also supported West Indian women's and children's education in Copenhagen. Her sarcophagus is in Christian IX's chapel next to King Frederik VIII.

The earliest part of the cathedral was built in the 1170's; the two large towers are from the 1300's.

Some chapels were added before the reformation, and later several kings have had additional chapels constructed as their family burial place. The late King Frederik IX and Queen Ingrid rest in the cellar under a separate burial place north-west of the cathedral.

Monarchy and democracy

In the middle ages, the kings of Denmark didn't have absolute power. The church was a very powerful institution that had to be taken into account, and the nobility were also able to exert a certain amount of power. Over the centuries, the king's position grew stronger. Two specific years reflect two very important changes.

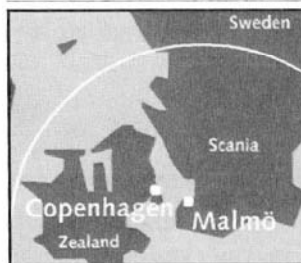
In 1536, Denmark became a Protestant country in the Reformation. After the Reformation, the king became the head of the church, a position that had previously been held by the pope. This strengthened the power of the king at the expense of the church. In 1660, Denmark went from being an

elective monarchy, where the king had to be approved by a council consisting of noblemen, to being an absolute monarchy, where the king had absolute power. This was formally the case until the Danish constitution was granted in 1849.

The last violent attack on a Danish king was the murder of King Erik Klipping in 1286. No major struggle for political changes took place in Denmark during the age of revolution in the 18th and 19th centuries. Many Danes are proud that their country has never had a revolution while other nations celebrate their struggle for independence or a revolution. It seems that during the period of absolutism, the Danish kings had - to a certain extent - a concept of the ideal ruler who accepted that his power rested upon the people's trust.

The change to constitutional monarchy in 1849 also took place with the acceptance of the king, and the monarchs have since then played a minor political role in the modern democratic state mainly as the formal head of state. While many Danes may find the monarchy outdated as a form of government the respect for the present monarch seems to be shared by close to 100 % of the population, immigrants, Danes, Faroe Islanders and Greenlanders alike.

Eva Frellesvig and Per Nielsen



Skåne = SCANIA

One of the events during Festival 2001 is an excursion to Sweden or more exact to parts of Scania (Skåne in Danish). Scania is the most southern part of Sweden situated on the other side of The Sound just east of Copenhagen.

One could ask, „why Sweden and why Scania?“ Well! The answer is quite easy. It is to satisfy your curiosity so you can see for yourself what lies behind the coastline we are looking at from almost every point of the eastern coastline of Zealand. Ever since Denmark was formed as a kingdom, long before the viking period (790-1050) Scania was an important part of the kingdom. More than 1000 years ago, around year 8-900, an Englishman by the name Wulfstand wrote to king Alfred of England that Scania belonged to Denmark.

Having control of The Sound, the strait between Denmark and Sweden, Denmark was in a position to control all shipping and trade in and out of the Baltic Sea. For this purpose the towns of Malmö and Landskrona were founded by the Danish king Erik of Pomerania (1430).

Such a powerful position led to many conflicts between Denmark and Sweden and many wars have been fought between these two countries. It was after one of these wars in 1658 that Denmark was forced to cede territories to Sweden.

Scania was a part of these territories. By the way, if we look at the span of years from 940 to 1940 Denmark has been at war with Sweden in 134 of these years.

It is said that Denmark never got over the loss of Scania, even though it is more than 350 years ago. It is still possible today to meet Danes who have a feeling of inferiority to Sweden.

But, after the Danes have won some football-matches over Swedes and the Danes have a feeling that Danish beer is better than Swedish beer, it is not as bad any more. Today they both talk about being sisters and brothers and at least Scandinavians.

On the tour to Scania we will cross over the new impressive bridge over The Sound, the bridge connecting and binding Sweden and Denmark together. That bridge as well as the bridge over The Great Belt (Festival 1997) are both impressive pieces of engineering. The excursion includes following points of interests:

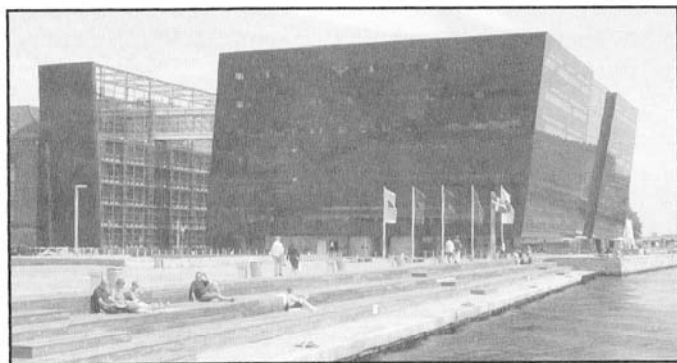
The small Danish village Dragør, Ôresundsbron, Malmö, Lund (The cathedral a/o.), Dalby Church from 1060, Landscape, Landskrona, Hålsingborg, from here the ferry to Elsinore, Kronborg Castle, the Danish Riviera (the coastal road from Elsinore to Copenhagen).

Erik Mønsted Pedersen.

08:30am Bus departure from Ellebjerg S-station, Copenhagen

Choises of alternatives:

Monday, July 30th we are invited for a reception at the Copenhagen Townhall at 3pm - it gives time for choices of alternative arrangements in smaller groups. Choose between the Baroque Garden in Hillerød at 10am, or tours in The Botannical and The Kings Garden or Rosenborg Castle or The National Archive at noon.



The National Archive is behind the new and impressive enlargement of The Royal Library nicknamed: "The Black Diamond".

The National Archives (Rigsarkivet)

The National Archives contain the archives of all the national institutions of Denmark going back to the middle ages. It is therefore a center for research.

Also it contains almost all of the archival material related to the Danish West Indies, both material brought to Denmark from the local archives in 1917, and material from the Danish institutions that administrated the colony from Copenhagen. This means that people who would like to do research in the history of the Danish West Indies or in their family roots would have to go to these archives.

Erik Gøbel, a senior archivist at the archives and member of the Danish West Indian Society, will give a tour and an introduction to the use of the archives. He will tell you what to look for and how to do it. The tour will first of all be interesting for people wanting to know how to use the archives.



Rosenborg Castle

This castle was built just outside the ramparts of Copenhagen during the first 30 years of the 17th century and used to be a country residence for the king Christian IV and his descendants. Rosenborg is a real fairy tale castle now situated in a beautiful park called Kongens Have (The Garden of the King) in the center of Copenhagen.

The castle contains a museum telling the history of the Danish kings from Christian IV until the middle of the 19th Century. Every room is dedicated

to a new king and you will see paintings, furniture and objects of art from two centuries. You will see clothes stained with the blood of Christian IV from a battle where he was wounded.

You will see the great hall where balls used to take place. You will see the biggest collection in the World of Venetian glass from around 1700.

Last but not least you will see the treasury containing the regalia of the Danish Monarchy as well as the Crown Jewels, used by Queen Margrethe.

Queen Charlotte Amalie - You will see her portrait on the tour





Botanical Garden & The Kings Garden

Guided tour to Kongens Have

(The Kings Garden). This relaxed park, which is placed next to Rosenborg Castle, was established even before the castle was build and for centuries it was the only public park in Copenhagen.

The Botanical Garden has an arboretum, a rosarium, perennial and danish plants. The impressive palmhouse has tropical and subtropical plants.

Farewell at Egmont...

Egmont H. Petersen's Student Dormitory - otherwise known as Egmont is one of Copenhagen's fine older student dormitorys, which was built in the early 1950's. It is situated in Nørre Allé by Vibenhush Runddel and next to Fælledparken, Copenhagen's largest park.

Egmont's students of the 1950's and 1960's came from outside Copenhagen, and in the summertime they went home to their parents. Then Egmont was changed into a hotel - and that's why the building has restaurant facilities. But since 1970 all 492 students live here all year round.

Today the restaurant is rented out for parties. And that's where the Farewell Party will be held. Egmont can be reached easily by bus. If you come by car you will find plenty of parking space.

Top 10

Men statistics.

Most used

1st names in Denmark:

Jens	59417
Peter	52838
Hans	49208
Lars	48517
Niels	48065
Jørgen	46942
Michael	46387
Søren	44976
Henrik	44773
Thomas	41655

The Baroque Garden



The Baroque Garden at the Frederiksborg Castle in Hillerød, North Zealand. The Baroque garden is a successful example of the reconstruction of an old garden. The garden was originally completed in 1726 by J.C. Krieger. King Frederik IV (1699-1739) travelled in Italy and France before he became king, and the gardens he saw on his travels later inspired him to have a Baroque garden constructed at Frederiksborg.

The garden had a long canal with cascades and fountains. Embellished parterres, bosquets and avenues bordered the fountains. The garden was later changed to an English park, and the canal was filled up with earth.

In 1993 the plan to restore the garden was launched and Queen Margrethe opened the reconstructed garden in 1996. The garden is now five years old and the plants have had a chance to develop, giving a good impression of the way the garden looked at the time of Frederik IV.

Welcome to the Baroque Garden.

Steen Korsager

Top 10

Family statistics.

Most used Family names in Denmark:

Jensen	312396
Nielsen	304509
Hansen	255892
Pedersen	191144
Andersen	175607
Christensen	135979
Larsen	132441
Sørensen	127078
Rasmussen	106249
Jørgensen	100376

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- Carmen Moorehead Mills, 61 Richmond, Christiansted, St. Croix. VI 00820. (340) 778-9866
- Celina Santana & Sol Angel Corneiro, P.O. Box 3684, Kings Hill. VI 00851. (340) 778-6317
- Claudia Willocks, P.O. Box 67, Christiansted, St. Croix- VI 00821. (340) 778-8594
- Edwin & Condon Joseph, P.O. Box 4984, Christiansted, St. Croix. VI 00820. (340) 778-0819
- Elisabeth & Leif Pedersen, 6077 Estate Questa Verde, Christiansted. VI 00820-4485.
- Eulalie Petersen-Elcock, 1835 South DeShon Road, Lithonia GA 30058-6159. (770) 482-5332
- Florence Chinnery, P.O. Box 301924. St. Thomas. VI 00803. (340) 776-8920
- Gladstone & Vincente Pilgrim, P.O. Box 423, Christiansted, St. Croix. VI 00821. (340) 773-0394
- Herbert & Maria Grigg, 5068 Cotton Valley, St. Croix VI. (340) 773-9239
- Icirma Knight, P.O. Box 7551 Sl, St. Croix. VI 00823. (340) 778-4649
- Inglore Westermann & Winifred Loving, P.O.Box 24742, Christiansted. VI 00824. (340) 713-0104
- Iris O'Donoghue, P.O. Box 664, Christiansted. VI 00821. (340) 778-0516
- Jeanne Grigg Blackwood, P.O. Box 3367, Kings Hill . VI 00851. (340) 772-4673
- Juanita Anduze Benitez, P.O. Box 1056, Christiansted. I 00821. (340) 778-5611
- Juanita G. Roebuck, P.O. Box 933, Christiansted. VI 00821. (340) 773-1004
- Lloyd & Antoinette Bølling, P.O. Box 2201 , Frederiksted. VI 00841-2201. (340) 772-3662
- Lorraine V. Motto, P.O. Box 67, Christiansted, St. Croix. VI 00821. (340) 778-8594.
- Lou & Ana Davila, P.O. Box 393 , Christiansted, St. Croix. VI 00821
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- Norma Parson D., P.O. Box 2855, Christiansted. VI 00822. (340) 773-3139
- Priscilla & Billy Watkins, 18 Prospect Hill, Frederiksted, St. Croix. VI 00840. (340) 772-5340
- Robert A. Ellison, 3395 Wedgewood Drive NE, Palm Bay. FL 32905. (374) 727-3969
- Rose Foye, P.O. Box 7078 Sl, VI 00823
- Ruth Beagles, P.O. Box 172, Christiansted, St. Croix. VI 00821. (340) 773-6368
- Sonia & Fr. David Henry, P.O. Box 305498, St. Thomas. VI 00803. (284) 494-2445
- Suzanne Holton & Chuck Hewitt, 6016 Questa Verde, Christiansted. VI 00820. (340) 773-1183
- Sweeny J. Toussaint & Joy Henderson, P.O. Box 24058 GBS, St. Croix.
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- Tove Duus
- Victoria Farrelly, P.O. Box 7523 Sl. St. Croix. VI 00823. (340) 773-7768

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Henrik Lockhart, with daughter Elynne Lockhart, P.O. Box 144. VI 00804. (340) 774-4689.

Herbert Lockhart, 9/10 Curacō Gade, St. Thomas, VI 00804. (340) 776-8245 / 771-3800

Judy & Kirk Grybowski, P.O. Box 6502. St. Thomas. VI 00804. (340) 775-6349

Kenneth DeGrout & Marilyn Criswell, P.O. Box 2130, St. Thomas.

VI 00803. (340) 776-2256

Marjorie Petersen, P.O. Box 7033, St. Thomas. VI 00803. (340) 775-4934

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Anna Marie & Lars K. Mortensen.
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Anni & Peder Simonsen. Kurveholmen 24. 6760 Ribe. 75 42 00 45
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B.S. Knudsen. Nonbo Mark 18. Hald Ege. 8800 Viborg. 86 63 87 67
Birgit Rothmann Nielsen. Sønder allé 35. 8800 Viborg. 86 62 02 46
Bodil & Jon Widarsson. Tulipanvej 2. 9850 Hirtshals. 98 94 92 40
Edith Køster. Hvedevænget 63. 8700 Horsens. 75 64 12 88
Else & Flemming Kastaniegaard. Kildebakken 32. 7000 Fredericia. 75 94 31 43
Else Møller. Pælevej 12. Listed. 3740 Svaneke. 56 49 98 76
Grethe Strange. Bakkedraget 4. 8270 Højbjerg. 86 27 24 80
Hanne & Finn Bagger. Naffet 25, 1. sal. 6100 Haderslev. 74 53 05 15
Hans Bebe. Indre Ringvej 226. 7000 Fredericia. 75 93 03 07
Helle Christensen. Boelskilde 43. 7120 Vejle Ø. 75 81 59 65
Henrik Nicolaisen. Nørresøvej 11. 8800 Viborg. 86 67 45 80
Ingelise Pedersen. Hedeveænget 162. 8800 Viborg. 86 67 52 53
Jens Lind. Kærbøllinghusevej 62. 7182 Bredsten. 75 88 13 85
Jørgen & Grethe Ege Møller. Birke allé 4. 6000 Kolding. 75 54 38 37
Karen Thygesen. Adserbølvej 12. 6650 Brørup. 75 38 25 43
Kirsten & Hans Hessellund. Ribe Landevej 21. 6270 Tønder. 74 72 18 99
Kirsten & Jens Benoni Willumsen.
Bihlsvænget 14. Nr. Lyndelse. 5792 Årslev. 65 90 19 14
Linda Thanild. Teglmærken 26. 8800 Viborg. 86 62 39 03
Lotte & Sten Nielsen. Østerbrogade 49. 6000 Kolding. 75 53 71 95
Marie Louise Kjær. Kærbyvej 11. 5466 Asperup. 64 48 18 49
Orla Grønborg. Rosenbakken 39. 6100 Haderslev. 74 52 74 90
Poul Sten Rasmussen. Eriknaurvej 25. Hatting. 8700 Horsens. 75 65 33 96
Ruth Svendsen. Hjortlundvej 94. 6771 Gredstedbro. 75 43 11 56
Sonja & Harry Nordgaard. Kermarken 25. 6771 Gredstedbro. 75 43 20 53
Svend Madsen. Dølbyvej 13. 7800 Skive. 97 52 85 13
Thorvald Pedersen. Høvænget 4. 6760 Ribe. 75 42 15 96
Aage Grann. Majsmarken 15. 6771 Gredstedbro. 75 43 17 03

...and their danish hosts

week 2

Anna & Erik Østergaard. Lagesminde allé 14. 2660 Brøndby Strand. 43 73 45 52
Anne Marie & Ole Feddersen. Højbjerg Vang 41. 2840 Holte. 45 41 12 41
Anne Walbom & Ole Bidstrup. Lykkesholms allé 2a. 1902 Frederiksberg C. 33 24 10 20
Annelise Kiessling. Kløvermarksvej 18. Annisse Nord. 3200 Helsingø. 48 79 88 53
Birgit Kruse. Marievej 9. 2740 Skovlunde. 44 91 16 01
Carl Wilhelm & Tea Kallenbach. Alexandervej 6. 2920 Charlottenlund. 39 62 30 72
Else Dons. Cypris allé 16. 2770 Kastrup. 32 50 82 52
Erik Gøbel & Birthe Broch. Kingosvej 16. 4600 Køge. 56 65 90 50
Erik Marcussen & Anne Jacobsen. Græsager 302. 2980 Kokkedal. 49 18 14 34
Erik Tormod Nielsen. Hjortekærvej 130 A. 2800 Lyngby. 45 88 67 56
Esmé & Gunnar Baltzer Knudsen. Birkevej 34. 2970 Hørsholm. 45 86 54 45
Ester & Erik Mønsted Pedersen. Nørrevej 59. 3070 Snekkersten. 49 22 02 15
Finn & Ina Ferrall. Fuglehavevej 7. 2750 Ballerup. 44 97 70 24
Flemming Bergqvist. Nordvangsparken 54. 3460 Birkerød. 45 81 23 27
Grethe Andersson & Ib Hansen, Pilegårdsparken 28. 3460 Birkerød. 45 81 20 64.
Hanne Holdt Hansen. Søgårdsvej 24. 2820 Gentofte. 39 65 64 65
Heidi Christiansen. Kelleris Vang 28. 3060 Espergærde. 39 90 20 40
Henrik & Bente Teileskov. Holtebakken 3. Niverød. 2990 Nivå. 49 14 37 52
Hetty Jørgensen. Helsingørvej 30. 3200 Helsingø. 48 79 42 43
Inge Koch. Søndervej 2. 2830 Virum. 45 85 49 75
Inger-Lise Taylor Bagger. Stjernegade 19, 6. sal. 3000 Helsingør. 21 60 10 11
Jonna Skourup Christensen. Rønhaven 4. 2500 Valby. 36 17 13 05
Jørgen & Kirsten Kobstrup. Bjergbakkevej 132. Ejby. 2600 Glostrup. 43 45 72 77
Kaj Dyring Larsen. Hyldegårds Tværvæg 1. 2920 Charlottenlund. 39 90 42 40
Kirsten & Walther Damgaard. Blegdammen 30. 4600 Køge. 56 63 09 18
Kirsten Tell & Villy Toft. Abildlund 20. 3460 Birkerød. 45 81 08 68
Lis Andersen Torpet. Vester Søgade 74, 2tv. København K. 33 91 55 19
Louise Steensgaard. Tomsgårdsvej 103, 4. tv. 2400 København NV. 38 88 45 22
Martha & Steffen Munk Plum. Marielystvej 10. 2000 Frederiksberg. 38 79 19 19
May Weber Nielsen. Solbjerg Have 28, lejl. 1.02. 2000 Frederiksberg. 38 11 10 91
Mira & Jørgen Petersen. Rosengårdsvej 20. 2830 Virum. 45 85 22 11
Nina & Jørgen Røgilds. Vesterhegnet 44. 4600 Køge. 56 65 65 44
Per Dahl. Holmesvinget 15. 2730 Herlev. 44 98 71 13
Per Kelter. Christoffers allé 136. 2800 Lyngby. 44 98 43 23
Solveig Dall. Horsbred 75. 2625 Vallensbæk. 43 64 46 19
Steen & Bente Korsager. Rønnebærvej 21. 3400 Hillerød. 48 26 32 74
Torben Mark-Hansen. Bangsbo Plads 51, stuen. 2720 Vanløse. 38 74 87 10
Aase Thage. Bernadotteparken 24. Himmelev. 4000 Roskilde. 46 35 32 42

Pleh de music, man...

The Friendship Festival 2001 offers you three danish orchestras playing caribbean music. You know two:

VENDSYSSEL MARIMBA STEELBAND

- from Havensight and others places in USVI. They will return the hospitality they met by playing welcome at the get together party July 28. After the buffet is the time for:

- and at The Farewell Party August 3. you will meet:

Balsam Revival Band

The Original Danish Polcalypso Orchestra



Some Facts:

Area: 16,630 square miles
Population : 5.3 million

Currency: 1 krone
(ca. 9,00 kroner = 1 dollar)

Constitution:
Constitutional Monarchy
Head of State:
Queen Margrethe II

Parliament:
Folketinget - with 179 members
(of which 2 are from the Faroe Islands and 2 are from Greenland).
Direct elections to the parliament every fourth year.

Prime Minister: Poul Nyrup Rasmussen

Religion: Evangelical Lutheran

Weights & Measures

1 kilo (kg)	2.2 pounds
1 liter (l)	about 1 U.S. quart
1 kilometer (km)	0.62 mile
1 meter (m)	1.1 yards
1 centimeter (cm)	0.39 inch

Temperature - average in August 72 degree Fahrenheit - 22 Celsius

Time Zone difference:

Six hours - 1 pm in Denmark is 7 am in USVI

Phone: To call North America from Denmark, dial 00 + 1 + the area code and local number. Major North American calling cards can be used in Denmark. For AT&T Direct, dial 8001 0010.

Postbesørget blad
(0900 KHC)
Bladnr. 51281



Café Brønnum-Køp. Havn



Til
værter
og
øvrige
DVS-medlemmer

Opfordring til OPLEVELSER

**Danish West Indian
Friendship Festival 2001**

Læs, udfyld og
send så ind...

senest 22. juli 2001

Tilmeldingen til Festival 2001-arrangementerne skal være fremme i Medlemssekretariatet *senest 22. juli 2001.*

Send den til

DVS, v./ Erik Marcussen, Græsager 302, 2980 Kokkedal
eller

aflever den i lufthavnen i weekenden 21.-22. juli

Betaling sker således (sæt x)

- check er vedlagt (crossed)
 indsættes på bankkonto 0400 117 00 79724
 når jeg møder op til fest i DGI-byen.
 jeg vil gerne have tilsendt et indbetalingskort

Udfyld omstående side med oplysning om, hvilke arrangementer du/i og dine/jeres eventuelle gæster fra Vestindien ønsker at tage del i.

Tæl så sammen, hvad det vil koste og overfør beløbet til rammen. Uge1-værter fratrækker dog forinden deres eventuelle rabat (ialt kr. _____)

skriv beløbet her

kr.

Hvis du/i vil invitere til selskab foreslår vi, at du/i vedlægger materiale til invitation af gæsterne, så vi kan koordinere det. Vedlæg dine egne invitationer eller vedlæg en liste med navne: Så skal vi nok lave invitationerne og få dem frem til rette personer.

God Festival 2001 - vi ses snart

Aktivitet Dag	kl.	Mødested Begivenhed	ANTAL		
			Gæster	Værter	Medlemmer
1 lør 28-7	10.30	Købmagergade 37 Post- og Tele-museet	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2 lør 28-7	17.30	DGI-byen, Tietgensgade 65 Get-together-party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3 søn 29-7	10.00	Domkirken, Nørregade Gudstjeneste	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4 man 30-7	10.00	Hillerød, Røde Port Barokhaven Begrænset antal. Gæster først	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5 man 30-7	12.00	Rigsarkivet v. / Erik Gøbel Begrænset antal. Gæster først	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6 man 30-7	12.00	Rosenborg slot v. Louise Steensgaard Begrænset antal. Gæster først	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7 man 30-7	15.00	Københavns Rådhus Reception	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8 tir 31-7	08.30	Ellebjerg st. Tur til Svanholm m.v. Kun gæster	<input type="checkbox"/>		
9 tor 2-8	08.30	Ellebjerg st. Tur til Sverige Kun gæster	<input type="checkbox"/>		
10 fre 3-8	17.30	Egmont-koll., Nørre allé 75 Farewell-party	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

klip her og send denne del

Aktivitet	Dag	kl.	Mødested Begivenhed	ANTAL			
				Gæster	Værter	Medlem	Pris
1	lør 28-7	10.30	Post- og tele museet Entré betales direkte Gæster gratis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
2	lør 28-7	17.30	Get-together PRIS 250 kr. Gæster gratis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3	søn 29-7	10.00	Domkirken	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
4	man 30-7	10.00	Barokhaven Begrænset antal. Gæster først	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
5	man 30-7	12.00	Rigsarkivet Begrænset. antal. Gæster først	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
6	man 30-7	12.00	Rosenborg slot Begrænset antal. Gæster først Gæster gratis. Entré.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
7	man 30-7	15.00	Københavns Rådhus	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	
8	tir 31-7	08.30	Tur til Svanholm m.v. Kun gæster	<input type="checkbox"/>			
9	tor 2-8	08.30	Tur til Sverige Kun gæster	<input type="checkbox"/>			
10	fre 3-8	17.30	Farewell-party PRIS 250 kr. Gæster gratis	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
				IALT KR.			<input type="checkbox"/>