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Arrival Statement and Toast for Queen Margrethe of Denmark 2/15/91 [OA 6835] [1]

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

February 15, 1991

INFORMATION

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

THROUGH: CHRISS WINSTON

FROM: CURT SMITH

SUBJECT: ARRIVAL STATEMENT AND TOAST FOR QUEEN MARGRETHE

I. SUMMARY

On Wednesday, February 20 at 10:00 a.m. you will welcome Queen Margrethe II of Denmark on the South Lawn for her State Visit. That evening, you will toast her at a State Dinner.

II. DISCUSSION

The arrival statement (5 minutes, on cards) praises Denmark's contribution to freedom by joining the coalition against Iraq.

The toast (4 minutes, on cards) salutes the long ties of friendship between our countries.

(Smith/Simon)
February 19, 1991
9:30 A.M.
DENMARK

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: QUEEN'S ARRIVAL
WHITE HOUSE
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1991
10 A.M.

Your Majesty, let me welcome you back to the United States of America. Your own motto aptly describes your role: "God's help, the people's love, Denmark's strength." / It is a privilege to again greet you as an ally, and a friend.

You and Prince Henrik were last here in 1976, when President Ford noted how America has maintained uninterrupted relations with Denmark since 1801. These 190 years represent one of the oldest relationships the United States has had with any country. We have much in common. We have stood by each other in peace and in war. Our meeting today will enhance a relationship which already links our history and our hearts. //

You were educated in Denmark, England, and France -- and speak five languages. // I'm jealous. Some say English is my only foreign language. // Still, we know what must be the universal language. A commitment to the liberty and dignity of the individual; freedom and democracy; the rule of law; and the right of all peoples and states to live in peace. //

Both our countries realize that freedom is never finally won. Rather, each generation must secure that blessing for itself and for those who follow. // During World War II, your countrymen organized a strong and noble resistance. Denmark

protected most of its Jewish population from the horrors of the Holocaust. After the war, this legacy helped Denmark join America as a founding member of NATO -- strengthening our historic ties with the multilateral bonds of an historic alliance.

For decades, Denmark and America have known that to protect our own freedom we must maintain the freedom of others. / Your Majesty was born one week after Denmark was occupied in 1940. You know that self-determination often carries a price. So it is no surprise that when the freedom of Kuwait came under attack, Denmark joined the multinational coalition. You knew that naked aggression must not stand. //

Today, a Danish warship -- the corvette "Olfert Fischer" -- is deployed in the Gulf. You seek to strengthen the international community's sanctions against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. / Today, also, Denmark is assisting the victims of war. Sending a medical team to the coalition forces in Saudi Arabia -- readying a hospital in Europe for evacuated casualties -- helping refugees from Kuwait and Iraq. //

Denmark stands up for freedom. Danish forces have distinguished themselves in United Nations peacekeeping missions all over the globe. And Denmark has taken a firm and principled stand in support of the Baltic peoples and their democratically-elected governments. Both Denmark and the U.S. have spoken against the use of force in the Baltics, and in support of a return to peaceful and constructive negotiations.

Historically, Denmark and America have shared a commitment to strengthen democratic processes that has never been stronger. Nor has our joint belief that real peace means the triumph of freedom -- not merely the absence of war. / A Danish proverb notes that, "Peace and a well-built house cannot be bought too dearly." Together, we are building a house of peace in Europe -- espousing the cause of hope and human dignity -- a cause that is right and good and for that, I thank you.

I welcome Denmark's queen, Margrethe [mar-GRAY-ta] the Second, and her consort, Prince Henrik, to Washington as special guests of the United States. // The Danes say proudly that if the monarchy were abolished, the queen would win the presidency by a landslide. Surely, the year-long jubilee of the Queen's birthday showed Denmark's love of this artist, translator, stage designer, archaeologist, and ruler. // As it has, also, of Prince Henrik whose work in business, charity, diplomacy, and the environment has won him the esteem of the Danish people and the respect of the United States and many other countries. //

Let me welcome you back to the White House -- and wish you a happy and productive visit. God bless Denmark and the United States of America.

# # # #

(Smith/Simon)
February 19, 1991
10 A.M.
DENMARK

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: QUEEN'S TOAST
STATE DINING ROOM
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1991
7:15 P.M.

Your Majesty, ladies and gentlemen.

It is indeed a privilege for Barbara and me to salute Queen Margrethe [mar-GRAY-ta] the Second, the heir to a thousand-year-old monarchy and the Head of State of our close friend and ally, Denmark. // We honor her tonight as a superb queen and ruler. Yet, we also honor her as a woman -- an artist, translator, and scholar -- whose work aptly reflects the civilized and humane qualities of the Danish people. //

And we also welcome and honor this evening Prince Henrik, an accomplished and energetic man whose contributions in business, the environment, and in charitable work have brought great credit to Denmark from around the world.

We have been delighted that Her Majesty and the Prince Consort have chosen to send their sons, Crown Prince Frederik and Prince Joachim, to travel and study in our country. We take it as a great national compliment, in fact, that Prince Henrik, who owns a vineyard in France, sent the Crown Prince to study and work at a California winery.

From her birth during the darkest days of World War II, when she was seen as a symbol of hope for a nation under occupation, Queen Margrethe has been a source of inspiration to her country.

She personifies the spirit of the Danish people -- their courage during World War II; their many achievements today. // Their love of freedom.

Throughout its history, Denmark has been a guardian of liberty in both peacetime and war. // Since President Jefferson and King Christian VII first established diplomatic relations, our Nations have jointly fostered the liberty which sets -- and keeps -- men free. // We saw that in World War II, when Denmark smuggled virtually all of its Jews to freedom. And when -- even under occupation -- almost your entire Danish merchant fleet willingly helped the Allies. //

Time and again, we have found new ways to reaffirm the historic friendship between Denmark and America, and our ties -- economic and military, educational and commercial. // As NATO allies, we helped plant the roots of democracy and then nurture and defend them in Europe for forty years. As friends, we have spread the wings of freedom in Eastern Europe.

Thirty-one years ago, one of Denmark's greatest leaders -- your father -- said it best. "Let us unite," said King Frederick in a toast to President Eisenhower, "in the hope that the torch of freedom which we received from <u>our</u> fathers may also illuminate the path of our descendants for generations to come." //

In that spirit, I ask all of our guests tonight to raise their glasses:

-- To a third century of Danish-American friendship;

-- To the peace we seek to win -- the peace we intend to keep;

-- And to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness and what they symbolize -- both for Denmark and the world.

# # # #

(Smith/Simon)
February 13, 1991
4 P.M.
DENMARK

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: QUEEN'S ARRIVAL
~~WHITE HOUSE~~ SOUTH LAWN
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1991
10 A.M.

Your Majesty, let me welcome you back to the United States of America. An old Danish ~~saying~~ motto has been used to describe your reign. "God's help, the people's love, Denmark's strength." / It is a privilege to again greet you as an ally, and a friend.

You were last here in 1976, when President Ford noted how ~~America has maintained uninterrupted relations with Denmark longer than~~ our relations with Denmark began in 1801, one of America's longest periods of uninterrupted relations with any Nation. // That is true today -- as is the fact that ~~only~~ both Denmark and the United States celebrate the Fourth of July. Our meeting today can enhance a relationship which already links history and hearts. //

You were educated in Denmark, England, and France -- and speak five foreign languages. // I'm jealous. Some say English is my only foreign language. // Still, we know what must be the universal language. A commitment to the liberty and dignity of the individual; freedom and democracy; the rule of law; and the right of all peoples and states to live in peace. //

Both our countries realize that freedom is never finally won. Rather, each generation must secure that blessing for itself. // Look at World War II. Your countrymen organized a strong and noble resistance. Shortly after the Allies landed at

Nat'l. Geo. Feb. 74 P. 256

Normandy, a Danish band in Copenhagen braved occupation to defiantly strike up a theme. Its title: "Greetings to our Friends." // Think of how -- after the war -- this legacy helped Denmark join America as a founding member of NATO -- enhancing our bilateral ties with the multilateral bonds of the alliance.

State Dept. draft

For decades, Denmark and America have known that to protect our own freedom we must maintain the freedom of others. / Your ~~Highness~~ Majesty was born one week after Denmark was occupied in 1940. You know that self-determination often carries a price. So it is no surprise that when the freedom of Kuwait came under attack, Denmark last year joined the multinational effort. You knew that naked aggression could not stand. //

Factsheet Denmark P. 2

State Dept. draft

Today, for the first time in modern history, a Danish warship -- the corvette "Olfert Fischer" -- is deployed in the Gulf. You seek to strengthen the international community's sanctions against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. / Today, also, Denmark is assisting the victims of war. Sending a medical team to the coalition forces in Saudi Arabia -- readying a hospital in Europe for evacuated casualties -- helping refuges from Kuwait and Iraq. //

Historically, Denmark and America have shared a commitment to nurture and strengthen democratic processes. That fidelity has never been stronger. Nor has our joint belief that real peace means the triumph of **freedom** -- not merely the absence of war. / A Danish ~~motto~~ proverb notes that, "Peace and a well-built house cannot be bought too dearly." Together, we are building a house

a Polyglot of Foreign Proverbs p. 369

of peace so that what was said of your birth is true today. / That our cause will be a "light amidst the darkness." // The cause of hope and human dignity -- a cause that is right and honorable and good. //

For your espousal of that cause, I thank you. And I welcome Denmark's queen, Margrethe [mar-GRAY-ta] the Second, and her consort, Prince Henrik, to Washington as special guests of the United States. // The Danes say proudly that if the monarchy were abolished, the queen would win the presidency by a landslide. Surely the year-long jubilee of the Queen's birthday showed Denmark's love of this artist, translator, stage designer, ~~amateur~~ archaeologist, and ruler. // As it has, also, of Prince Henrik. Your charity, diplomacy, and environmental work has stirred peoples around the globe. //

Let me welcome you back to the White House -- and wish you a happy and productive visit. God bless Denmark and the United States of America.

# # # #

(Smith/Simon)
February 12, 1991
10 A.M.
DENMARK

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS: QUEEN'S TOAST
STATE DINING ROOM
WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1991
7:15 P.M.

Your Majesty, ladies and gentlemen.

It is indeed a privilege for Barbara and I to salute Queen Margrethe [mar-GRAY-ta] the Second, the heir to a thousand-year-old monarchy and the Head of State of our close friend and ally, Denmark. // She has been a superb queen and ruler. Yet, tonight, we also honor an artist, translator, and scholar. //

Let me tell a story which shows Queen Margrethe's affinity with her people. Once, a classmate in your Copenhagen public school asked you the usual questions about your family.

"My name's Bente," she said. "What's yours?"

"Margrethe," you replied.

He asked, "What's your father do?"

Your answer: "He's a king. What's yours?"

For decades, Queen Margrethe has been the very embodiment of the Danish people -- its courage during World War II; its achievements today. // You remain Denmark's inspiration -- her cultural ambassador. Moreover, you have been a guardian of liberty in both peacetime and war. //

Since President Jefferson and King Christian VII first established diplomatic relations, our Nations have jointly fostered the liberty which sets -- and keeps -- men free. // We

saw that in World War II, when Denmark smuggled virtually all of its Jews to freedom. And when -- even under occupation -- almost your entire Danish merchant fleet willingly helped the Allies. //

Time and again, we have found new ways to reaffirm the historic friendship between Denmark and America, and our ties -- economic and military, educational and commercial. // As allies, we have helped plant the roots of democracy. As friends, we have unsheathed the wings of freedom.

Thirty-one years ago, one of Denmark's greatest leaders -- your father -- said it best. "Let us unite," said King Frederick in a toast to President Eisenhower, "in the hope that the torch of freedom which we received from our fathers may also illuminate the path of our descendants for generations to come." //

Today, your Majesty, we hold that torch on high -- just as we have since 1801, one of America's oldest diplomatic relationship with any Nation. // In that spirit, I ask all of our guests tonight to raise their glasses:

-- To Danish-American friendship and cooperation;

-- To the peace we seek to win -- the peace we intend to keep;

-- And to Her Majesty's and His Royal Highness' health and happiness, and what you symbolize -- both for Denmark, and the world.

# # # #

THE STATE VISIT
TO
WASHINGTON, D.C.
OF
HER MAJESTY
QUEEN MARGRETHE II OF DENMARK
AND
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS
PRINCE HENRIK OF DENMARK

FEBRUARY 19 TO 22, 1991

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 19

2:25 pm- 2:30 pm	Greeted by Assistant Chief of Protocol Black and Ambassador and Mrs. Brown, Langley Air Force Base, Virginia.
2:30 pm- 3:10 pm	United States Presidential Aircraft to Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 19
(Continued)

3:10 pm- 3:20 pm	Greeted by Deputy Chief of Protocol Fitzgerald and Welcoming Committee, Andrews Air Force Base.
3:20 pm- 3:30 pm	United States Presidential Helicopters to Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool, Washington, D.C.
3:30 pm- 3:35 pm	Greeted by The Secretary of State and Mrs. Baker, Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.
3:40 pm	Arrive Blair House.
4:00 pm- 5:00 pm	Tour National Museum of Women in the Arts.
7:30 pm- 9:45 pm	Attend performance of Lucifer's Child, Presidential Box, Eisenhower Theater, Kennedy Center.

TUESDAY
FEBRUARY 19
(Continued)

After-theater buffet supper, Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 20

	Private breakfast, Blair House.
10:00 am- 10:20 am	Arrival Ceremony with The President and Mrs. Bush, South Lawn, The White House.
10:25 am- 10:40 am	Reception with The President and Mrs. Bush, State Floor and Blue Room, The White House.
10:40 am- 10:55 am	Informal meeting with The President and Mrs. Bush, Green Room, The White House.
12:00 pm- 1:30 pm	Luncheon offered by The Secretary of State and Mrs. Baker in honor of The Queen and The Prince Consort, Benjamin Franklin Room, Department of State.
1:45 pm- 3:15 pm	Tour National Gallery of Art.
3:30 pm- 4:30 pm	Meeting with Senate Foreign Relations Committee and House Foreign Affairs Committee, Room S-207, United States Capitol.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY
FEBRUARY 20
(Continued)

7:15 pm- 7:45 pm	Refreshments with The President and Mrs. Bush, Yellow Oval Room, The White House.
7:45 pm- 10:35 pm	Reception, State Dinner, and After-Dinner Entertainment offered by The President and Mrs. Bush in honor of The Queen and The Prince Consort, East Room and State Dining Room, The White House.

Overnight: Blair House.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY
FEBRUARY 21

Private breakfast, Blair House.

9:00 am- Wreath-Laying Ceremony, Arlington
9:30 am National Cemetery.

9:45 am- 3:30 pm	The Prince Consort travels from Pentagon Helicopter Pad via United States Navy Helicopter to Norfolk, Virginia, visits Headquarters, Supreme Allied Commander, Atlantic, and returns.

9:45 am- Tour National Archives.*
10:15 am

10:30 am- Tour Library of Congress.*
11:00 am

12:00 pm- Reception, Luncheon and Address,
2:00 pm National Press Club.*

*The Prince Consort does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY
FEBRUARY 21
(Continued)

2:30 pm- Tour National Rehabilitation
3:30 pm Hospital with Mrs. Bush.*

4:00 pm- The Prince Consort
5:00 pm delivers lecture,
National Geographic
Society.

7:30 pm- Dinner offered by The Queen
10:30 pm and The Prince Consort in honor
of The Vice President and Mrs.
Quayle, Danish Ambassador's
Residence.

Overnight: Blair House.

*The Prince Consort does not attend.

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY
FEBRUARY 22

	Private breakfast, Blair House.
8:15 am- 8:20 am	Farewell to Blair House staff, Blair House.
8:20 am- 8:25 am	Farewell Ceremony with Secretary of State and Mrs. Baker, Chief of Protocol Reed, and American Farewell Committee, Blair House.
8:35 am- 8:40 am	Farewell to Danish Farewell Committee, Union Station.
8:45 am	Board train, Track 19, Union Station.
9:00 am	Depart via Amtrak Metroliner en route New York, New York, and resume private schedule.

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SUGGESTED ARRIVAL STATEMENT

Denmark and the United States are good friends, and old ones. Our partnership dates back to the earliest days of United States history, when several ships captured by John Paul Jones during the American Revolution were brought safely to harbor in Danish ports. Formal diplomatic relations were established in 1801, and the 190 years since represent one of the longest periods of continuous relations the United States has enjoyed with any country.

Queen Margrethe II is the latest in an uninterrupted succession of Danish monarchs stretching back over a thousand years. Her predecessors ruled Denmark before Leif Ericsson made his epic journey to Vineland, and hundreds of years before Christopher Columbus came to the Americas. The Danish monarchy of today functions as a part of Denmark's constitutional government, which the Queen is sworn to uphold.

The Kingdom of Denmark stretches from central Europe to Greenland, on the American side of the North Atlantic. But we share a great deal more than the Western Hemisphere with the Queen and her people. We share more than our blood ties, which link millions of Americans to family in Denmark. Our most enduring bond is our common commitment to fundamental Western

values -- the liberty and dignity of the individual; freedom and democracy; the rule of law; and the right of all peoples and states to live in peace, free from aggression or threats of aggression.

Both countries understand that freedom is never finally won. Rather, it is the task of each successive generation to secure that blessing for itself and to transmit democratic values and institutions to those who follow. Denmark and the United States also know that to protect our own freedom we must maintain the freedom of others. After World War II, Denmark joined the United States as a founding member of NATO, contributing to the joint defense of our common values and, in the process, enhancing our bilateral ties with the multilateral bonds of the alliance. The participation of Danish troops in a distinguished series of United Nations peacekeeping missions is another demonstration of Denmark's willingness to take practical steps to increase the safety of its global neighbors.

Our countries are willing to resist when these liberties are threatened by outside forces. Denmark knows what it means to be invaded. The Queen, born one week after Denmark was occupied in 1940, is well aware that freedom and independence sometimes come at a price. Today, when the freedom of another country is under attack, Denmark moved quickly to join the multinational effort to force the aggressor out. For the first

time in modern history, a Danish warship -- the corvette "Olfert Fischer" -- is deployed in the Gulf as part of the naval enforcement of the international community's sanctions against the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait.

Danes and Americans also agree that nations as fortunate as ours bear a responsibility to help the less favored. As we do, Denmark has a long tradition of helping those in need. Its record for offering generous developmental and humanitarian aid to countries and peoples in difficulties is exemplary. The tradition continues in the present crisis in the Gulf. Denmark has sent a medical team to the coalition forces in Saudi Arabia, has readied a hospital in Europe for evacuated casualties, and has helped refugees from Kuwait and Iraq.

Denmark and the United States share a commitment to nurture and strengthen democratic processes and institutions where freedom has long been stifled. In the last months, Denmark took a firm and vocal stand against the Soviet actions in the Baltics. It has been in the forefront of the Atlantic Alliance, the European Community, and the CSCE in working to help the peoples of the Baltic republics to achieve their legitimate aspirations for freedom.

I am very pleased to welcome Denmark's queen, Margrethe the Second, and her consort, Prince Henrik, to Washington as

special guests of the United States. The Danes say proudly of the queen that if the monarchy were abolished, she would win the presidency by a landslide. The year-long jubilee celebrated for the Queen's birthday last year certainly proved her place in the hearts of her people. Her versatility -- she is an artist, a translator, a stage designer, and an amateur archaeologist, to list just a few of her pursuits -- delights them, just as the manner in which she fulfills her vocation as constitutional ruler has earned their enduring respect.

The Queen and Prince Henrik make a strong team. Prince Henrik's diplomatic talents, his intellectual and linguistic abilities, and his artistic interests have impressed his adopted countrymen. His work as a representative of Danish business, his important role in the Danish Red Cross, and his support for world wildlife protection are highly esteemed in Denmark and abroad.

I wish you both a happy and productive visit to our country.

SUGGESTED TOAST FOR THE STATE DINNER

We welcome here tonight Queen Margrethe the Second, the heir to a thousand-year-old mónarchy and the Head of State of our close friend and ally Denmark. But we honor her not only as a queen and ruler. We honor her also as a person of many gifts and accomplishments -- a multi-talented woman whose work as an artist, translator, and scholar aptly reflects the civilized and humane qualities of the people she represents. From her birth during the dark days of World War II, when she was seen as a symbol of hope and rebirth for a nation under occupation, to the present era of peace and prosperity for Denmark, she has been a source of inspiration to the Danish people. And now she is also their cultural ambassador to the world.

Queen Margrethe admits engagingly that she finds her job "satisfying, exciting, and boundless." Highly conscious of her heritage and the responsibilities she was born to assume, the joy she takes in her relationship tp her people is fully reciprocated. The year-long celebration of her jubilee last year showed how deeply she has won the affection and esteem of her countrymen.

The Queen's artistic and scholastic pursuits complement and embellish her official duties. She is more than a gifted

amateur, and her creative accomplishments are known beyond the boundaries of Denmark. Along with Prince Henrik, she translated French author Simone de Beauvoir into Danish. She also translated Swedish historical works into her native tongue. The Queen illustrated J.R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings" as well as several Danish sagas. She has designed episcopal vestments, stamps, Christmas seals, needlework, and costumes for the stage and TV productions.

Her Majesty will have many opportunities during her visit to stimulate her interests. While in Williamsburg earlier this week, she met with archaeologists to discuss early American history. She visited Monticello, the home of Thomas Jefferson, a similarly multi-talented individual. The Queen is also touring our great museums in Washington.

This is the Queen's second visit to the White House. She and Prince Henrik made a Bicentennial trip through the United States in 1976, traveling coast to coast, with stops to visit Danish-Americans in the mid-West. Their sons, Crown Prince Frederik and Prince Joachim, have also spent time studying and traveling through our country. We take it as a great national compliment, in fact, that Prince Henrik, who owns a vineyard in France, would send his son to study at a California winery.

Some of the documents the Queen will see in the National

Archives include testaments to the long Danish-American friendship. We have had official relations for almost as long as our republic has existed; we have had less formal ties since the first Danish immigrant arrived on these shores. The first was followed by thousands more, so that millions of Americans today can point to ancestors born in the Queen's native land.

Bonds of blood and culture have been strengthened by bonds of shared ideas as to how responsible nations behave towards their citizens and their neighbors. Allies in NATO, we work together in a host of multinational organizations with the goals of fostering the growth of democracy and improving the lot of our less fortunate fellow human beings. We are currently working together to build a more secure and free Europe. We are working together in the Persian Gulf in the multinational effort to liberate Kuwait and to uphold and enforce U.N. principles and resolutions. And together we are urging the leaders of the Soviet Union to negotiate peacefully with the Baltic republics and to continue the internal reforms so vital to the further development of the new Europe.

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, we are proud to have you in Washington as the representatives of a nation we have called a friend for 190 years. Ladies and gentlemen, please join me in a toast to Her Majesty and His Royal Highness. May

the long partnership between Denmark and the United States remain sturdy and productive during our third century of friendship.

February 6, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR CURT SMITH

FROM: BOB SIMON

SUBJECT: VISIT OF QUEEN MARGRETHE II OF DENMARK

MARGRETHE II

Denmark has the oldest reigning royal family in Europe, dating back 1000 years. The right of female succession was established by a new constitution in 1953 after it had been approved by Parliament and ratified by vote of the people. Thus, Margrethe had been prepared for her reign as Denmark first reigning queen since her youth.

She was educated in Denmark, England and France and speaks five languages. At one point, she trained in the Women's Air Corps. Her major interests are archeology, art, and literature. At age 11, she asked for membership in the Royal Society of Ornithology as a Christmas present. In her teens, she accompanied her grandfather, King Gustaf VI Adolf on digs near Rome and was part of a team that saved Egyptian treasures from the advancing Nile. She has anonymously designed stamps for Denmark and illustrated Tolkein's "Lord of the Rings."

She has traveled to every part of the world, including the Amazon, the Himalayas, and the Greenland icecap (a Danish possession). Her state visits have included all of Europe, Scandinavia, China, Japan, Australia, Egypt, Saudi Arabia in 1984, and the US in 1976. She has been to the U.S. at least one other time. On this visit, she will see Williamsburg, Washington, and then travel by train to New York.

An old Danish motto that has been used to describe her: "God's ~~strength~~ help the people's love, Denmark's strength."

US-DANISH RELATIONS

As President Ford noted in 1976, "Our two countries have maintained uninterrupted diplomatic relations with each other longer than America has had such relations with any other country. Our relations began in 1801 and they have never been severed by war or for any other reason." He also said, "Denmark perhaps is the only other country which for years has celebrated July 4. A Danish society [in Rebild] has met on July 4 for many, many hears to reaffirm the very friendly ties between Denmark and the United States." Bush attended this celebration in 1983. (We have the remarks, but I don't see anything quotable.)

In the Queen's toast to President Ford, she told this story:

> "America ... occupies a very special place in the imagination of my countrymen. This is vividly illustrated by a children's story in verse, which first appeared in 1830 and has been read to this very day. It tells the story of a small disenchanted boy who has received bad grades at school, a scolding from his mother for having torn his trousers, and whose girlfriend has let him down. So, he runs away to America because in America, he says: 'The horse has silver shoes, I'm told, the carriage has wheels to match; the streets and roads are paved with gold... Chocolates and sweets from the bushes drop, and the trees have candy flowers, it rains and snows with lemon pop and hail is peppermint showers.' This many be rather a fanciful picture of the United States -- but I fully agree with the boy when he goes on to say: 'But once you've safely reached that land, you'll never regret the voyage.'"

PREVIOUS KINGS

Margrethe's father, King Frederik IX reigned from 1947 to 1972 with an easy-going informality. The 6'6" ex-Navy man, sporting tattoos on his chest and arms, once said, "It's damn nice to be king." From his palace in Copenhagen, he would watch the ships come and go, and would sometimes signal the captains with a flashlight in Morse code. Riding his bike through Tivoli gardens one morning, he stopped to chat with an American tourist, who said, "I'm a storekeeper from Chicago. Who are you?" Frederik replied, "Oh -- I'm the King."

King Frederik made a state visit to the U.S. in 1960. In his toast to President Eisenhower, he said, "Let us unite in the hope that the torch of freedom which we received from our fathers may also illuminate the path of our descendants for generations to come."

King Christian X, Margrethe's grandfather, maintained his throne during Nazi occupation, but was highly defiant. When the Nazis ordered Danish Jews to wear yellow stars, the King set an example for his people by wearing a yellow star too. It was a typically Danish solution: if everyone pretended to be a Jew, there was nothing the Nazis could do about it. Meanwhile, almost all of Denmark's 8000 Jews were smuggled to Sweden.

not true

From the 15th to the 19th century, the Danish Crown charged a tax for ships passing through the 2-mile channel between Sweden and Denmark. The tax was based on the value of the cargo, but took the captain's word for how much the cargo was worth. Lest you think the King was too trusting, he also reserved the right to buy the cargo at the declared value. So if the captain set too low a price, he ended up sailing away on the short end of the deal.

DENMARK IN WORLD WAR II

Denmark offered almost no resistance to Nazi invasion; they were conquered in a day. Consequently, the Nazis allowed the government to remain in power. However, Danes quickly organized one of the best resistance organizations in occupied Europe. Ambassador to the U.S. Henry Kauffmann, acting on his own, organized the Free Denmark movement. He put Greenland at the disposal of U.S. armed forces. He asked the entire Danish merchant fleet, 1.2 million tons and 5,000 seamen, to assist the Allies. 90% did, and 700 gave their lives. 60% of their tonnage was sunk.

Denmark was the only occupied country to have a clandestine news agency. The resistance was in direct contact with the Special Operations Executive in London. They conducted sabotage, blowing up a key Nazi air base and spied on the V-1 sites at Peenemuende. They smuggled 7200 Jews out of 8000 to Sweden; only 50 Jews lost their lives. In one miraculous operation, they got every tugboat in Denmark to flee to Sweden, rendering all Danish ports useless to the Nazis.

The resistance's sabotage efforts grew until the Nazi finally struck back in June 1944 by dynamiting half of Tivoli amusement park -- which had become a symbol of the Danish spirit -- at the beginning of the season. They thought that would finish the famous park for a year at least, but the Danes reopened it in two weeks under tents. The band was there on the first day, and since the Allies had recently landed in Normandy, they struck up a march: "Greetings to Our Friends."

Margrethe was born one week after the Nazi invasion in 1940 while her grandfather was on the throne. Her birth is still remembered as "a light amidst the darkness." Her father and mother would defiantly push her carriage through the streets of occupied Copenhagen.

During his visit to Copenhagen on July 4, 1983, V.P Bush added these hand-written comments to his prepared text: "Yesterday at the Resistance Cemetery -- its profound dignity and its reminder of Danish bravery -- I choked up. I wish every young person who takes freedom for granted -- who sees the world as he wishes it were, not as it is -- could stand there and feel that commitment to freedom."

DENMARK

Throughout history, Denmark has been a crossroads for men, goods, and ideas. A small country of 5 million people, half the size of Maine, has had a disproportionate impact on Scandinavia and Europe. Danish kings were among the first to concentrate their power 1000 years ago, when they ruled Norway, Sweden, Iceland, Greenland, and for a time, England. They stayed out of WWI and after WWII, joined NATO and the EC. Half their trade is with other EC countries. U.S. trade amounts to 6%.

"Flat as a pancake" is what Danes say about their country. The highest point is 568 feet and nowhere is the nearest coast more than 32 miles away. Copenhagen is known as the "city of spires." The rest of the country is dotted with castles.

Denmark has produced few world-famous cultural or scientific figures. There best-known personality is Hans Christian Anderson. Shakespeare's famous play about Danish Prince Hamlet is historically misleading. Hamlet never lived in Denmark.

Hans Wegner, a dean among Denmark's world-renowned furniture designers, was once asked what goes into a successful design. "This," he answered, holding up a worn, but razor-sharp chisel. (A nice metaphor for how the search for peace is hard work.)

# # #

you go you will find first, hospitality; second, you will find a complete dedication to the idea of peace with justice, and of minding our own business. In countries that we help in this world, we do it with no thought of domination. We want no one else's territory. We don't want to have any influence over others, whether it be economic, military, political, or even social. We want partners. We want partners, and that's all we do want.

So I just ask you to check, as you see these people of America, and find out whether you do not agree with me that that is their basic feeling about other nations in the world.

So as I congratulate you on your opportunities to participate in this kind of sports—and all sports are fun, so I know you have had a lot of fun—I do want also to say you are a valuable instrument in bringing about this understanding we so greatly need.

Thank you very much—I'll be seeing you.

NOTE: The President spoke in the Rose Garden at the White House. His opening words "Colonel Eagan" referred to Col. Edward P. F. Eagan, Chairman of the People-to-People Sports Committee, with headquarters in New York City.

The group consisted of members of field hockey teams from Venezuela, Bermuda, Holland, West Germany, and the United States.

320 ¶ Remarks of Welcome to the King and Queen of Denmark at the Washington National Airport. *October* 11, 1960

Your Majesties and friends:

It is indeed a pleasure to welcome to Washington the King and Queen of Denmark. Their country, like our own, is a member of the NATO alliance, standing to defend the security of their countries and the freedom of their people and of all those others of the alliance, and as a great bulwark against the loss of freedom in any other section of the world.

This is a country I have visited during my different tours of duty in Europe and found it hospitable and its people always courteous and ready to help.

I learned something of the country there, but I learned far more about it from one of my oldest friends who was born a Dane and came

to this country—I think he was 14, Your Majesty. But he has been a great citizen of our country and one of my warmest and oldest friends. From him I have learned more about your people, and I have found that he is typical of their worth to this Nation—their industriousness, their readiness to cooperate with others, their ability to adapt themselves to our customs and to our practices.

I feel that while all of our own people and your people feel a great kinship among themselves, for me I have achieved through this companionship and this friendship of this individual and his family and his friends an especially warm feeling of sentiment toward your nation and its people. So I feel almost as if I can speak for my friend, Aksel Nielsen, in saying we are especially glad that you two have come here to honor us with your visit. We express the great hope, Your Majesties, that even, as you say, you have found on part of your trip that you have already accomplished something interesting and instructive, we hope that it will continue to be interesting and enjoyable until the day you leave our shores—a day, I assure you, we shall regret.

So again, sir, welcome to Washington and to this country.

NOTE: King Frederik responded as follows:

I thank you, Mr. President, very much for this heartwarming reception at the outset of our visit in Washington.

First of all, I should like to thank you, Mr. President, for your and Mrs. Eisenhower's invitation to the Queen and me to visit your country. We have now been here 7 days and have visited Los Angeles and San Francisco and Chicago. Everywhere we have been received with unsurpassable hospitality and friendliness, and our experiences have been many and unforgettable.

We have been looking forward to this moment when we would meet again with you and Mrs. Eisenhower, whom we feel are close and true friends of Denmark. Our past experiences in a common cause and the present wholehearted cooperation between our countries within many fields, form a solid foundation for a verity and a real friendship—a friendship that is shared by the Danish Government and by the Danish people, from whom I bring you warm and sincere greetings and best wishes for the future of your country.

I thank you.

321 ¶ Toasts of the President and King Frederik of Denmark. *October* 11, 1960

Your Majesties, and ladies and gentlemen:

It is indeed a signal honor to welcome to this Capital and to this house Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark. It is a country with which we are bound by ties of common ideals and principles, and ties of

blood. Many of their people have come to this country—and indeed, in their country, they celebrate one of our holidays. It has a long and interesting history. And of course, standing as it does as a buttress between the Baltic and the North Seas, it is not strange that they have had a long maritime history.

But in these later days it is one of the key countries in the NATO alliance. It is a forward country. Geographically it looks across a very narrow gap to the threatening dictatorship that creates so much tension and indeed so much ill will in this world.

So we are proud to call them friend and ally. We need them. We hope that they feel, on their part, a sense of partnership and need for us. I am sure they do.

It is a romantic country. Many of you no doubt visited the Castle of Hamlet, and for my part at least, I was astonished to find out that Hamlet never lived in Denmark.

It is a country of people calm and serene; they seem never to be startled, never to be hysterical. One great man said of his people: they were always hysterical in victory and panicky in defeat. I think the people of Denmark would be the last people that you could say that about, if you went there and wanted to make a generalization.

In any event, it is a great country—a prosperous country—and above all, one with us, believing in the dignity of man and ready to put everything on the line; to risk even their existence in the defense of these values that free men feel are above all else in life.

So you can realize that it is with a great sense of distinction that I ask you all to rise with me to drink to Their Majesties, the King and Queen of Denmark.

NOTE: The President proposed the toast at a state dinner in honor of King Frederik and Queen Ingrid at the White House. King Frederik responded as follows:

Mr. President:

The Queen and I are deeply moved by the kind words you have addressed to us and by the hearty welcome which you and Mrs. Eisenhower as well as the inhabitants of this beautiful city of Washington have given us.

The kind hospitality with which we have been met by everybody during this first part of our stay in the United States has made a great impression on us and will always be kept in grateful memory by the Queen and myself.

We have been looking forward with great expectations to this visit which I am sure will contribute to further strengthening of the ties of friendship which so happily unite our two countries. Twenty-one years have elapsed since in 1939 we had the opportunity of paying our first visit to the United States—a tour of which we retain the most happy memories—21 years full of dramatic historic events.

A world war with its terror and suffer-

ing for millions of people lies between then and now. During the dark years of war our two countries—each with the means at her disposal—aimed at promoting a common cause. We Danes realize how much we owe to the United States, to the courage and sacrifice of the American people, to the indomitable leadership of outstanding individuals as your memorable predecessors and you yourself, Mr. President, and to the dedicated efforts of the United States to achieve a peace based on freedom and justice for all nations. I wish to take this opportunity to express on behalf of all my countrymen our gratitude towards the United States for their share in the liberation of our country.

When peace had been achieved, we were faced with a series of new problems. As a result of the war the economy of my country—like that of most other European countries—had suffered severe setbacks. The rebuilding and expansion of our means of production and our merchant fleet and the revival of our commerce would not have been completed today had not the United States Government carried out their large-scale aid programs. Through this assistance the United States significantly helped the cause of economic integration in Western Europe. Your country thereby made an inestimable contribution to the unity of the states in our region. It is in my view a major interest, not only of Western Europe, but also of its friends in this hemisphere, that the cause of ever closer cooperation between European nations should enjoy the sympathy and active support of the United States of America.

At the same time dark and menacing clouds were again gathering on the international horizon and prevented the peoples of the world from enjoying the peace for which they had fought so bitterly. Certainly those clouds still darken the sun, but thanks to inspiration and support from the United States the free nations of the Western World have joined their efforts to avert the threats to their national existence and their free way of life.

Our country and yours are united in NATO. During the past 11 years we have had ample proof of the solidarity of the United States with NATO. We have benefited from the magnanimous aid which has enabled Denmark to build up a defense system without endangering the economic and social stability which are also important links in total defense. The contribution of Denmark to the defense of the whole NATO area is, of course, bound to be on a moderate scale. However, we are fully aware that solidarity with our allies is a necessity if the alliance is to fulfill its mission. The establishment of common defense areas in Greenland, upon which Denmark and the United States agreed in 1951, is one of the Danish contributions to that end. During our recent visit to Greenland the Queen and I had the pleasure to visit one of these areas and to inspect the forces stationed there. The high efficiency of these forces gained and deserved our sincere admiration.

While both of us see in the alliance which unites us a purely defensive instrument and a successful means to avert the horrors of a new war, we are not closing our eyes to, but indeed seeking, all possible means to diminish the present tension in the world. We are grateful to you, Mr. President, for your untiring, personal efforts in the cause of peace and good will. They are the ultimate proof of the peaceful aims to which the policy of the United States as well as Denmark are dedicated.

The close cooperation between our two countries—in the United Nations and other international organizations—is based on an identity of views with respect to the fundamental elements of life and stamped by mutual respect and sympathy. To this contribute in no slight degree the ties which unite many Americans of Danish origin with the land of their ancestors. For centuries Danes have gone to the United States to work and study. Many of them stayed on and founded their new homes in their country of adoption; we are happy to meet them here as esteemed and mostly prosperous citizens of this great country. New bonds of friendship have been created by the ever increasing numbers of Ameri-

can visitors coming to Denmark and Danes going to the United States. A most useful and ever increasing exchange of scientists, students, teachers, etc., has developed since the war—thanks to American generosity and planning. This constitutes an essential factor in the cultural relations between our two countries. Tourist travel also is becoming possible for wider and wider groups of our citizens, thanks to the rising standards of living and the progress in the means of transportation. We Danes have always been proud of our merchant marine. In the field of air transportation we have—by pooling our resources with our sister nations, Norway and Sweden—significantly assisted in making connections between your country and Scandinavia easier and closer. These personal links across oceans and borders bear evidence of the freedom reigning in our countries. Let us unite in the hope that the torch of freedom which we received from our fathers may also illuminate the path of our descendants for generations to come.

I raise my glass in honor of the President of the United States and Mrs. Eisenhower, for the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States.

322 ¶ Statement by the President Upon Receiving Fifth Annual Report on the Rural Development Program. *October* 13, 1960

I HAVE today received the Fifth Annual Report on the Rural Development Program, which was presented to me by the Under Secretary of Agriculture, True D. Morse, on behalf of the six Departments of the Federal Government which carry major responsibility.

Prior to inauguration of the Rural Development Program in 1955, there had not been a concerted attack on the complex problems of families living on small and inadequate farms.

Half of the farm families, those on small farms, together produce only about nine percent of the farm products marketed. The result is low income, inadequate social service, wasted manpower and a loss of America's potential strength. This is not solely an agricultural problem, nor does the solution lie wholly within agriculture. There must be supplemental employment and additional sources of income, which the Rural Development Program helps provide.

Thirty-one States and Puerto Rico have work underway in 262 counties. By June 30, 1961, the program will be operating in more than 350 counties in at least 36 States and Puerto Rico.

The program demonstrates the effectiveness of the American concept that the role of government is to help people to help themselves.

The initial pilot and demonstration phase of the Rural Development Program has been successful. The program can now be expanded and

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Toasts of the President and Queen Margrethe of Denmark. *May 11, 1976*

Ladies and gentlemen:

It is a very great privilege and pleasure for Mrs. Ford and me to have you with us on this occasion in the White House. On your first visit to our country since ascending the throne, I welcome you very warmly on behalf of all of the Americans.

Americans have a historic affinity and a special friendship for Denmark, and we want your stay in our country to be as joyous and rewarding as possible. There are no less than 22 cities and towns in the United States called Denmark. I think this is somewhat indicative of the Danish influence in America's heartland where I understand you are visiting, and those of us who come from that part of the country, of course feel it is the heartland of America.

I am tremendously delighted that you will visit many, many parts of the United States and that our people have an opportunity to meet you and to treat you as hospitably as I know they will. I am especially pleased that you will visit the Virgin Islands because of the very special ties flowing from those historic islands.

Your visit is very timely in this Bicentennial Year because our two countries have maintained uninterrupted diplomatic relations with each other longer than America has had such relations with any other country. Our relations began in 1801 and they have never been severed by war or for any other reason.

In your American travels you will meet millions of Danish ancestry. We are extremely proud of the contributions to our progress by those who have your cultural heritage and the moral and spiritual values that are important to both of our peoples.

The traditional ties between Denmark and the United States are reinforced by a common dedication to the freedom and the dignity of the individual and to the economic and social progress which is important to us all. It is these shared commitments that make us not only close friends but steadfast allies in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

In these shared commitments we, of course, feel that the rich culture is a vitally important part. And Denmark has given, not only to NATO but to Western Europe, much to humanity. Committed to the objective of peace among nations, the Danes have made that goal a reality by serving in the United States

(Nations) peacekeeping activities and efforts in the Middle East, the Congo, as well as Cyprus.

As a member of the European Community, Denmark enhances contacts between the Community and the United States. The United States does attach a very great importance to our relationship with Denmark, and I note that these relations are excellent at the present time, and I am confident that those relations will continue. We will understand each other's views on various international problems, on peace, security, and economic progress.

As President, I welcome the outstanding contributions which the Danish Government, the Danish Bicentennial Committee, and the Danish people are making to the observance of our 200th anniversary. In addition to the visit of Your Majesty and His Royal Highness, Danish programs for the Bicentennial encompass a very broad range of activities in the field of music, art, education, and history. They include the tours by the Royal Danish Ballet and the Copenhagen Boys' Choir, exhibits, presentations of books and musical anthologies to various American universities and conservatories, and very generous gifts to the Kennedy Center and the Government of the Virgin Islands. All of us are very deeply grateful for this thoughtfulness and this generosity.

Denmark perhaps is the only other country which for years has celebrated July 4. A Danish society has met on July 4 for many, many years to reaffirm the very friendly ties between Denmark and the United States.

Your Majesty, Your Royal Highness, once again we bid you a sincere and very hearty welcome.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to join me in a toast to Her Majesty and to His Royal Highness. May the friendship between Denmark and the United States continue to grow and may our two nations move toward one another on common objectives of peace, progress, and liberty for all peoples.

NOTE: The President spoke at 2:35 p.m. in the State Dining Room at the White House. Queen Margrethe responded as follows:

Mr. President, the Prince and I wish to thank you, Mr. President, for your very kind words of welcome and for the warm and generous reception which you and Mrs. Ford have given us at the White House.

Coming to Washington for the first time as I do, I am at once attracted by the beautiful white buildings in their peaceful setting of green lawns and flowering trees. And it is a strikng feature of Washington that the seat of power of so vast a country as the United States, the White House, is not only the center of administration but also a charming home.

Though my husband and I have both visited the United States before, we have never been here together, and this is yet another reason why we have looked forward to this visit and to meeting you and Mrs. Ford. This year is the Bicentennial of the United States and we are happy to contribute our congratulations on this great occasion on behalf of the people of Denmark.

The United States, or America, as we often say in Denmark, occupies a very special place in the imagination of my countrymen. This is vividly illustrated by a children's story in verse, which first appeared in 1830 and has been read to this very day. It tells the story of a small disenchanted boy who has received bad grades at school, a scolding from his mother for having torn his trousers, and

whose girlfriend has let him down. [*Laughter*] So, he decides to run away to America because America, as he explains: "There the horse has silver shoes I'm told, the carriage has wheels to match; the streets and roads are paved with gold, you may bend and keep what you catch. Chocolates and sweets from the bushes drop, and the trees have candy flowers, it rains and snows with lemon pop and hail is peppermint showers." [*Laughter*]

This may be rather a fanciful picture of the United States—[*laughter*]—but I fully agree with the boy when he goes on to say: "But once you've safely reached that land, you'll never regret the voyage."

Thousands of Danes will agree with these lines, for especially during the latter half of the 19th century many Danes were among the millions of people who settled in the United States, attracted by the opportunities of the New World and the challenge of shaping a living for themselves in a country where initiative and hard work were the great requirements and the prime virtues. That these Danes dared and succeeded is the pride of their old country.

During the turbulent times in Europe around the year 1800 Denmark was among the first countries to establish diplomatic relations with the United States. Thus, this year the United States and Denmark have maintained unbroken diplomatic relations for 175 years. I believe that we are justified in boasting a longer relationship with the United States than any other country. A fruitful background for that strong and intimate relationship which has been forged between our two governments and our peoples during more recent times and which is strengthened by bonds both cultural and commercial and by our common membership of worldwide alliances and organizations.

I can assure you, Mr. President, that Denmark has not forgotten and never will forget the decisive contribution of the United States one generation ago in the confrontation with the forces that were about to destroy our democracy and our right to live in a society based on liberty and justice. Nor shall we forget the generosity of the United States when it came to the tremendous task of reconstructing our economies in Western Europe.

The formation of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization in 1949 opened up an area for very close cooperation between Denmark and the United States based on our mutual security interests. The arrangement between our two countries with regard to Greenland is a specific expression of our common interest in the security field.

The alliance has given us the necessary background for attempts to establish a more secure and confident relationship between East and West. You have yourself, Mr. President, expressed your ideas about this relationship in your eloquent address at the Helsinki summit meeting last year. It is a major achievement of the alliance to which your contribution is so vital that it has been possible to maintain peace in Europe since the end of the Second World War.

In this long period of peace, new ideas for European cooperation have come up. In 1972 Denmark, the United Kingdom, and the Irish Republic decided to join the Community, and Denmark, together with our eight fellow members, is now striving to develop this Community which vitally affects all aspects of life in our society.

In Denmark, we are convinced that the construction of Europe is of importance not only to the members of the European Community, and that the traditional close relations between the United States and Europe will continue and develop further as part of a greater pattern involving all countries of the world. This is but one of the ways of practical international cooperation, and one of the ways in which the interdependence of all countries may be realized and greater stability and peace achieved.

In former times people went to America to settle and only came back on brief visits if at all, so that what we knew about the American way of life was sketchy and often inaccurate. In more recent times, however, more and more young people have been to the United States to study and have brought back new ideas and fresh knowledge which they have put to good use and which has been instrumental in rebuilding Europe since the war.

It would be difficult to imagine where Danish science, business, and industry would be today, were it not for the contribution of that generation of young people who received a large part of their training in the United States.

I hope and believe that the warm friendship between our two countries will endure and that this Bicentennial Year will be yet another link in the long chain of years through which the good relationship between Denmark and the United States has existed.

The Prince joins me when I raise my glass in honor of the President of the United States of America and Mrs. Ford, for the friendship between our two countries, and for the prosperity and happiness of the people of the United States.

has been twice (some sources say three times) divorced from Russians whom she refuses to name for reasons of their security.

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MARGRETHE II, QUEEN OF DENMARK

(mär-grā'tə)

Apr. 16, 1940-
Address: Amalienborg Palace, Copenhagen, Denmark

The first woman to occupy the throne of Denmark in her own name, and the first sovereign to reign in that country with the explicit consent of the people, Margrethe II was declared Queen of Denmark on January 15, 1972, succeeding her father, King Frederik IX, who had died the day before. Denmark, a predominantly agricultural country with an area of 16,629 square miles, a population of some 5 million, and one of the highest living standards in the world, is considered the prototype of the modern welfare state. A constitutional monarchy since 1849, it claims to have the oldest reigning royal family in Europe, tracing its history back to Gorm the Old, who united the country and ruled as the first Danish king in the tenth century.

The first Margrethe, who has been called Denmark's most formidable medieval character, ruled as a powerful regent in the late fourteenth and early fifteenth centuries and presided over the unification of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden. Although she was never formally crowned, since there was no female right of succession to the throne, she was known as "Guardian of the Realm." The right of female succession was established by a new constitution, signed by King Frederik IX on June 5, 1953 after it had been approved by Parliament and ratified in a plebiscite. Thus Margrethe, the King's oldest child, became heir-presumptive to the throne of Denmark by popular mandate.

Margrethe II, whose full name is Margrethe Alexandrine Thorhildur Ingrid, was born in Copenhagen during the reign of her paternal grandfather, King Christian X, on April 16, 1940, one week after the Nazi invasion of Denmark. She is directly related to the royal houses of Norway, Sweden, Belgium, Great Britain, and Czarist Russia. Her father, then the crown prince, ascended the Danish throne in 1947 as King Frederik IX, becoming the fourth monarch of the Schleswig-Holstein-Sönderborg-Glücksburg line, a branch of the house of Oldenburg. Her mother, Queen Ingrid, is the daughter of King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden and a direct descendant of Jean Baptiste Bernadotte, a marshal of Napoleon Bonaparte. Margrethe has two sisters: Benedikte, the wife of German Prince Richard zu Sayn Wittgenstein Berleburg; and Anne-Marie, the youngest, who is married to Constantine, the exiled King of Greece. Since Frederik IX had no sons, the next in line for the Danish throne had been Prince Knud, the King's brother, before the right of female succession was established in 1953.

As an infant, Princess Margrethe—who is known to her family as Daisy—was wheeled in a carriage through the streets of Copenhagen by her mother in symbolic defiance of the occupying German forces. She thus came to epitomize freedom and hope for the people of Denmark, and her popularity with them has remained constant. On the insistence of her parents, Margrethe and her sisters lived a relatively modest and unpretentious family life. English and French governesses presided over her early upbringing. Her formal education began with private classes given at the Amalienborg Palace for her and a half dozen other select children. At the age of nine she began attending the Zahle School for Young Ladies, a private school in Copenhagen. In 1955-56 she went to North Foreland Lodge, a girls' boarding school in Hampshire, England, before returning to Denmark to complete her secondary education in private classes at Amalienborg Palace.

Princess Margrethe began her higher education at Copenhagen University, where she studied constitutional law and philosophy for a year. In 1960 she went to England to study archaeology at Girton College, Cambridge University, which awarded her a diploma. She then attended Aarhus University, where she took a special course in Danish affairs of state. In 1963 she went to Paris, where she was at first privately tutored in French and then studied at the Sorbonne for one term. She finished her formal education in 1965 at the London School of Economics, where she studied sociology and took a special interest in institutions for youth welfare.

Even as a child, Margrethe displayed a serious interest in the sciences. At the age of eleven she asked for membership in the Royal Society of Ornithology as a Christmas present. As she grew older, she developed a passion for archaeology. Her interest in that subject was inspired by her maternal grandfather, Gustaf VI Adolf, whom she accompanied on several archaeological expeditions while in her teens, including excavation trips to Etruscan ruins near Rome. In 1962 Margrethe was a member of a Scandinavian expedition that helped save archaeological treasures in Egypt and the upper Sudan from destruction by the waters of the Nile. She has also taken part in expeditions to Asia and Latin America and to Viking ruins in Denmark. A member of Denmark's Historical-Archaeological Society, Margrethe has contributed articles on archaeology to periodicals, and she once wrote and narrated the commentary for a film on an archaeological expedition to Thailand in which she took part. "I

would have become an archaeologist had I not been a princess," she told an interviewer for *Life* (January 12, 1968). "Archaeology is not of much importance for a future head of state, but it gave me a sense of having achieved something personal and, in a way, of having a possible profession. I have always had a dread of becoming a passenger in life."

Recalling her experience, at the age of thirteen, of becoming constitutionally eligible to occupy the Danish throne eventually, Margrethe told the *Life* magazine interviewer: "My first reaction was utter terror because I realized for the first time that it involved the possibility of my father's death. It wasn't terror of the office, though I was dreadfully shy of the idea and of the extra attention taken of me at the time. Then my parents, wise people that they are, made me see that there could be no higher service that I could render to my country." On her eighteenth birthday, in 1958, Princess Margrethe was sworn in as a member of the Council of State and signed an oath to uphold the Danish constitution. As *Tronfolger,* or heir to the throne, she acquired the authority to take her father's place in the event of his absence and to sit in with him at weekly meetings of the Cabinet. At the same time, she was invested by her father with the Order of the Elephant, Denmark's highest honor, which no woman had ever held before. A festive ceremony, on October 7, 1958, replete with floral displays, a band concert, and a twenty-one gun salute, celebrated Margrethe's first appearance at the *Folketing*—Denmark's unicameral Parliament, which under the 1953 constitution replaced the earlier two-chamber *Rigsdag.*

As a member of the women's auxiliary corps of the Danish air force since her late teens, Princess Margrethe received instruction in Danish foreign policy, military terminology, and the affairs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. She has also undergone training in gymnastics, judo, and riflery. In 1966 she attended a special one-week course at Jonstrup Air Base with twenty other girls, to qualify for promotion from sergeant to second lieutenant. To familiarize herself with the problems of modern industrial society, in further preparation for her role as monarch, Margrethe personally arranged conferences with Denmark's trade union leaders.

In addition to her residences abroad as a student and her archaeological expeditions, Margrethe has traveled extensively as a representative of her country, visiting such out-of-the-way places as the Amazon jungle, the Himalayas, and the Greenland icecap. In June 1960 she came to the United States for a five-day visit with Norwegian Princess Astrid and Swedish Princess Margaretha on the Scandinavian Air Lines flight inaugurating jet service between Copenhagen and Los Angeles. In 1963 she made an extended tour of the Far East, and in 1966 she went on a seven-week "study and friendship" tour of nine Latin American countries, also stopping off in New York City, where she gave a press conference. Her official



MARGRETHE II, QUEEN OF DENMARK

three-week goodwill tour of Asia in 1969 included visits to Thailand, Hong Kong, and Nepal.

King Frederik IX died on January 14, 1972 after a reign of nearly twenty-five years. The following day, in a simple ceremony on the balcony of Christiansborg Palace, the seat of the *Folketing,* Denmark's Social Democratic Premier, Jens Otto Krag, proclaimed: "King Frederik IX is dead. Long live her Majesty, Queen Margrethe II!" Amid mourning, the new Queen then proceeded to carry out the first official duties of her reign, meeting with her Cabinet and presiding over the Council of State.

As Denmark's sovereign, Queen Margrethe II is primarily a symbol of national unity and historical continuity. Her functions, which are largely ceremonial, include signing laws, granting pardons and amnesties, formally appointing government officials and civil servants, holding audiences, attending public ceremonies, making state visits abroad, and addressing the nation on New Year's Day. The Danish royal family is considered modest and unassuming in comparison with other European royalty. It makes no ostentatious display of the crown jewels, and its members mingle freely and informally with the general public. In an effort to modernize the Danish monarchy even further, Margrethe has relinquished the various titles held by her father and his predecessors—who had been known as Kings of the Wends and Goths and Dukes of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarschen, Lauenburg, and Oldenburg—and has insisted on being called simply the Queen of Denmark.

Queen Margrethe II is married to Count Henri de Laborde de Monpezat, whom she met in the spring of 1965 in London, where he was third secretary in the French Embassy. He is six years her senior and comes from an old French noble family that once owned coffee and rice plantations in what is now North Vietnam. Before their marriage he converted from Roman Catholicism to Evangelical Lutheranism, Denmark's official religion, and he became known by royal decree as

Prince Henrik. The engagement was formally announced on October 5, 1966, after the *Folketing* had given its approval. The marriage festivities, on June 10, 1967, coinciding with the celebration of the 800th anniversary of the founding of Copenhagen, were marked by parades, concerts, firework displays, and dancing in the streets, and were attended by hundreds of foreign dignitaries. Conspicuous by their absence were Queen Anne-Marie and King Constantine. The Greek royal couple stayed away because of expected demonstrations against the recent military coup in Greece, which was at the time believed to have been sanctioned by Constantine. Margrethe commented on the occasion, with reference to events in Greece: "It is the principle of our family not to become involved in politics, our own or in other countries."

The Danish royal couple live in the Amalienborg Palace, a huge sandstone structure built in the mid-eighteenth century and restored and modernized in the early 1960's. From her annual income of 8 million kroner (slightly over $1,000,000), the Queen provides for the maintenance of eight palaces and meets the expenses of the staff, the household, and the needs of her family. In addition to his role as royal consort, Prince Henrik presides over certain public functions. He is a captain in the Danish army and air forces, and he holds an unpaid position with the Danish Red Cross.

Queen Margrethe II and Prince Henrik have two sons: Prince Frederik André Henrik Christian, who was born on May 26, 1968 and is next in line for the throne; and Prince Joachim Holger Waldemar Christian, born on June 7, 1969. A stately, blonde, blue-eyed woman, standing at about six feet, the Queen overcame her earlier adolescent clumsiness to become a young matron of mature grace and beauty. Described as quick-witted, sensible, resourceful, and occasionally brusque in manner, Margrethe is able to converse in five languages and has a considerable artistic talent. Once, as a child, she won a prize in an international drawing contest that she had entered incognito. More recently, she designed her own royal monograms, and in 1970 she executed the design for Denmark's Christmas seals. Traditional in her views on the role of women, Margrethe said in the 1968 *Life* magazine interview: "I see no reason why, when some day I must officially take first place, I will not be able to take second place in our marriage at the same time."

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MARÍAS (AGUILERA), JULIÁN

June 17, 1914- Spanish philosopher; writer; educator

Address: h. Vallehermoso, 34, Madrid, Spain

An outspoken friend of the United States and a champion of mutual understanding between that country and Europe, Julián Marías is recognized as one of Spain's foremost living philosophers and one of the world's great contemporary historians of philosophy. Marías is celebrated throughout the Spanish-speaking world for his *History of Philosophy* and other books, and he is a familiar figure in American scholarly circles because he has often served as visiting professor or lecturer at leading American educational institutions, both in the United States and in Madrid. His membership in the Spanish Royal Academy and his many works that have been translated into other languages have made him one of the Spanish intellectuals most familiar to foreigners. Marías is the first Spaniard to win the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Award for intellectual achievement.

Julián Marías Aguilera was born in Valladolid, Spain, in the heart of Castile, on June 17, 1914 to Julián and María (Aguilera) Marías. His brothers, Pablo and Adolfo, are no longer living. When he was five, the Marías family moved to Madrid. There Julián graduated from the Instituto Cardenal Cisneros, a famous secondary school, and later from the University of Madrid, where he received his degree (*licenciatura*) in philosophy in 1936, the year in which the Spanish Civil War broke out. Marías was awarded his Ph.D. degree by the University of Madrid in 1951.

Looking back on his student days, Marías recalls the University of Madrid and its philosophy department during the 1930's as an earthly paradise. Reminiscing in an interview with Marino Gómez-Santos that was published in the leading Madrid daily *ABC* (July 28, 1968), Professor Marías ran down the list of illustrious teachers who were his immediate "maestros": Ortega y Gasset, Zubiri, Gaos and Morente. In another *ABC* interview with Ramón S. Pedros on receiving the Juan Palomo Prize for his book *Metaphysical Anthropology*, Marías again pointed out the quality of the Madrid University School of Philosophy and Letters, which included such professors as Menéndez Pidal, Gómez Moreno, Américo Castro, Sánchez Albornoz, Pedro Salinas and other intellectual leaders. In those *ABC* interviews, Marías said that he has kept a certain distance from the Spanish university of today out of loyalty to his former professors and their concept of intellectual life, and also because the postwar university in Spain has become quite different from the one in which he had studied.

After his induction into the Spanish Republican Army, Julián Marías was occupied in mainly non-partisan activities during the Civil War. Having gained access to a small broadcasting station, he and a companion often transmitted messages begging their fellow Spaniards to put an end to the fratricidal violence. During the last month of the

As proof positive of its independence, almost every new African nation has made a show of changing many of the place names imposed by its former colonial masters. None, though, have gone quite so far as the Zaire Republic, once known as the Belgian Congo. This month President Joseph Desire Mobutu held a mass rally in Leopoldville (today known as Kinshasa), his capital city on the mighty Congo River (sorry, the Zaire), to announce a sweeping "return to Zaire authenticity."

Henceforth, Mobutu decreed, Katanga province will be called Shaba (after the Swahili word for copper, the source of the province's and the country's wealth), and the Stanley Pool —the Kinshasa harbor area named for Journalist-Explorer Sir Henry Morton Stanley—will be referred to as the Malebo Pool (palm tree, in one Zaire dialect). Elisabethville had already been renamed Lubumbashi and Stanleyville had been changed to Kisangani. Now, even street names like Avenue Charles de Gaulle will have to go, says Mobutu, "despite the admiration we have for this illustrious Frenchman."

Falling into the carnival spirit, a crowd chanting "Mobutu, cha, cha, cha!" promptly tore down a statue of King Leopold II of the Belgians. Then they toppled a bronze statue of Explorer Stanley, which stood on a hill once named for him but now called Mount Ngaliema. On hand for the festivities was Foreign Minister Mario Cardoso, who these days is known as Mario-Philippe Losende. Like other Zaïrians who had foreign fathers, he was obliged by law to take the name of his African mother.

Inflexible Will. Mobutu's latest burst of name changing produced a volley of protest from Brazzaville, capital of the former French Middle Congo, which insisted that Mobutu had no right to unilaterally change the name of the Congo River since it is an international waterway and threatened to take the matter to the World Court. Some outsiders were unkind enough to suggest that Mobutu, a missionary-educated Roman Catholic, might well de-Westernize himself by dropping his Christian names. The President, as it happens, had that thought in mind. Last week he announced that he was considering renaming himself Sese-Seko-Kuku-Ngbendu-Wa-Za-Banga Mobutu, which means, roughly, the hot-blooded warrior and man of the soil who cannot know defeat because of his endurance and his inflexible will to win and who belongs to all Zaïre. Later, though, he mercifully decided to make it simply Mobutu-Sese-Seko.



KING FREDERIK IX



QUEEN MARGRETHE II

DENMARK

The King Is Dead

Had he not been destined to become a King, Frederik IX of Denmark might well have earned a measure of fame as an orchestra conductor. Trained as a pianist in his early years, he studied under the Danish Royal Opera's Conductor Georg Hoeberg. As Crown Prince, Frederik used to sit night after night in the Royal Theater, ready to take over the baton if his aging mentor should be taken ill. Later, he was frequently an incognito guest conductor of the state radio orchestra, without the knowledge of critics or radio audiences.

Frederik IX, who was King of Denmark from 1947 until his death last week at 72, was a monarch of many parts, and a few forgivable shortcomings. As he once put it, "It's damn nice to be King." A robust 6 ft. 6 in., he trained in the navy, exercised to make himself "the strongest monarch in history," as a London newspaper once dubbed him, and sported tattoos on his arms and chest. To most Danes he was a discreet, suitable constitutional monarch and an ideal family man and father. His popularity was enhanced by Swedish-born Queen Ingrid and Daughters Margrethe, 31, who succeeds him, Benedikte, 27, married to German Prince Richard zu Sayn-Wittgenstein-Berleburg, and Anne-Marie, 25, the exiled Queen of Greece.

Never an intellectual or a particularly brilliant conversationalist, Frederik IX reigned with easygoing informality. From the Amalienborg Palace, he often watched steamers leaving Copenhagen, and sometimes, using a flashlight, he would signal greetings in Morse code to the captain. Bicycling through the Tivoli Gardens one morning, he stopped to chat with an American tourist. "I'm a storekeeper from Chicago," said the tourist. "Who are you?" "Oh—I'm the King," replied Frederik IX.

On more public occasions, he was often shy and visibly ill at ease. Last New Year's Day, during his final television appearance, he appeared frail and sick. He was. Shortly after the speech, he was assailed in turn by the flu, pneumonia and, on Jan. 3, a massive heart attack; last week his heart finally failed.

Historic Formula. The following day, on the first-floor balcony of Christianborg Palace in Copenhagen, Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag intoned the news three times, according to historic formula: "King Frederik IX is dead. Long live Her Majesty Queen Margrethe II." The new Queen of Denmark is also the Countess of Monpezat since her marriage in 1967 to French Count Henri de Laborde de Monpezat, who changed his name to Henrik and became a Danish prince. They have two sons, Prince Frederik, 3, and Prince Joachim, 2.

The first woman to inherit the Danish throne since the 15th century, Queen Margrethe attended the universities of Copenhagen and Aarhus, the London School of Economics, Cambridge and the Sorbonne. She has a sly, self-deprecating wit. Her comment on miniskirts: "The miniskirt is not impossible, but my legs are." Pretty and occasionally moody, she sometimes exercises the royal prerogative of being stuffy when she feels like it. That will probably ensure that she will never again be called, at least by Danes, by her teen-age nickname: Daisy.

Historical Encyclopedia of WWII

DE JONGH, Andree (1916-).
With her father, Frederic, the director of a school, De Jongh organized the "Comet" Belgian **Resistance** network, which had been founded by Arnold Deppe. She was arrested on January 15, 1943 while on her 37th trip to Urrugne; she had already conducted 115 Allied airmen to safety by herself. She was deported to Ravensbrueck. After the war De Jongh devoted her attentions to a leper colony in **Ethiopia**.

Deppe, who had repatriated 800 Allied flyers through **Spain**, was himself arrested in 1941; De Jongh's father was shot in Mont Valerien on March 28, 1944.

DEJUSSIEU-PONTCARRAL, Pierre (1898-).
Dejussieu-Pontcarral was a French general in command of an army corps. He became the **Resistance** leader in Auvergne in 1941, and at the end of 1943 he took command of the *Forces francaises de l'interieur.* He was deported to **Germany** in 1944, where he remained in capitivity until the end of the war.

DELESTRAINT, Eugene (1879-1945).
Delestraint, a French general, served as head of the secret army in the southern zone of France in 1942; he then became national head of the secret army. He was arrested and deported in June 1943 and was shot at Dachau on April 23, 1945.

DE MAN, Henry (1885-1953).
De Man, a socialist theoretician, became president of the Belgian Workers' Party (POB) in 1939. In June 1940 he sent a manifesto to members of his party stating that they needed to accept "the fact" of the German victory in **Belgium** and that "the role of the POB is at an end." Together with several militant socialist and Christian syndicalists he founded the Union of Manual Laborers and Intellectuals (UTMI), combining the syndicates into a single organization. After 1941 he dissociated himself from the policies the Germans had imposed on the UTMI and was forbidden to engage in any public activity in 1942 as the result of one of his protests. He retired to Savoy and in 1944 obtained political asylum in **Switzerland**.

DEMPSEY, Sir Miles Christopher (1896-1969).
Dempsey, a British general, served in France in 1940 and in **Italy** in 1943. He commanded the British Second Army in northwestern Europe in 1944 and the 14th Army in **Malaya** in 1945.

DENMARK.
Before the war, Denmark had adopted a policy of almost complete disarmament. On April 9, 1940 the country was invaded by **Germany** and occupied within a day. Berlin informed the Danish government and the 3,852,000 Danes that any resistance its armies encountered would lead to the destruction by bombing of the principal Danish cities. If, on the other hand, the German ultimatum was accepted, the invading armies would enter as friends to protect Denmark against aggression from the Allied powers, and the Germans would allow the Danish government its sovereignty as before. Aware of the futility of any attempt to halt the Nazi military machine, Copenhagen accepted.

Thus, unlike the other occupied countries—**Poland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg**, and soon **Yugoslavia** and **Greece**—the Danish government remained where it was (**Czechoslovakia** and the **French State** have to be regarded as special cases). King **Christian X** and his court did the same. At the beginning of their occupation of the country, the Germans did not attempt to interfere with the Danish government's administration.

The **United Kingdom** countered the German occupation by landing troops on the Faeroe Islands and **Iceland**, Danish possessions that would prove to be of high strategic value in the forthcoming **Battle of the Atlantic**. In the **United States**, Danish ambassador **Henrik Kauffmann** rebelled at accepting the instructions of a government deprived of its freedom of action and formed the Free Denmark movement, anticipating by two months a comparable move by **de Gaulle**. Kauffmann's movement won Washington's support. In return, Kauffmann put another Danish possession, **Greenland**, at the disposal of the United States for the construction of air-naval bases; the hardy Danish patrol there, traveling by dog sled, pinpointed the numerous German meteorological stations on the island as targets for destruction by American aircraft or Coast Guard vessels.

Kauffmann also asked the entire Danish merchant fleet, amounting to 1.2 million tons and staffed by 5,000 experienced seamen, to assist the Allied cause. More than 90 percent of the Danish sailors responded to Kauffmann's appeal. They represented a valuable contribution to the British at a time when merchant-vessel tonnage was critical. Almost 700 of these sailors gave their lives for the Allied cause; 60 percent of the Danish tonnage in service at the start of the war was sent to the ocean floor in sea battles. Beginning in 1943 the Danish ships carried the Union Jack along with their national colors. In 1944 two new minesweepers formed the nucleus of a Danish section in the Royal Navy.

Lacking manpower, Free Denmark could not mass land or air power, but a thousand Danish exiles and emigrants enlisted in the RAF and the British army.

Some of them were members of the "Buffs" regiment, whose honorary colonel was the Danish monarch. Others enlisted in the U.S. Army. Sixty Danish paratroopers were dropped from Allied aircraft onto Danish soil.

There is not the slightest doubt that Free Denmark stimulated the formation of the **Resistance** inside the country, many of whose members, as befitted a highly cultured and technically advanced nation, were scientists, authors, pastors, engineers and skilled workingmen. Everything they did was carefully thought out and precisely executed; no pointless risks were taken, and there was virtually no political conflict among the various factions.

Denmark was the only occupied country with a clandestine news agency. Founded by Borge Outze, this **underground press** published 26 million copies of the underground newspaper *Information*. One of its most brilliant contributors was the pastor Kaj Munk, an author of worldwide reputation, who was shot in 1944.

The Danish Resistance was in direct contact with the **Special Operations Executive**, unlike the resistance movements in other countries, which had to work through their governments in London. The leader of the Danish Conservative Party, Christian Moeller, escaped to England through the efforts of the SOE. The increasing strength of the underground press, the steadily growing number of incidents of **sabotage** and the violent strikes of August 1943 enraged the Germans; in response, on August 28, the Germans presented the Danish government with an ultimatum demanding that it proclaim a state of siege, forbid all public meetings and mete out the death sentence to those guilty of subversive acts. The ultimatum was rejected; the occupation authorities deprived the government of all its functions and assumed executive power. The few ships comprising the Danish navy were scuttled by their crews.

Encouraged by Moeller's messages, which were issued periodically through the **British Broadcasting Corporation**, the Resistance stepped up its activities. The work of the secret agents on Bornholm Island in exposing German activities at **Peenemuende** in August 1943 is well-known (see **V-1 and V-2**). In September 1943 the Danish Council of Liberty was formed by seven members of the Resistance plus the SOE delegate to Denmark. The council cooperated closely with the Free Danish movement outside the country.

Although at first they had been spared, in October 1943 Danish Jews fell under the shadow of the Nazi racial laws. Institutions and individuals united to save them. An actual "naval bridge" evacuated a large number to **Sweden** with the aid of sailors and fishermen from both countries. Of some 8,000 Danish Jews, 7,200 were kept out of German hands and only 50 lost their lives.

There was no end to the general strikes; they paralyzed Denmark, particularly those industries that had been obliged to work for the enemy. Sabotage became increasingly daring and achieved spectacular results. The German air base at Aalborg, a thorn in the Allied side, was completely destroyed by three SOE saboteurs. Acting on information supplied by the Danish Resistance, the RAF, with admirable precision, bombed **Gestapo** headquarters at Aarhus, Odense and Copenhagen from low altitudes. Many Germans were killed, some of the arrested Danish resisters managed to escape in the confusion, and many German records were incinerated. As the Allies approached Denmark in March 1945, the country's railroad system was put out of service completely. And the Resistance pulled off a miracle. Every tugboat in the country headed secretly to Sweden, rendering the Danish ports useless to the Germans.

A secret Danish army, formed in Denmark and Sweden, was poised for a general upheaval at a moment set by the Allies. But the Allied advance was so rapid that the planned rebellion was called off. On May 5 the first British contingents, accompanied by Danish officers, landed at the Kastrup air field near Copenhagen. Beginning on May 7 the 280,000 Germans in Denmark surrendered to the British and to the Resistance. The king and the government returned to power, and the ministry was broadened to include Moeller, returned from England, as the representative of the Resistance.

The Free Danish, underground and in exile, did much more than help their own cause. They paved the way, with their courage and sacrifice, for the eventual arrival of the Anglo-American forces. Widely regarded as passive in 1940, the Denmark of 1945 was a full-fledged member of the Allies.

H. Bernard

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Bush visited Danish resistance cemetery in 1983

Denmark

HEADS OF STATE

Kings

House of Oldenburg (from 1448)

21 May 1481	*Johann*, son of Christian I of Denmark (b. 8 Jul 1455)
20 Feb 1513	*Christian II*, the Wicked, son (b. 2 Jul 1481; d. 25 Jan 1559)
20 Apr 1523	*Frederick I*, uncle (b. 3 Sep 1471)
10 Apr 1533	Interregnum
Apr 1536	*Christian III*, son (b. 12 Aug 1503)
1 Jan 1559	*Frederick II*, son (b. 1 Jul 1534)
4 Apr 1588	*Christian IV*, son (b. 12 Apr 1577)
28 Feb 1648	*Frederick III*, son (b. 18 Mar 1609)
9 Feb 1670	*Christian V*, son (b. 15 Apr 1646)
26 Aug 1699	*Frederick IV*, son (b. 21 Oct 1671)
12 Oct 1730	*Christian VI*, son (b. 10 Dec 1699)
6 Aug 1746	*Frederick V*, son (b. 31 Mar 1723)
14 Jan 1766	*Christian VII*, son (b. 20 Jan 1749)
13 Mar 1808	*Frederick VI*, son (b. 28 Jan 1768)
3 Dec 1839	*Christian VIII*, son (b. 18 Sep 1786)
20 Jan 1848	*Frederick VII*, son (b. 6 Oct 1808)
15 Nov 1863	*Christian IX*, fourth son of Duke William of Holstein-Beck-Glücksburg (b. 8 Apr 1818)
29 Jan 1906	*Frederick VIII*, son (b. 3 Jun 1843)
14 May 1912 – 20 Apr 1947	*Christian X*, son (b. 29 Sep 1870)

MEMBERS OF GOVERNMENT

Prime Ministers or Chief Ministers

1751	*Johann Hartwig Ernst* (from 1767: *Count*) *Bernstorff* (b. Hanover 13 May 1712; d. Hamburg 18 Feb 1772) Foreign Minister
13 Sep 1770 – 17 Jan 1772	*Johann Friedrich* (from 1771: *Count*) *Struensee* (b. Halle an der Saale 5 Aug 1737; d. Copenhagen 28 Apr 1772) Secretary of State from 1771
Jan 1772 – 1784	*Ove Hoegh-Guldberg* (b. Horsens 1 Sep 1731; d. Hald 7 Feb 1808)

Factsheet Denmark



Queen Margrethe II. Photo: Rigmor Mydtskov

Queen Margrethe II

There is no standard job description for reigning queens, the position is moulded and given substance by the person who is placed in one of the nation's most difficult positions by historic tradition and the constitution. But after considering the way Denmark's Queen Margrethe II has ruled the nation, most Danes would agree with the informal compliment that the Queen of Denmark is the world champion among Queens.

She was only 31 years old when her father, King Frederik IX, died. The following day, January 15, 1972, she was proclaimed Queen, and in the years which have followed she has firmly and carefully adapted the constitutional monarchy to make it more up-to-date. At the more personal level the Queen has developed as an active artist and highly respected cultural personality, who has promoted a lively dialogue with the people of Denmark, and expressed the values and attitudes which unite the nation.

The dual roles as head of state and

artist have won the Queen great respect, and stimulated the special affectionate relationship which exists between the Danes and their monarch, and which is as difficult to explain to an outsider as the concepts behind Grundtvig's folk high school movement.

It demands both talent and intelligence to be the Queen of a constitutional monarchy which has lost most of its content. Beyond doubt, and opinion surveys have confirmed the point repeatedly, the Queen would be a clear winner in a presidential election - if it were decided to end Europe's oldest monarchy. The Queen of Denmark has inherited an unbroken tradition built up over a thousand years, and she is not a mere figurehead. Queen Margrethe once said that more than anything she feared becoming "a spectator to life". So she has deliberately shared in the country's everyday living, almost on an equal footing with her fellow citizens.

Margrethe Alexandrine Torhildur Ingrid, eldest daughter of King Frederik IX (1899-1972) and Queen Ingrid (b. in Sweden 1910), was born on April 16, 1940, precisely one week after the German occupation of Denmark. Her birth was "a ray of hope in a dark time" but the Constitution gave no indication that a future queen of Denmark had been born. Female succession in the monarchy was not introduced until 1953 by a referendum on constitutional changes.

An extensive educational plan was prepared for the young princess, and it is generally agreed that Denmark possesses a very well educated and highly intelligent monarch. The future Queen matriculated in 1959, and since then she studied at universities in Copenhagen, Aarhus, Cambridge, Paris and London. Subjects like history, political science and economics are essential tools for a modern Queen, but her favourite was archaeology, and the Queen has often indicated that if she could have chosen her profession, she would have become an archaeologist. She has been an active participant in several excavations, including one in Rome together with her maternal grandfather, the late Swedish King Gustaf VI Adolf (1882-1973), and another of longer duration in Sudanese Nubia.

If Queen Margrethe should ever become unemployed, she could probably also support herself as an active artist. In an interview the Queen said that she wanted to demonstrate that she could do more than the tasks given to her. After cultivating drawing and painting as a talented amateur in her youth, the Queen has developed into a competent artist. She has made use of a number of opportunities to work professionally, one occasion being her work as costume and stage designer for Radio Denmark's TV production of Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale, "The Shepherdess and the Chimney Sweep", where she took part as a regular member of the production crew.

The fact that she "could be useful" as she later described it, was something of keen personal satisfaction to the Queen. Her work for the TV production has been displayed at exhibitions in Paris, New York and elsewhere, and several exhibitions of "the Queen's art" have been held in Denmark, presenting posters, stamps, illustrations, embroidery patterns and very lovely clerical garments.

One of the most original contributions she has made was a series of illustrations for the British author John R. Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings", which was the result of her personal correspondence with the author. Tolkien's incredible dream world was a challenge to the Queen's fantasy and creative inspiration, and under the pseudonym Ingahild Grathmer, she produced illustrations that impressed critics by "their frankness and combination of abstraction and stylized naturalism."

The world of myth and legend has



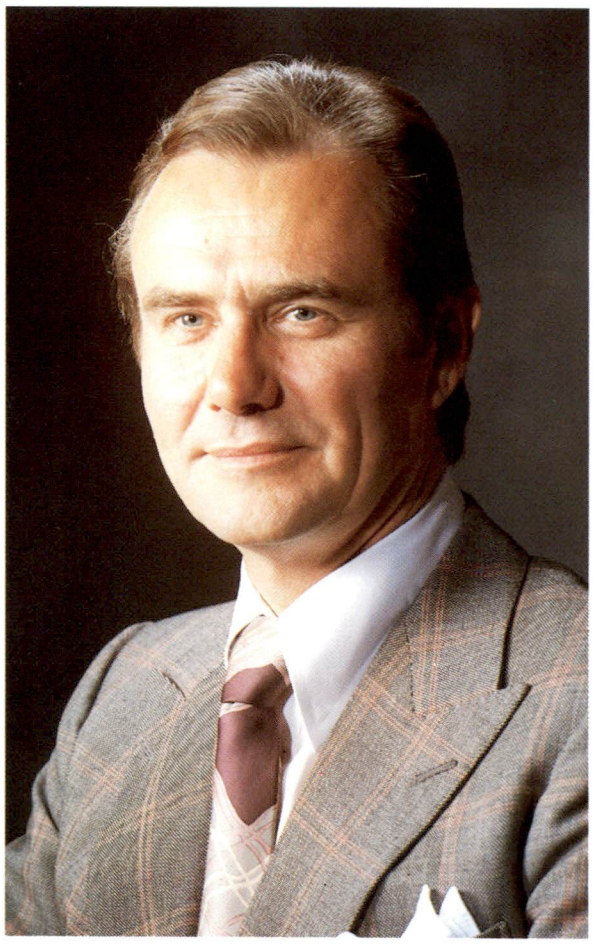
1958: 18 years of age and member of Statsrådet *(Council of State), meets the* Folketing *(Parliament). Photo: Elfelt Royal.*

often provided inspiration for the Queen. She has illustrated a number of sagas about legendary Danish kings, and the Christian message has also inspired the Queen's artistic abilities.

Her interest in myths and archaeology led the Queen on to theology, and involvement in the issues of what or who is responsible for our life has resulted in a firm Lutheran Evangelical conviction.

The Queen has received the prize awarded by the Danish Language Society. Her language is living, vibrant and often ironic, and she can express herself elegantly in all the main languages. This has encouraged her to attempt translation, and her artistic temperament combines well with her cultural background.

In 1981, Denmark's largest book publishers, Gyldendal, published a Danish translation of the French author Simone de Beauvoir's "Tous les hommes sont mortels", a novel with a definite historic and intellectual presentation of its central theme. The translation was ascribed to H.M.Vejerbjerg, and the true identity



Prince Henrik.
Photo: Rigmor Mydtskov.



of the translator only emerged some weeks later. The pseudonym concealed Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik. The critics were agreed that the translation of this very difficult French prose was not merely faultless, it was in full accord with the quality and intellectual standard of the original work.

Queen Margrethe has also provided a translation of another significant work, the trilogy by Sweden's Stig Strömholm on the decline of Rome, and in a comment on the Queen's active life, one of Denmark's leading newspapers said:

"These translations would seem to have a clear literary aim. The Queen appears to be telling us that philosophy and history are more important than we are inclined to believe if we wish to understand ourselves. And it is probably time that someone told us exactly that."

Queen Margrethe has received honorary doctorates at a number of foreign universities, and has lectured at the British Museum, London.

It would be wrong to say that Queen Margrethe is an "easy" queen. She is an acute observer, and makes considerable demands upon herself, as well as others. Her temperament finds it difficult to accept the superficial. She is well-informed, and wants to be informed correctly. She makes demands upon her staff, who are challenged by her unusual personality, the unorthodox and artistic individual who is also driven by a very deep sense of duty towards the traditions of her office.

Biography, Kraks Blå Bog (Who's Who), 1989

MARGRETHE II (Alexandrine, Torhildur, Ingrid) Queen of Denmark (decorations: Memorial Medal for 50th anniversary of HRH Queen Ingrid's arrival in Denmark; Memorial Medal Sept. 26, 1870-1970; Home Guard Badge of Merit; Home Guard 25-year Badge; Civil Defence League Badge of Honour) b. April 16, 1940 at Amalienborg; daughter of King Frederik IX (d. 1972) and Queen Ingrid; married June 10, 1967 at Holmens Kirke to Prince Henrik of Denmark (b. Henri-Marie-Jean-André Count de Laborde de Monpezat) b. June 11, 1934 at Talence, Gironde, France, son of Count André de Laborde de Monpezat and Countess Renée de M., née Doursenot.

Ascended throne Jan 14, 1972 upon the death of King Frederik IX.

Praeses for the College of Royal Orders; Master of the Order of the Elephant and Order of the Dannebrog.

Zahles Skole; matriculation (private) 1959; Royal Women's Air Corps officer school 1959; Philosophy, Copenhagen University 1960; Diploma, Prehistoric Archaeology, Cambridge University 1960-61; Political Science, Aarhus Univ. 1961-62; Sorbonne 1963; London School of Economics 1965.

Member of the Council of State April 16, 1958; Supreme Commander of the Defence Forces.

President of the Royal Society of Nordic Antiquaries; Chairman of the Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik Foundation: Founder of Queen Margrethe II's Archaeological Foundation; Patroness of the Royal Danish Society of Sciences, The Danish Bible Society, The Royal Orphanage, Crown Prince Frederik's Foundation (formed 1865), The Classen Trust, Civil Defence Federation (CFF), Queen Louise's Charity Society, Danish Society of Multiple Sclerosis, National Cancer Association, National Association for Tuberculosis and Lung Diseases, Royal Agricultural Society, Funen Amt's Patriotic Society, Danish Land Development Service, Danish Jockey Club, Society for the Promotion of Physics, The Massmann Legacy Society, Royal Danish Geographic Society, Technological Institute, Jutland Technological Institute, Danish Handcraft Guild, Danish Development Society, Dansk Samvirke, Society of Martial Sciences, National Council of Danish Soldier Associations, Confederation of Danish Ex-servicemen, Joint Council of Danish Guard Associations, Danish Sports Association, Danish Olympic Committee, Denmark's Shooting, Gymnastics and Sports Associations, the National Union of Voluntary Boy and Girl Scouts, Royal Danish Yachtclub, The Society of 1888 for Dependents of Knights of the Dannebrog,

Her daily routine is long and busy, involving a lot of travel both in Denmark and abroad. On the job, the Queen is always well-prepared, interested and well-dressed. In private, she prefers to relax, dance ballet with friends, or go on long, exhausting ski trips with Norway's Crown Princess Sonja. They camp out in primitive huts, and the Queen does the cooking herself. In southern France at Cahors, the home district of Prince Henrik, the Queen and her Consort have restored a small mansion, and while Prince Henrik tends his vineyard the Queen naturally assumes the role of wife and housewife. Like any other French family, the couple have their holiday in August, and the Queen thoroughly enjoys going to the local market to choose her own vegetables.

Over the years Queen Margrethe has been interviewed in a number of newspapers and magazines. On one of these occasions one of Denmark's more prominent writers, Thorkild Hansen, provided an affectionate and careful portrait of the Danish Queen: "...and this long, grand woman who just cannot contain herself, or be quiet. Difficult to shock, but so easily hurt, obliging but totally without coquettishness, quick to open a conversation with that direct glance, serious and then cheerful once more and with a quick answer. She seems honest, unaffected, direct, very vocal and often self-ironic verging on the sarcastic. She is protective and authoritarian at the same time, anything but familiar but more influenced by family than most. And rumbling around under all that maternalism there is an unrest, a vehemence, drive, an urgency, a search to find the answer."

Is a better description possible ? Most Danes would doubt it.

The Monarchy:

The Danish Monarchy is Europe's oldest. The first known members of the Danish Royal family, Gorm and Tyra, are known to have lived about the middle of the 10th century, and the Danish monarchy has continued in a direct line for more than 1,000 years without revolutions and in step with the passage of time and the nation itself. Some monarchs have shown a deep and sincere sense of duty towards the traditions of the Danish throne, but they have also perceived and accommodated the new trends which have impinged upon Danish history.

Queen Margrethe tacitly indicates her acceptance of this in her motto: "Guds hjælp, folkets kærlighed, Danmarks styrke" (God's help, the people's love, Denmark's strength). Though the Queen's influence is largely symbolic in a constitutional monarchy, and although it could seem a contradiction, there is no doubt that the Danes consider the monarchy to be a defender of democracy. During the World War II occupation of Denmark the Queen's grandfather, King Christian X, rode on horseback through the streets of occupied Copenhagen, a highly visible symbol of the spirit of resistance to dictatorship.

As Head of State, the Queen presides in the Council of State, since all acts must be signed by the Queen to become law. The Queen also heads negotiations on the formation of a new government.

At the same time the Queen represents the historic memory of the people, a continuity and stability which emphasize values above the cut and thrust of everyday political debate.

The Rescue Medal Society, and The Hans Christian Andersen Ballet Award.

Royal Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of London 1972; Doctor of Law honoris causa, Cambridge University 1975; awarded La Médaille de la Chancellerie des Universités de Paris 1987; Honorary member, Kungl. Vitterheds Historie og Antikvitets Akademien, 1988.

Drew the annual Christmas seal "Juleforberedelse i Himmelborgen" (Yuletide in the Castle of Heaven) 1970; designed three chasubles for Fredensborg Palace Chapel 1976; illustrated (pseudonym Ingahild Grathmer) J.R.Tolkien's "The Lord of the Rings" 1977; drawings for "Danish Weather", a calendar for the Danish Handcraft Guild, 1978; illustrated (pseudonym Ingahild Grathmer) "Historierne om Regnar Lodbrog" (The Stories of Regnar Lodbrog) for the Danish UNICEF committee 1979; translated and prepared cover illustrations for Simone de Beauvoir's "Tous les hommes sont mortels" (translated in collaboration with Prince Henrik under the joint pseudonym H.M.Vejerbjerg,) 1981; illustrated "Bjarkemål" (Bjarke's Saga) (pseudonym Ingahild Grathmer), an anniversary book for the periodical SKALK 1957-82, 1982; designed Greenland's Christmas seal "Lys i mørket" (Light in the dark) 1983; designed the annual Christmas spoon "Christ Child", 1984; designed embroidery of the year, "Forliebte folk i Holbergs København" (Infatuated Folk in Holberg's Copenhagen) 1984; designed special stamp "May 5, 1945-1985" for Danish Postal Department 1985; designed chasuble for Angmagssalik Church, Greenland, 1985; designed and embroidered chasuble for Kronborg Castle Chapel, 1985; designed and embroidered episcopal vestments for Helsingør Cathedral 1986; designed costumes for Radio Denmark television production "The Shepherdess and the Chimney Sweep" 1987; prepared drafts and designed four chasubles and four antependia for Haderslev Cathedral 1987-88; translated Swedish author Stig Strömholm's "Dalen" into Danish, 1988; designed the "Forget-me-not badge 1988" for the National Society for the Mentally Deficient, 1988; lithographies for the Danish Red Cross, 1988.

Exhibition of drafts and finished work from the period 1970-1988 in the drawing collection of Køge Museum of Art, and the Glass Museum, Ebeltoft, 1988.

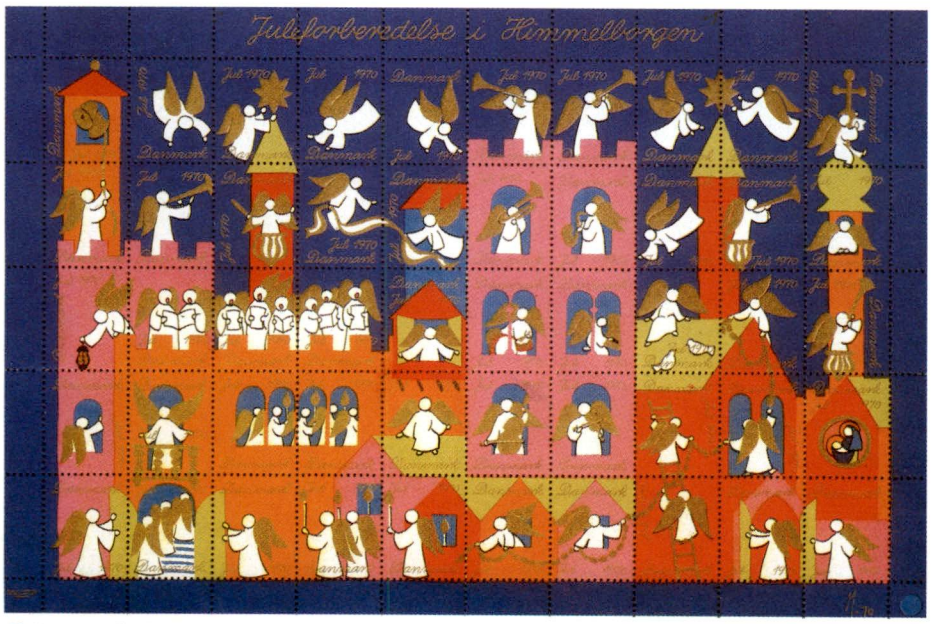
Awarded the Danish Language Society Prize, 1989.



Håndarbejdets Fremme *(Danish Handcraft Guild), 1983*



Drawings for The Lord of the Rings, *1977 - 78.*



Christmas seal, 1970.



Postage stamp, 1985.



Proclaimed Queen on January 15, 1972.



Statsrådet *(Council of State) on the occasion of*



Wedding, June 10, 1967. Photo: Elfelt Royal.



New Year speech on radio and television 1984.



proclamation in 1972. Photo: Elfelt Royal.

Queen Margrethe has product-developed the Danish monarchy from a representative role to a more active participant in society, and it has become stronger than ever. This has been shown in many ways, including opinion surveys. But the Queen has also challenged her countrymen by speaking out very clearly on matters they probably did not wish to hear, like intolerance and attitudes towards foreigners. It is usually in the annual New Year speech on radio and television that the Queen makes her more personal comments on current affairs. These speeches have often stimulated and challenged society into discussion on social developments.

The Queen and Consort are both industrious travelling ambassadors for Danish business and cultural life, and through organizations like the Queen Margrethe and Prince Henrik Foundation they contribute to social welfare activities and to many cultural activities.

Prince Henrik:

The marriage of the French diplomat, Henri-Marie-Jean-André, Count de Laborde de Monpezat (b. June 11, 1934) to the Heir to the Danish Throne in 1967 brought a complete change in his life. He changed name, to Prince Henrik of Denmark, but he also changed nationality, faith, language and job. It was difficult, but he had decided that "you must take the woman you love - love is more important." They were married, and his charm and intelligence quickly won him a position in his new homeland.

Princess Margrethe met the man in her life while on a visit to London, where the young French Count was a secretary at the French Embassy. The Queen has later confessed that "the sky just exploded" at their first meeting, and for the Queen Prince Henrik is not merely a life's companion, but a partner able to challenge the Queen's sharp mind. A very strong team. On their many official journeys, and in their daily life there is a quick interplay between these two very gifted and well-read people.

Prince Henrik was born in Talence, in south-west France, the home of his family. His grandfather went to Indo-China in 1894, and founded several industrial enterprises. His son, André inherited his father's business and Prince Henrik spent his first years in Indo-China, returning with his family in 1938 to the family's chateau Le Cayrou near Cahors. He later returned with his father to Hanoi, and took his university-entrance examination there.

A natural linguist, he speaks Chinese and Vietnamese, Henri chose a diplomatic career. He studied law and political science at the Sorbonne in Paris, but was also interested in music and painting.

This broad training has proved ideal for a Danish Prince Consort. Prince Henrik's activities have concentrated particularly upon promoting Danish exports, and his role as a delegate for the Danish Red Cross has allowed him to use his wide international experience and diplomatic skills, furthermore the Prince Consort is President of the World Wide Fund for Nature, Denmark.

Prince Henrik is an active pilot, a first-class yachtsman, and an excellent pianist. He writes poetry, paints and together with the Queen has translated Simone de Beauvoir's philosophical novel, "Tous les hommes sont mortels."



Sweden, 1973.



USSR, 1975



USA, 1976.



People's Republic of China, 1979.



Japan, 1981.

Crown Prince Frederik and Prince Joachim

Queen Margrethe once said that her elder son, Crown Prince Frederik (b. May 26, 1968), "must find the boots that fit him." A clear signal that the young prince, who will become Denmark's King Frederik X, must be allowed to develop his own personality, although like his parents he must be given a thorough but broad education.

The Crown Prince and his younger brother, Prince Joachim (b. June 7, 1969) attended a private school, but matriculated from an ordinary college, and subsequently served in National Service.

Crown Prince Frederik, who served with the Royal Guards Regiment in Næstved, has been transferred to the reserve as a first lieutenant but maintains his links to the Army. His civilian training included a period spent with one of the largest wine-producing companies in California, and a number of study visits to American authorities and institutions.

Like his mother, he chose Aarhus University to study law and political science. As a guest student he is registered with two faculties, to study constitutional law, economy, international affairs and conceptual history.

After matriculating, Prince Joachim worked on a farm in Australia, and is to study farming, since he will inherit the estate Schackenborg Slot in southern Jutland. Prince Joachim is presently serving as an officer of the reserve of the Prince's Regiment, Viborg.

Both the Queen and her Consort have sought to give the two princes the most "normal" upbringing possible, and bring them in contact with all sectors of Danish society.



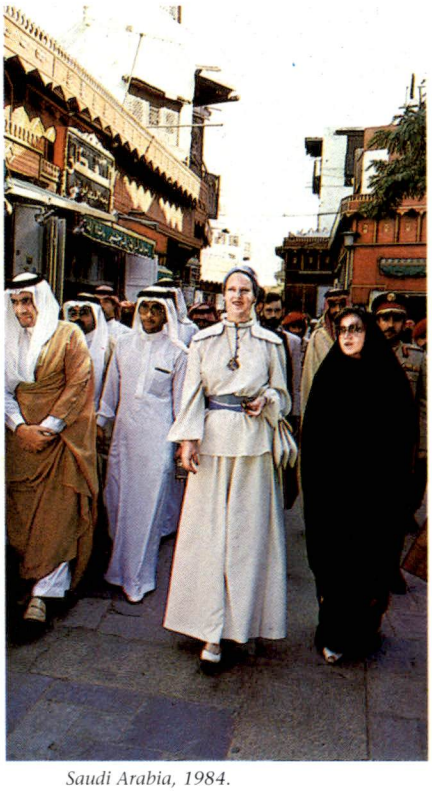
France, 1978.



Greenland, 1982.



Spain, 1983.



Saudi Arabia, 1984.



Portugal, 1984.



The Faroe Islands, 1984.



The Royal Couple flanked by their sons, Prince Joachim, right, and Crown Prince Frederik. Photo: Elfelt Royal.



EC summit in Copenhagen, 1987.

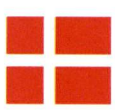
Queen Margrethe II's visits abroad.

1973: State visit, Sweden.
State visit, Norway.
State visit, Iceland.
State visit, Finland.
1974: State visit, Great Britain.
State visit, Federal Republic of Germany.
1975: State visit, USSR.
State visit, Netherlands.
Awarded LL.D.h.c., University of Cambridge, England.
Appointed Honorary Fellow, London School of Economics.
1976: Visit to USA and Virgin Islands.
Awarded honorary doctorate, Dana College, Blair, Nebraska.
State visit, Belgium.
State visit, Luxembourg.
1977: State visit, Yugoslavia.
State visit, Italy.
1978: State visit, Republic of Ireland.
Visit, South Schleswig.
State visit, France.
1979: State visit, Austria.
State visit, People's Republic of China.
1980: Awarded honorary doctorate, University of London. Awarded The Most Noble Order of the Garter.
Honorary Craftsman.
1981: State visit to Japan, visit to Hong Kong and visit to the Thai Royal Family in Hua Hin and Bangkok.
1983: State visit, Spain.
1984: State visit, Saudi Arabia.
State visit, Portugal.
1985: State visit, Sweden.
1986: State visit, Egypt.
1987: State visit, Australia and New Zealand.
State visit, Hungary.
1988: State visit, Morocco.

State visits by Heads of State to Queen Margrethe II and Prince Henrik.

Norway: King Olav V	1974
Yugoslavia: President and Mrs. Tito.	1974
Sweden: King Carl XVI Gustaf	1975
Tanzania: President Nyerere	1976
Finland: President Urho Kekkonen	1977
Great Britain: Queen Elizabeth and HRH the Duke of Edinburgh	1979
Spain: King Don Juan Carlos and Queen Sophia	1980
Romania: President and Mrs. Ceaucescu	1980
Iceland: President Vigdis Finnbogadóttir	1981
Canada: Governor-general and Mrs. Schreyer	1981
France: President and Mrs. Mitterrand	1982
Finland: President and Mrs. Koivisto	1983
(Semi-state visit by Prince and Princess Hitachi of Japan)	1983
Irish Republic: President and Mrs. Hillery	1983
Netherlands: Queen Beatrix and Prince Claus	1984
Zambia: President K. Kaunda	1985
Japan: Crown Prince Akihito and Princess Michiko	1985
Austria: President and Mrs. Kirchschläger	1985
Israel: President and Mrs. Herzog	1987
Thailand: Crown Prince Vajiralongkorn	1988
Luxembourg: Grand Duke and Duchess	1988
Fed. Republic of Germany: President and Mrs. von Weizsäcker	1989

Nick Burns - NSC



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A

POLYGLOT

OF

FOREIGN PROVERBS

COMPRISING

FRENCH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, DUTCH,
SPANISH, PORTUGUESE, AND DANISH,
WITH ENGLISH TRANSLATIONS

AND A

GENERAL INDEX.

BY

HENRY G. BOHN.

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DANISH PROVERBS.

A.

Aaret har en vid Mund og en stor Mave. *The year has a wide mouth and a big belly.*

Adam fik en Hak og Eva fik en Rok, deraf er al vor Adels-Flok. *Adam got a hoe, and Eve got a spinning-wheel, and thence come all our nobles.*

Af Falsk og Svig vorder ingen riig. *Deceit and treachery make no man rich.*

Af Læp vorder Hund læderaadig. *By gnawing skin a dog learns to eat leather.*

Af liden Gnist kommer ofte stor Ild. *A large fire often comes from a small spark.*

Af Ögler komme Ögleunger. *Vipers breed vipers.*

Af Skade bliver man klog, men sielden rig. *Damage suffered makes you knowing, but seldom rich.*

Af to onde Kaar shal man vælge det bedste. *Of two evils choose the least.*

Alderdom er ond Reisebroder. *Age is a sorry travelling companion.*

Alderdom giör mangen hvidere, men ikke bedre. *Age makes many a man whiter, but not better.*

Aldrig er Fugl saa liden, söger jo eget Bo. *A bird may be ever so small, it always seeks a nest of its own.*

Aldrig er saa gammel en Kiærling, kommer der Ild i hende hun springer jo. *A woman may be ever so old, if she take fire she will jump.*

Aldrig læges Saar saa vel, at Arret jo synes. *A wound never heals so well that the scar cannot be seen.*

Aldrig var færre Adel, end naar hver vil være det. *There were never fewer nobles than when all would be so.*

Alle Baader hiælpe, sagde Soen, hun greb et Myg. *Every little helps, said the sow, when she snapped at a gnat.*

Alle Nögle ere ei bundne ved en Kones Laar. *All keys hang not at one woman's girdle.*

Alle Qvinder ere gode lutherske de prædike heller end de höre Messe. *All women are good Lutherans, they would rather preach than hear mass.*

Alle see hans bolde Arm, ingen seer hans slunkne Tarm. *Every one sees his smart coat, no one sees his shrunken belly.*

Alle ville længe leve, men Ingen vil gammel hede. *All wish to live long, but none to be called old.*

Almisse tömmer ei Pung, og ei Messe Dagsfærd. *Alms do not empty the purse, and a mass does not exhaust the day's duty.*

Alting har en Ende—uden Pölsen, den har to. *Everything has an end—except a sausage, which has two.*

Altid at spare, er altid at fattes. *Always to be sparing is always to be in want.*

Alt leer folsk Mand, naar Anden leer. *A fool laughs when others laugh.*

Alt Vand vil til Strand, og Pengene til rig Mands Haand. *As water runs towards the shore, so does money towards the rich man's hand.*

Alt voxer Rakketand, mens gammel Hund bider Been. *The teeth of the puppy are growing, while the old dog is gnawing bones.*

Alvor og Gammen kunne bedst sammen. *Earnestness and sport go well together.*

Anden Tid giver andet Folk. *Other times, other folk.*

Arbeide har en bitter Rod, men söd Smag. *Labour has a bitter root, but a sweet taste.*

Arm er den Muus som kun har et Hul. *It is a poor mouse that has but one hole.*

Armod og Kiærlighed ere onde at dölge. *Love and poverty are hard to conceal.*

Arne Bande bider bedst. *The curse on the hearth wounds the deepest.*

Arrig Quinde og bidsk Hund vogte Huset. *A cross-grained woman and a snappish dog take care of the house.*

At bede og smöre sinker ei at kiöre. *To bait and to grease does not retard a journey.*
At bie og lide, stiller mangen en Qvide. *To wait and be patient soothes many a pang.*
At sige Daaren Raad, det er som at slaae Vand paa en Gaas. *To give counsel to a fool is like throwing water on a goose.*
At skære i fremmed Ore er ikke anderledes end i Filtehat. *To cut into another man's ear is like cutting into a felt hat.*
At tie Sandhed, er at begrave Guld. *To withhold truth is to bury gold.*
At vide Lov og giöre Ret er tvende haande. *To know the law and do the right are two things.*
Ave er god naar hun kommer i Tide. *Correction is good when administered in time.*
Avind kommer ikke i öde Huus. *Envy does not enter an empty house.*
Avindsyg er sin egen Böddel. *Envy is its own torturer.*
Avind var aldrig god Talsmand. *Envy was never a good spokesman.*
Ærlig Mand er ei disværre, at en Hund göer ad ham. *An honest man is not the worse because a dog barks at him.*

B.

Bag efter kommer tyndt Öl. *Small beer comes the last.*
Bande bider ei Öie ud, uden Næven fölger med. *A curse will not strike out an eye, unless the fist go with it.*
Bange Hierte vandt aldrig fager Mö. *Faint heart never won fair lady.*
Barneryg vil böies i Tide. *A child's back must be bent early.*
Barn skal krybe til det lærer at gaae. *A child must creep until it learns to walk.*
Barne Sorg varer stakket. *A child's sorrow is short-lived.*
Bær Asenet en Guldsæk, det æder dog Tidsel. *Though the ass may carry a sack of gold, it nevertheless feeds on thistles.*
Beder Gud dig drage, han faaer dig vel Reb; beder han dig ride, han faaer dig vel Hest. *If God bids thee draw, he will find thee a rope; if he bids thee ride, he will find thee a horse.*

Bedre Ægget i Dag end Hönen i Morgen. *Rather the egg to-day than the hen to-morrow.*
Bedre at Barn græder end at Moder sukker. *Better the child cry, than the mother sigh.*
Bedre at blæse hart end at brænde sig. *Better blow hard than burn yourself.*
Bedre at gaae en liden Krog end at væde sin Brog. *Better make a short circuit than to wet your hose.*
Bedre at komme sent til Kirke end aldrig. *Better come late to church than never.*
Bedre at spare paa Bredden, end paa Bunden. *Better spare at the brim than at the bottom.*
Bedre at være fri Fugl end fangen Konge. *Better to be a free bird than a captive king.*
Bedre brænder den vaade Green end den törre Steen. *The wet branch burns better than the dry stone.*
Bedre een Fugl i Haanden end to paa Taget. *One bird in the hand is better than two on the roof.*
Bedre en salt Sild over sit eget Bord, end en fersk Giedde over et fremmed. *Better a salt herring on your own table, than a fresh pike on another man's.*
Bedre er aaben Fjende end Hykle-Ven. *Better an open enemy than a false friend.*
Bedre er at Barn græder, end gammel Mand. *Better the child cry than the old man.*
Bedre er at gaae fri i en grön Eng, end at være bunden til en Tornebusk. *Better walk unshackled in a green meadow, than be bound to a thorn-bush.*
Bedre er at lide for Sandhed, end at Lönnes for Lögn. *Better suffer for truth, than prosper by falsehood.*
Bedre er at stemme Bækken end Aaen. *It is easier to stem the brook than the river.*
Bedre er at tinge ved Busken end ved Boien. *It is better to make conditions in the bush than in prison.*
Bedre er at Verden veed du er en Synder end at Gud veed du er en Hykler. *Better the world should know you as a sinner than God know you as a hypocrite.*
Bedre er Bröd end Fuglesang. *Bread is better than the song of birds.*

Bedre er den Green der böier, end den der brister. *Better is the branch that bends, than the branch that breaks.*
Bedre er dyrt at kiöbe, end ilde at svelte. *It is better to buy dearly than to hunger direly.*
Bedre er een Ko med Ro end syv med Uro. *Better one cow in peace than seven in trouble.*
Bedre er et magert Forliig, end en fed Trætte. *A meagre compromise is better than a fat lawsuit.*
Bedre er et Ord for, end ti Ord efter. *One word beforehand is better than ten afterwards.*
Bedre er grov Traad, end bart Laar. *Better coarse cloth than naked thighs.*
Bedre er heelt end med Guld bödet. *Better whole than patched with gold.*
Bedre er Held end hundrede Mark. *Luck is better than a hundred marks.*
Bedre er liden Nagle for Huus end slet ingen. *A small bolt to the house is better than none at all.*
Bedre er selv at have, end Söster at bede. *Better to have something yourself, than to beg of your sister.*
Bedre er snild Tunge, end kæmt Haar. *A smooth tongue is better than smooth locks.*
Bedre er strax at nægte, end længe at love. *Better to deny at once, than to promise long.*
Bedre er svang Hest end tom Grime. Bedre er halvt Bröd end Alt mist. Bedre er lidet Boskab end tomt Huus. *Better a poor horse than an empty stall. Better half a loaf than none at all. Better a little furniture than an empty house.*
Bedre er tiende Ord end tarvlös Tale. *Speaking silence is better than senseless speech.*
Bedre er tösser maalt, end eengang og galt. *Better twice measured than once wrong.*
Bedre er tyndt Öl end tom Tönde. *Better weak beer than an empty cask.*
Bedre er Venne-Napp, end Fiende-Klap. *Better a friend's bite than an enemy's caress.*
Bedre i gammel Vogn end i nyt Skib. *Better in an old carriage than in a new ship.*
Bedre ingen Lov, end uden Fremgang. *Better no law, than law not enforced.*

Bedre lidt med Ro og Rette, end meget med Uro og Trætte. *Better a little in peace and with right, than much with anxiety and strife.*
Bedre noget paa Armen end alt i Tarmen. *Better something on the arm than all in the stomach.*
Bedre paa Træbeen at gaae, end paa Baar at bæres. *Better walk on wooden legs, than be carried on a wooden bier.*
Bedre sildig end aldrig. *Better late than never.*
Bedst brænder Ild paa egen Arne. *The fire burns brightest on one's own hearth.*
Bid byder anden. *One bite brings another.*
Blind Due finder ogsaa stundom Hvedekorn. *A blind pigeon may sometimes find a grain of wheat.*
Blodet er aldrig saa tyndt, at det jo er tykkere end Vand. *Let the blood be ever so thin, it is always thicker than water.*
Blomster er Frugtens Fæstepenge. *Flowers are the pledges of fruit.*
Bondens Fied giör Ageren fed. *The foot of the farmer manures the field.*
Bön er dyrest Kiöb. *What is got by begging is dearly bought.*
Börn er fattig Mands Rigdom. *Children are the riches of the poor.*
Börn er vis Sorg, men uvis Glæde. *Children are certain sorrow, but uncertain joy.*
Brændt Barn rædes gierne Ilden, og bidt Barn Hund. *A burnt child fears the fire, and a bitten child fears a dog.*
Bugen vil intet borge. *The belly gives no credit.*

D.

Daare lader Raad gaae ind ad det ene Öre, og ud ad det andet. *Advice to a fool goes in at one ear and out at the other.*
Daarligt er at frygte det man ei kan flye. *It is folly to fear what one cannot avoid.*
Da begynde Svanerne at synge, naar Raagerne tie. *When the rooks are silent the swans begin to sing.*
Da er Ild god inde, naar Hunsegel hænger ude. *The fire is welcome within, when icicles hang without.*

Dagen er aldrig saa hellig at jo Gryden vil syde. *The day is never so holy that the pot refuses to boil.*

De ere ei alle Jægere, som blæse i Horn. *All are not hunters that blow the horn.*

De ere ikke all gode Stegere som bær lange Knive. *All are not good cooks who carry long knives.*

De flye ei Alle, som vende Ryggen. *It is not all who turn their backs that flee.*

De gamle Stude har de stive Horn. *Old oxen have stiff horns.*

De Gamle til Raad—de Unge til Daad. *The aged in council—the young in action.*

Deilig er Frugten som Dyden er i Træet. *As the virtue in the tree, such is the fruit.*

Deilighed bær Medgiften i Ansigtet. *Beauty carries its dower in its face.*

De lumske Sviin æde Masken, de galne löbe uden om. *The still swine eat the mash, the wild ones run past it.*

Den Bænk er vel prydet (som) med gode Qvinder er sat. *That bench is well adorned that is filled with virtuous women.*

Den Dag kommer vel, at Koen haver sin Hale behov. *The day is sure to come when the cow will want her tail.*

Den der er slaaet til en Skilling bliver aldrig Daler. *That which is stamped a penny will never be a pound.*

Den der har Glastag paa sit eget Huus, maa ikke kaste Steen paa andres. *He who has a glass roof on his own house, must not throw stones at others.*

Den der ikke sparer paa Skillingen, faaer aldrig Daleren. *He that does not save pennies, will never have pounds.*

Den der jager to Harer af een Busk, faaer sielden nogen af dem. *He who hunts two hares from one bush, is not likely to catch either.*

Den der tager en Enke med tre Börn, tager fire Tyve. *He who marries a widow with three children, marries four thieves.*

Den der venter paa död Mands Skoe, kommer længe til at gaae barfodet. *He who waits for dead men's shoes, may have to go long barefoot.*

Den der vil have Hunden hængt, siger den bider Faar. *He that wants to hang a dog, says that it bites the sheep.*

Den Ene jager, den Anden æder Haren. *One hunts the hare, and another eats it.*

Den ene Ravn hugger ikke Öinene ud paa den Anden. *One raven does not peck out another's eyes.*

Den ene Stodder lider ikke at den anden har to Poser. *One beggar likes not that another has two wallets.*

Den er en Giek sig selv roser, og en Gal sig selv vil laste. *He is a fool that praises himself, and he a madman that speaks ill of himself.*

Den er god at borge Byg som eier Havre. *It is safe to lend barley to him who has oats.*

Den er ilde skikket til Bager, der har et Hoved af Smör. *He is little suited to be a baker, whose head is made of butter.*

Den er ingen nyttig, som ei er sig selv nyttig. *He who is of no use to himself, is of no use to any one.*

Den er ingensteds som allesteds vil være. *He who would be everywhere will be nowhere.*

Den er let at lokke, som efter vil hoppe. *He is easy to lure, who is ready to follow.*

Den er Mand, som giör Mands Gierning. *He is a man, who acts like a man.*

Den er næst Gud som mindst behöver. *He is nearest to God who has the fewest wants.*

Den er Tingen næst, som har den i Hænder. *He is nearest a thing, who has it in his hands.*

Den er ung nok som er sund, og rig nok som er uden Gield. *He is young enough who has health, and he is rich enough who has no debts.*

Den er værd det Söde som har smagt det Suure. *He is worthy of sweets, who has tasted bitters.*

Den Fattige fattes meget, men den Gierrige alt. *The poor man wants much, the miser everything.*

Den fede So veed ei hvad den sultne lider. *The fat sow knows not what the hungry sow suffers.*

Den förste Fugl fanger det förste Korn. *The first bird gets the first grain.*

Den Gaas kiækker höit, der har en god Gasse. *The goose that has a good gander cackles loudly.*

Den Gaas kiækker ikke mere som Hovedet er af. *The goose that has lost its head no longer cackles.*

Den Gamle skal man ære, den Unge skal man lære. *Honour the old, teach the young.*

Den giemmer til Kat, som giemmer til Nat. *He who puts by for the night, puts by for the cat.*

Den glæder sig meest, som selv qvæder. *He that sings himself is the best pleased.*

Den har svært Löb, som nödes til at löbe. *He runs heavily who is forced to run.*

Den Hund man skal nöde til Skovs, beder ikke mange Dyr. *The dog that is forced into the woods will not hunt many deer.*

Den kan snarest spilde, som har Karret i Haand. *He is most likely to spill who holds the vessel in his hand.*

Den Kloges Arv findes i alle Lande. *A clever man's inheritance is found in every country.*

Den Korset haver signer sig selv först. *He that bears the cross, blesses himself first.*

Den lade Dreng og den varme Seng kunne ei vel skilles ad. *A lazy boy and a warm bed are difficult to part.*

Den Lade faaer ingen Lön uden Last. *Blame is the lazy man's wages.*

Den leder ikke gierne bag Dören, som ei selv har staaet der. *A man does not look behind the door unless he has stood there himself.*

Den leer bedst som leer sidst. *He who laughs last, laughs best.*

Den lever ikke i al Verden, som kan flaae Huden af en Qvadsteen. *He does not live in this world that can skin a grindstone.*

Den Milde giver sig rig, den Gierrige tager sig fattig. *The generous man grows rich in giving, the miser poor in taking.*

Den Penge man sparer er saa god som den man avler. *Money saved is as good as money gained.*

Den Pung er tom anden Mands Penge ligge udi. *That's but an empty purse which is full of other men's money.*

Den Qværnsteen maler og, der under ligger. *The millstone that lies undermost also helps to grind.*

Den raader for Hesten, der rider ham. *He who rides the horse is his master.*

Den rædes at komme i Sæk, som för har været i. *He fears the sack who has been in it.*

Den sanker god Rigdom der varer sig for Skade. *He that keeps out of harm's way will gather goodly riches.*

Den sene Ko faaer det sure Græs. *The laggard cow gets the sour grass.*

Den sidder vel, som kan selv reise sig. *He sits well who can rise without help.*

Den skal ei være vaanden ad Svar, som giver andre onde Ord. *He who abuses others must not be particular about the answer he gets.*

Den skal endnu födes, der kan befalde alle. *He is not yet born who can please everybody.*

Den skal have en lang Skee, der vil söbe af Fad med Fanden. *He needs a long spoon that would eat out of the same dish with the devil.*

Den skal have meget Meel der vil stoppe alle Munde. *He must have much meal who would stop all mouths.*

Den skal have rene Fingre som en andens Næse vil snyde. *He must have clean fingers who would blow another's nose.*

Den skal see ilde ud, som skal kyse Fanden. *He must be ill-favoured who scares the devil.*

Den skal sig selv love, der haver onde Grander. *He who has bad neighbours is fain to praise himself.*

Den skal staae paa et höit Bierg, der skal see sin Skiebne til Ende. *He must stand high that would see the end of his own destiny.*

Den skal staae tidlig op, der vil giöre alle tilpas. *He had need rise betimes who would please everybody.*

Den skal være en klog Vært, som vil tage Fanden i Herberge. *He must be a clever host that would take the devil into his hostelry.*

Den som ei vil lyde Fader, faaer vel at lyde Stivfader. *He who will not obey father, will have to obey stepfather.*

Den som er bidt af en Snog er bange far en Aal. *He who has been bitten by a snake is afraid of an eel.*

Den som Hönen föder, bör at have Ægget. *He who feeds the hen ought to have the egg.*

Den som kaster sig selv under Bænken, den lader de andre

nok ligge. *He who throws himself under the bench will be left to lie there.*

Den som siger hvad han vil, maa höre hvad han ikke vil. *He who says what he likes, must hear what he does not like.*

Den som skal æde af en Andens Haand, bliver sielden mæt. *He who is fed by another's hand seldom gets enough.*

Den som vel kan tigge, kan lade sine Penge ligge. *He who knows how to beg may leave his money at home.*

Den som vil gienne en anden over tre Gierder, maa selv over de to. *He who would drive another over three dikes must climb over two himself.*

Den Steen bliver eengang vaad, som Hvermand spytter paa. *The stone that everybody spits upon will be wet at last.*

Den Steen der ofte flyttes, bliver ikke mossegroet. *The oft-moved stone gathers no moss.*

Den sviges værst, som sviger sig selv. *He is most cheated who cheats himself.*

Den taber ei i Trætte, som tvinger sin Tunge. *He loses least in a quarrel who keeps his tongue in check.*

Den veed bedst hvor Skoen trykker, som har den paa. *He knows best where the shoe pinches who wears it.*

Den Vei er ond at kiende, som Skibet löber i Havet. *It is hard to track the path the ship follows in the ocean.*

Der ere tre onde Naboer: store Floder, store Herrer, og Alfarvei. *There are three bad neighbours: great rivers, great lords, and great roads.*

Der er haardt i Stivmoders Haand. *A stepmother has a hard hand.*

Der er ikke saa liden Fisk, han stunder jo til at blive en Hval. *Every little fish expects to become a whale.*

Der er ingen Ild som jo haver nogen Smög. *There is no fire without smoke.*

Der er ingen Lægedom mod Bagvadskers Bid. *There is no cure against a slanderer's bite.*

Der er mange Dage i Aaret, og end flere Maaltider. *There are many days in the year, and still more meals.*

Der er Raad mod Alt, uden mod Döden. *There is help for everything, except death.*

Der gaae mange Ord i en Sæk. *It takes many words to fill a sack.*

Der hörer Lykke til at fange Harer med Tromme. *You must have good luck to catch hares with a drum.*

Der hörer mere til Dands end et Par Kork Skoe. *A pair of light shoes is not all that is needed for dancing.*

Der hörer Styrke til at drage om Reb med sin Overmand. *You must be strong to pull a rope against a stronger.*

Der hvor Forstanden slipper, tager Lykken ved. *When wisdom fails, luck helps.*

Der hvor Lov slipper bör Hæder at möde. *Where law lacks, honour should eke it out.*

Der kommer ingen Klogskab ud, hvor ingen er inde. *Where there is no wit within no wit will come out.*

Der kommer ofte Ild i Spotterens Huus. *The scoffer's own house is often on fire.*

Der löber meget Vand i Dammen, medens Mölleren sover. *Much water runs by while the miller sleeps.*

Der skal ædes, vare end alle Træer Galger. *People must eat, even were every tree a gallows.*

Der skal en höi Muur til at holde Frygten ude. *It needs a high wall to keep out fear.*

Der skal være mange Muus om at bide en Kat. *It takes a good many mice to kill a cat.*

Dersom Hönen ikke kaglede, vidste man ikke hvad hun havde giort. *If the hen did not cackle no one would know what she had been about.*

Dersom Skiægget gialdt, kunde Giedebukken præke. *If the beard were all, the goat might preach.*

Der vil let Hu til tung Skiæbne. *It needs a light spirit to bear a heavy fate.*

Der vil Salt til at drysse Sandhed med, om hun ellers skal ned. *Truth must be seasoned to make it palatable.*

Der vil skarp Lud til skurvet Hoved. *A scald head needs strong lye.*

Desmere man rörer ved Skarn desværre lugter det. *The more you stir filth the worse it stinks.*

De sove ikke alle der snive og snarke. *All who snore are not asleep.*

Det Barn der faaer Stivmoder faaer ogsaa Stivfader. *The child who gets a stepmother also gets a stepfather.*

Det bedste Giödsel sidder under Bondens Sko. *The best manure is under the farmer's shoe.*

Det bliver vel Dag om end Hanen ei galer. *Daylight will come, though the cock do not crow.*

Det den Ædru har i Hiertet, har den Drukne i Munden. *What the sober man has in his heart, the drunken man has on his lips.*

Det dig ikke brænder, behöver du ei at blæse paa. *There is no need to blow what does not burn you.*

Det duer ikke for Svanen, at lære Örneunger at synge. *It is not for the swan to teach eaglets to sing.*

Det duer til intet at gjöre Skoe til Gæs. *It is of no use making shoes for geese.*

Det ene Sværd holder det andet i Skeden. *One sword keeps another in the scabbard.*

Det er bedre at möde vred Mand end fastende. *Better cross an angry man than a fasting man.*

Det er bedre at see ved Ord end ved Hugg. *Better be convinced by words than by blows.*

Det er bedre at spörge to Gange, end at fare vild en Gang. *Better ask twice than lose your way once.*

Det er daarligt at drukne paa tört Land. *It is folly to drown on dry land.*

Det er daarligt at synge to Viser for den Döve. *It is folly to sing twice to a deaf man.*

Det er daarligt at tage Tornen af en Andens Fod og sætte den i sin egen. *It is folly to take a thorn out of another's foot and put it into your own.*

Det er dit som ingen kan tage fra dig. *You may call that your own which no one can take from you.*

Det er dyrt Smör som slikkes af en Hegle. *It is dear-bought butter that is licked off a woolcomb.*

Det er ei alt Guld som glimrer. *It is not all gold that glitters.*

Det er ei Alt i Mave godt (som) i Mund södt er. *What is sweet in the mouth is not always good in the stomach.*

Det er ei Börneværk naar Kiærling dandser. *It is no child's play when an old woman dances.*

Det er ei for Koens Bedste, at hun kommer op at age. *It is not for the good of the cow when she is driven in a carriage.*

Det er ei hvert Slags Træ som duer til Træskoe. *Not every wood will make wooden shoes.*

Det er ei hvert Sviin Kragen vil ride. *It is not every hog that the crow will ride.*

Det er en arm Steg, som intet drypper af. *It is a poor roast that gives no dripping.*

Det er en dristig Muus der giör Rede i Kattens Öre. *It is a bold mouse that makes her nest in the cat's ear.*

Det er en fattig Roes, man skal laane af Forfædre. *Praise borrowed from ancestors is but very sorry praise.*

Det er en lad Fugl, der ei gider bygge sin egen Rede. *It is a lazy bird that will not build its own nest.*

Det er en ond Brönd som man skal bare Vand udi. *It is a bad well that needs water to be carried to it.*

Det er en ond Haand, der ei vil sit Hoved værge. *It is a bad hand that refuses to guard the head.*

Det er en ond Hest som ikke er Havren værd. *It is a poor horse that is not worth its oats.*

Det er en ond Hielp, at hielpe een fra Dynen i Halmen. *That is poor help that helps you from the feather-bed to the straw.*

Det er en ond Skade som kommer ingen til Gavn. *It is an ill turn that does no good to any one.*

Det er en ond Smed der ræddes for Gnister. *He is a poor Smith who is afraid of sparks.*

Det er en ringe Aarsag, hvorfor Ulven æder Faaret. *It needs but slight provocation to make the wolf devour the lamb.*

Det er en slem Höne, der giör Æg uden Gaarde. *It is a bad hen that lays her eggs away from the farm.*

Det er et klogt Barn der kiender sin egen Fader. *It is a wise child that knows its own father.*

Det er farligt at æde Kirsebær med store Herrer, de kaste een Stenene i Hovedet. *It is dangerous to eat cherries with the great, they throw the stones at your head.*

Det er for sildigt at raabe Kat, naar Flæsket er ædt. *It is too late to cry cat, when the bacon is eaten.*

Det er for sildigt at skyde Brönden igien naar Barnet er druknet. *It is too late to cover the well when the child is drowned.*

Det er for sildigt at slaae Vand paa Asken, naar Huset er brændt. *It is too late to throw water on the cinders when the house is burnt down.*

"Det er godt at gjöre med god Rede," sagde Fanden, han

redede sin Moders Haar med en Möghakke. *"It is easy to work with a good comb," said the devil, when he combed his mother's hair with a pitchfork.*

Det er godt at laane Gud og Ageren, de give gode Renter. *It is good to lend to God and to the soil—they pay good interest.*

Det er godt at raade naar Lykken er med. *It is easy to manage when fortune favours.*

Det er godt at sove paa heelt Skind. *It is good to sleep on a whole skin.*

Det er godt at stange under anden Mands Blus. *It is easy to poke another man's fire.*

Det er godt at svömme, naar en anden holder Hovedet op. *It is easy to swim, when another holds up your head.*

Det er godt at være kostfri af en andens Pung. *It is easy to be generous out of another man's purse.*

Det er godt at være Præst om Paaske, Barn om Faste, Bonde om Juul, Föl om Hösten. *It is good to be priest at Easter, child in Lent, peasant at Christmas, and foal in harvest-time.*

Det er haard Kost at æde sine egne Ord. *It is bitter fare to eat one's own words.*

Det er ikke enhver som veed at tage den rette So ved Öret. *It is not every one who takes the right sow by the ear.*

Det er ikke for ingenting naar Fanden lægger sig i Gröften. *It is not for nothing that the devil lays himself down in the ditch.*

Det er ikke godt at kiende sit Smör i en andens Kaal. *It is not easy to know your butter in another man's cabbage.*

Det er ikke godt at skride paa Fandens Iis. *It is not easy to walk upon the devil's ice.*

Det er ikke godt at stinge Biörn med Skiev. *It is not easy to sting a bear with a straw.*

Det er ikke hver Mand der kan bære Hög paa Haand. *It is not every man that can carry a falcon on his hand.*

Det er ikke lang Vei til Vennehuus. *To a friend's house the road is never long.*

Det er ilde for Hönen, naar Ægget vil lære hende at kagle. *The hen is ill off when the egg teaches her how to cackle.*

Det er ingen liden Skalk der kiender en stor. *He is no small knave who knows a great one.*

Det er Konst at lee, naar det gaaer een selv ilde. *It is a great art to laugh at your own misfortunes.*

Det er let at byde Fanden til Gjæst, men ondt at faae ham af Huset. *It is easy to bid the devil be your guest, but difficult to get rid of him.*

Det er let at krybe i Træ naar det er fældet. *It is easy to stride a tree when it is down.*

Det er let at lægge Riis til, naar en anden lægger Rumpen til. *It is easy to find the rod when another finds the bottom.*

Det er lige nær til Himmels, i hvor man döer. *The road to heaven is equally short, where'er we die.*

Det er ondt at faae mange Hoveder under een Hat. *It is difficult to get many heads under one hat.*

Det er ondt at gabe mod en Ovns Mund. *It is useless to gape against an oven.*

Det er ondt at giöre Ild paa kold Arne. *It is hard to make a fire on a cold hearth.*

Det er ondt at lære gammel Hund at kure. *It is hard to teach an old dog tricks.*

Det er ondt at lokke Höge med tomme Hænder. *It is hard to lure hawks with empty hands.*

Det er ondt at plukke Haar af den Skaldede. *It is not easy to pluck hairs from a bald pate.*

Det er ondt at sidde imellem to Ilde. *It is bad to be between two fires.*

Det er ondt at skiule det hver Mand veed. *It is difficult to hide what everybody knows.*

Det er ondt at spytte Honning for den som har Munden fuld af Galde. *It is difficult to spit honey out of a mouth full of gall.*

Det er ondt at vogte den Höne som borte vil værpe. *It is not easy to guard the hen that lays her eggs abroad.*

Det er ondt Faar der ei gider baaret sit eget Fæt. *It is a bad sheep that is too lazy to carry its own fleece.*

Det er ondt Jern, som ikke er Staal udi. *It is bad iron in which there is no steel.*

Det er saa godt at ligge nögen som intet at have paa sig. *It is as well to be naked as to have no covering.*

Det er saa ondt at spytte Ilden ud og skiende sig, som at synke den og brænde sig. *It is as bad to spit out the fire and be shamed, as it is to swallow it and be burnt.*

Det er Sæd at Börn giöre Börne-Gierning. *From children you must expect childish acts.*

Det er strengt at trælle med tom Tarm. *It is hard to labour with an empty belly.*

Det er ringe Tröst for Beenbrud, at en anden har brudt Halsen. *It is poor comfort for one who has broken his leg, that another has broken his neck.*

Det er Tid at tage Hatten af, naar man seer Manden. *It is time enough to take off your hat when you see the man.*

Det förste Raad af en Qvinde er det bedste. *A woman's first counsel is the best.*

Det giöres ei Behov at blæse ad den Ild som selv brænder. *There is no use in blowing a fire that burns well.*

Det har blæst haardt—Skarnet er flöiet op i Höisædet. *It has been blowing hard—the dirt has been blown into high places.*

Det hjælper ei at dölge for Ven det Uven veed. *It is no use hiding from a friend what is known to an enemy.*

Det höieste Bierg at komme over er Dörtærskelen. *The most difficult mountain to cross is the threshold.*

Det kan snart skee, som længe maa angres. *That may be soon done, which brings long repentance.*

"Det kommer igien," sagde Manden, han gav sin So Flæsk. *"It will come back," said the man, when he gave his sow pork.*

Det kommer op i Tö (som) man fjæler i Snö. *Thaw reveals what has been hidden by snow.*

Det kommer vel der skee skal. *That which must be, will be.*

Det Korn vorder ilde malet, som bæres paa en ond Qværn. *The corn that is taken to a bad mill, will be badly ground.*

Det man adlyster kommer ikke far snart. *A pleasant thing never comes too soon.*

Det man æder af Gryden, faaer man ikke paa Fadet. *That which has been eaten out of the pot cannot be put into the dish.*

Det man lærer med Skade, husker man længe. *What you learn to your cost you remember long.*

Det Ord som er talt, sletter man ikke ud med en Svamp. *Words once spoken cannot be wiped out with a sponge.*

Det qvemmer bedre at skrabe Osten end skrælde den. *It is better to scrape the cheese than to peel it.*

Det Saar man ei kan hele, skal man ei rive op. *If you cannot heal the wound, do not tear it open.*

Det skal aarle kröge, som god Krog skal vorde. *The branch must be bent early that is to make a good crook.*

Det skal være en haard Vinter, om den ene Ulv æder den anden. *It must be a hard winter when one wolf devours another.*

Det som er taugt kan siges; det som er sagt kan ei ties. *That which is unsaid, may be spoken; that which is said, cannot be unsaid.*

Det sömmer ikke Spurv at gaae i Tranedands. *It does not become the sparrow to mix in the dance of the cranes.*

Det spörger en Blind om, hvorfor den elskes som er smuk. *It is only the blind who ask why they are loved who are fair.*

Det staaer ikke til Hunde, naar Hors skal döe. *It does not depend upon the dog when the horse shall die.*

Det stille Vand har den dybe Grund. *Still water runs deep.*

Det Ung nemmer, Gammel ei glemmer. *What youth learns, age does not forget.*

De Unge skal man lære, de Gamle skal man ære. *Young people must be taught, old ones be honoured.*

Det var Lyst at age, skulde man ikke vælte. *It is pleasant driving when there is no danger of upsetting.*

Döden blæser ei Lyd for sig. *Death does not blow a trumpet.*

Dören lukkes hardt i Laas for sandför Mand. *A truth-teller finds the doors closed against him.*

Dristig Mand har Lykken i sit Følge. *A bold man has luck in his train.*

Drukken Mand kan snart komme op at dandse. *A drunken man may soon be made to dance.*

Drukken Mands Glæde er tidt ædru Mands Sorg. *The drunken man's joy is often the sober man's sorrow.*

Du har nok af Munden og lidt af Ulden, sagde Fanden, han

klippede en So. *Much noise and little wool, said the devil, when he was shearing the sow.*

Duk dig, lad gaae over; Veiret vil have sin Villie. *Stoop, and let it pass; the storm will have its way.*

Dyden i Midten, sagde Fanden, han sad imellem to Procutorer. *Virtue in the middle, said the Devil, when seated between two lawyers.*

E.

Eed og Æg ere snart brudte. *Eggs and oaths are easily broken.*

Een er ikke ond fordi en anden er god. *One man is not bad because another is good.*

Een er skabt til Pengene, den Anden til Pungen. *One man is born to the money, and another to the purse.*

Een Fjende er for meget, og hundrede Venner ere ei nok. *One enemy is too much, and a hundred friends are not enough.*

Een Haand fuld af Penge, er stærkere end to Hænder fulde af Sandhed. *One hand full of money is stronger than two hands full of truth.*

Een imod een, og to imod Fanden. *One to one, and two to the devil.*

Een Nar giör flere. *One fool makes many.*

Een plöier, en Anden saaer, den Tredie veed ei hvo det faaer. *One ploughs, another sows, who will reap no one knows.*

Een Skalk skal man fange med en anden. *Set a thief to catch a thief.*

Een Skilling er bedre paa Land, end ti paa Havet. *One penny is better on land than ten on the sea.*

Een snakker tidt den anden af Bænken, og sætter sig selv op. *One man often talks another off his bench, and seats himself upon it.*

Een Svale giör ingen Sommer. *One swallow don't make a summer.*

Eet godt Raad er bedre end en Pose fuld. *One piece of good advice is better than a bag full.*

Eet Haar efter andet, gjör Bonden skaldet. *Hair by hair, and the head gets bald.*

Eet Jomfru Haar drager stærkere end ti Par Öxen. *One hair of a maiden's head pulls harder than ten yoke of oxen.*

Eet skabet Faar fordærver en heel Flok. *One mangy sheep spoils a whole flock.*

Efter en god Avler kommer en god Oder. *After one that earns comes one that wastes.*

Efter god Mad og from Hustru töver man ei for længe. *For a good dinner and a gentle wife you can afford to wait.*

Efter söd Klöe kommer suur Svie. *After pleasant scratching comes unpleasant smarting.*

Egen Arne er Guld værd. *A hearth of your own is worth gold.*

Egen Arne koger bedst. *The pot boils best on your own hearth.*

Elsk mig lidt og elsk mig længe. *Love me little and love me long.*

En Ambolt er ikke ræd for en god Forhammer. *The anvil does not fear a good sledge-hammer.*

En andens Hest og egen Svöbe, kan meget taale. *Another man's horse and your own whip can do a great deal.*

En Bonde bliver Bonde, sov han end paa Silke bolster. *A boor remains a boor, though he sleep on silken bolsters.*

En döv Hörer giör en galen Svarer. *A deaf auditor makes a crazy answerer.*

En döv Sax giör en skievmundet Skrædder. *Dull scissors make crooked-mouthed tailors.*

End vinder folsk Mand förste Leg. *A fool only wins the first game.*

Ene i Raad, ene i Sorg. *Alone in counsel, alone in sorrow.*

En Fisk og en Gjæst lugter ilde den tredie Dag. *Fish and guests smell at three days old.*

En Gaas drikker saa meget som en Gasse. *A goose drinks as much as a gander.*

En god Dag skal man rose om Aftenen. *Praise a fair day in the evening.*

En grön Juul giver en fed Kirkegaard. *A green Christmas makes a fat churchyard.*

Enhver bær sin Fjende i egen Barm. *Every man carries an enemy in his own bosom.*

Enhver Dag har sin Aften. *Every day has its evening.*
Enhver er sin Lykkes Smed. *Every man is the architect of his own fortune.*
Enhver faaer at bære sin egen Sæk til Mölle. *Let every man carry his own sack to the mill.*
Enhver Fugl har sine Fieder behov. *Every bird needs its own feathers.*
Enhver Fugl synger af sit Næb. *Let every bird sing its own note.*
Enhver mener hans Kobber er Guld. *Every man thinks his copper is gold.*
Enhver Tosse mener, han er klog nok. *Every fool thinks he is clever enough.*
Enhver vil gjerne over Gierdet hvor det er lavest. *Every one tries to cross the fence where it is lowest.*
Enhver vil rage Ild ad sin Gryde. *Every one rakes the fire under his own pot.*
Enhver Vind er læk Skib imod. *Every wind is against a leaky ship.*
En liden Ild at varme sig paa, er bedre end en stor at brænde sig paa. *A small fire that warms you, is better than a large one that burns you.*
En Nar kan spörge meer end ti Vise kunne svare til. *One fool may ask more questions than ten wise men can answer.*
En ond Hest æder saa meget som en god. *A bad horse eats as much as a good one.*
En ond Mund skal lave sig paa en stærk Ryg. *A foul mouth must be provided with a strong back.*
En Skalk kan vel skiules under en Messesærk. *There's many a knave concealed under a surplice.*
En Skilling er i Tide saa god som en Daler. *A penny in time is as good as a dollar.*
En So kan saa vel finde et Agern, som en Galt. *A sow may find an acorn as well as a hog.*
En Spurv har saa ondt af at bryde sit Laar, som en Friis Hest. *A sparrow suffers as much when it breaks its leg as does a Flanders horse.*
En villig Hielper töver ei til man beder. *A willing helper does not wait until he is asked.*

Er Fuglen af Haanden er den ond at faae tilbage. *The bird once out of hand is hard to recover.*
Et andet Aar kommer der en anden Juleaften. *Another year will bring another Christmas.*
Ethvert Kar maa staa paa sin egen Bund. *Every tub must stand on its own bottom.*
Et lidet Muln kan skiule baade Sol og Maane. *A small cloud may hide both sun and moon.*
Et skabbet Faar fordærver den hele Hjord. *One scabbed sheep will mar a whole flock.*

F.

Faaer man ei Fuglen, da faaer man vel en Fieder deraf. *If you cannot get the bird, get one of its feathers.*
Faa have Lykken, alle have Döden. *Few have luck, all have death.*
Faa Qvinder graaner for Mandens Död. *Few women turn grey because their husband dies.*
Faar som bræge meest, malke mindst. *The sheep that bleat the most give the least milk.*
Fader og Moder ere gode, end er Gud bedre. *Father and mother are kind, but God is kinder.*
Fagerhed uden Tugt—Rose uden Lugt. *Beauty without virtue is like a rose without scent.*
Fagert Ansigt faaer Lov nok, dog man selv tier stille. *A fair face will get its praise, though the owner keep silent.*
Fagre Börn qvæde fagre Viser. *Pretty children sing pretty songs.*
Fagre Ord fryde en Daare, og stundom fuldvis en Mand. *Fair words please the fool, and sometimes the wise.*
Fagre Ord uden Fynd naae ikke langt. *Fine words without deeds go not far.*
Falder Himlen ned, da briste mange Leergryder. *Should the heavens fall, many pipkins will be broken.*
Falskhed ligger ofte under fagert Haar. *Falseness often lurks beneath fair hair.*
Fattige Frænder faae liden Hæder. *Poor relations have little honour.*

Fattig Mand har faa Kyndinger. *A poor man has few acquaintances.*

Fattig Mands Hovmod varer stakket. *The pride of the poor does not endure.*

Fattig Mands Kæde haver mange Ulæde. *A poor man's joy has much alloy.*

Fattig Mands Korn voxer altid tyndt. *The poor man's corn always grows thin.*

Fattig Mand söger om Maden, den Rige om Lyst til at æde den. *The poor man seeks for food, the rich man for appetite.*

Far som de Fleste, saa spotte dig de Færreste. *Do as others do, and few will mock you.*

Flere Folk dræbes af Nadver end af Sværd. *More people are slain by suppers than by the sword.*

Flykket hænger ikke saa höit, at jo Hunden agter sig Benet. *The flitch hangs never so high but a dog will look out for the bone.*

Flyver end Fuglen over dit Hoved, saa lad den ei bygge Bo i dit Haar. *Though the bird may fly over your head, let it not make its nest in your hair.*

Föl bliver ikke altid Faderen liig. *Every foal is not like its sire.*

Folsk Vise vorder mangelunde qvædet. *A silly song may be sung in many ways.*

Fordi er Verden vid, at hver haver sin Id. *Every man has his lot, and a wide world before him.*

För een lærer at hænge er han halv död. *Before a man learns to hang he is half dead.*

Forgieves er at mede uden Krog, at lære uden Bog. *It is vain to fish without a hook, or learn to read without a book.*

For Konst skal man Mesteren ære. *The master derives honour from his art.*

Forliigt Venskab er som ilde lægt Saar. *Reconciled friendship is like a badly healed wound.*

For meget og for lidt fordærver alting. *Too little and too much spoils everything.*

For Vilkaar og Vedtægt maa Loven vige. *To circumstances and custom the law must yield.*

"Frænde er Usle værst," sagde Ræven, han saae de röde Hunde. *"Own kin are the worst friends," said the fox, when he saw the foxy dogs after him.*

Freden föder, Krigen öder; Freden nærer, Krigen tærer. *Peace feeds, war wastes; peace breeds, war consumes.*

Fred og velbygget Huus kjöbes ei for dyrt. *Peace and a well-built house cannot be bought too dearly.*

Fred skal man dyrt kjöbe. *Peace must be bought even at a high price.*

Fremmed Mad smager altid bedst. *Strangers' meat is the greatest treat.*

Frisk vovet er halvt vundet. *A bold attempt is half success.*

"Fruer har Fruenoder," sagde Gal' Ane, hun slæbte sin Kaabe i Rendesteenen. *"Ladies have ladies' whims," said crazy Ann, when she draggled her cloak in the gutter.*

Fuglen flyver aldrig saa höit, han söger jo sit Föde paa Jorden. *However high a bird may soar, it seeks its food on earth.*

Fuldt Kar skal man varligen bære. *A full vessel must be carried carefully.*

"Fy dig an, saa sort du er!" sagde Gryden til Leerpotten. *"Fie upon thee, how black thou art!" said the kettle to the saucepan.*

Fyrm og Faste læger mangen Sot. *Abstinence and fasting cure many a complaint.*

G.

Gaaer Lykkens Vogn vel, da hænge Skam og Avind ved Hiulene. *When fortune's chariot rolls easily, envy and shame cling to the wheels.*

Gaasen gaaer saa længe i Stegerset, til hun fastner ved Spedet. *The goose goes so often into the kitchen, till at last she sticks to the spit.*

"Gak med," og "see til," ere to gode Tyende i Bondens Gaard. *"I'll go myself," and "I'll see to it," are two good servants on a farm.*

Galne Hunde faae revet Skind. *Mad dogs get their coats torn.*

Gamle Fugle fanger man ikke med Avner. *Old birds are not caught with chaff.*
Gamle Mærker daare ikke. *Old signs do not deceive.*
Gamle Sviin har haarde Tryner, gamle Stude haarde Horn. *Old swine have hard snouts, old oxen hard horns.*
Gammel Giek er værre end ung Daare. *An old fool is worse than a young simpleton.*
Gammel Green bryder naar den skal böies. *The old branch breaks when it is bent.*
Gammel Mands Sagn er sielden usand. *An old man's sayings are seldom untrue.*
Gammel Ulv ræddes ei ved höie Raab. *An old wolf is not scared by loud cries.*
Gavnet er bedre end Navnet. *Profit is better than fame.*
Giedden bliver stor af de smaae Fisk. *The pike grows big on small fry.*
Giem din Mund, og giem din Ven. *Keep your mouth, and keep your friend.*
Gien ei af dig det, der ei löber paa dig. *Drive not away what never came near you.*
Giensti vorder ofte Glapsti. *A short cut is often a wrong cut.*
Gierrig Mands Taske bliver aldrig fuld. *The miser's bag is never full.*
Gierrig Qværn maler allehaande Korn. *A greedy mill grinds all kinds of corn.*
Giev Mand giör sig ikke til Hund for et Beens Skyld. *An honest man does not make himself a dog for the sake of a bone.*
Gift din Sön naar du vil, din Datter naar du kan. *Marry your son when you will, your daughter when you can.*
Giör ærligen, og svar diærveligen. *Act honestly, and answer boldly.*
Giör saa i Dalen, at du frygter ei hvo staaer paa Valden. *Act so in the valley, that you need not fear those who stand on the hill.*
Giör vel imod en Skalk, og bed til Gud, han lönner dig ikke. *Do good to a knave, and pray God he may not do the same to thee.*
Giort Gierning staaer ikke til at vende. *What is done cannot be undone.*

Giver Gud ei Skiepper fulde, saa giver han Skeer fulde. *If God give not bushelfuls, he gives spoonfuls.*
Giv Griis naar han grynter, og Barn naar det græder, saa faaer Du fager Griis og fuult Barn. *Give a pig when it grunts, and a child when it cries, and you will have a fine pig, and a bad child.*
Giv Skalken et Spand, han tager vel heel Alen. *Give a rogue an inch, and he will take an ell.*
Glad Aftensang giör ofte sorrigfuld Ottesang. *A joyous evening often leads to a sorrowful morning.*
Glæde er som Koldesygen; een god Dag imellem to onde. *Joy is like the ague; one good day between two bad ones.*
Gode Ord læge Venne-Saar. *Kind words heal friendship's wounds.*
Gode Raad rodne ikke, naar de komme törre i Huus. *Good counsel will not rot, if it be got in dry.*
God Konge er bedre end gammel Lov. *A good king is better than an old law.*
God Nabo er bedre end Broder i anden By. *A good neighbour is better than a brother far off.*
God Styrmand kiendes ei naar Havet er stille og Veiret til Villie. *A good pilot is not known when the sea is calm and the weather fair.*
Godt er at have reent Bröd i sin Pose. *It is well to have clean bread in one's wallet.*
Godt er at hvile paa giort Gierning. *Rest is good after the work is done.*
Godt er at sidde ved Styret i stille Veir. *It is easy to sit at the helm in fine weather.*
Godt Haandværk har en gylden Grund. *A good handicraft has a golden foundation.*
Godt kommer aldrig for tidt. *Good never comes too often.*
Gold So var aldrig Griise god. *A barren sow is never kind to pigs.*
Graa Haar ere Dödens Blomster. *Grey hairs are death's blossoms.*
Gud bedre Faarene naar Ulven er Dommer. *God help the sheep when the wolf is judge.*
Gud giver alle Mad som han giver Mund. *God never sends mouths but he sends meat.*
Gud giver hver Fugl sin Föde, men kaster den ei i Reden til

ham. *God gives every bird its food, but does not throw it into the nest.*

Gud giver hver saa Kuld, som Klæder. *God sends men cold according to their clothes.*

Gud giver smaa Folk smaa Gaver. *God gives little folks small gifts.*

Gud giver Villien, Nöden giver Tvang. *God gives the will, necessity gives the law.*

Gud kommer tilsidst, naar vi troe han er længst borte. *God comes at last, when we think he is farthest off.*

Guds Raadkammer har ingen Nögle. *To God's council-chamber there is no key.*

Guld bliver vel Guld, om end det ligger i Skalkepung. *Gold is gold, though it be in a rogue's purse.*

Guld Nögle lukker alle Döre op uden Himlens. *A golden key opens every door except that of heaven.*

Gunst og Gave kommer Retten til at rave. *Favour and gifts disturb justice.*

H.

Haabe og vente er Giekkerente. *Hope and expectation are a fool's income.*

Haabet er de Vaagendes Dröm. *Hope is the dream of the waking.*

Haabet er et Æg hvoraf Een faaer Blommen, en Anden Hviden, en Tredie Skallen. *Hope is an egg of which one man gets the yolk, another the white, and a third the shell.*

Haand skal anden toe, eller baade urene være. *One hand must wash the other, or both will be dirty.*

Haardt Bidsel giör ikke Hesten bedre. *A hard bit does not make the better horse.*

Haardt er ufödt Hest at binde ved Krybbe. *It is difficult to tie an unborn horse to the manger.*

Halvt at rose er halvt at skielde. *Faint praise is akin to abuse.*

Han ager et godt Læs i Gaard, som en god Hustru faaer. *He drives a good waggonful into his farm who gets a good wife.*

Han ager ikke ilde som veed at vende. *He is not a bad driver who knows how to turn.*

Han banker dristig paa, som bær godt Budskab. *He knocks boldly at the door who brings a welcome message.*

Han dandser og, som dandser nödig. *A man dances all the same, though he may dance against his will.*

Han drukner ikke, der hænge skal, uden Vandet gaaer over Galgen. *He who was born to be hanged will not be drowned, unless the water go over the gallows.*

Han er ikke bedre der fjæler, end han der stjæler. *He that hides is no better than he that steals.*

Han er ikke bedre der holder end den der flaaer. *He that holds is no better than he that scourges.*

Han er ingensteds, som er allesteds. *He who is everywhere, is nowhere.*

Han föler bedst hvor Skoen trykker, som har den paa. *He knows best where the shoe pinches who wears it.*

Hæng den unge Tyv, saa stiæler den gamle ikke. *Hang the young thief, and the old one will not steal.*

Han kommer ei til Skov der ræddes for hver Busk. *He will never get into the wood who starts at every bush.*

Han kommer og frem, der'ager med Stude. *Even he gets on who is drawn by oxen.*

Han kom tidlig nok, der blev hængt ved Lys. *He came time enough who was hung by candlelight.*

Han maae have Skaden, som har sögt den. *He that courts injury will obtain it.*

Han raader for, Sækken, der sidder paa den. *He has command of the sack who is seated on it.*

Han skal have Fingre af Jern, som Fanden vil flaae. *He must have iron fingers who would flay the devil.*

Han skal have meget Smör, som skal stoppe hver Mands Mund. *He must have plenty of butter, who would stop everybody's mouth.*

Han skal see grandt til, der Sanden skal sige. *He must keep a sharp look-out who would speak the truth.*

Han skal skrige höit, som vil skræmme Fanden. *He must cry loud who would scare the devil.*

Han skal være skiær som en anden vil skielde. *He must be pure who would blame another.*

Han skiender, som ei kan skade. *He scolds most that can hurt the least.*

Han veed bedst af Vandet, som vadet har. *He knows the water best who has waded through it.*

Har du lært at bie, kan du blive Dronning i Sverrig. *If you have learnt to wait, you may be Queen of Sweden.*

Har du sagt hvad du vil, skal du höre hvad du ikke vil. *He that says what he should not, will hear what he would not.*

Hævd giör god Hest og ikke höre Stalde. *Care, and not fine stables, make a good horse.*

Havde nær ikke været saa havde Kiærlingen bidt en Ulv. *Had it not been for an if, the old woman would have bitten a wolf.*

Heiren straffer Vandet, fordi han ei kan svömme. *The heron blames the water because he cannot swim.*

Hellere seer jeg Rögen af min egen Skorsteen, end Ilden paa en andens. *I would rather see smoke from my own chimney than the fire on another's hearth.*

Hemmelig Gave faaer aabenbar Lön. *Secret gifts are openly rewarded.*

Herrebön er Herrebud. *Great men's requests are commands.*

Herrer og Narre have frit Sprog. *Lords and fools speak freely.*

Herre uden Land, er Fadet uden Viin. *A lord without land, is like a cask without wine.*

Hest skal gaae til Krybben, ikke Krybben til Hest. *The horse must go to the manger, and not the manger to the horse.*

Hielp dig selv da hielper dig Gud. *Help yourself, and God will help you.*

Hielp er god, saa nær som i Grödfadet. *Help is good everywhere, except in the porridge-bowl.*

Himlen er dog blaa, om end den Blinde ei seer det. *The sky is not the less blue because the blind man does not see it.*

Hoflevnet er ofte Helvedes Gienvei. *Life at court is often a short cut to hell.*

Hold dig til de Smaae, saa bide de Store dig ikke. *Keep to the little ones, and the big ones will not bite you.*

Hold din Næse fra andres Gryder. *Keep your nose out of another's mess.*

Holder man ei Kieppen til, agter Hunden intet Bud. *It is the raised stick that makes the dog obey.*

Hör en Mand för du svarer; hör flere för du dömmer. *Hear one man before you answer; hear several before you decide.*

Hoved kulds Raad—halslös Gierning. *Precipitate counsel—perilous deed.*

Hovmod gaaer for Fald. *Pride will have a fall.*

Hvad man med Synd faaer, det med Sorg gaaer. *That which comes with sin, goes with sorrow.*

Hvad skal Spurve i Tranedands, deres Been ere saa korte. *Sparrows should not dance with cranes, their legs are too short.*

Hvem der hvidsker, han lyver. *He who whispers, lies.*

Hvem der ikke seer sig for, maa tage Skade for Hiemgiæld. *He who does not look before him, must take misfortune for his earnings.*

Hvem der saaer Penge, höster Armod. *He who sows money, will reap poverty.*

Hvem der skammer sig ved at spörge, skammer sig ved at lære. *He who is ashamed of asking, is ashamed of learning.*

Hvem der vil hænge sig, finder nok en Strikke. *He who would hang himself is sure to find a rope.*

Hver er sin Synd söd og sin Anger led. *Every one finds sin sweet and repentance bitter.*

Hver hörer helst sin egen Lov. *Every man likes his own praise best.*

Hver i sin Færd, som han er hjemme lært. *A man conducts himself abroad as he has been taught at home.*

Hver Mand siger det; ingen Mand veed det. *Everybody says it; nobody knows it.*

Hver Mand sin Lyst. *Every man has his liking.*

Hvermands Ven, hvermands Nar. *Every man's friend is every man's fool.*

Hver Ræv varer sin Bælg. *Every fox looks after his own skin.*

Hver skal bære sin egen Sæk til Mölle. *Every man must carry his own sack to the mill.*

Hvert Liv sin Lyst, hver Lyst sin Lov. *Every life has it joy, every joy its law.*

Hvo aarle riis, han vorder mangt viis. *He who rises early will gather wisdom.*

Hvo alle tiene vil, faaer Tak af Ingen. *He who would serve everybody gets thanks from nobody.*

Hvo avelös lever, han ærelös döer. *He who lives without restraint, will die without honour.*

Hvo der ei har Penge i Pungen, maa have gode Ord paa Tungen. *He that has no money in his purse, should have fair words on his lips.*

Hvo der ei kan faae Flæsket, faaer at nöies med Kaalen. *He who can't get bacon, must be content with cabbage.*

Hvo der ei vil til Helvede, kommer ikke til Hove. *He who would not go to hell, must not go to court.*

Hvo der er födt til Pending, bliver aldrig Dalers Herre. *He who was born to pennies, will never be master of dollars.*

Hvo der er langt fra sit Hjem, er næst ved sin Skade. *He who is far from home, is near to harm.*

Hvo der flyer, gjör sig selv sagfældig. *He who flees, proves himself guilty.*

Hvo der föder en Ulv, han styrker sin Fjende. *He who feeds a wolf, strengthens his enemy.*

Hvo der gaaer i Dands, see til hvem han tager i Haand. *When you go to dance, take heed whom you take by the hand.*

Hvo der gaaer i Seng med Hunde, skal staa op med Lopper. *He that lies down with dogs, will get up with fleas.*

Hvo der har mange Jern i Ilden, han faaer somme brændt. *He who has many irons in the fire, will let some of them burn.*

Hvo der haver en hvid Hest og deilig Kone, er sjelden uden Sorg. *He who has a white horse and a fair wife is seldom without trouble.*

Hvo der haver Giekken i Ærmet, der vil han alt kige ud. *If a man has folly in his sleeve, it will be sure to peep out.*

Hvo der hugger over sig, ham falder Spaanerne i Öinene. *He that cuts above himself, will get splinters in his eye.*

Hvo der ikke byger vel, han bleger ikke vel. *They who do not wash well, do not bleach well.*

Hvo der ikke har Falk, han skal bede med Ugler. *He who has no falcon, must hunt with owls.*

Hvo der ikke vil kjöbe Raad for godt Kjöb, skal kjöbe Anger dyre. *He who will not take cheap advice, will have to buy dear repentance.*

Hvo der jager med Katte, han fanger Muus. *He who hunts with cats will catch mice.*

Hvo der kan sidde paa en Steen og föde sig, skal ikke flytte. *He who can sit upon a stone and feed himself should not move.*

Hvo der kommer paa Söen, maa enten seile eller synke. *He that is once at sea, must either sail or sink.*

Hvo der omgaaes med Ulv, han lærer at tude. *He who herds with wolves, learns to howl.*

Hvo der saaer Ærter ved Adelvei, faaer ei alle Bælge i Laden. *He who sows peas on the highway does not get all the pods into his barn.*

Hvo der saaer Had, skal höste Anger. *He who sows hatred shall gather rue.*

Hvo der selv vil gjöre sig til Giek, faaer mange til at hjælpe sig. *He who would make a fool of himself will find many to help him.*

Hvo der slaaer een paa Halsen, han slaaer ham ikke langt fra Hovedet. *He who strikes another on the neck, does not strike far from the head.*

Hvo der staaer höit, den seer man vidt. *He who stands high is seen from afar.*

Hvo der staaer Vedhuggeren nær, faaer en Spaan i Hovedet. *He who stands near the woodcutter is likely to be hit by a splinter.*

Hvo der tager Barnet ved Haanden tager Moderen ved Hjertet. *He who takes the child by the hand, takes the mother by the heart.*

Hvo der vil æde Kjernen, faae bryde Skallen. *He who would eat the kernel, must crack the shell.*

Hvo der vil binde for en andens Mund, skal först snöre for sin egen. *He who would close another man's mouth, should first tie up his own.*

Hvo der vil have god Kaal, faaer at koste den. *He who would have good cabbage, must pay its price.*

Hvo der vil have godt af Ilden maa taale Rögen. *He who would enjoy the fire must bear the smoke.*

Hvo der vil have Hunden hængt, finder nok et Reb. *He that wants to hang a dog, is sure to find a rope.*

Hvo der vil Honning slikke, maa ikke ræddes for Bier. *He who would steal honey, must not be afraid of bees.*

Hvo der vil kjöbe Pölse af Hunden maa give ham Flesk igjen. *He who would buy sausage of a dog must give him bacon in exchange.*

Hvo der vil smage al Saad, brænder tidt sin Mund. *He who tastes every man's broth, often burns his mouth.*

Hvo en anden vil række en Brand, vare sig at han ei brænder sin Haand. *Let him who would reach another a brand, beware that he do not burn his own hand.*

Hvo höit vil klyve, falder ofte ned. *Those who climb high, often have a fall.*

Hvo Kjærnen vil æde, skal Nödden bryde. *He who would eat the kernel, must crack the nut.*

Hvo kommer först til Mölle, faaer först malet. *He who comes first to the mill is first served.*

Hvoo lidet forsmaaer, han bliver sjelden rig. *He who despises small things seldom grows rich.*

Hvo lidet saaer, lidet faaer. *He who sows little, reaps little.*

Hvo meget haver af Smörret, han kaster somt i Kaalen. *He who has plenty of butter, may put some in his cabbage.*

Hvo meget spörger, bliver meget viis. *He that inquires much, learns much.*

Hvor Aadselet er, forsamles Örnene. *Where the carrion is, there the eagles gather.*

Hvor der er Ave er Tugt; hvor der er Fred er Frugt. *Where there is discipline there is virtue; where there is peace there is plenty.*

Hvor der er Hierterum, er der Huusrum. *When there is room in the heart, there is room in the house.*

Hvo ret vil spare, skal begynde af Munden. *He who would save, should begin with the mouth.*

Hvor Mand ei selv kommer, der bliver ei heller hans Hoved tvættet. *Where a man never goes, there his head will never be washed.*

Hvor man ei kan komme over, maa man krybe under. *Where you cannot climb over, you must creep under.*

Hvor Mistanke gaaer ind, gaaer Kjærlighed ud. *When mistrust enters, love departs.*

Hvor Penge fattes og Raad, er bedst, ikke at krige. *Where money and counsel are wanting, it is best not to make war.*

Hvor Villie er Ret, der er Loven landflygtig. *Where will is right, law is banished.*

Hvor Vrede blinder, der Sandhed forsvinder. *When anger blinds the eyes, truth disappears.*

Hvo sig blander med Saader, ham æde Sviin. *He who lies down in the wash will be eaten by swine.*

Hvo sig selv kildrer, kan lee naar han lyster. *He who tickles himself can laugh when he pleases.*

Hvo sig selv laster, ham lover ingen Mand. *He who speaks ill of himself is praised by no one.*

Hvo som bygger efter hver Mands Raad, hans Huus kommer kroget at staae. *He who builds according to every man's advice will have a crooked house.*

Hvo som har en god Nabo, har en god Morgen. *He who has a good neighbour has a good morning.*

Hvo som rædes for Ord, har ei Hierte til Gierning. *He who is scared by words, has no heart for deeds.*

Hvo som rörer ved Beg, han smitter sig. *He that touches pitch defiles himself.*

Hvo som Skalken kiender, han kiöber ham ei. *He who knows a knave, makes no bid for him.*

Hvo som Synden saaer skal höste Skam. *He who sows iniquity shall reap shame.*

Hvo som vil gjöre et stort Spring, skal gaae vel tilbage. *He who would leap high must take a long run.*

Hvo som vil hævne sig, skal vare sig. *He who would seek revenge must be on his own guard.*

Hvo som vil röre i Skarn, faaer og lugte det. *If you will stir up the mire, you must bear the smell.*

Hvo sorg elsker faaer altid noget at qvide. *He who loves sorrow, will always find something to mourn over.*

Hugg, saa falder Spaaner. *Chop, and you will have splinters.*

Hunden bliver ei lös, om han end bider i Lænken. *The dog will not get free by biting his chain.*

Hund er Hund om han er aldrig saa broget. *A dog is a dog whatever his colour.*

Hundrede Vogne med Sorg betale ei en Haandfuld Gield. *A hundred waggonsful of sorrow will not pay a handful of debt.*

Hunger er det bedste Suul. *Hunger is the best sauce.*

Hungrig Hund og törstig Hest passer ei om Hugg. *A hungry dog and a thirsty horse take no heed of blows.*

Hurtig til Hatten, og seen til Pungen, giör ingen Skade. *Put your hand quickly to your hat, and slowly in your purse, and you will take no harm.*

Huusbonds Öie giör en fed Hest. *The eye of the master makes the horse fat.*

I.

Iæt har ingen Dyd uden det holdes. *There is no virtue in a promise unless it be kept.*

Idag Guld, imorgen Muld. *To-day in gold, to-morrow in the mould.*

Idig Gierning giör duelig Mester. *Diligent work makes a skilful workman.*

I Krig er bedst at binde sin Hest ved fremmed Krybbe. *In war it is best to tie your horse to a strange manger.*

Ilde giemmer man Pölse i Hundehuus. *The dog's kennel is not the place to keep a sausage.*

Ilden skrötter ikke, hvis Kappe den svier. *The fire heeds little whose cloak it burns.*

Ilde strider hovedlös Hær. *A headless army fights badly.*

Ild Hund haver Ar i Næse. *An ill-tempered dog has a scarred nose.*

Ild og Halm giör snar Lue. *Fire and straw soon make a flame.*

Ild og Vand ere gode Tienere, men onde Herrer. *Fire and water are good servants but bad masters.*

Ild pröver Guld, og Nöd Vennehuld. *Gold is proved in the fire, friendship in need.*

Ildt er Rakke at lege med Biörnehvalp. *It is bad for puppies to play with bear-cubs.*

Ingen bliver greben paa det Sted, hvor han ikke kommer. *No one can be caught in places he does not visit.*

Ingen er mere döv end den som ikke vil höre. *None so deaf as those who won't hear.*

Ingen er saa lang, han maa jo række sig, ingen saa liden han maa jo bukke sig. *No man is so tall that he need never stretch, and none so small that he need never stoop.*

Ingen er so riig, han har jo sin Grande nödig. *No one is rich enough to do without his neighbour.*

Ingen faaer Skam, uden han selv hielper til med. *Shame comes to no man unless he himself help it on the way.*

Ingen falder siidt, uden han vil stige höit. *No one falls low unless he attempt to climb high.*

Ingen halter af Andres Skade. *No man limps because another is hurt.*

Ingen Helgen er saa ringe, han vil jo have sit Voxlys. *Let a saint be ever so humble, he will have his wax taper.*

Ingen kiender Præsten bedre end Degnen. *No one knows the parson better than the clerk.*

Ingen Ko kaldes broget, uden hun haver en Flek. *A cow is not called dappled unless she has a spot.*

Ingen kommer i Skaden, uden han selv hielper til. *No one gets into trouble without his own help.*

Ingen leder om en anden i Sækken, uden han selv har været der för. *No man looks for another in a sack, unless he have been there himself.*

Ingen skal foragte lidet Saar, fattig Frænde, eller ringe Fjende. *Despise not a small wound, a poor kinsman, or an humble enemy.*

Ingen Veibyrde er bedre at bære end Viisdom. *Wisdom is the least burdensome travelling pack.*

Intet er saa nyt, at jo för er skeet. *Nothing is so new but it has happened before.* (*There is nothing new under the sun.*)

Intet Svar er ogsaa Svar. *No answer is also an answer.*

I stille Vand gaae de store Fiske. *In still water are the largest fish.*

I tyst Vand ere Orme værst. *In still water the worms are worst.*

J.

"Jeg kiender nok Karsen," sagde Bonden, han aad Skarntyde. *"I am a judge of cresses," said the peasant, as he was eating hemlock.*

"Jeg siger det ikke for min Skyld," sagde Ræven, "at der er god Gaasegang i Skoven." *"It is not for my own sake," said the fox, "that I say there is a good goose-green in the wood."*

Jo ædlere Blod, jo mindre Hovmod. *The nobler the blood the less the pride.*

Jo argere Skalk, jo bedre Lykke. *The more knave, the better luck.*

Jo flere Hyrder, jo værre Vogt. *The more shepherds the less care.*

Jo flere Kokke, jo værre Saad. *The more cooks, the worse broth.*

Jo kiærere Barn, jo skarpere Riis. *The dearer the child, the sharper must be the rod.*

Jo mere af Lov, jo mindre af Ret. *The more by law, the less by right.*

Jo mere Frygt, jo nærmere Skaden. *The greater the fear, the nearer the danger.*

Jorden er altid frossen for utrevne Sviin. *The earth is always frozen to lazy swine.*

K.

Kald ikke paa Fanden, han kommer vel ubuden. *Call not the devil, he will come fast enough unbidden.*

Kappen giör hverken Præst eller Degn. *It is not the surplice that makes parson or clerk.*

Kast ei Bulöxe til Vor Herre, han vender det skarpe igien. *Throw not thy hatchet at the Lord, He will turn the sharp edge against thee.*

Kast ikke Barnet ud med Badet. *Throw not the child out with the bath.*

Kattens Leeg er Musens Död. *What is play to the cat is death to the mouse.*

Kiærligheds Vext vil vandes med Graad, og dyrkes med Umag. *Love's plant must be watered with tears, and tended with care.*

Kiært Barn har mange Navne. *A pet child has many names.*

Kiend Ulv Paternoster, han siger dog: "Lam! Lam!" *Though you teach a wolf the paternoster, he will say: "Lamb! lamb!"*

Kloge Höns giör og i Nælder. *Even clever hens sometimes lay their eggs among nettles.*

Koen malkes, og ei Oxen; Faaret klippes, og ei Hesten. *The cow is milked, not the ox; the sheep is shorn, not the horse.*

Koen veed ikke af, hvad hendes Hale duer til, för hun har mistet den. *The cow does not know the value of her tail till she has lost it.*

Konst er Konst, om og ei Lykken er med. *Art is art, even though unsuccessful.*

Konst og Lære giver Bröd og Ære. *Art and knowledge bring bread and honour.*

Kragen er ikke des hvidere, at hun tidt toer sig. *A crow is never the whiter for often washing.*

Krage söger vel sin Mage. *The crow will find its mate.* (*Like will be to like.*)

Kroget Jern kan Hammeren rette. *Crooked iron may be straightened with a hammer.*

Krukken gaaer saa længe til Kilde, til hun faaer knæk. *The pitcher goes so often to the well that it gets broken at last.*

Kys er Kiærligheds bud. *Kisses are the messengers of love.*

L.

Laan din Ven, og kræv din Uven. *Lend to your friend, and ask payment of your enemy.*

Laant Hest og egen Sporer giör korte Mile. *A borrowed horse and your own spurs make short miles.*

Længe at leve er længe at lide. *To live long is to suffer long.*

Længe lever truet Mand, om han fanger Bröd. *A threatened man lives long, if he can get bread.*

Lad Barn have sin Villie, da græder det ei. *Let a child have its will, and it will not cry.*

Lad den blive ved Aaren, som har lært at roe. *Let him stay at the oar who has learnt to row.*

Lad din Hustru have den stakkede Kniv, og hav selv den lange. *Give your wife the short knife, and keep the long one for yourself.*

Lad Hund til Honningtrug, da springer han i med baade Been. *Let a dog get at a dish of honey, and he will jump in with both legs.*

Lands Skik, er Lands Hæder. *National customs are national honours.*

Langt fra Öine snart af Sinde. *Out of sight, out of mind.*

Lastelig er, at flye for en levende Fjende, og at skjelde den döde. *It is discreditable to fly from a living enemy, or to abuse a dead one.*

Lediggang er Fandens Hovedpude. *Idleness is the devil's bolster.*

Legen gaaer bedst med Jævnlige. *It is best to play with equals.*

Leger du med Narren i Huset, saa leger han med dig paa Gaden. *If you play with the fool at home, he will play with you abroad.*

Leergryde baader intet af at komme i Lag med Kobberpotte. *The earthen pan gains nothing by contact with the copper pot.*

Leilighed giör Tyve. *Opportunity makes the thief.*

Let er den Byrde som en anden bær. *Another man's burden is always light.*

Liden Hvile er altid god. *A short rest is always good.*

Liden Tue vælter ofte stort Læs. *A little stone may upset a large cart.*

Liden Vinding smager vel. *Small profits are sweet.*

Lide og bie, lyde og lære, hjelper fattig Barn til Ære. *Suffering and patience, obedience and application, help the lowly born to honour.*

Lige Brödre giöre bedst Leg. *Like plays best with like.*

Lige Bytte giör mindst Trætte. *A fair exchange brings no quarrel.*

Liggende Ulv löber ikke Lam i Munde. *Lambs don't run into the mouth of the sleeping wolf.*

List har liden Ære. *Cunning has little honour.*

Löfter og raat Klæde löbe meget ind. *Promises and undressed cloth are apt to shrink.*

Lögn bliver ikke træt af at gaae lange Veie. *Falsehood never tires of going round about.*

Lögn er Fandens Datter, og taler sin Faders Maal. *Falsehood is the Devil's daughter, and speaks her father's tongue.*

Lögn og Dravel giver ond Avel. *Lies and gossip have a wretched offspring.*

Lögn og Latin löbe Verden omkring. *Lies and Latin go round the world.*

Lögn reiser om for hun vil voxe. *Falsehood travels and grows.*

Lög og Rög og en ond Qvinde komme god Mands Öine til at rinde. *Onions, smoke, and a shrew, make a good man's eyes water.*

Lov baner Vei til Venskab. *Praise paves the way to friendship.*

Loven er ærlig, Holden er besværlig. *To promise is easy, to keep is troublesome.*

Loven er de Vaagendes, Lykken er de Sovendes. *Law helps the waking, luck may come to the sleeping.*

Lovkiön og Maler kan snart giöre hvidt til sort. *Lawyers and painters can soon change white to black.*

Luen er ikke langt fra Rögen. *The flame is not far from the smoke.*

Lykken banker ofte paa, Tossen lader hende ved Dören staa. *Fortune often knocks at the door, but the fool does not invite her in.*

Lykken bær en Mand over Bækken, om han gider sprunget. *Luck will carry a man across the brook if he is not too lazy to leap.*

Lykken gaaer til Dören, spörger om Forsyn er inde. *Luck taps at the door and inquires whether prudence is within.*

Lykken har meget til Mange, men nok til Ingen. *Luck has much for many, but enough for no one.*

Lykken haver skröbeligt Ankerhold. *Luck has but a slender anchorage.*

Lyst og Villie giör Arbeidet ringe. *Cheerfulness and goodwill make labour light.*

M.

Mager Kalv glemmer at springe. *A lean calf forgets to skip.*
Magten gaaer ofte for Konsten. *Power often goes before talent.*
Magt og Mod vil have Vid med i Følge. *Might and courage require wit in their suite.*
Man angrer ofte sin Tale, men sielden sin Tanshed. *Speech is oft repented, silence seldom.*
Man bliver ei snarere skiden end af Skarn. *Meddle with dirt and some of it will stick to you.*
Mand kysser ofte den Haand, han gierne saae af at være. *A man often kisses the hand he would like to see cut off.*
Mands Ord, Mands Ære. *A man's word is his honour.*
Mands Villie, Mands Himmerige. *A man's will is his heaven.*
Man er dog ei Greve, for man æder store Leve. *A man is not a lord because he feeds off fine dishes.*
Man faaer at bage af det Meel man har. *You must contrive to bake with the flour you have.*
Man faaer det for gode Ord, som man mister for onde. *You may gain by fair words what may fail you by angry ones.*
Man faaer ei Ko af kolös Mand. *You cannot take a cow from a man who has none.*
Man faaer ei meer af Ræven end Bælgen. *You can have no more of the fox than his skin.*
Man fanger flere Fluer med en Draabe Honning end med en Tönde Ædike. *More flies are caught with a drop of honey than with a barrel of vinegar.*
Man fylder för Maven paa en Skalk end Oiet. *It is easier to fill a rogue's belly than his eye.*
Mange Bække smaae, giöre en stor Aa. *Many little rivulets make a great river.*
Mange have formeget, men Ingen har nok. *Many have too much, but none have enough.*

Mange Hunde ere Harens död. *Many dogs are the death of the hare.*
Mange kysser Barnet for Ammens Skyld. *Many kiss the child for the nurse's sake.*
Mange Sandkorn kommer Skib til at synke. *Many grains of sand will sink a ship.*
Mangen er god Ven, men ond Grande. *Many a man is a good friend but a bad neighbour.*
Mangen et Faar gaaer tykuldet ud og kommer klippet hiem. *Many a sheep goes out woolly and comes home shorn.*
Mangen giör megen Spad paa lidet Kiöd. *Much broth is sometimes made with little meat.*
Mangen Ko staaer i Vang, og kiger i Fælled. *Many a cow stands in the meadow and looks wistfully at the common.*
Mangen qvider for den Dag han ikke bider. *Many a man labours for the day he will never live to see.*
Mangen saae gierne sin egen Skam paa en andens Ryg. *Many a one would like to lay his own shame on another man's back.*
Mangen vil gierne rose Ret og giöre Uret. *Many love to praise right and do wrong.*
Man giör ei god Erkebisp af en Skalk. *You cannot make a good archbishop of a rogue.*
Man giör ei godt Jagthorn af en Svinehalę. *You cannot make a good hunting-horn of a pig's tail.*
Man gnaver noget af Been, men intet af Steen. *You may get something off a bone, but nothing off a stone.*
Man har ei længer Fred end Naboen vil. *You cannot have peace longer than your neighbour chooses.*
Man har Leiligheden i Ærmet, naar man vil. *You may always find an opportunity in your sleeve, if you like.*
Man hugger ikke Hovedet af fordi det er skurvet. *A head is not to be cut off because it is scabby.*
Man hvisker stundom een noget i Öret, og hörer det over den hele By. *Many a thing whispered into one ear is heard over the whole town.*
Man kan ei drage haardt med brudet Reb. *You cannot pull hard with a broken rope.*
Man kan ei seile hvorhen man vil, men hvor Vinden blæser. *You cannot sail as you would, but as the wind blows.*

Man kan ikke bære al sin Slægt paa Skuldrene. *A man cannot carry all his kin on his back.*

Man kan ikke drikke og pibe paa eengang. *You cannot drink and whistle at the same time.*

Man kan ikke klippe Faaret længer end til Skindet. *You cannot shear the sheep closer than the skin.*

Man kan ikke see en Anden længer end til Tænderne. *No one can see into another further than his teeth.*

Man kan lukke for en Tyv, men ikke for en Lögner. *You may shut your doors against a thief, but not against a liar.*

Man kan nöde en Hest til Vands, men ikke til at drikke. *You may force a horse to the water, but you cannot make him drink.*

Man kan nöde en Mand til at blunde, men ikke til at sove. *You may force a man to shut his eyes, but not to sleep.*

Man kan nöde en Oxe til Vands, men ikke nöde ham til at drikke. *You may force an ox to the water, but you cannot make him drink.*

Man kan tænde et andet Lys af sin uden Skade. *You may light another's candle at your own without loss.*

Man koger saa vel i smaae Gryder som i de store. *You may cook in small pots as well as in large ones.*

Man lader sig hellere bide af Ulve end af Faar. *One would rather be bitten by wolves than by sheep.*

Man maa bære sit Kors med Taalmodighed, sagde Manden, han tog sin Kone paa Ryggen. *We must bear our cross with patience, said the man when he took his wife on his back.*

Man maa ikke lade Narre see halvgiort Arbeide. *Never let fools see half-finished work.*

Man maa tage suur Sild af onde Gieldinger. *Of bad debtors you may take spoilt herrings.*

Man meder og den Fisk som nödig vil. *Even that fish may be caught that strives the hardest against it.*

Man skal bruge den Sol som nu skinner. *Make use of the sun while it shines.*

Man skal ei bære Segel i Anden Mands Korn. *Take not your sickle to another man's corn.*

Man skal ei bide den Hund igien som bider. *Bite not the dog that bites.*

Man skal ei forsmaae gamle Venner eller gamle Veie. *Old friends and old ways ought not to be disdained.*

Man skal ei have to Tunger i een Mund. *Keep not two tongues in one mouth.*

Man skal ei kaste Steen efter den Hund som ligger stille. *Throw no stones at a sleeping dog.*

Man skal ei skue given Hest i Munden. *Look not a gift horse in the mouth.*

Man skal fire den Stub, man har Ly af. *Honour the tree that gives you shelter.*

Man skal ikke agte Hunden efter Haarene. *Do not judge the dog by his hairs.*

Man skal ikke troe en springsk Hest, eller en stor Herre, naar de ryste paa Hovedet. *Trust not a skittish horse, nor a great lord, when they shake their heads.*

Man skal ikke svide alt det som loddent er. *All hairy skins must not be singed.*

Man skal længe gaae bag en Vildgaas för man hitter en Strudsfieder. *You must walk a long while behind a wild goose before you find an ostrich feather.*

Man skal længe gabe, för en stegt Due flyver een i Munden. *A man must keep his mouth open a long while before a roast pigeon flies into it.*

Man skal længe hugge paa en Elletrunte, för man faaer en Bisværm deraf. *You must knock a long while against an alder-bush before you get a swarm of bees out of it.*

Man skal meget lide, eller tidlig döe. *We must suffer much, or die young.*

Man skal og saae efter en ond Höst. *We must sow even after a bad harvest.*

Man skal rævse godt Barn at det ikke bliver ondt, og ondt Barn at det ikke bliver værre. *Chastise a good child, that it may not grow bad, and a bad one, that it may not grow worse.*

Man skal Sæd fölge, eller Land flye. *Follow the customs, or fly the country.*

Man skal sætte Tæring efter Næring. *Live according to your means.*

Man skal skiemte med sin Lige. *Jest with your equals.*

Man skal skue en Pige i et Trug Deig, og ikke i en Springe-

dands. *You must judge a maiden at the kneading trough, and not in a dance.*

Man skal smede Jernet medens det er hedt. *Strike while the iron is hot.*

Man skal tude med de Ulve man er iblandt. *You must howl with the wolves when you are among them.*

Man skal Vidien vride medens hun er ung. *Bend the willow while it is young.*

Man prædike aldrig san længe for Ulv, han siger dog Lam ad Aften. *You may preach ever so long to the wolf, he will nevertheless call for lamb before night.*

Man tör ei ved at hænge Klokke paa Giekken, han ringer sig nok selv. *There is no need to fasten a bell to a fool, he is sure to tell his own tale.*

Mæt Mave roser Fasten. *A full stomach praises Lent.*

Medens græsset groer döer Horsemoder. *While the grass is growing the mare dies.*

Medens Hundene veire, löber Haren ad Skoven. *While the dogs yelp, the hare flies to the wood.*

Med Lov skal man Land bygge. *With law must the land be built.*

Med Ondt skal Ondt fordrives. *Evil must be driven out by evil.*

Med Ræv skal man Ræv fange. *Set a fox to catch a fox.*

Mellem sige og giöre er en lang Vei. *Between saying and doing there is a great distance.*

Mennesket spaaer, Gud raa'er. *Man proposes, God disposes.*

Mistanke er for Venskab Gift. *Distrust is poison to friendship.*

Mölleren er Aldrig saa drukken, at han glemmer at tolde. *The miller is never so drunk that he forgets to take his dues.*

Morgenstund har Guld i Mund. *The morn hour has gold in its mouth.*

Mude volder at Venskab holder. *Gifts make friendship lasting.*

Munden taler tidt det Halsen maa gielde. *The mouth often utters that which the head must answer for.*

Musen veed meget, men Katten veed mere. *The mouse is knowing, but the cat more knowing.*

N.

Naar de store Klokker gaae hörer ingen de smaae. *While the great bells are ringing no one hears the little ones.*

Naar der regner paa Præsten saa drypper det paa Degnen. *When it pours upon the parson, it drops upon the clerk.*

Naar det regner Vælling, saa har Stodderen ingen Skee. *When it rains porridge the beggar has no spoon.*

Naar det skal være Held, kælver Tyren saa godt som Koen. *If it is to be luck, the bull may as well calve as the cow.*

Naar een Fod snubler er den anden nær ved Fald. *When one foot stumbles, the other is near falling.*

Naar Enden er god er alting godt. *All's well that ends well.*

Naar Enhver faaer sit, faaer Fanden intet. *When every man gets his own the devil gets nothing.*

Naar Gaasen troer Ræven, saa vee hendes Hals. *When the goose trusts the fox then woe to her neck.*

Naar Giekken kommer til Torvs faaer Kræmmeren Penge. *When fools go to market the huckster gets money.*

Naar Glæden er i Stuen, er Sorgen i Forstuen. *When joy is in the parlour, sorrow is in the passage.*

Naar Hovedet værker da værke alle Lemmer. *When the head aches all the limbs ache.*

Naar hver agter sit, bliver Gierningen giort. *When every one minds his own business the work is done.*

Naar jeg har Penge i min Pung, da har jeg Mad i min Mund. *When I have money in my purse, I have food in my mouth.*

Naar Kat og Muus giör eet, har Bonden tabt. *When cat and mouse agree, the farmer has no chance.*

Naar Katten er borte, löbe Musene paa Bænken. *When the cat's away the mice will play.*

Naar Knarren er rorlös, gaaer den for Vrag. *When the helm is gone the ship will soon be wrecked.*

Naar Kokken steger for Kieldersvenden, saa gielder det Herrens Vinfad. *When the cook is roasting for the butler, woe to the master's wine-cask.*

Naar Krybben er tom rives Hestene. *When the manger is empty the horses fight.*

Naar lade Heste ville afsted, gamle Qvinder dandse, og hvide Skyer regne, da er intet Ophör. *When lazy horses begin to start, old women to dance, and white clouds to rain, there is no stopping them.*

Naar Legen er feirest, er han bedst at lade fare. *When the game is most thriving it is time to leave off.*

Naar man er i Sækken, skal man ud af Munden eller af Bunden. *When a man is in a sack, he must get out at the mouth or at the bottom.*

Naar man seer Ulvens Ören er han selv ikke langt borte. *When the wolf's ears appear, his body is not far off.*

Naar man selv gaaer, sparer man Budleien. *He that performs his own errand saves the messenger's hire.*

Naar man vil fange Ræven, spænder man Gæs for. *If you would catch a fox you must hunt with geese.*

Naar Musen er mæt, er Melet bedsk. *When the mouse has had enough the meal is bitter.*

Naar Öllet gaaer ind, da gaaer Viddet ud. *When the beer goes in the wits go out.*

Naar Ræven prædiker for Gaasen, staaer hendes Hals i vove. *When the fox preaches to the goose her neck is in danger.*

Naar Ræven slikker sin Fod, maa Bonden agte sin Gaas. *When the fox licks his paw let the farmer look after his geese.*

Naar Saaret er lægt er Svien glemt. *When the wound is healed the pain is forgotten.*

Naar Skarn kommer til Ære, veed det ei hvad det vil være. *When dirt comes to honour it knows not what to be.*

Naar Stolen raver bliver der ei længe Sæde af. *A rickety chair will not long serve as a seat.*

Naar Strængen er stindest, da brister han snarest. *When the cord is tightest it is nearest snapping.*

Naar Sværdet er i Munden, skal man klappe Balgen. *When the sword is in the mouth you must caress the sheath.*

Naar to Uvenner blæse i et Horn gaaer det over den Tredie ud. *When two enemies blow one horn, the third will have to suffer for it.*

Naar Tranen gaaer i Dands med Stodhesten, faaer hun brudne Been. *When the crane attempts to dance with the horse she gets broken bones.*

Naar Træet falder, vil alle sanke Spaaner. *When the tree falls every one runs to gather sticks.*

Naar Tyvene trættes, faaer Bonden sine Koster. *When thieves fall out the peasant recovers his goods.*

Naar Verten leer gladest, da mener han Giæstens Pung. *When the host smiles most blandly he has an eye to the guest's purse.*

Naar Vognen helder, vil enhver skyde efter. *When the waggon is tilting everybody gives it a shove.*

Nabos Öie er avindsfuldt. *A neighbour's eye is full of jealousy.*

Nær hielper mangen Mand. *All but saves many a man.*

Narren er andre Folk liig saa længe han tier. *A fool is like other men as long as he is silent.*

Nærved slaaer ingen Mand ihiel. *Almost kills no man.*

Nei er et godt Svar naar det kommer i Tide. *No is a good answer when given in time.*

Nei og ja giöre lang Trætte. *No and yes cause long disputes.*

Nöd bryder alle Love. *Necessity knows no law.*

Nöd kommer gammel Kierling til at trave. *Need makes the old wife trot.*

Nok er en stor Rigdom. *Enough is great riches.*

Nye Koste feie vel. *New brooms sweep clean.*

Nye Viser höres helst. *New songs are liked the best.*

Nykommen er altid velkommen. *New comers are always welcome.*

Nyt er altid kiært, Gammelt er stundom bedre. *The new is always liked, though the old is often better.*

O.

Ofte bedes det igien som bort kastes. *That which has been thrown away has often to be begged for again.*

Ofte er Skarlagens Hierte under reven Kaabe. *A roydl heart is often hid under a tattered cloak.*

Ofte er Ulvesind under Faareskind. *Wolves are often hidden under sheep's clothing.*

Ofte finder Muus Hul, om Stuen end var fuld af Katte.

The mouse may find a hole, be the room ever so full of cats.

Ofte gielder Griis det gammel So gjorde. *The young pig must often suffer for what the old sow did.*

Ofte kommer Regn efter Solskin, og efter Muln klart Veir. *Rain comes oft after sunshine, and after a dark cloud a clear sky.*

Ofte sidder rigt Barn paa fattig Moders Skjöd. *A rich child often sits in a poor mother's lap.*

Öientieneste er Hofmands Art. *Eye-service is the courtier's art.*

Ond Afkom brouter mest af god Æt. *Unworthy offspring brag the most of their worthy descent.*

Onde Tunger onde Ören, de ene saa gode som de andre. *Between evil tongues and evil ears, there is nothing to choose.*

Onde Urter voxe mest, og forgaae senest. *Ill weeds grow the fastest and last the longest.*

Ond Giæst er velkommen som Salt i suur Öie. *An unpleasant guest is as welcome as salt to a sore eye.*

Ond Gierning har Vidne i Barmen. *An evil deed has a witness in the bosom.*

Ond Kone önsker Mandens Hæl til Gaarde og ikke hans Taa. *A bad wife wishes her husband's heel turned homewards, and not his toe.*

Ond Qvinde er Fandens Dörnagle. *An ill-tempered woman is the devil's door-nail.*

Ond Rod giver ei godt Æble. *A bad tree does not yield good apples.*

Ondt Barn skal man ilde vugge. *A naughty child must be roughly rocked.*

Ondt bliver aldrig godt för halv værre kommer. *Bad is never good until worse happens.*

Ondt er at gildre for gammel Ræv. *It is difficult to trap an old fox.*

Ondt er at sanke Ax efter gierrig Agermand. *It is hard to glean after a niggardly husbandman.*

Ondt er at segle uden Vind og at slibe uden Vand. *It is hard to sail without wind, and to grind without water.*

Ondt er at stötte sig til ludende Væg. *It is bad to lean against a falling wall.*

Ondt er snart giort, men seent bodet. *Evil is soon done, but slowly mended.*

Ondt öder sig selv. *Evil wastes itself.*

Ondt Öie skal intet Godt see. *An evil eye can see no good.*

Opædt Bröd vil nödig betales. *It is hard to pay for bread that has been eaten.*

Ord binde en Mand og Hampereb Oxen. *A man is bound by his word, an ox with a hempen cord.*

P.

"Peder, sagde Gaasen, "jeg ager," der Ræven löb ad Skoven med hende. *"Peter, I am taking a ride," said the goose, when the fox was running into the wood with her.*

Penge tale meer end tolv Tingmænd. *Money is more eloquent than a dozen members of parliament.*

Præsten Bogen, Bonden Plogen. *The priest to his book, the peasant to his plough.*

Præstesæk er ond at fylde. *A priest's pocket is not easily filled.*

R.

Raad efter giort Gierning er som Regn naar Kornet er höstet. *Counsel after action is like rain after harvest.*

Raad efter Skaden er som Lægedom efter Döden. *Advice after the mischief is like medicine after death.*

Raad er ei bedre end Uraad, uden det tages i Tide. *Good counsel is no better than bad counsel, if it be not taken in time.*

Ræd Mand har tynd Lykke. *A timid man has little chance.*

Ræven gaaer ei to gange paa eet Gilder. *The fox does not go twice into the same trap.*

Ravnen synes altid at hendes Unger ere de hvideste. *The raven always thinks that her young ones are the whitest.*

Ravn er fager, naar Raage ei er hos. *The raven is fair when the rook is not by.*

Red Hunden för end Haren löber. *Hold your dog in readiness before you start the hare.*

Reen Haand færdes tryg giennem Land. *A clean hand moves freely through the land.*

Retfærdig bliver aldrig bradrig. *The upright never grow rich in a hurry.*
Rigdom bliver vel lastet, men aldrig forkastet. *Riches are often abused, but never refused.*
Rigdom har Sorg, og Armod har Tryghed. *Riches breed care, poverty is safe.*
Rigdom og Gunst gaaer for Visdom og Kunst. *Riches and favour go before wisdom and art.*
Rig Hustru er Trættetynder. *A rich wife is a source of quarrel.*
Riig Enkes Taarer törres snart. *The rich widow's tears soon dry.*
Riis er bedre end Rævesvands. *A rod is better than a fox's brush.*
Ringe Mistanke kan spilde godt Rygte. *A slight suspicion may destroy a good repute.*
Roes Ganten saa faaer du gavn af ham. *Praise a fool, and you may make him useful.*
Runde Hænder gjöre mange Venner. *Liberal hands make many friends.*
Rust æder Jern og Avind æder sig selv. *Rust consumes iron, and envy consumes itself.*
Rygtet kommer för til Byes end Manden. *A man's character reaches town before his person.*
Ry og Rygte fölger Mand til Dör. *Fame and repute follow a man to the door.*

S.

Saa er hver hædt som han er klædt. *As a man dresses so is he esteemed.*
Saa flyver hver Fugl som han er fiedret. *According to his pinions the bird flies.*
Saa grynte Griis efter som gammel Sviin fore (för dem). *Young pigs grunt as old swine grunted before them.*
Saa kan man böie Bue, at den brister. *The bow may be bent until it breaks.*
Saa længe en Mand er unævnt er han uskiændt. *A man who is not spoken of is not abused.*
Saa lever Hönen af sit Skrab, som Löven af sit Rov. *The hen lives by pickings, as the lion by prey.*

Saa mange Hoveder saa mange Sind. *So many heads, so many minds.*
Sæl er den, der kan see ved anden Mands Skade. *Happy he who can take warning from the mishaps of others.*
Sælg ikke Bælgen för du har fanget Ræven. *Don't sell the skin till you have caught the fox.*
Sammen söge Sellige, et skabbet Ög og et sandigt Dige. *Like seeks like—a scabbed horse and a sandy dike.*
Sandhed er en suur Kost. *Truth is bitter food.*
Sandhed og Daarskab sidde begge i Viinfadet. *Truth and folly dwell in the wine-cask.*
Sandhed skal man lære af Börn og drukne Folk. *Children and drunken men speak the truth.*
Sandtalende Qvinde har faae Venner. *A truth-telling woman has few friends.*
See Dig vel for, Fraade er ikke Öl. *Beware, froth is not beer.*
Seil men Vinden blæser, Bören bier efter Ingen. *Sail while the breeze blows, wind and tide wait for no man.*
Selvgiort er velgiort. *What you do yourself is well done.*
Sielden bliver blu Hund fed. *A modest dog seldom grows fat.*
Sielden dandser bold Kiortel saa vel som mæt Bug. *A full belly dances better than a fine coat.*
Sielden er Grenen bedre end Bullen. *The branch is seldom better than the stem.*
Sielden kommer Sorg ene. *Sorrow seldom comes alone.*
Sielden skiærer man godt Korn af ond Ager. *Good corn is not reaped from a bad field.*
Sielden sukker glad Hierte, men tidt leer sorrigfuld Mund. *A glad heart seldom sighs, but a sorrowful mouth often laughs.*
Silde Bod er sielden god. *Late repentance is seldom worth much.*
Silketunge og Blaargarns Hierte fölges ofte ad. *Silken tongue and hempen heart often go together.*
Skaden kommer ei gierne ene til Huus. *Misfortune seldom comes alone to the house.*
Skal Lögnen troes, da maae den flikkes med Sandhed. *If lies are to find credence, they must be patched with truth.*
Skindtiig faaer ei söd Mælk uden der er druknet Muus i.

The watch-dog does not get sweet milk unless there be drowned mice in it.

Skjorten er Kroppen nærmere end Kiortelen. *The shirt is nearer to the body than the coat.*

Skov have Ören, og Mark haver Öien. *The forest has ears, and the field has eyes.*

Slagt ei meer end du kan salte, eller du faaer sure Stege. *Kill no more than you can salt, or you will have tainted meat.*

Smaae Börn, smaae Sorger; store Börn, store Sorger. *Little children, little sorrows; big children, great sorrows.*

Smaae Helgen giöre og Jertegn. *Little saints also perform miracles.*

Smaae Sorger tale, de store tie. *Little sorrows are loud, great ones silent.*

Smedebörn rædes ei for gnister. *Blacksmith's children are not afraid of sparks.*

Smiger er söd mad, hov den gider ædt. *Flattery is sweet food for those who can swallow it.*

Smör fordærver ingen Mad, og Lemfældighed skader ingen Sag. *Butter spoils no meat, and moderation injures no cause.*

Smuler ere og Bröd. *Even crumbs are bread.*

Snart og vel ere sielden sammen. *Quick and well seldom go together.*

Söde Ord fylde kun lidt i Sækken. *Fair words won't fill the sack.*

Soen er helst i Söle. *The sow prefers the mire.*

Sög Raad hos Ligemænd, og Hielp hos Overmænd. *Ask advice of your equals, help of your superiors.*

Sölv og Guld er hver Mand Huld. *Silver and gold are all men's dears.*

Som de Gamle siunge saa tviddre de Unge. *As the old ones sing, the young ones twitter.*

Som Herren er saa fölge ham Svende. *As the master is, so are his men.*

Som Manden, saa og hans Tale. *As the man is, so is his speech.*

Som man reder til, saa ligger man. *As you make your bed so you must lie on it.*

Sqvalder drukner for god Kones Dör. *Slander expires at a good woman's door.*

Stagrende Mand skal sig ved Kiep stöde. *A tottering man must lean upon a staff.*

Stakkarl er Staadder værst, naar han Magt fanger. *No one so hard upon the poor as the pauper who has got into power.*

Stakket er Höneflu, uden Hane fluer med. *The hen flies not far unless the cock flies with her.*

Stakket Hör giver og lang Traad. *Short flax makes long thread.*

Stakket Hund, kuldet Ko, og liden Mand ere gierne hov modige. *A little dog, a cow without horns, and a short man, are generally proud.*

Stakket Lyst har tidt lang anger. *Short pleasure often brings long repentance.*

Stærke Mands Spil er kranke Mands Död. *What is play to the strong is death to the weak.*

Store Drikke, og lang Morgensövn, gjöre snart fattig. *Deep draughts, and long morning slumbers, soon make a man poor.*

Store Herrer have lange Hænder, men de naae ikke til Himlen. *Great lords have long hands, but they do not reach to heaven.*

Store Herrer ville have meget, og fattigt Folk kan lidet give. *Great lords will have much, and poor folk can give but little.*

Store Ord giöre sielden from Gierning. *Big words seldom go with good deeds.*

Styr Hest med Bidsel og ond Kone med Kiep. *Govern a horse with a bit, and a shrew with a stick.*

Svig og Sqvalder have lang Alder. *Treachery and slander are long lived.*

Sygdom er hver Mands Herre. *Sickness is every man's master.*

Sygdom kommer selvbuden—man har ei nödig at sende efter den. *Sickness comes uninvited—no need to bespeak it.*

Sygen löber til og kryber fra. *Sickness comes in haste, and goes at leisure.*

Syn gaaer altid for Sagn. *Sight goes before hearsay.*

T.

Taalmodigheds Urt groer ikke i hver Mands Have. *The herb patience does not grow in every man's garden.*

Tag Gæssene vare naar Ræven prædiker. *Take care of your geese when the fox preaches.*

Tag Mange til Hielp og Faa til Raad. *Take help of many, advice of few.*

Tag Raad af rödskjægged Mand, og gaae snart fra ham. *Take advice of a red-bearded man, and be gone.*

Takkelös Mand giör aldrig tækkelig Gierning. *A thankless man never does a thankful deed.*

Tal sagte om din Skade, og roes ikke din Lykke. *Speak little of your ill luck, and boast not of your good luck.*

Tanden bider ofte Tungen og dog bliver de eens. *The tooth often bites the tongue, and yet they keep together.*

Taus Mand troes mest. *The silent man is most trusted.*

Tiden bier efter ingen Mand. *Time waits for no man.*

Tiden er ei bunden ved Pæl, som Hest ved Krybbe. *Time is not tied to a post, like a horse to the manger.*

Tidt er Gift og Galde under Honningtale. *Honeyed speech often conceals poison and gall.*

Tidt er vanskabt Sind under fagert Skind. *A fair skin often covers a crooked mind.*

Tidt faaer man det Tungt paa sin Ryg, som man tog let paa sin Samvittighed. *You may often feel that heavily on your back which you took lightly on your conscience.*

Tidt forer man Sandheds Kaabe med Lögn. *Truth's cloak is often lined with lies.*

Tidt gaaer Retten frem som Pungen veier til. *Justice oft leans to the side where the purse pulls.*

Tidt meder man ei did som man vil skyde. *A man does not always aim at what he means to hit.*

Tidt nok galer Hanen uden Seir. *The cock often crows without a victory.*

Tidt vil den du sætter paa din Axel, sidde paa dit Hoved. *He that you seat upon your shoulder will often try to get upon your head.*

Tiende Mands Ord komme ei til Tinge. *A silent man's words are not brought into court.*

Til Hove ere hale Trapper. *The steps at court are slippery.*

Til Hove sælges megen Rög uden Ild. *At court they sell a good deal of smoke without fire.*

Til Nabotrætte bære flere Ild end Vand. *When neighbours quarrel, lookers-on are more apt to add fuel than water.*

Til Udyd behöves ingen Skolemester. *Vice is learnt without a schoolmaster.*

Ti Nei er bedre end een Lögn. *Ten noes are better than one lie.*

To ere een Mands Herre. *Two are the masters of one.*

To Hund og kæm Hund, dog er Hund som han förre var. *Wash a dog and comb a dog, he still remains a dog.*

To maae saa lyve, at den tredie hænger. *Two may lie so as to hang a third.*

Tom Kjelder giör galen Rede-Svend. *An empty cellar makes an angry butler.*

Tomme Tönder buldre mest. *Empty barrels give the most sound.*

Tomme Vogne buldre meest. *Empty waggons make most noise.*

Tordenregn og Herregunst falder altid ujevnt. *Thundershowers and great men's favour are always partial.*

Tör Ved giör rask Ild. *Dry wood makes a quick fire.*

Trang og Nöd bryde Tro og Ed. *Want and necessity break faith and oaths.*

Træet bliver vel stækket för det voxer til Sky. *The tree is sure to be pruned before it reaches the skies.*

Tre ere onde i Huus: Rög, Regn og en ond Qvinde. *Smoke, rain, and a scolding wife, are three bad things in a house.*

Tre Qvinder og een Gaas gjöre et Marked. *Three women and a goose make a market.*

Tre Ting giöre ikke godt uden Hugg: Valnödtræet, Asenet, og en ond Qvinde. *There are three things from which no good can be got without a beating: a walnut-tree, a donkey, and a shrew.*

Tro alle vel, men dig selv bedst. *Trust everybody, but thyself most.*

Tro ei stille Vand og tiende Mand. *Trust not still water nor a silent man.*

Tungen slides ei af gode Ord. *Kind words don't wear out the tongue.*

Tyv tænker Hvermand stiæler. *A thief thinks every man steals.*

U.

Udi söd Tale ligger Falskhed i dvale. *Treachery lurks in honeyed words.*
Uglen mener hendes Börn ere de fagerste. *The owl thinks her children the fairest.*
Uglen priser ei Dagen, eller Ulven ei Hunden. *The owl does not praise the light, nor the wolf the dog.*
Ukrud forgaaer ikke. *Weeds never die out.*
Ulv tager ei Brad paa sin egen Mark. *The wolf preys not in his own field.*
Under hvid Aske ligger ofte gloende Kul. *Under white ashes lie often glowing embers.*
Under hvide Liin, skiules tidt skabet Skind. *Fine linen often conceals a scabby skin.*
Unge Hunde har skarpe Tænder. *Young dogs have sharp teeth.*
Ungt Föl og gammel Hest de drage ei tillige. *A young foal and an old horse draw not well together.*
Uraad kommer tidligt nok. *Mischief comes soon enough.*
Uvillig Gierning tiener ingen Tak. *Unwilling service earns no thanks.*

V.

Vad ikke over Vand, hvor du ei seer Bund. *Do not wade where you see no bottom.*
Vandet löber, mens Mölleren sover. *The water runs while the miller sleeps.*
Vaer dig for Hunden, Skyggen bider ikke. *Beware of the dog himself, his shadow does not bite.*
Var Avind en Feber, var al Verden syg. *If envy were a fever, all the world would be ill.*
Var det giort med Skiægget, da vandt Giedebukken. *If a beard were all, the goat would be the winner.*
Vare Tanker Tingsvidne, da blev mangen, ærlig Mand til en Skielm. *If thoughts were legal witnesses, many an honest man would be proved a rogue.*

Vælsk Andagt og tydsk Faste gjelder intet. *Italian devotion and German fasting have no meaning.*
Var Lögn Latin, da var der mange lærde Folk. *If lies were Latin, there would be many learned men.*
Varp ei mere op end du kan væve. *Do not put in more warp than you can weave.*
Værge byder Landefred. *The sword keeps the peace of the land.*
Vee vorde ondt Öie. *Woe be to an evil eye.*
Vel begyndt er halv fuldendt. *Well begun is half done.*
Velgiort skal man aldrig angre. *Never repent a good action.*
Venlige Ord og faa ere Qvinders Pryd. *Kind words and few are a woman's ornament.*
Venners Feil maa man mærke, men ei laste. *A friend's faults may be noticed, but not blamed.*
Vigtig Gierning vil drives med faa Ord. *Weighty work must be done with few words.*
Vi sidde nu alle vel, sagde Katten han sad paa Flesket. *We are all well placed, said the cat, when she was seated on the bacon.*
Vognen faaer at gaa, hvor Hestene drage ham. *The waggon must go whither the horses draw it.*
Vor Herre kommer nok, om han end ikke kommer til Hest. *The Lord will not fail to come, though he may not come on horseback.*



LIFE 1-28-72

Margrethe of Denmark

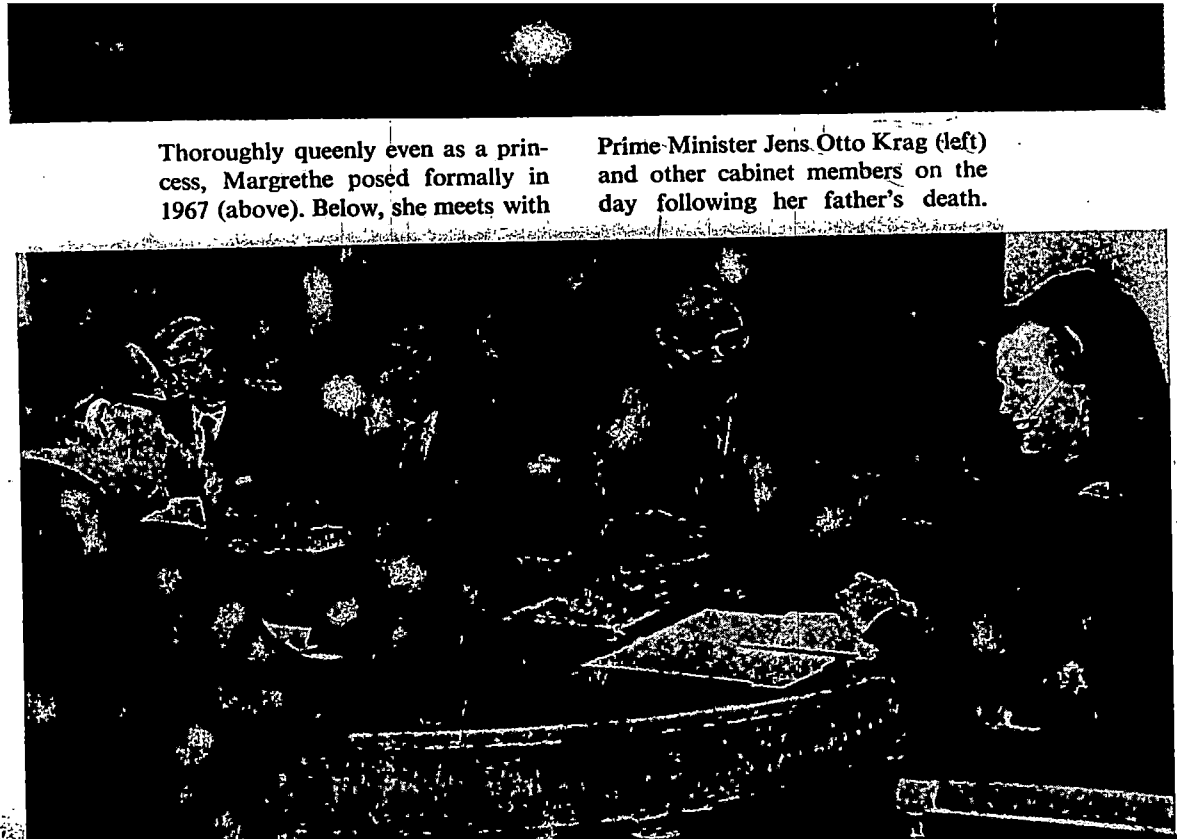
'Best damn queen there is'

by RUDOLPH CHELMINSKI

When on the first day of this new year His Majesty King Frederik IX of Denmark, of the Wends and the Goths, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, Dithmarschen, Lauenborg and Oldenborg was borne through the silent corridors of Copenhagen's Amalienborg Palace, down the green-carpeted staircases and out into the cobbled porte cochere where an ambulance was waiting with engine running, he briefly glanced up from his stretcher at the young soldier stationed by the telephone at the entryway whenever the monarch is in residence.

"Give the boy the night off," he instructed an aide. "We won't be needing him."

Two weeks later, the king was dead and Den-



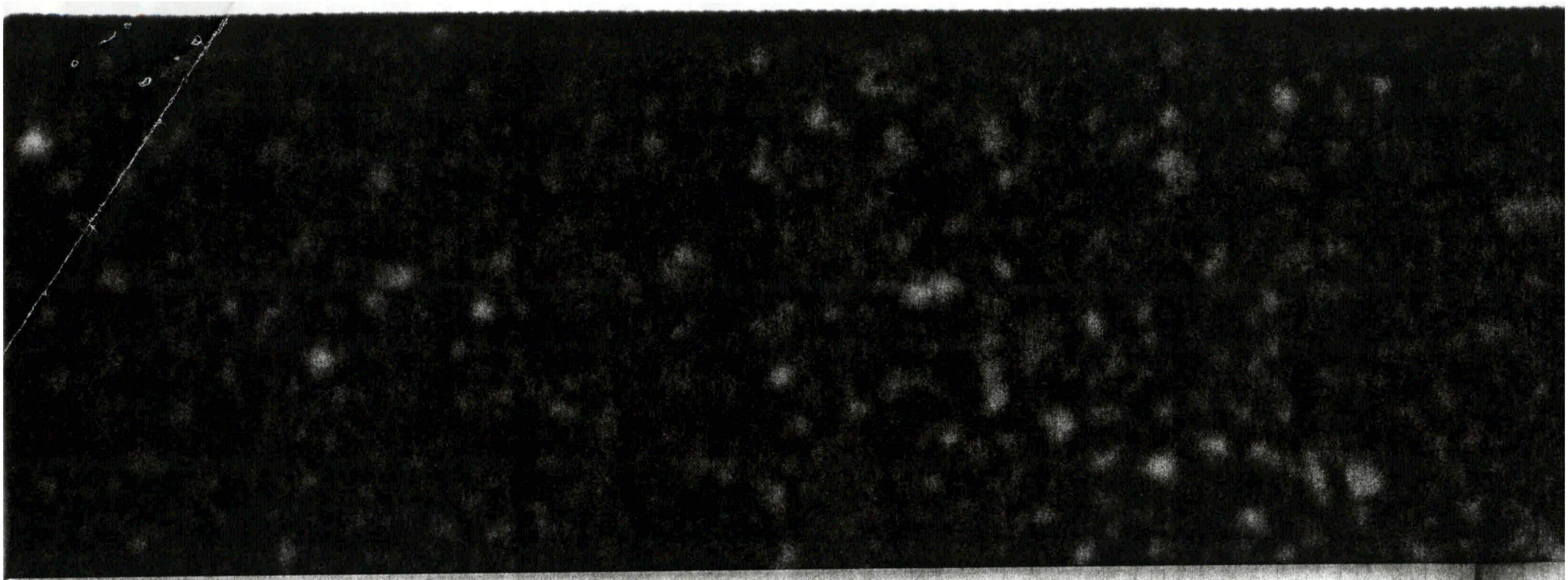
Thoroughly queenly even as a princess, Margrethe posed formally in 1967 (above). Below, she meets with Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag (left) and other cabinet members on the day following her father's death.

mark fell into a sadness explained in part by the sort of spontaneous kindness Frederik had shown to the sentinel. The Danes love and respect their monarchs in a way that perhaps only inhabitants of a truly socialistic country can. Today, happily, they have a splendid replacement for their late king. In Margrethe of Glücksborg, in fact, they have struck pure gold.

"Best damn queen there is," a newspaperman exclaimed, and it is hard to fault his reasoning. Few people, it seems safe to say, have ever been better prepared for a job by blood, education, discipline or inclination.

Now 31, blue-eyed and six feet tall, Europe's third queen (Elizabeth of England and Juliana of the Netherlands were crowned before her) was born just a week after the beginning of the German occupation in 1940. She spent the early years of her life under the doubly democratizing influences of Denmark's traditional egalitarianism and the austerity of wartime. During those years, it was a common sight to see King Frederik tooling around town on his bicycle or the queen queu-

CONTINUED



'A girl who takes friends to the kitchen for a snack'

CONTINUED

ing up at the stores with her subjects. A widely repeated story tells of the time a little classmate in her Copenhagen public school asked Margrethe the usual questions about her family.

"My name's Bente, what's yours?"

"Margrethe."

"What's your father do?"

"He's a king, what's yours?"

ish people either through newspaper interviews or her own television shows.

Her shows were impressively well presented, Danes recall, but, still, she was getting no younger and remained unmarried. After little sister Anne-Marie married Constantine of Greece, a reporter asked Margrethe when she was going to find a husband.

"He's got to find me," she answered with impeccable royal logic. The dilemma was finally resolved in 1967, when along came a French Count Charming named Henri de Laborde de Monpezat, who in short order swore a new allegiance, changed his name to Henrik and renounced his Catholicism for Denmark's official Lutheranism. Within two years of their marriage the couple produced two male heirs, Frederik and Joachim.

"The Danish royal family is directed from Marseilles," grumbled a Copenhagen public relations man, pointing out that Margrethe's sons inherit the blood not only of de Monpezat, but

fectively took command of the Danish armies, defeated the Swedes in battle and for the first and only time united the three Scandinavian countries. That was in the late 14th century.

The Danes have calmed down since the days of Gorm and Margrethe, and as their empire has shrunk to its present tiny proportions their concerns have turned to maintaining what is now one of the highest standards of living in the world. That the monarchy should continue under such a climate is a tribute to the royal family's own excellence, because their subjects could easily put them out of a job.

"No one knows what it will be like ten years or 100 years from now," says Christian Lillelund, publisher of the Copenhagen daily *Børsen*, "but for now the people have chosen to go on with the monarchy because Margrethe is so good. It represents the continuity of society, and it is the symbol for every Danish family. And then having a monarch spares us the need to have a president. What do we need a president for? In Finland,

ture to Danes appeared the time Margrethe, only a bit older, boldly asked the royal chauffeur where little babies came from. "Uh, I don't know," he stammered, for want of anything better. "Maybe you'd better ask your parents." The following morning, when King Frederik settled into the back of the car, he remarked to the chauffeur: "I hear you don't know where babies come from."

Before she finished her education Margrethe had attended Danish and English lower schools, both of Denmark's universities, Cambridge, the London School of Economics and the Sorbonne. She came away from it all with command of five languages, a passion for reading (she still averages a book a day), a fascination with travel and a particular competence—professional, in fact—for both archaeology and art. The only worrisome aspect was her apparent preference for distant archaeological digs over the conventional princess fare of cotillions and champagne parties. Each time she returned from one of her scientific trips, Margrethe reported back to the Danish concern was rather far-fetched, and besides, as the Danes are fond of saying, "We give our king unlimited power, provided he doesn't use any of it." Margrethe's own blood lines relate her directly to the ruling houses of Norway, Sweden, Belgium and the United Kingdom, as well as to what used to be the imperial family of Russia. But by precedence she stands above them all, even the magnificent Queen Elizabeth II, because the Danes claim the oldest monarchy in the world. It runs more than a thousand years in an uninterrupted line since a certain Gorm the Old united the land for the first time under his rule.

Danish history since Gorm has been a tumultuous, two-fisted epic that belies the peaceful, cutesy, Hans Christian Andersen image Denmark projects to most foreigners today. One of the fiercest of the rulers was not a man at all but another woman, also a Margrethe. Never officially named queen though acknowledged as "lady and husband" of Denmark, Margrethe eister, you never know who's running the place."

Margrethe's power is limited to signing laws already passed by the parliament, but by her lifestyle she will exert a surprisingly powerful influence over her fellow citizens.

"She won't change," says Lillelund confidently. "She will be a little bit more tied up now, but she'll still be the sort of girl to invite friends over for a late snack in the kitchen. That's what the people expect. She'd be out of step otherwise."

If her first day in office is any indication, Lillelund is exactly right. After Prime Minister Jens Otto Krag officially proclaimed her Queen Margrethe (the pomp of a coronation has been unknown in Denmark for more than a century), she made it clear that she had decided to drop all the extra titles to which her predecessors had laid claim and be known simply as Queen of Denmark. And then, rather unexpectedly, she made a gesture of solidarity to the only other woman who had preceded her. She named herself Margrethe II. ■

With her husband, Prince Henrik, Queen Margrethe returns to the palace after being presented as the new monarch



Margrethe II
Queen of Denmark, 1972–

Margrethe II of Denmark did not have a glittering coronation like England's Elizabeth II. The prime minister simply proclaimed her queen from the balcony of Christiansborg Palace in Copenhagen, where the Danish Folketing meets. Nineteen years earlier, the world's oldest monarchy, which allowed only male rulers, had held a referendum to establish her right of succession.

Margrethe was born at a particularly trying time for the country. Danish schoolchildren are still told that her arrival was "like a light in the darkness." One week before her birth in Copenhagen on April 16, 1940, to Crown Prince Frederik and Crown Princess Ingrid, Denmark had been invaded by Nazi troops and had been powerless to resist. But defiantly the Swedish-born crown princess wheeled her child in a pram along the city's seafront, as a symbol of better days to come.

Meanwhile the reigning king, Christian X, the baby's grandfather, continued to take daily horseback rides through the streets to encourage his countrymen's morale.

From 1943 to 1947 "Princess Sunshine" attended kindergarten and primary classes with other children at the royal family residence, one of the four rococo Amalienborg palaces. Before long she had two sisters, Benedikte, born in 1944, and Anne Marie, born in 1946. Their father ascended the throne as Frederik IX in 1947.

That year Margrethe, known to her family as Daisy, was enrolled at the well-known Zahle School in Copenhagen. At 14 she entered an English girls' academy, North Foreland Lodge in Kent, England, coming home in 1956 for matriculation studies.

By that time a new constitution, signed by King Frederik, approved by the Folketing and ratified by a plebiscite, had established the right of female succession for the first time in Denmark. In 1953 Margrethe assumed the title of "throne heiress." As she later said in an interview:

> My first reaction was utter horror because I realized for the first time that it involved the possibility of my father's death. It wasn't terror of the office, though I was dreadfully shy of the idea and of the extra attention taken of me.... Then my parents, wise people that they are, made me see that there could be no higher service that I could render to my country.

From her 18th birthday on, she regularly participated in meetings of the council of state. At this time Frederik invested her with the Order of the Elephant, Denmark's highest order, which had never before been held by a woman. That same year Margrethe took recruit training in the Danish Women's Air Corps and simultaneously received instruction in military terminology and affairs of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

The princess proved a gifted linguist, speaking Swedish, English, and French fluently and learning some German. Well prepared, she studied from 1959 to 1967 at universities in Copenhagen and Århus, Denmark; Cambridge, England; Paris; and London. Her courses covered philosophy, constitutional and administrative law, sociology, political science, history, and archeology.

There was also more practical instruction. In 1965 she and her sister Benedikte enrolled for a *cordon bleu* cooking course at Miss Skov's School of Domestic Science in Copenhagen. One year later Margrethe underwent second lieutenant training, again in the Women's Air Corps.

She had inherited an interest in archeology from her maternal grandfather, King Gustav VI Adolf of Sweden, and enthusiastically accompanied him to several excavations of Etruscan sites north of Rome. Later she helped do rescue work after the temples at Abu Simbel were threatened by the construction of the Aswan Dam. Subsequently Margrethe traveled around the world on still other expeditions and often contributed articles to archeological journals and appeared in television documentaries based on those trips. She once noted:

> I would have become an archeologist had I not been a princess. Archeology is not of much importance for a future head of state, but it gave me a sense of having achieved something personal, and in a way, of having a possible profession. I have always had a dread of becoming a passenger in life.

While studying in London in 1965, Margrethe met the handsome Count Henri de Laborde de Monpezat, the third secretary in the Oriental affairs department of the French embassy. Both later declared that it was love at first sight. On their engagement, Count Henri converted from Roman Catholicism to evangelical Lutheranism. Their wedding, on June 10, 1967, coincided with the celebration of the 800th anniversary of the founding of Copenhagen, and the city exploded with parades, concerts, fireworks, and street dancing.

Hundreds of dignitaries had arrived from abroad for the ceremony, but notably absent were Margrethe's younger sister, Queen Anne Marie, and her



Margrethe II. The Royal Danish Embassy, Washington, D.C.

husband, King Constantine of Greece. It was feared that their presence might spark Danish demonstrations against a recent military coup in Athens, which Constantine sanctioned because he had no other option. (Soon, when he failed to rally the army against the usurping colonels, he and his family fled to Italy.)

Speaking to an American journalist after her wedding, the Danish princess said, "I see no reason why, when someday I must officially take first place, I will not be able to take second place in our marriage at the same time." She gave birth to Crown Prince Frederik in 1968 and to a second son, Prince Joachim, in 1969.

On February 4, 1972, the popular, bluff King Frederik died of pneumonia and heart disease. The following day the Social Democratic minister, Jens Otto Krag, proclaimed her queen. Always showing a stylish flair, blond and blue-eyed, six feet tall, she was an elegant young woman, who had long since overcome her adolescent awkwardness.

Adopting an old Danish motto, "God's strength, the people's love, Denmark's strength," she chose to be called Margrethe II even though the 14th century Margrethe had never been crowned Queen of Denmark. That fall when Margrethe II held a press conference, the first ever given by a reigning Danish monarch, she declared, "To be queen is a richer experience than I have ever dreamed of."

Immediately on her accession she relinquished all the titles held by her father and his forebears. Rather than being known as Queen of the Wends and Goths and Duchess of Schleswig-Holstein, Stormarn, Ditmarschen, Lauenburg, and Oldenburg, she wished to be called simply Queen of Denmark.

As with all constitutional monarchs, power was exercised in her name by her ministers. Through the years the routine has been the same. Every two weeks Margrethe presides over the meetings of the council of state, where legislation and other important government matters are brought up for her signature. Like Elizabeth II, Margrethe has been an impartial head of state and has never discussed party problems. Still there is always the possibility that her most critical decision may someday be the selection of a new prime minister in the event of an election stalemate.

The prime minister calls once a week at the Amalienborg Palace to keep her informed of government activities. She receives ministers, holds audiences, attends military reviews, and gives soirees. As with her royal contemporaries, her incredibly busy schedule has also involved much traveling at home and abroad. One of her most interesting and unusual visits occurred in 1985 when she came to northern Greenland to meet the Service Patrol, which enforces Danish sovereignty from a radio sledge.

Count Henri, who by royal decree received the title of Prince Henrik, followed the examples of Prince Bernhard and Prince Philip and widened his own role. Ever since his marriage, he has taken on a heavy and varied work

load, giving most attention to agriculture, industry, and the Danish Red Cross. He eventually was named president of that organization. He also became a captain in the Danish army and air force. Danes warmed to him when he quickly mastered their language.

Throughout her reign the lively Margrethe has displayed many talents. She is a skilled writer and communicator, whose annual New Year's speech on television has become traditional. With her husband she collaborated on a well-received translation of Simone de Beauvoir's *Tout les hommes sont mortels*. She is also a keen student of Lutheran evangelical theology and participates in study groups with the best-known Danish religious leaders. But the Danes are proudest of her artistic talents, inherited from her mother's family, the Swedish Bernadottes. For the Danish translation of J.R.R. Tolkien's *The Lord of the Rings*, she made 70 drawings. In 1970 she designed the Danish Christmas seal, and in 1985 the Danish postage stamp for the 40th anniversary of Denmark's liberation from five years of Nazi occupation. She also does beautiful freehand needlework and has made bishop's copes for Danish Lutheran Church ceremonies. In 1987 the queen again delighted her countrymen by sketching the costumes and properties for a television presentation of a ballet based on Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale, "The Shepherdess and the Chimney Sweep."

Thorkild Hansen, the Danish author, has described Margrethe as a

> long, wonderful woman who just cannot contain herself and cannot remain quiet. Difficult to shock, but easy to hurt, obliging but totally without a trace of coquettishness, soon in conversation with people, and with a direct glance serious and then cheerful again with a quick response. She seems honest, unaffected, direct, very vocal, often self-ironic with a tendency toward sarcasm. She is protective and authoritarian at the same time, anything but familiar but more influenced by family than most. And under that maternal air the stirring of restlessness, a vehemence, an intellect, a searching for answers.

Every August the press has snapped endearing pictures of the royal family at Cahors, the region in southern France where Prince Henrik spent his childhood and where he has restored a small vineyard estate. Often the queen can be seen buying goat's milk cheese in the village.

The French have a special affection for them. Recently in Paris *Le Figaro* declared: "Margrethe can do anything and knows everything. A Viking queen, a prince consort from Gascony, two handsome sons, who are doing their military service. That is the symbol of traditional values and Danish unity." So secure is Margrethe's position on the throne that few Danes ever debate the value of the monarchy.

I

Queen of the

"For the sake of the Kingdo
who are Dutch, it is better that n
vigorous." Queen Juliana spoke
formally abdicated in favor of h

On January 30, 1938, a 51-g
claimed the birth of Beatrix to Pr
Biesterfeld at Soestdijk Palace in
a new sister, Irene.

Beatrix was only two when t
few days, on Queen Wilhelmina's
cesses fled to England to stay temp
arrived in England three days late
a Dutch cruiser for Halifax, Nova
Bernhard remained behind in Lo
Juliana headed for Ottawa on the
Princess Alice, wife of the Earl of

Beginning in 1941, Bernhard jo
1943, the lively blond Trix, as s
Margriet. Trix and Irene went to
during vacations accompanied the
Finally in April 1945 the entire
Netherlands. By autumn their pa
highly progressive Werkplaats scho
entered the grammar school in Ba

The years ahead prepared her f
firmed as a member of the Dutch Ref
as a member of the Council of Stat
and could act as regent in case of nec
people gave the princess, a fine sailo
Beatrix, showing talent as a painter

Queens, Empresses, Grand Duchesses and Regents

Women Rulers of Europe, A.D. 1328–1989

Olga S. Opfell



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