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

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The three monarchs have struck a balance between regality and informality. They sent their children to state-run schools and military academies. Queen Margrethe did survival courses with the Danish Women's Air Corps.

When her two teen-age boys were younger, it was not unusual to see the six-foot-tall Margrethe standing in line with them at the Tivoli amusement park or at an ice cream stand. She often did her own shopping until her security detail tightened measures after the assassination in 1986 of Prime Minister Olof Palme of Sweden.

The multi-talented queen is an amateur archaeologist, an artist who illustrated the Danish edition of "Lord of the Rings," and a linguist who, with her French-born consort, Prince Henrik, translated a book by Simond de Beauvoir into Danish.

King Carl Gustaf, who reportedly suffers from dyslexia, had a reputation as a not-too-bright jetsetting playboy when he inherited the throne from his grandfather. His father died in a 1947 plane crash.

His image settled after he married the German-born Silvia Sommerlath, whom he met when she was chief hostess of the 1972 Olympic Games in Munich.

But he can still be unpredictable. Last summer he spent $16,000 to buy a discarded torpedo boat from the navy. Police officials said he wanted to preserve it as a piece of naval history, and would use it for vacations with his three children.

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Benjamin March Dead at 52; Wrote Industrial Textbooks

Benjamin March, an author of industrial textbooks, died Tuesday at the Beth Abraham Home and Hospital in the Bronx after a long illness. He was 52 years old.

Mr. March was best known for his works, "Profiting from Industrial Standardization," "Management of Industrial Inventory" and "Industrial Storekeeping Manual."

Although these books were published in the mid-nineteen fifties, they are still regarded as the most definitive works on the subjects and are still major references for management men.

The books were written under his former name, Benjamin Melnitsky.

Mr. March also was the co-author of "Purchasing Department, Organization and Authority," published by the American Management Association, and wrote "Industrial Photography," published by the Chilton Company.

His articles on industrial subjects were widely syndicated to industrial publications. He was the editor of Industrial Photography, a technical journal, and lectured extensively on industrial subjects in this country and abroad.

Mr. March, who also was a management consultant, founded in the late nineteen-fifties and served as president of Industrial Communications, a specialized public-relations organization.

He was born in Waterbury, Conn., and earned a B.A. degree from New York University in 1941.

His marriage to Rosamond March, executive director of the New York County Liberal party, ended in divorce.

His parents and a sister survive.

January 13, 1972

Associated Press

Princess Margrethe

MARGRETHE, QUEEN OF DENMARK

Denmark's New Queen, A Linguist and Athlete

Even in infancy, Princess Margrethe was a special source of pride and an object of affection in Denmark. Her birth a week after the Nazi invasion in 1940 lifted hopes at home, and her early outings with her mother, Queen Ingrid, became a symbol of faith in the country and the royal family during the occupation.

Today, Margrethe Alexandrine Tornhildur Ingrid handles royal ceremony gracefully and, having been educated in law, political science, economics and philosophy, she is equipped to absorb herself in affairs of state, even though her role as Queen will be a purely symbolic one.

Like her father, however, the 31-year-old Queen finds greater pleasure in informality. She enjoys shopping for herself and has preferred to arrive at places surreptitiously to avoid drawing attention.

Her personal pursuits have ranged from archeology to ju-jitsu, and from classical music to tennis, skiing, swimming and running. She speaks five languages, has done television programs on her travels abroad, and has lived in a mud hut in the Sudan on an archeological expedition.

Known for Lively Opinions

She is known as a woman with lively opinions, good sense and patience, who nonetheless often defers to the judgment of her husband, Prince Henrik, the former Count Henri de Laborde de Monpezat, who was a French diplomat. They were married in Copenhagen in 1967 and have two sons.

Princess Margrethe is to be Denmark's first reigning sovereign queen. The first Margrethe, who ruled Denmark, Norway and Sweden from 1387 to 1412, was a powerful regent, not a sovereign. The Princess became heir to the throne in 1953, when voters amended the constitution to permit the line of succession to include women.

The constitutional change was advanced for several reasons, not only because Queen Ingrid was unlikely to bear the King any sons. It was also thought that Prince Knud, Frederik's brother, then the heir, was too unpredictable and informal for the monarchy.

In addition, advocates of a constitutional change for a one-chamber parliament placed the succession item on the ballot, along with their change, in order to attract more voters, particularly women.

Princess Margrethe has described herself as "an eternal student." Her early schooling was in Denmark and England at schools that permitted her to be treated, as her parents wished, on an equal footing with non-royal students.

She has attended five universities, including Cambridge, the London School of Economics and the Sorbonne.

In 1965, the Princess was asked what she would like to be if she were not to become Queen. She replied promptly, "An archeologist." Her interest was developed by King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden, her mother's father, who took her on expeditions at Etruscan sites near Rome when she was young.

Later, she joined a committee to do rescue work on the Abu Simbel temples in Egypt, which were threatened by the construction of the Aswan Dam. She returned exhausted, with blisters on her hands, but left soon afterwards to trek through the jungles of Thailand on another expedition.

At school, she was adept at the high jump. And in training for the Women's Auxiliary Air Corps at the age of 19, she learned how to throw a man by judo and to use a rifle.

Tall—5 feet, 10 inches—and blonde with blue eyes,

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the Princess was not always a model of poise during her adolescence, and her beauty is overshadowed by her sisters, now the exiled Queen Anne-Marie of Greece and Princess Benedikte. But observers say that Margrethe today excels particularly in gracefulness and charm.

She married Count de Laborde, then third secretary of the French Embassy in London, in 1967 and has said that it suits her if the man takes first place in the marriage.

"Ever since I was a little girl," she has said, "and I realized I occupied a very special position in Denmark, I have believed that even though I must take first place officially, it is possible for me to take second place in my marriage when this is necessary."

January 15, 1972

Donald M. Markle Dead at 48; Headed Newark Audiology Unit

Special to The New York Times

ORANGE, N.J., Jan. 22—Donald M. Markle, director of the audiology department of the Mount Carmel Guild in Newark and assistant professor of education and director of the audiology department at Seton Hall University, died yesterday of cancer in St. Barnabas Hospital in Livingston. He was 48 years old and lived here at 367 Carteret Place.

Mr. Markle, a pioneer in the clinical use of binaural hearing aids, contributed to the solution of the gain problem in hearing aids. He was the author of 13 papers on his specialty for professional journals.

He graduated from Indiana State University in 1949 and received a master's degree in education from Wayne State University in 1950 and a professional diploma in audiology from Columbia University in 1951.

He then supervised the speech and hearing clinic at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center in New York and taught audiology at the College of Physicians and Surgeons. He also lectured in special education at Columbia University.

From 1955 to 1961 Mr. Markle coordinated the speech and hearing clinic at Bellevue Hospital in New York and taught audiology at the New York University Medical College.

He was a founder of the New York State Speech and Hearing Association and the Audiology Study Group of New York.

Surviving are his widow, Dorothy; two sons, Donald M. Markle Jr. and Thomas, and a daughter, Mary.

January 23, 1972

Frans Masereel, Artist, Is Dead; Wood Carvings Earned Renown

Special to The New York Times

PARIS, Jan. 31—Frans Masereel, the Belgian artist who became one of the most forceful and best known exponents of German expressionism, died last night at Avignon in southern France at the age of 83.

Mr. Masereel, who was a painter and a sculptor, reached fame towards the end of World War I through his favorite medium, wood carving. A militant humanist and radical pacifist, his major themes were man's suffering in war and through the inhumanity of modern city life. His carvings, in black and white with a gothic kind of simplicity and strength about them, were praised by such contemporaries as Thomas Mann and Stefan Zweig, the writers.

Among his best known series were the illustrations for "Jean Christophe," the novel by Romain Rolland, a close friend when both men were in a group of self-exiled pacifists in Geneva as of 1916.

In later years, Mr. Masereel moved to southern France where he continued his work, in comparative obscurity, never much changing his style of "expressionistic realism" or his subjects.

He leaves his wife, the former Laure Malcles.

Revived Interest in Carving

Much of the credit for the revival of interest in wood carvings in the last generation or so goes to Frans Masereel.

Mr. Masereel began his career as a "realistic" painter of Flemish town and country life but quickly moved on to become an illustrator, using pen and woodcut, of books by Emile Verhaeren, Charles-Louis Philippe, Hermann Hesse and the Rolland novel.

Of a major exhibition of his work at the Perls Galleries here in 1939, Frank Crowninshield wrote in the introduction to the catalogue:

"Masereel is a man of unbounding sympathy . . . One thing only he detests: the institutions, the men, the forces that aim to limit the spiritual arena of the natural man; to deny his right to freedom and arrest his march to happiness."

January 5, 1972

Dr. Howard Marraro, 74, Dies; Professor of Italian at Columbia

Dr. Howard R. Marraro

Dr. Howard R. Marraro, professor emeritus of Italian at Columbia University's School of General Studies, died Tuesday night in his home at 600 West 116th Street, after a three-month illness. He was 74 years old.

Dr. Marraro taught at Columbia from 1925 to 1965. During that period and after his retirement, he worked vigorously to strengthen the cultural ties between the United States and Italy.

For his efforts, he received in 1955 a meritorious service award from the Italian Government. In 1966 he was awarded the rank of Grand Officer of the Order of Merit of the Italian Republic, the second highest honor the President of Italy can bestow on a civilian.

Author of Many Books

Dr. Marraro was the author of more than a dozen books on Italian literature, history, culture and relations with the United States. He also wrote many articles on these subjects for Current History, the Political Science Quarterly, the Journal of Modern History and other publications.

In 1961, the United States Embassy in Rome and the Italian Ministry of Public Instruction sponsored a series of lectures by Dr. Marraro at 22 Italian universities and institutes of higher learning.

Dr. Marraro was a Fulbright lecturer in Italy in 1952 and 1953.

In this country, he served as educational adviser to the Institute of International Education from 1925 to 1932 and as educational adviser to the Italian Consulate General here from 1932 to 1940. Beginning in 1940, he served as examiner in Spanish and Italian for the Municipal Civil Service Commission.

Dr. Marraro, who was born in Regalbuto, Italy, received bachelor's, master's and Ph.D. degrees from Columbia. In 1959 he was awarded an honorary degree in letters from the University of Bologna.

He leaves his wife, Helen; a son, Dr. Howard W. Marraro of Norwood, N.J.; a daughter, Mrs. Frederick Abdoo of Oradell, N. J.; three sisters, Mrs. Sarah Vaccariello, Mrs. Lena Passalaqua, and Mrs. Vita Candela, a brother, Victor Marraro, and nine grandchildren.

A funeral mass will be offered at 10 A.M. tomorrow at the Roman Catholic Church of Notre Dame, Morningside Drive and 114th Street.

January 27, 1972

ADDRESS BY GEORGE BUSH
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
BEFORE THE FOREIGN POLICY SOCIETY
AT THE FOREIGN MINISTRY PRESS CENTER
COPENHAGEN, DENMARK
MONDAY, JULY 4, 1983

TODAY, THE FOURTH OF JULY, 1983, MARKS THE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, THE DOCUMENT IN WHICH THE ORIGINAL THIRTEEN AMERICAN COLONIES RENOUNCED RULE FROM ABROAD AND PROCLAIMED THE RIGHT OF THEIR CITIZENS TO LIBERTY AND SELF-GOVERNMENT. AS ON EACH FOURTH OF JULY, TODAY PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES WILL PLAY BASEBALL, HOLD PICNICS, AND MARCH IN PARADES.

IN WASHINGTON TONIGHT, TENS OF THOUSANDS WILL GATHER ON THE MALL NEAR THE WHITE HOUSE TO WATCH FIREWORKS BURST OVER THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT

AND THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL. ACROSS THE COUNTRY, AMERICANS WILL CELEBRATE BOTH THE FREEDOM WE CONTINUE TO ENJOY AND THE PROSPERITY, VARIETY, AND VIGOR OF THE NATION THAT MEN ACTING IN SUCH FREEDOM HAVE BUILT.

THE COUNTRIES OF SCANDINAVIA OF COURSE DIFFER FROM THE UNITED STATES PROFOUNDLY. AGAINST THE MANY CENTURIES OF YOUR HISTORY, 207 YEARS, THE AGE OF THE UNITED STATES, REPRESENTS ONLY A BRIEF SPAN. THE PEOPLE OF SCANDINAVIA POSSESS THEIR OWN DISTINCT CULTURES, THEIR OWN CHARACTERISTIC MODES OF THOUGHT AND EXPRESSION.

YET IN THE FIRST THINGS, THE THINGS THAT MATTER MOST, WE ARE THE SAME. FOR YOU TOO CHERISH DEMOCRACY. YOU TOO HAVE BUILT NATIONS THAT ARE

NOT ONLY PROSPEROUS, BUT FREE.

BUT OUR BASIC AGREEMENT ON FUNDAMENTAL ISSUES IS NOT ALWAYS CLEARLY RECOGNIZED. WHILE MY CONVERSATIONS WITH THE LEADERS I HAVE VISITED SO FAR HAVE REVEALED MANY POINTS OF AGREEMENT, I HAVE FOUND DURING THIS VISIT TO NORTHERN EUROPE, AND ESPECIALLY IN TALKING WITH THE PRESS, THAT KEY ASPECTS OF AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY ARE SOMETIMES MISUNDERSTOOD.

C comment on high quality of leaders - govt, opposition -

THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR EXPLAINING AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY OF COURSE BELONGS TO THE UNITED STATES, AND I WELCOME THIS OPPORTUNITY TO DISPEL CERTAIN MISCONCEPTIONS -- I CALL THEM MYTHS -- ABOUT WHAT PRESIDENT REAGAN IS TRYING TO ACCOMPLISH.

THE FIRST SUCH MYTH HOLDS THAT PRESIDENT REAGAN IS INSINCERE ABOUT SEEKING NUCLEAR ARMS REDUCTIONS. NOTHING COULD BE FURTHER FROM THE TRUTH.

THE PRESIDENT'S RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF. IN THE LAST TWO YEARS, THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION -- WORKING WITH DENMARK AND OTHER CLOSE ALLIES -- HAS COME FORWARD WITH NEW AND FAR-REACHING PROPOSALS:

-- TO ELIMINATE INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES;

-- TO REDUCE SUBSTANTIALLY INTERCONTINENTAL STRATEGIC FORCES;

-- TO REDUCE TROOP LEVELS IN EUROPE TO EQUAL LEVELS; AND

-- TO BAN COMPLETELY THE PRODUCTION AND STOCKPILING OF ALL CHEMICAL WEAPONS.

IN NEGOTIATION AFTER NEGOTIATION, WE HAVE DEMONSTRATED OUR FLEXIBILITY. IN THE INF NEGOTIATIONS, FOR EXAMPLE, THE PRESIDENT ANNOUNCED LAST SPRING THAT IF THE SOVIET UNION REFUSED TO ELIMINATE AN ENTIRE CLASS OF INF MISSILES, THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE WILLING INSTEAD TO ENTER INTO AN INTERIM AGREEMENT PROVIDING FOR LOWER LEVELS OF INF WARHEADS.

MORE RECENTLY, THE PRESIDENT HAS DEMONSTRATED HIS FLEXIBILITY IN STRATEGIC ARMS REDUCTIONS BY ANNOUNCING THAT IF THE SOVIET UNION

REJECTED THE ORIGINAL AMERICAN PROPOSAL FOR CUTS IN BALLISTIC MISSILES, THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE WILLING TO DISCUSS A DIFFERENT LIMIT.

~~NOW I KNOW~~ SOME ~~PEOPLE~~ ARGUE THAT THIS IS ALL JUST A PUBLIC RELATIONS PLOY AND THAT THE PRESIDENT ISN'T REALLY INTERESTED IN ACHIEVING AGREEMENT. THIS IS SIMPLY UNTRUE. I KNOW THE PRESIDENT WELL, AND I KNOW HIS INNERMOST FEELINGS ON THIS MATTER. PRESIDENT REAGAN IS A MAN DEEPLY COMMITTED TO ARMS REDUCTIONS -- A MAN WITH A VISION OF A WORLD FREE FROM THE BURDEN OF THE NUCLEAR THREAT.

THE PRESIDENT DEMONSTRATED HIS SINCERITY AGAIN JUST LAST WEEK WHEN THE UNITED STATES ANNOUNCED THAT IT WOULD SUPPORT THE EFFORT OF THE

SPANISH GOVERNMENT TO FIND A COMPROMISE AGREEMENT AT THE MADRID MEETING ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE. WE ARE ENCOURAGED BY WHAT APPEARS TO BE A FAVORABLE SOVIET RESPONSE TO THIS EFFORT AND WE HOPE THAT THE SPANISH INITIATIVE SOON PRODUCES AN OUTCOME THAT WILL ENHANCE THE PROSPECTS FOR BOTH DISARMAMENT AND THE OBSERVANCE OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN EUROPE.

ANOTHER MYTH I HAVE ENCOUNTERED CONCERNS UNITED STATES POLICY IN CENTRAL AMERICA. CRITICS ACCUSE US OF ATTEMPTING TO OVERTHROW A JUST GOVERNMENT IN NICARAGUA WHILE PROPPING UP MILITARY DICTATORSHIPS ELSEWHERE. BOTH ACCUSATIONS ARE UTTERLY UNFOUNDED.

FOR THE FIRST YEAR AFTER THE SANDINISTAS GAINED POWER, THE UNITED STATES GAVE NICARAGUA MORE ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE THAN DID ANY OTHER NATION. IT WAS ONLY AFTER THE SANDINISTAS BROKE THEIR PROMISE TO ESTABLISH DEMOCRACY THAT THE UNITED STATES WITHDREW ITS SUPPORT. THE SANDINISTAS NOW CENSOR THE NICARAGUAN PRESS AND THEY HAVE REFUSED TO HOLD ELECTIONS.

-- THEY CRUDELY EMBARRASSED THE POPE DURING HIS VISIT.

-- THEY HAVE BRUTUALLY DRIVEN THE MISKITO INDIANS FROM THEIR TRADITIONAL HOMELANDS. They have abandoned their own call for elect a " " compromise the bi-partisan - the only

-- AND THEY HAVE BECOME THE MAIN SUPPLIERS OF THE GUERRILLAS WHO HAVE RAVAGED LARGE SECTIONS OF EL SALVADOR.

LET ME STATE CLEARLY THAT THE UNITED STATES REMAINS WILLING TO TALK WITH THE SANDINISTAS AGAIN IF THEY PROVE OPEN TO SERIOUS DISCUSSION. IN THE MEANTIME, OUR POLICY TOWARD NICARAGUA IS TO PREVENT THE SANDINISTA REGIME FROM THREATENING THE OTHER NATIONS OF THE REGION.

OUR REGIONAL POLICY, QUITE SIMPLY, IS TO FOSTER DEMOCRACY. WE ARE OPPOSED TO REPLACING ONE DICTATORSHIP WITH ANOTHER. WE RECOGNIZE THAT HUNGER, POVERTY, AND SOCIAL ILLS LIE AT THE HEART OF THE REGION'S UNREST. THREE OUT OF EVERY FOUR DOLLARS OF UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE TO CENTRAL AMERICAN NATIONS THEREFORE GOES TO ECONOMIC AID. repeat

WHILE THE COUNTRIES OF CENTRAL AMERICA FACE A LONG ROAD ON

PROGRESS. EL SALVADOR HAS ENACTED LAND REFORM -- LAND REFORM THAT HAS MOVED FORWARD IN SPITE OF CONSTANT GUERRILLA ATTACKS. BOTH EL SALVADOR AND THE OTHER FREE NATIONS OF THE REGION HAVE UNDERTAKEN SIGNIFICANT MEASURES TO IMPROVE THE LIVES OF THEIR POOR. MOST IMPORTANT, THESE NATIONS HAVE HELD FREE AND OPEN ELECTIONS.

AS THE LAST ELECTION IN EL SALVADOR APPROACHED, YOU MAY RECALL, THE PEOPLE OF THAT NATION WERE SUBJECTED TO DEATH THREATS FROM MARXIST GUERRILLAS. ONE GUERRILLA SLOGAN PROCLAIMED, "VOTE TODAY, DIE TONIGHT." YET WHEN ELECTION DAY ENDED, 80 PERCENT OF THE POPULATION HAD BRAVED SUCH THREATS AND GONE TO THE POLLS. CONFIRMED CRITICS OF EL SALVA went skeptically to observe elections. They returned ~~my~~ [illegible]

the elections were conducted fairly

NO ONE NEED DOUBT THE YEARNING OF THE CENTRAL AMERICAN PEOPLE TO BE FREE, OR THE AMERICAN DETERMINATION TO HELP THEM.

RETURNING TO EUROPE, ANOTHER MYTH CONSIDERS THAT IT IS LONG-STANDING AMERICAN POLICY TO SEEK NOT ARMS CONTROL, BUT AN UNCONSTRAINED NUCLEAR ARMS RACE. YET ONCE AGAIN, THE RECORD SPEAKS FOR ITSELF.

THE UNITED STATES HAS ALWAYS STOOD AT THE VERY FOREFRONT OF ARMS CONTROL. IT WAS AN AMERICAN, BERNARD BARUCH, WHO IN THE AFTERMATH OF WORLD WAR II, BEFORE THE SOVIETS EVEN POSSESSED NUCLEAR WEAPONS, PROPOSED THAT ALL COUNTRIES RELINQUISH TO THE UNITED NATIONS THEIR RIGHT TO DEPLOY NUCLEAR WEAPONS. THE SOVIET UNION REJECTED THAT PROPOSAL.

12

IT WAS AN AMERICAN, PRESIDENT DWIGHT EISENHOWER, WHO CAME FORWARD WITH THE "OPEN SKIES" PROPOSAL DESIGNED TO LOWER TENSIONS BY GIVING BOTH SIDES THE ABILITY TO OBSERVE EACH OTHER'S MILITARY PROGRAMS WITH RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT. THE SOVIET UNION REJECTED THAT PROPOSAL.

IT WAS AN AMERICAN, PRESIDENT RONALD REAGAN, TAKING THE MORAL HIGH GROUND, WHO CALLED FOR THE TOTAL ELIMINATION OF AN ENTIRE CLASS OF INF MISSILES. AGAIN, THE SOVIET UNION REJECTED THAT PROPOSAL.

THE UNITED STATES ADAMANTLY OPPOSES AN ARMS RACE. DESPITE ALL THE TALK YOU HEAR OF WEAPONS PILING UP, THE FACT IS THAT THE UNITED

STATES HAS FEWER NUCLEAR WARHEADS IN ITS STOCKPILE TODAY THAN IT DID FIFTEEN YEARS AGO. AND THE TOTAL DESTRUCTIVE POWER OF THOSE WARHEADS IS LOWER THAN AT ANY POINT IN THE LAST TWENTY-FIVE YEARS.

IN A DECISION, MOREOVER, THAT RECEIVED SURPRISINGLY LITTLE ATTENTION OR CREDIT, THE UNITED STATES OVER THE LAST THREE YEARS UNILATERALLY WITHDREW 1,000 NUCLEAR WEAPONS FROM EUROPE. AND IF WE ARE FORCED TO DEPLOY INF MISSILES, WE HAVE AGREED WITH OUR ALLIES THAT FOR EVERY NEW WARHEAD THAT IS SET IN PLACE, AN EXISTING NUCLEAR WARHEAD WILL BE WITHDRAWN.

IN THE INTERESTS OF ARMS REDUCTIONS, WE ARE WILLING TO CONSIDER

EVERY OPTION. WE HAVE NOT RULED OUT A SUMMIT MEETING WITH THE SOVIET UNION. FOR SUCH A MEETING TO SUCCEED, HOWEVER, IT MUST BE THOROUGHLY PREPARED, AND PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE WILL INSIST ON SUCH PREPARATION. WE OWE TOO MUCH TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE -- TO THE PEOPLE OF Denmark and THE WORLD -- NOT TO DO OUR BEST TO ENSURE THAT A SUMMIT PRODUCES NOT FRUSTRATED HOPES, BUT SUBSTANTIVE RESULTS.

I DID NOT COME TO NORTHERN EUROPE TO ENGAGE IN CONFRONTATION, BUT I BELIEVE WE WOULD DO WELL TO POSE CERTAIN QUESTIONS TO THE SOVIETS.

-- WHY DID THE SOVIET UNION, WITH NO WARNING, BEGIN ITS BUILDUP OF SS-20S IN THE MID-1970S?

-- WHY DID THE SOVIET UNION, AFTER NATO'S DECEMBER 1979 DECISION, CONTINUE ITS SS-20 BUILDUP WHEN SOVIET LEADERS THEMSELVES OPENLY PROCLAIMED THAT A BALANCE ALREADY EXISTED IN EUROPE?

-- AND WHY, EVEN AFTER MOSCOW ANNOUNCED LAST YEAR THAT THERE WOULD BE A MORATORIUM ON DEPLOYMENT, DID THE SOVIET UNION NEVERTHELESS DEPLOY EVEN LARGER NUMBERS OF SS-20s?

THESE QUESTIONS BEAR DIRECTLY ON THE LIVES OF HUNDREDS OF MILLIONS OF FREE MEN AND WOMEN. THE PEOPLE OF THE WEST DESERVE ANSWERS.

A FINAL MYTH HOLDS THAT THE UNITED STATES IS PLANNING TO FIGHT A

LIMITED NUCLEAR WAR IN EUROPE. THIS IS THE MOST PERNICIOUS MYTH OF ALL.

IT IS NOT NOW AND NEVER HAS BEEN AMERICAN POLICY TO FIGHT A NUCLEAR WAR OR TO TRY TO LIMIT ANY EAST-WEST CONFLICT TO EUROPE. INDEED, THE WHOLE NATO STRATEGY OF DETERRENCE HAS BEEN DESIGNED TO MAKE IT ABSOLUTELY UNMISTAKABLE TO ANY POTENTIAL AGGRESSOR THAT, IN THE WORDS OF NATO DOCTRINE, AN ATTACK ON ONE IS AN ATTACK ON ALL. IT IS THE VERY ESSENCE OF DETERRENCE THAT THE PROSPECT OF AMERICAN RETALIATION AGAINST AN ATTACK ON EUROPE LOWERS THE INCENTIVE FOR SUCH AGGRESSION.

WE HAVE NO ILLUSIONS ABOUT THE TERRIBLE CONSEQUENCES OF NUCLEAR WAR. PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS REPEATEDLY STATED THAT IN A NUCLEAR WAR, THERE

CAN BE NO WINNERS, ONLY LOSERS. AND IT IS BECAUSE WE SUFFER NO ILLUSIONS THAT WE STAND UTTERLY DETERMINED TO DO WHATEVER WE MUST TO PREVENT A NUCLEAR CATACLYSM.

WHEN WE RECOGNIZE THESE MYTHS FOR WHAT THEY ARE, THERE IS GOOD REASON FOR OPTIMISM ABOUT THE PROSPECTS FOR FREEDOM AND PEACE. PRESIDENT REAGAN'S COMMITMENT TO THE ACHIEVEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ARMS REDUCTION IS, AS I STATED, UNSHAKABLE. AND BECAUSE OF HIS REALISTIC ASSESSMENT OF SOVIET INTENTIONS AND HIS DETERMINATION TO KEEP THE UNITED STATES STRONG, IN MY JUDGMENT PRESIDENT REAGAN HAS A BETTER CHANCE THAN ANY RECENT AMERICAN PRESIDENT OF NEGOTIATING MAJOR ARMS REDUCTIONS.

THERE IS ANOTHER GOOD REASON FOR OPTIMISM, AND THAT IS THE RECORD OF THE NATO ALLIANCE. IN THE MORE THAN THREE DECADES SINCE THE FORMATION OF THE ALLIANCE, OVER 100 WARS HAVE TAKEN PLACE IN THE WORLD. YET UNDER

NATO'S PROTECTION, WESTERN EUROPE, PART OF A CONTINENT THAT FOR ALL ITS HISTORY HAD KNOWN OUTBREAK AFTER OUTBREAK OF BATTLE AND THAT HAD UNDERGONE THE AWFUL CARNAGES OF THE FIRST HALF OF THIS CENTURY, HAS NEVERTHELESS EXPERIENCED PEACE. — 100 plus wars - none in Europe.

I WANT TO CLOSE BY SAYING A WORD TO THE YOUNG PEOPLE OF WESTERN EUROPE -- THOSE WHO ARE TOO YOUNG, MAYBE, TO REMEMBER ANYTHING AT ALL ABOUT THE SEONCD WORLD WAR. LIKE MANY OF YOUR PARENTS AND GRANDPARENTS, I LIVED THROUGH THAT WAR -- FOUGHT IN IT AS A PILOT IN THE PACIFIC, GOT SHOT DOWN ONCE, SAW SOME OF MY BEST FRIENDS KILLED BEFORE MY EYES.

I WANT YOU TO KNOW THAT I UNDERSTAND YOUR LOVE OF PEACE, BECAUSE TO THOSE OF US WHO LIVED THROUGH THAT WAR, THESE PAST THIRTY-SOME YEARS OF PEACE HAVE BEEN MORE PRECIOUS THAN WORDS CAN TELL. AND BECAUSE I HAVE CHILDREN -- AND GRANDCHILDREN -- AND I DON'T WANT THEM EVER TO HAVE TO GO THROUGH WHAT [redacted]D SO VERY MANY OTHERS WENT THROUGH.

YOU MUST BELIEVE US WHEN WE TELL YOU THAT PEACE DOESN'T JUST HAPPEN, IT HAS TO BE BUILT, AND THEN PROTECTED. I KNOW THAT MANY OF YOU BELONG TO PEACE MOVEMENTS, AND I ADMIRE YOUR IDEALISM, BUT I WOULD LIKE YOU TO REALIZE THAT ONE ORGANIZATION, THE NATO ALLIANCE, HAS

SUCCESSFULLY KEPT THE PEACE FOR THESE THREE AND MORE DECADES. THIS ALLIANCE OF FREE NATIONS REPRESENTS THE TRUE EUROPEAN PEACE MOVEMENT. WE ARE JOINED NOT JUST BY SECURITY, BUT BY OUR FUNDAMENTAL COMMITMENT TO DEMOCRATIC VALUES -- BY OUR FUNDAMENTAL COMMITMENT TO FREEDOM.

THE ALLIANCE DOES, OF COURSE, IMPOSE ITS RESPONSIBILITIES. SOME NATIONS, THE UNITED STATES AMONG THEM, HAVE HAD TO STATION TROOPS FAR FROM HOME; OTHERS IN TURN HAVE HAD TO LIVE WITH FOREIGN TROOPS ON THEIR SOIL. ALL OUR NATIONS HAVE HAD TO SPEND MORE ON DEFENSE AND KEEP MORE MEN IN UNIFORM THAN WE LIKE TO DO IN PEACETIME. ALL OUR PEOPLE HAVE HAD TO LIVE WITH PRESSURES AND TENSIONS INVOLVED IN MAINTAINING OUR

FREEDOM IN A TURBULENT WORLD.

YET BEYOND THE ELBE MILLIONS BEAR BURDENS FAR HEAVIER THAN OUR OWN. WE SPEAK OUT AT WILL. ANDREII SAKHAROV, ANATOLY SCHARANSKY, AND LECH WALESA KNOW NO SUCH FREEDOM. WE TRAVEL FROM COUNTRY TO COUNTRY AS WE CHOOSE. THOSE BEHIND THE BERLIN WALL KNOW NO SUCH LIBERTY. DURING THIS VISIT I HAVE ENCOUNTERED SOME PROTESTS. WHO AMONG US WOULD NOT THRILL AT THE SIGHT OF AN ANTI-NUCLEAR DEMONSTRATION IN RED SQUARE?

BUT THE SOVIETS HAVE SHOWN US HOW THEY TREAT FREEDOM. EAST GERMANY, 1953. HUNGARY, 1956, CZECHOSLOVAKIA, 1968. AFGHANISTAN, 1979. POLAND, TODAY. (Read Restst. Sunday point

"WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT," THOMAS JEFFERSON WROTE IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, "THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

Yesterday at the Resistance Cemetery - with its profound dignity and its reminder of Danish bravery - I ~~choked up~~ I wish every

FOR MORE THAN THREE DECADES THE PEOPLE OF WESTERN EUROPE AND NORTH AMERICA HAVE ENJOYED THE EXERCISE OF THEIR SELF-EVIDENT RIGHTS IN PEACE. I AM CONFIDENT THAT IF THE NATO ALLIANCE KEEPS THE SUPPORT NOT ONLY OF THOSE OF US WHO HAVE KNOWN WAR, BUT OF THOSE OF YOU WE PRAY NEVER SHALL, THEN WE WILL CONTINUE TO DEFEND THOSE RIGHTS, AND TO KEEP THAT PEACE.

THANK YOU.

young person who takes freedom for granted
who sees the world as he wishes it were, not as it is, could stand here and feel that constant to freedom's cause.

ADDRESS BY GEORGE BUSH
VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
REBILD JULY FOURTH FESTIVAL
REBILD, DENMARK
MONDAY, JULY 4, 1983

Russell Train
conserve our woods
no war outstanding to
speak

Erik Mr. Foreign Minister

PRESIDENT EMBORG, MEMBERS OF THE REBILD SOCIETY, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

IT GIVES ME GREAT PLEASURE TO CONVEY NOT ONLY OUR OWN GREETINGS, BUT THE WARM WISHES OF PRESIDENT AND MRS. REAGAN TO ALL OF YOU PARTICIPATING IN THIS SUPERB INDEPENDENCE DAY CELEBRATION.

LAST SEPTEMBER IN MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA, I HAD THE PRIVILEGE OF ADDRESSING THE GRAND OPENING OF "SCANDINAVIA TODAY," A PROGRAM THAT HONORED SCANDINAVIAN IMMIGRANTS TO THE UNITED STATES. I SPOKE TO

SOME 60,000 AMERICANS OF SCANDINAVIAN DESCENT ABOUT THE HERITAGE THEIR FORBEARERS HAD BROUGHT TO AMERICA.

DURING THE SECOND HALF OF THE LAST CENTURY AND THE FIRST DECADES OF OUR OWN, MILLIONS OF SCANDINAVIANS IMMIGRATED TO AMERICA, INCLUDING SOME 400,000 FROM DENMARK. THOSE IMMIGRANTS BROUGHT WITH THEM FEW POSSESSIONS -- NO FURNITURE, NO SAVINGS, FEW CLOTHES. YET THEY ARRIVED WITH FAITH IN GOD, THE FAMILY, THE GOODNESS OF THE EARTH, AND HARD, HONEST WORK.

THEY CLEARED THE FORESTS OF MINNESOTA AND WISCONSIN AND PLOUGHED THE PLAINS OF IOWA AND NEBRASKA. THEY PLANTED CORN AND WHEAT, RAISED

CATTLE, OPENED MINES, BUILT RAILROADS. EVERYWHERE THE SCANDINAVIANS SETTLED, THRIVING TOWNS GREW UP. TODAY, FOR EXAMPLE, SOME 22 AMERICAN TOWNS BEAR THE NAME "DENMARK" OR "NEW DENMARK."

WORKING IN FREEDOM WITH OTHER NEW AMERICANS, THOSE SCANDINAVIANS HELPED TO BUILD THE STRONG, VARIED, AND VITAL NATION WHOSE TWO HUNDRED AND SEVENTH YEAR OF INDEPENDENCE WE MARK TODAY.

THIS ANNUAL FOURTH OF JULY FESTIVITY AT REBILD, NOW OVER 70 YEARS OLD ITSELF, CELEBRATES BOTH THE BIRTH OF THAT NATION AND THE IDEALS ON WHICH IT WAS FOUNDED. "WE HOLD THESE TRUTHS TO BE SELF-EVIDENT," THOMAS JEFFERSON WROTE IN THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE,

"THAT ALL MEN ARE CREATED EQUAL, THAT THEY ARE ENDOWED BY THEIR CREATOR WITH CERTAIN UNALIENABLE RIGHTS, THAT AMONG THESE ARE LIFE, LIBERTY, AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS."

YET EVEN AS WE CELEBRATE OUR SELF-EVIDENT RIGHTS, WE MUST RECOGNIZE THAT THOSE RIGHTS ARE CONSTANTLY THREATENED BY HOSTILE IDEOLOGIES AND STATES. TO ESTABLISH A FIRM DEFENSE AGAINST SUCH THREATS, AT THE END OF WORLD WAR II THE UNITED STATES JOINED DENMARK, NORWAY AND OTHER WESTERN DEMOCRACIES TO FORM THE NATO ALLIANCE.

WE WOULD DO WELL TO REMEMBER THAT IN THE 34 YEARS SINCE THE FORMATION OF THAT ALLIANCE, MORE THAN 100 WARS HAVE BEEN FOUGHT IN

THE WORLD. YET WESTERN EUROPE, PART OF A CONTINENT THAT AS RECENTLY AS THE FIRST HALF OF THIS CENTURY UNDERWENT THE DEVASTATION OF WAR, HAS NEVERTHELESS EXPERIENCED PEACE AND RISEN TO BECOME THE MOST PROSPEROUS COMMUNITY OF NATIONS ON EARTH. THE ALLIANCE DOES IMPOSE ITS BURDENS, BUT THEY ARE FAR LIGHTER THAN THE BURDENS NOW BORNE BY MILLIONS LIVING BEYOND THE ELBE.

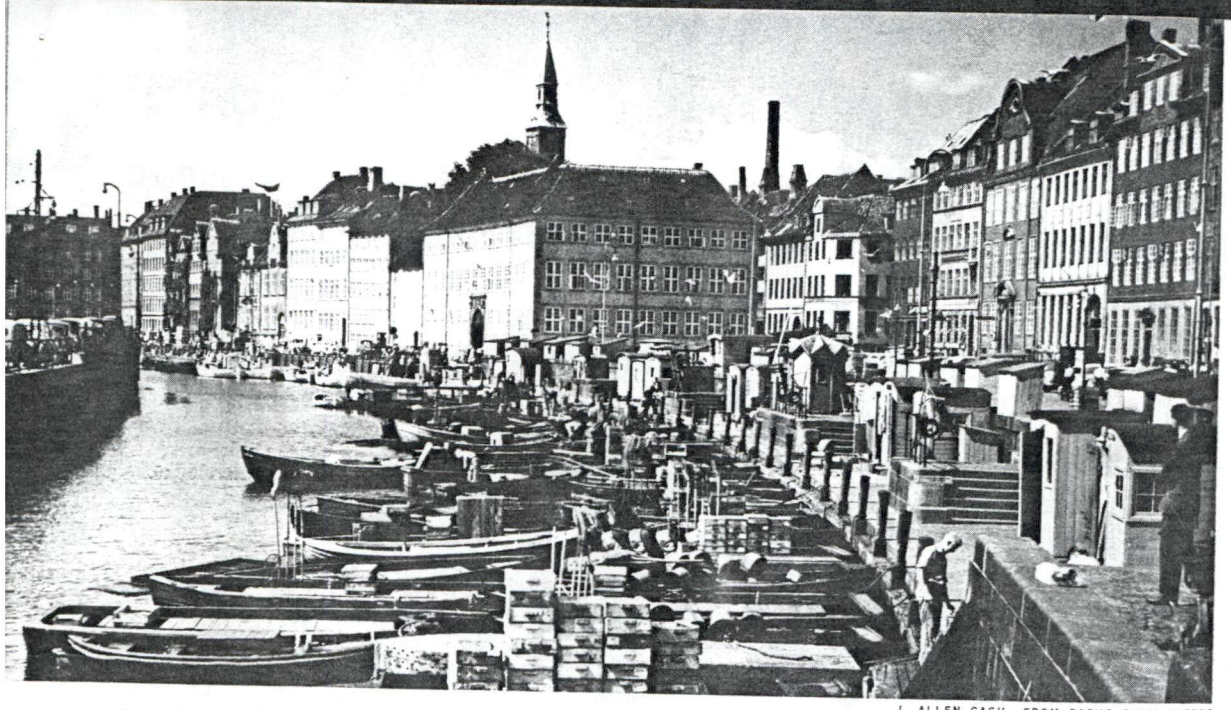
OVER THE ENTRANCE TO THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES, THE BUILDING IN WASHINGTON THAT HOUSES THE ORIGINAL DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, SEVEN WORDS ARE INSCRIBED: "ETERNAL VIGILANCE IS THE PRICE OF LIBERTY." TODAY AS WE CELEBRATE OUR LIBERTY WITH JOY, LET US ALSO REDEDICATE OURSELVES TO THE DUTY OF VIGILANCE THAT LIBERTY ENTAILS. AND LET US GIVE THANKS FOR LASTING FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN DENMARK AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

# # #

Encyclopedia AMERICANA

U.S. CONSTITUTION BICENTENNIAL
COMMEMORATIVE EDITION

DELUXE LIBRARY EDITION



J. ALLEN CASH, FROM RAPHO GUILLUMETTE

Copenhagen, Denmark's capital, is a city of canals lined with fine old houses. The fish market is shown here.

DENMARK

State Arms

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DENMARK, den'märk, a small constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe. Historically and politically it is a part of Scandinavia, but geographically it is essentially an extension of Germany. Comprising a narrow-based peninsula and 406 islands, Denmark is practically an archipelago: its total coastline is 4,545 miles (7,314 km). Only a 42-mile (68-km) border with West Germany connects it with the European continent. Almost all of its land area is arable, and it has no mountains or significant rivers. Greenland and the Faeroe Islands in the North Atlantic are Danish possessions, both with home rule.

Throughout history, Denmark has been a crossroads for men, goods, and ideas. This has been a natural result of its geographical location, which makes it a land bridge between central Europe and Scandinavia as well as a gateway to the Baltic Sea from the west. The peninsula of Jutland extends northward from the German border to within sight of the lighthouse beacons on the Norwegian coast, and the major Danish islands cover the distance from Jutland in the west to the Swedish coast in the east, leaving only three narrow channels for seaborne traffic between the Baltic Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

Thus Denmark was the bridge across which the earliest human settlers moved in their migration to Sweden and Norway. In the early Middle Ages, Denmark became the principal agent in the rapidly growing trade between western and eastern Europe through the Baltic Sea, a position it was to retain until the early modern era. The trade stimulated commercial activity in Denmark itself, and notably the rise of Copenhagen as a major and prosperous port of transit. Today, Copenhagen maintains its prominence in this field. Its international free port is one of the world's busiest harbors, and from its airport at Kastrup jet-propelled airliners follow the great circle route to the eastern seaboard of North America and traverse the Arctic Sea on their way to the Far East and North America's Pacific coast.

Denmark has also served Scandinavia as a catalyst and transmitter of ideas and other cultur-

INFORMATION HIGHLIGHTS

Official Name: The Kingdom of Denmark (Kongeriget Danmark).
Name of Nationals: Danes.
Head of State: Monarch.
Head of Government: Premier.
Legislature: Folketing (Popular Assembly).
Land Area: 16,630 square miles (43,069 sq km).
Boundaries: *South,* Germany; *west,* North Sea; *north,* Skagerrak; *east,* Kattegat, the Øresund, and the Baltic Sea.
Elevation: *Highest point,* Yding Skovhøj, 568 feet (173 meters).
Population: (1981 census) 5,123,989.
Capital and Largest City: Copenhagen (København).
Major Language: Danish.
Major Religious Group: Lutheran.
Monetary Unit: Krone (1 krone = 100 øre).
Flag: White cross on red field. See also FLAG.

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State University

1. The Land

"Flat as a pancake"
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al impulses from the major centers of European civilization. The revolutionary influence of Christianity penetrated Scandinavia largely by way of Denmark, bringing, among other consequences, an end to the Viking raids. From Denmark, the Lutheran Protestant Reformation was imposed on Iceland and Norway. Through Denmark, the impact of French Enlightenment and German romanticism and nationalism reached Scandinavia. And from Denmark came the socialist spokesmen and organizers who, in the late 19th century, started Sweden and Norway on the road to their present-day social democracy.

Geographical location has determined the course of Danish history and civilization. The rich soil, coupled with the absence of mineral resources, made the Danes farmers; the sea around them made them merchants and sailors. The sea also determined their role in world affairs. Like insular England, Denmark has enjoyed periods of greatness based on naval power. Unlike England, however, Denmark is vulnerable to overland invasion, and naval strength has historically been insufficient to guarantee its security against a strong land power to the south. Thus the periods of Danish power have tended to coincide with periods of German disunity and weakness.

The first Scandinavian country to unite under one king, Denmark enjoyed an initial advantage in the power struggle in northern Europe for five centuries. For a brief period in the 10th and 11th centuries, Denmark controlled most of England, Norway, and Sweden. Challenged by the united power of the Hanseatic League, it was reduced to political impotence and economic bankruptcy by the early 14th century. Half a century later, however, Denmark had recovered so dramatically that the three Scandinavian countries were united under the Danish monarch.

The rise of Sweden in the 16th century posed the final challenge to Denmark's power position in the Baltic area. In the mid-17th century, Denmark narrowly escaped destruction as a state by Sweden. It was saved by outside intervention, but at a high territorial cost. Defeated again by Sweden in 1814, it was compelled to surrender Norway. All surviving power ambitions were crushed in 1864 under the impact of a Prussian and Austrian invasion, which resulted in the loss of the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein.

Since then, Denmark has pursued a policy of consistent neutrality in world affairs, limiting itself to participation in nonmilitary international organizations and, since World War II, in one defensive alignment. It was a founding member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and the European Free Trade Association (EFTA). It also took the initiative that led in 1952 to the formation of the Nordic Council, an interparliamentary union designed to promote cooperation among Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden in nonmilitary matters. When efforts to fuse EFTA and the European Economic Community (EEC) failed, Denmark in 1973 left EFTA and joined the EEC.

H. Peter Krosby
State University of New York at Albany

1. The Land

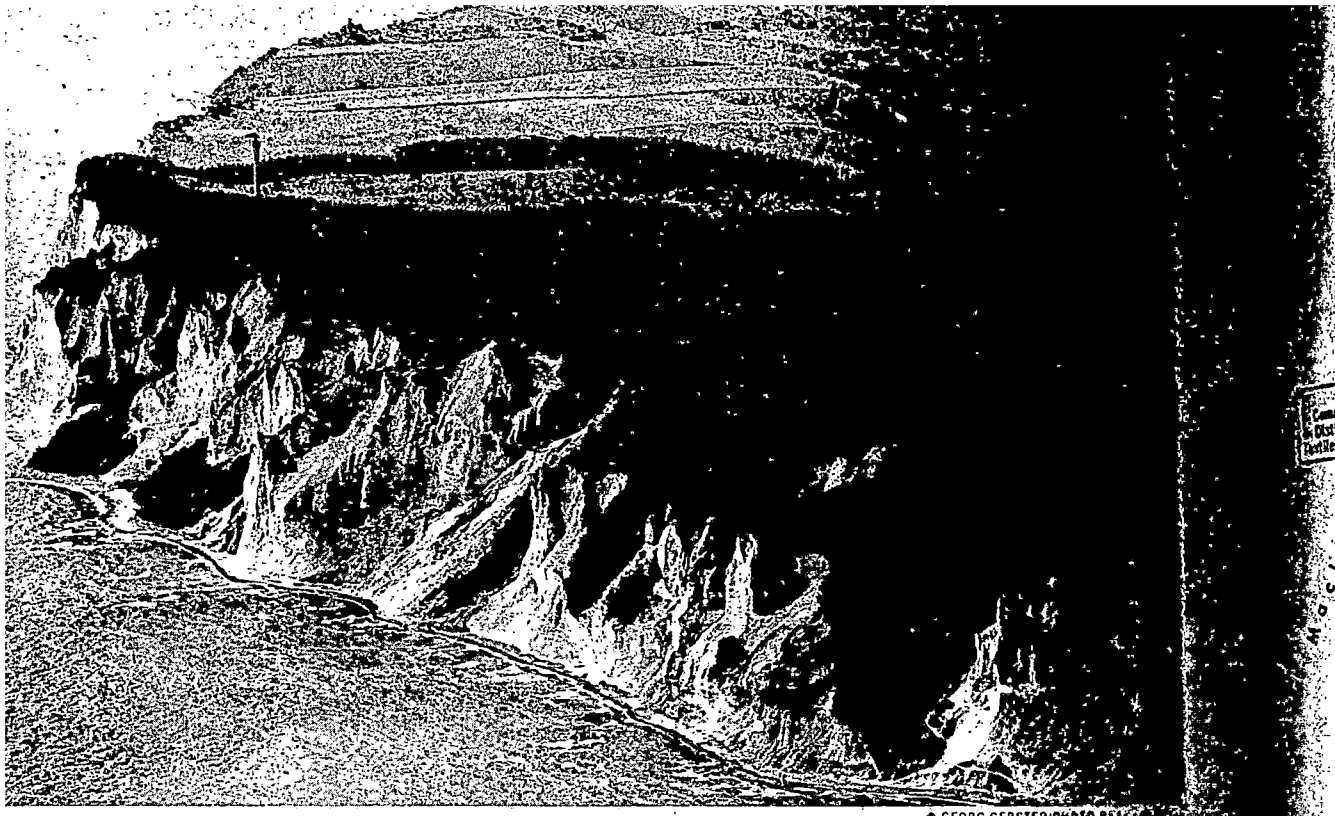
"Flat as a pancake" is a description Danes commonly use about their country. It is only a partial truth. Although the highest point in the country reaches no loftier elevation than 568 feet (173 meters), Denmark is a land of scenic variety and beauty. Its landscape shifts from open farmland to beech forest, from lakes to islands, from rolling hills to level plains, from drifting sand dunes to steep limestone cliffs. Nowhere is the nearest coast more than 32 miles (52 km) away.

Denmark presents a classic glacial landscape. While neighboring Norway and Sweden were formed largely by glacial erosion, Denmark was constructed from glacial deposits transported there by moving glaciers and left behind when they retreated northward again. Only the Baltic island of Bornholm was formed by solid granite. Western Jutland was created by meltwater deposits that surrounded and linked old moraine islands; northern Jutland by a combination of raised seafloor, marine foreland, and sand dunes; and the rest of Jutland as well as the islands to the east of it by young moraines, interspaced by subglacial valleys.

Jutland. The peninsula of Jutland *(Jylland)*, approximately 200 miles (320 km) long and 100 miles (160 km) wide at its broadest point, constitutes two thirds (11,493 square miles, or 29,767 sq km) of Denmark's territory. Its northern tip is almost severed from the rest of the peninsula by the Limfjord, the deepest of the Danish inlets. Lesser inlets dot the eastern coast, providing natural harbors and town sites. Jutland's western coast—storm lashed, inhospitable, and sparsely populated—is formed by an almost unbroken belt of sand dunes stretching all the way from Skagen in the far north to Esbjerg in the south.

Typically flat Danish farmland surrounds Trelleborg, an 11th century Viking camp on the island of Sjælland.

© THE DANISH TOURIST BOARD



© GEORG GERSTER/PHOTO RESEARCHERS

Spectacular limestone cliffs rise abruptly from the Baltic Sea on the east coast of the island of Mø

From there to the German border, salt-marsh plains shape the coastline. Here and there, the winds move sand dunes 6 to 10 yards (5 to 9 meters) eastward each year, but the disastrous sandstorms of former years have been halted by modern control measures. Not only has the loss of land been stopped, but land has been reclaimed from the sea by dike construction and drainage. In western Jutland as well as along the coasts of some of the major islands, more than 2 million acres (810,000 hectares) have been reclaimed and cultivated in the 20th century.

The only part of Denmark left uncovered by ice during the last Ice Age was a portion of Jutland to the west of a line running north for 100 miles (160 km) from the German border on the Baltic coast. This is a region of outwash plains that was covered by heather moor until a century ago. Colonized and cultivated since then, it is now an area of well-tilled farms and conifer plantations. Its poor podzol soil is best suited for growing grass, green fodder, kohlrabi, and beets, and it is a good area for raising cattle and pigs. Its only major city is Esbjerg, a leading fishing port.

East of the glacial terminal line, Jutland offers a scenic picture of hills and lakes, rich farms and picturesque villages, beech, oak, and spruce forests, and bustling coastal cities. Its heavily fertilized brown forest soil sustains cereal and root farming, and the chief crops are barley, wheat, kohlrabi, potatoes, and fodder beets. Many inlets break the coastline from Århus (Aarhus) Bay to the German border, each with a town at its head.

Århus is Denmark's second-largest city and eastern Jutland's leading commercial, shipping, and industrial center. Randers, situated at the mouth of Denmark's longest river, the 98-mile (158-km)-long Guden, is 25 miles (40 km) to the north. To the south lie Horsens, Vejle, Fredericia, Kolding, Haderslev, and Åbenrå, all manufacturing towns, seaports, and commercial centers for their agricultural hinterlands. A short distance west of Århus is the beautiful lake and hill country where Yding Skovhøj, the highest point in Denmark, is located.

Northern Jutland is a region of flat coastal plains, bordered on the west by sand dunes. It emerged from the sea after the last Ice Age and today is mainly farmland. Its chief city, and Denmark's fourth-largest, is Ålborg, a leading industrial center and port on the Limfjord.

The Islands. The Danish islands between Jutland and Sweden are in terms of geology and vegetation an extension of eastern Jutland. Crops and animal husbandry are practically identical, with only minor local variations.

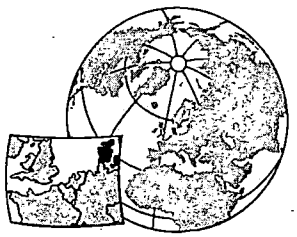
The largest and westernmost of these islands is Sjælland (Zealand), with an area of 2,713 square miles (7,026 sq km). It is separated from Sweden by the Øresund, a narrow strait that at one point is only 2.5 miles (4 km) wide. Sjælland and its 23 satellite islands form the most densely inhabited part of Denmark, with over two fifths of the country's population on only one sixth of its territory. A majority of them live in metropolitan Copenhagen. Other important cities on Sjælland are Roskilde, Helsingør, Næstved, and Slagelse. Roskilde, today an important industrial center with distilleries, machine shops, and food-processing plants, was Denmark's capital until 1443 and its ecclesiastical center until 1536. It lies at the head of the Roskildefjord, an arm of the Isefjord, which penetrates from the Kattegat coast almost to the heart of the island.

Fyn (Funen), with an area of 1,152 square miles (2,984 sq km), located between Sjælland and Jutland, is the second largest of the Danish

0866

DENMARK

AGRICULTURE, INDUSTRY and RESOURCES



AALBORG
Cement, Shipbuilding, Distilling, Chemicals, Textiles, Tobacco Products

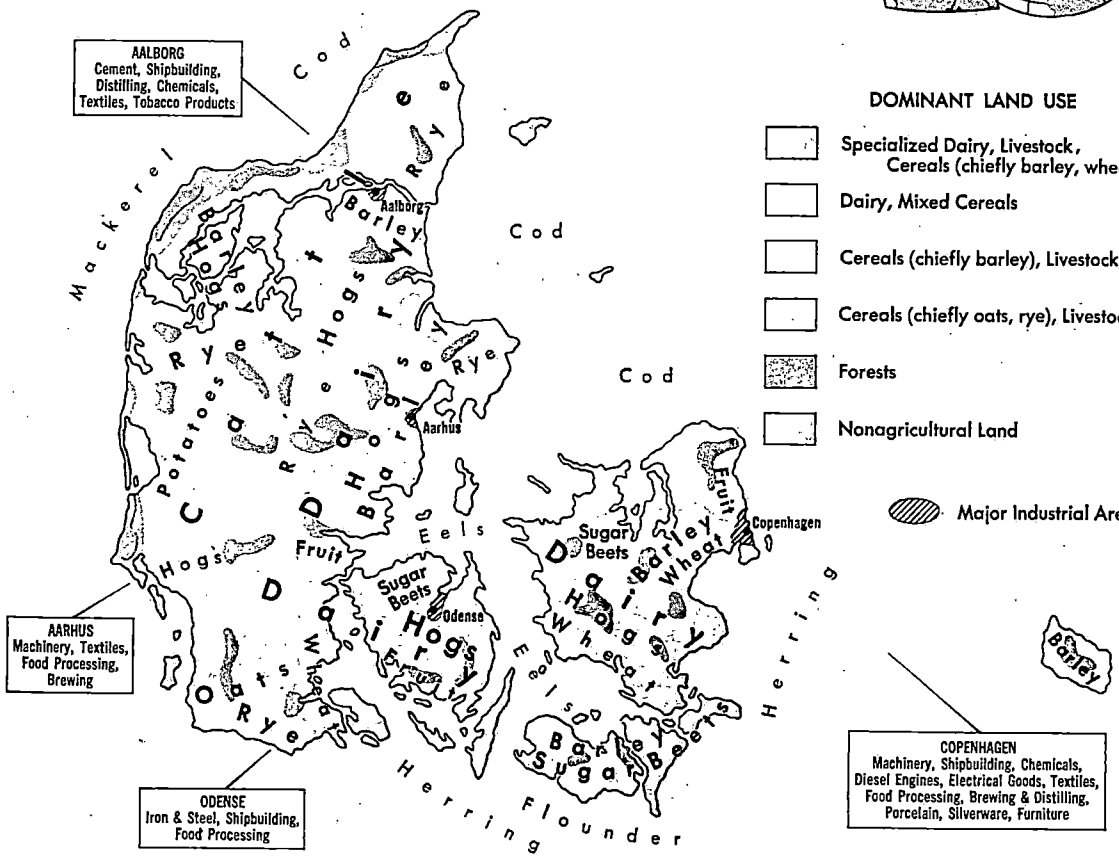
AARHUS
Machinery, Textiles, Food Processing, Brewing

ODENSE
Iron & Steel, Shipbuilding, Food Processing

COPENHAGEN
Machinery, Shipbuilding, Chemicals, Diesel Engines, Electrical Goods, Textiles, Food Processing, Brewing & Distilling, Porcelain, Silverware, Furniture

DOMINANT LAND USE

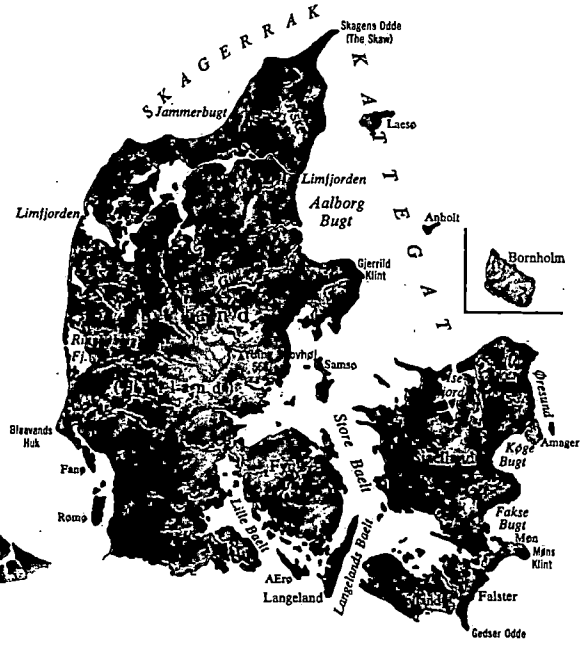
- Specialized Dairy, Livestock, Cereals (chiefly barley, wheat)
- Dairy, Mixed Cereals
- Cereals (chiefly barley), Livestock, Dairy
- Cereals (chiefly oats, rye), Livestock
- Forests
- Nonagricultural Land
- Major Industrial Areas



TOPOGRAPHY

0 30 60 Mi.
0 30 60 Km.

Below Sea Level	100 m. 328 ft.	200 m. 656 ft.	500 m. 1,640 ft.	1,000 m. 3,281 ft.	2,000 m. 6,562 ft.	5,000 m. 16,404 ft.



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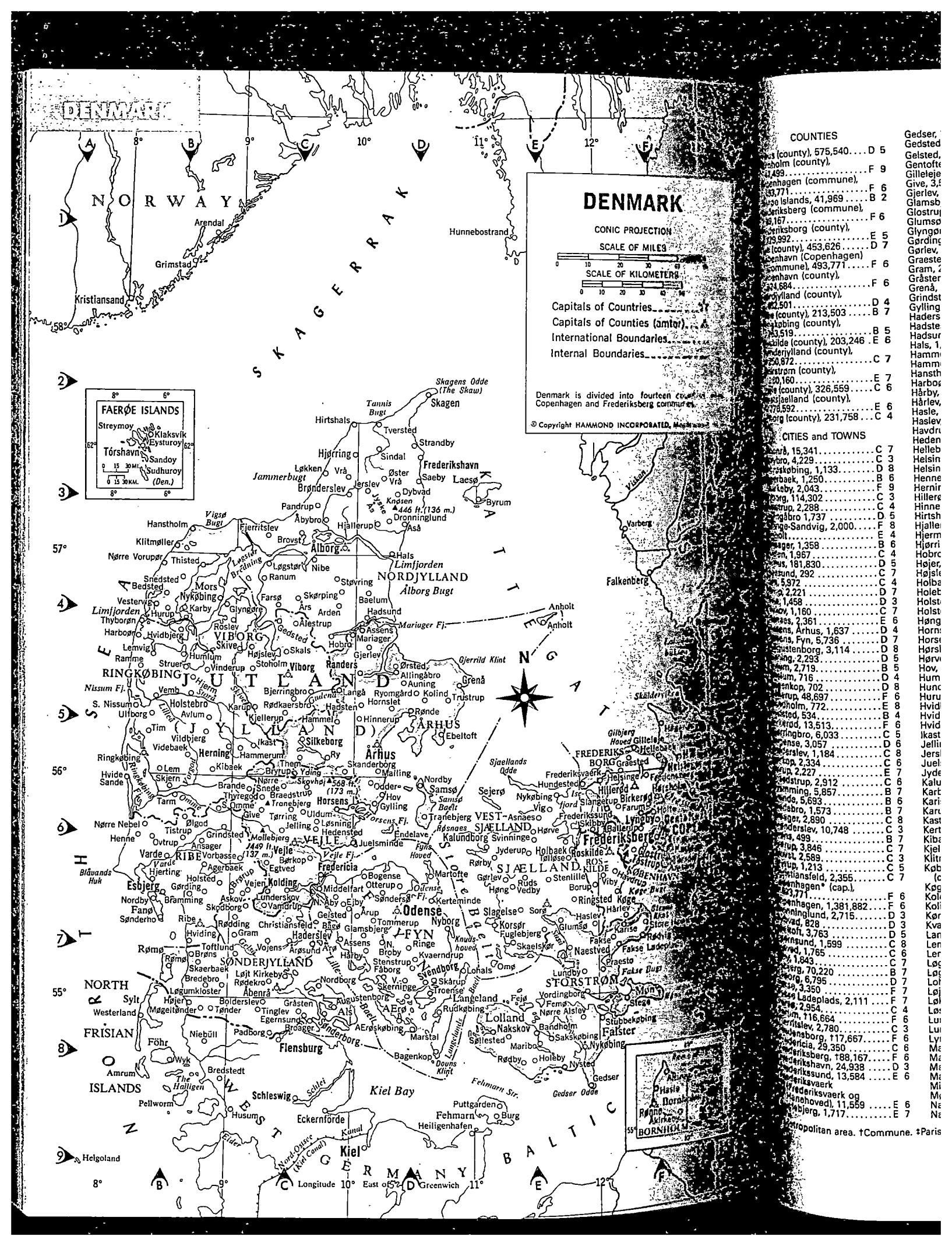
DENMARK
CONIC PROJECTION
SCALE OF MILES
SCALE OF KILOMETERS
Capitals of Countries
Capitals of Counties (amter)
International Boundaries
Internal Boundaries
Denmark is divided into fourteen counties and Copenhagen and Frederiksberg communes.
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FAERØE ISLANDS
Streymoy
Klaksvik
Eysturoy
Tórshavn
Sandoy
Sudhuroy
(Den.)
NORWAY
SWEDEN
GERMANY
NORTH SEA
BALTIC SEA
SKAGERRAK
KATTEGAT
Skagens Odde (The Skaw)
Skagen
Tannis Bugt
Hirtshals
Tversted
Strandby
Hjørring
Sindal
Frederikshavn
Løkken
Vrå
Jammerbugt
Brønderslev
Jerslev
Øster Vrå
Saeby
Laesø
Dybvad
Byrum
Pandrup
Åbybro
Hjallerup
Dronninglund
Aså
Hansthom
Vigsø Bugt
Fjerritslev
Klitmøller
Brovst
Ålborg
Hals
Limfjorden
NORDJYLLAND
Ålborg Bugt
Nørre Vorupør
Thisted
Løgstør
Nibe
Løgstør Bredning
Ranum
Støvring
Snedsted
Bedsted
Mors
Nykøbing
Farsø
Skørping
Vesterv
Limfjorden
Hurup
Karby
Glyngøre
Ars
Arden
Baelum
Hadsund
Thyborøn
Harboøre
Hvidbjerg
Roslev
Ålestrup
Assens
Mariager
Mariager Fj.
Anholt
VIBORG
Gedsted
Hobro
Lemvig
Skive
Skals
Ranme
Struer
Humlum
Vinderup
Stoholm
Viborg
Randers
Ørsted
Gjerrild Klint
Grenå
RINGKØBING
JUTLAND
Nissum Fj.
Vemb
Bjerringbro
Ryomgård
Kolind
Trustrup
Allingåbro
Auning
S. Nissum
Holstebro
Karup
Rødkaersbro
Hadsten
Hornslet
Ulfborg
Avlum
Kjellerup
Hammel
Hinnerup
Rønde
ÅRHUS
Ebeltoft
Tim
Vildbjerg
Videbaek
Herning
Ikast
Silkeborg
Ry
Århus
Ringkøbing
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Kibaek
Hammerum
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Them
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Hvide Sande
Skjern
Brande
Nørre Snede
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Sejerø
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Helsinge
Hillerød
Tarm
Ølgod
Thyregod
Braedstrup
Tranebjerg
Hov
Gylling
Horsens
Give
Tørring
Uldum
Løsning
Tranebjerg
VEST-SJÆLLAND
Asnaes
Nørre Nebel
Tistrup
Jelling
Hedensted
Rønsnaes
Hørue
Frederikssund
Lyngby
Grindsted
Mollebjerg 449 ft. (137 m.)
Endelave
Kalundborg
Svinninge
Jyderup
Holbaek
Roskilde
Frederiksberg
Henne
Ovtrup
Ansager
VEJLE
Juelsminde
Fyns Hoved
Tølløse
Ringsted
Køge
Varde
RIBE
Vorbasse
Agerbaek
Vejle
Børkop
Vejle Fj.
Egtved
Fredericia
Bogense
Martofte
Rørby
SJÆLLAND
Gørlev
Stenlille
Viby
Borup
Hjerting
Holsted
Esbjerg
Gørding
Vejen
Kolding
Middelfart
Otterup
Odense
Ruds Vedby
Høng
Ringsted
Nordby
Bramming
Askov
Lunderskov
Aby
Ejby
Sønderø
Kerteminde
Fanø
Skodborg
Vamdrup
Arup
Slagelse
Sorø
Haslev
Sønderho
Ribe
Rødding
Christiansfeld
Bække
Tommerup
Nyborg
Korsør
Glumsø
Karise
Hviding
Gram
Haderslev
Glamsbjerg
FYN
Fuglebjerg
Skaelskør
Fakse
Rømø
Tofflund
Vojens
Årøsund
Arø
Assens
N.
Ringe
Kvaerndrup
Broby
Stenstrup
Fåborg
Svendborg
Lohals
Omø
Fakse Ladeplads
Rømø
Brøns
SØNDERJYLLAND
Skaerbaek
Løjt Kirkeby
Rødekro
Nordborg
Skrumpe
Troense
Lundby
Praesto
Fakse Bugt
STORSTRØM
Bredebro
Åbenrå
Skarup
Sylt
Løgumkloster
Bolderslev
Gråsten
Augustenborg
Langeland
Vordingborg
Møn
Stege
Westerland
Højer
Møgeltønder
Tønder
Tinglev
Als
Aerø
Rudkøbing
Femø
Nørre Alslev
Egernsund
Broager
Sønderborg
Aerøskøbing
Marstal
Lolland
Nakskov
Bandholm
Falster
Stubbekøbing
FRISIAN ISLANDS
Niebüll
Padborg
Flensburg
Søllested
Sakskøbing
Nykøbing
Föhr
Wyk
Amrum
Bredstedt
The Halligen
Bagenkop
Rødby
Holeby
Nysted
Gedser
Gedser Odde
Schleswig
Schlei
Kiel Bay
Pellworm
Husum
Eckernförde
Puttgarden
Fehmarn
Burg
Heiligenhafen
Eider
Nord-Ostsee (Kiel) Canal
Kiel
Helgoland
Longitude East of Greenwich
Hunnebostrand
Arendal
Grimstad
Kristiansand
Viken
Varberg
Falkenberg
Anholt
Gilbjerg Hoved
Gilleleje
Hellebaek
Fredensborg
Hørsholm
Kokkedal
Nivaa
Slangerup
Farum
Hørte
Birkerød
Lynge
Jaegerspris
Skibby
Ballerup
Roskilde
Ros-kilde Fjord
Køge
Køge Bugt
Haslev
Hårlev
Karise
Rødvig
Store Bælt
Lille Bælt
Knudshoved
Fakse Ladeplads
Praesto
Fakse Bugt
Femern Str.
Gedser Odde
BALTIC SEA
GERMANY
BORNHOLM
Hasle
Rønne
Aakirkeby
Nexø
Svaneke
Gudhjem
Sandvig
Allinge
Gjerrild Klint
Skallerup Klit
Gilbjerg Hoved
Sjaellands Odde
Odense
Ringkøbing Fj.
Nissum Fj.
Limfjorden
Mariager Fj.
Gudenå
Skjern Å
Varde Å
Vejle Fj.
Fyns Hoved
Odense Fj.
Knudshoved Bælt
Lille Bælt
Storebælt
Femern Str.
Kattegat
Skagerrak
Jyske Ås
Knøsen
446 ft. (136 m.)
Blåvands Huk
Skjern Å
Ringkøbing Fj.
Varde Å
Vejle Fj.
Gudenå
Skjern Å
Lillebælt
Storebælt
Øresund
Kattegat
Skagerrak
Limfjorden
Mariager Fj.
Nissum Fj.
Ringkøbing Fj.

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In Strøget, Copenhagen's shopping district, pedestrian streets are lined with department stores and boutiques.

islands. It is separated from Sjælland by the Store Baelt and from Jutland by the Lille Baelt. Its main cities are Odense, Denmark's third largest, and Svendborg. Odense has large shipyards, ironworks, distilleries, food-processing plants, and automobile factories.

Lesser islands in this group, located to the south of Sjælland and Fyn, include Lolland, Falster, Langeland, Møn, and Ærø. The spectacular white chalk cliffs on the coasts of Møn rise above 400 feet (122 meters).

The island of Bornholm (227 square miles, or 588 sq km) off the southern coast of Sweden has nothing geologically in common with the rest of Denmark. Rocky and semibarren, it supports subsistence agriculture and exports granite and kaolin. Fishing is a major occupation.

Climate. Denmark's climate is unusually temperate for its northerly location, due to a combination of special circumstances. Facing the North Sea rather than the open Atlantic, Denmark avoids the excesses of a coastal climate while benefiting from the warming influence of the Gulf Stream because of the prevailing westerly winds. At the same time it is protected by the Baltic Sea from the rigors of eastern Europe's continental climate. Only when the Baltic freezes over, which occurs about five times in the average century, do "ice winters" hit Denmark. The mean temperature ranges from 32°F (0°C) in February to 62°F (17°C) in July. The average annual precipitation is 24 inches (610 mm), decreasing from west (over 31 inches, or 787 mm) to east (under 16 inches, or 406 mm).

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2. The People

There is no agreement on where the Danes came from originally. A tribe by that name was first mentioned in a Gothic account written in the mid-6th century. Other accounts indicate that they were then located in Jutland and that they had come from Scania (the southern part of the Scandinavian peninsula). They were described as the tallest and strongest of the Nordic tribes.

Ethnology. Archaeological evidence indicates that human habitation in Denmark goes back at least 250,000 years. But permanent settlement did not begin until the late Stone Age, when a number of migrating peoples came in from the south. The last of these, the so-called Battle-Axe people, may have been the first Indo-Europeans to reach Denmark. Arriving between 2100 and 1500 B.C., they won complete control of the country and were probably the first to speak an early form of Danish. Other Germanic tribes, including the Danes, arrived in the early centuries of the Christian era. The present-day population is based on a racial mixture of all of these tribes. The Nordic group, characterized by blond, curly hair and blue eyes, predominates.

Language. The Danish language belongs to the Scandinavian group of Germanic languages and is very similar to Norwegian and Swedish. Speakers of the three languages can understand one another without much difficulty. In their written forms, the Danish and Norwegian languages are almost identical, though they differ considerably in their pronunciations. The Latin alphabet is used, with the addition of three special vowel signs. Under the impact of radio and television, the formerly strong rural dialects are gradually yielding to standard spoken Danish. See also DANISH LANGUAGE.

Religion. The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the constitutionally established church of Denmark, and its affairs are regulated by law. It is supported by a special tax levied by the state along with the income tax and payable by all citizens who have not formally withdrawn from the national church. The autonomous church government envisaged by the Danish constitution has never materialized, and the supreme authority of the church remains vested in Parliament. It is exercised by a politically appointed minister of ecclesiastical affairs, who need not be a member of the church. Parochial church councils of laymen are legally entitled to choose their own clergy. Bishops supervise the lower clergy, but the church has no spiritual head. In other words, no one is legally empowered to speak for the Danish church. Yet the system, which aptly has been called "a fairly well-organized anarchy," functions smoothly. The political authorities do not interfere in matters of doctrine or ritual, but this is due to reluctance on their part rather than lack of legal competence.

Religious statistics have not been compiled in Denmark since 1921. At that time over 97% of the population belonged to the Evangelical Lutheran Church, but this is now believed to have changed. Membership in the church does not necessarily signify a personal commitment to its doctrines. Freedom of worship is constitutionally guaranteed, and several religious communities exist outside the framework of the national church. These include Roman Catholic, Reformed Church, Baptist, Methodist, Jewish, and independent Lutheran congregations.

The role of the church in Danish society today is difficult to assess. It is an institution with deep roots in Danish history, and people rally to it in times of grave crisis, such as World War II, but it is hardly a vital social force. It engages extensively in social work, however, and parish clergy still collect vital statistics for the state. Attendance at church services is extremely low.

Social Conditions. Denmark today enjoys social progress, class peace, and a somewhat precarious economic affluence. Materially, life in Denmark is good, and the living standard is among the highest in the world. Accordingly, immigration exceeded emigration almost every year after 1959. Social mobility is lively, and moral attitudes are very tolerant.

Denmark's continuing prosperity is partly explained by the leveling off of population growth. Averaging 16.4% per decade in the 19th century and 15% per decade from 1900 to 1950, that growth slowed to 7.7% in the 1960's and 3.5% in the 1970's, and fell below zero in 1981. For the remainder of the 20th century, a decline of 0.7% was expected, and a further 7.8% drop was projected by 2025, when the prognosticators anticipate a population of under 4,690,000.

This negative trend, in a country that enjoys one of the world's lowest infant mortality rates and a life expectancy at birth of 77 years for women and 71 for men, is caused by a marked change in social and moral values. For example, the number of new marriages fell from 41,424 in 1966 to 25,411 in 1981, while divorces rose from 6,726 to 14,425. At the same time, live births dropped from 88,332 to 53,089, while legal abortions went up from 5,726 to 22,779 (with a peak of 27,884 in 1975). In 1982, 176,000 couples lived together without the formality of marriage.

The shift of population from rural to urban areas, begun in the late 19th century in response to the rationalization of farming operations and a rise in urban employment opportunities, has continued. In 1880, one million Danes, or about half the population, lived by farming. That number was cut in half by 1935 and stood below 160,000 by 1980, when agriculture, forestry, and fishing accounted for under 8% of the economically active population. Of the rest, 34% were employed in manufacturing, construction, and transportation, 15% in commerce, and 43% in administration and services. About 84% of the population now live in urban centers, including 27% in metropolitan Copenhagen alone.

Poverty and slums are rare in Denmark. To the degree that a housing problem exists, it is one of age rather than space. Nearly half of all dwellings were built before World War II, and many are now unsuitable for modern living. Since the war, however, such government housing policies as construction subsidies, rent controls, rent subsidies for low-income families, and maintenance grants have eased the problem.

Way of Life. With a population density of 308 per square mile (119 per sq km), the Danes have learned to take good care of what they have and to get the most out of it. Danish farms seem always to be in impeccable condition, and the same is true of urban gardens, playgrounds, parks, and streets. In dress, the Danes have long since abandoned their colorful folk costumes for practical modern clothes, and the domestic folk art and handicrafts of yesteryear have been transformed into a modern industry. Danish furniture, silver, porcelain, glass, and toys are now marketed all over the world.

The average Dane eats four good meals a day. The chief items in his diet are milk, potatoes, cereals, and meat. His annual consumption of beer, which is far and away his favorite drink, totals a remarkable 40 gallons (over 15 liters), easily the most in Scandinavia. On the other hand, he drinks very little wine or hard liquor.

After taxes, which claim 40% of his gross income, the average Dane spends 34% of his disposable earnings on housing (including furnishings, heat, and light), 21% on food and drink, and 21% on clothing and transportation. Less than 2% goes for medical and dental care, 11% for education and recreation, and 4.3% is banked.

Sport is a mass movement in Denmark, and some 2 million people belong to clubs. Among the most popular sports are soccer, gymnastics, cycling, badminton, tennis, sailing, swimming, rowing, target shooting, and *håndbold*, a fast-moving and hard-played ball game. Sports since 1949 have been financed in part by the proceeds of a soccer pool, but club dues and volunteer work still cover most of the costs.

Chess and bridge also have long traditions in Denmark, and Danish players often have achieved distinction. Danish women have been European bridge champions six times, and Bent Larsen, a grand master at the age of 21, won numerous major international chess tournaments.

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An outdoor café in Copenhagen. The Danes, most of whom live in urban centers, enjoy a high standard of living.

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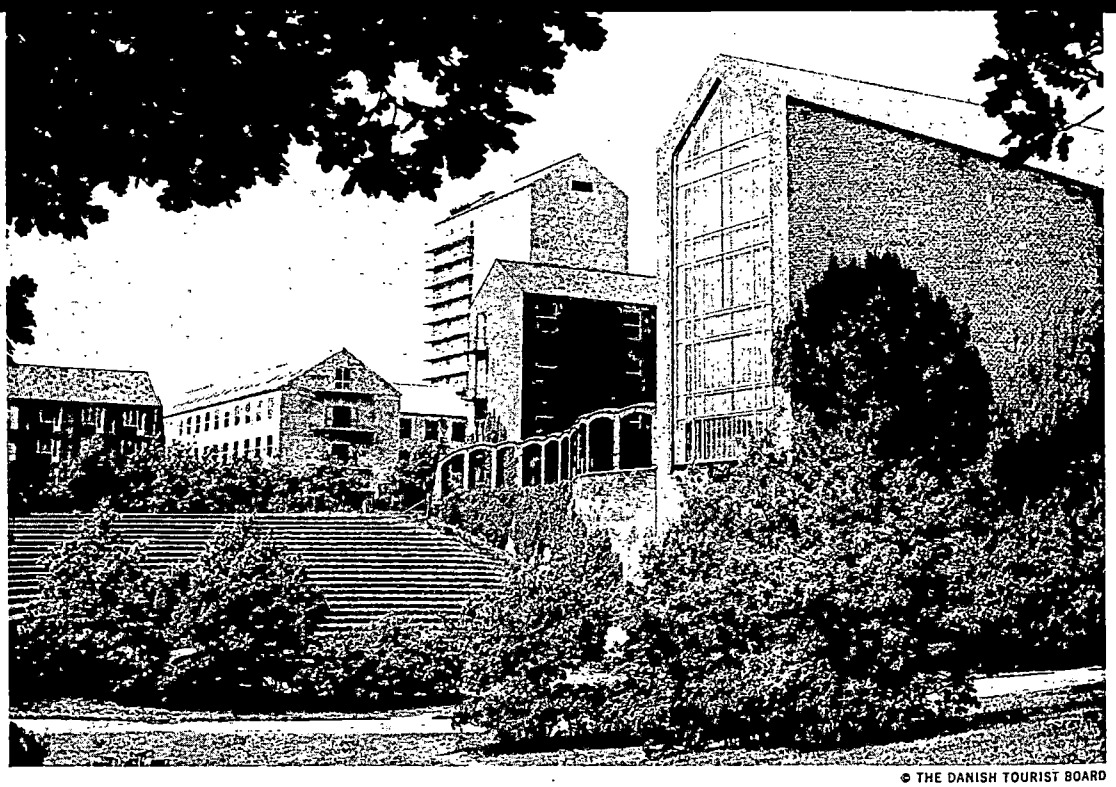

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Århus University, founded in 1928, offers a comprehensive program of studies, including medicine and law.

3. Education

The Danish educational system in its modern form can be traced back to 1814 with the adoption of Europe's first law requiring seven years of primary education. Then as now, parents were not required to send their children to public schools, but it was their responsibility to see that their children received an equivalent education. Gradually this was provided by locally supervised and publicly supported primary schools (*folkeskolen*). Denmark's universities and academic secondary schools date back several centuries, when higher education was primarily the responsibility of the church. By the end of the 19th century, Denmark's public and private school system, supplemented by folk high schools and vocational training schools, assured a society in which literacy was nearly universal.

Comprehensive School System. In 1972–1973, nine years of schooling first became obligatory, although this already had become the norm. More than 90% of all Danish children attend public (state-financed) schools; the remainder attend private schools, which nevertheless receive 85% of their funding from the state.

The basic school covers the primary and lower-secondary grades. Children enter primary school at age 7, but most will already have attended several years of nursery school and kindergarten. Primary instruction includes Danish, mathematics, history, religion (from which children may be excused), geography, science, physical education, and social studies. English is required of all pupils from grade five. Additional subjects and languages are added in the lower-secondary grades. In 1958 the common European custom of dividing relatively young pupils (ages 11 and 12) into academic and nonacademic streams was discontinued, and pupils remain together as a group through lower-secondary school.

Upper Secondary. Study beyond grade nine is not required, but is open to all. Today most pupils choose to continue their secondary education in either a vocational or academic school. The three-year academic high school (*gymnasium*) now offers numerous subject concentrations in addition to the traditional mathematics/science and language streams, and accepts far more students than in the past. The purpose of the academic program is to prepare students for higher education. At the end of three years they take comprehensive national achievement examinations, the results of which determine university admissions. Students may also qualify for higher education by taking a two-year course of study culminating in a higher preparatory examination. Options for vocational education, after a common introductory course, include specialized programs at commercial or technical schools and apprenticeships.

Higher Education. Postsecondary education is nearly exclusively a state responsibility. Universities enjoy extensive autonomy, although their financial dependence gives state authorities considerable influence. Copenhagen University (founded 1479) and Århus University (1928) have the most comprehensive courses of study, but extensive programs also are offered at the newer universities: Odense (1964), Roskilde (1970), and Ålborg (1974). Separate institutions such as the Technical University, two music conservatories, dental colleges, business schools, numerous teachers colleges, and other specialized schools offer rigorous and extended higher-education courses. In the 1970's admission quotas were placed on most higher education programs since the growing numbers of graduates were finding it difficult to get jobs in the type of work for which their education had prepared them. Nevertheless about half of the students involved in higher education in the 1980's attended the traditional universities.

Adult Education. In 1844 two Danish reformers, N. F. S. Grundtvig and Christen Kold, founded an alternative secondary and adult edu-

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Art and Architecture.
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cation system: the folk high school. Originally, folk high schools provided practical and cultural courses for the rural population, but they evolved with urbanization and industrialization. Today more than 100 such schools offer courses varying widely in subject matter, duration, and teaching methods. About half their budget now comes from state subsidies, and their students are eligible for public scholarships.

In addition, thousands of evening courses are offered by municipalities, unions and professional associations, and continuing education universities. One adult in three attends a course each year.

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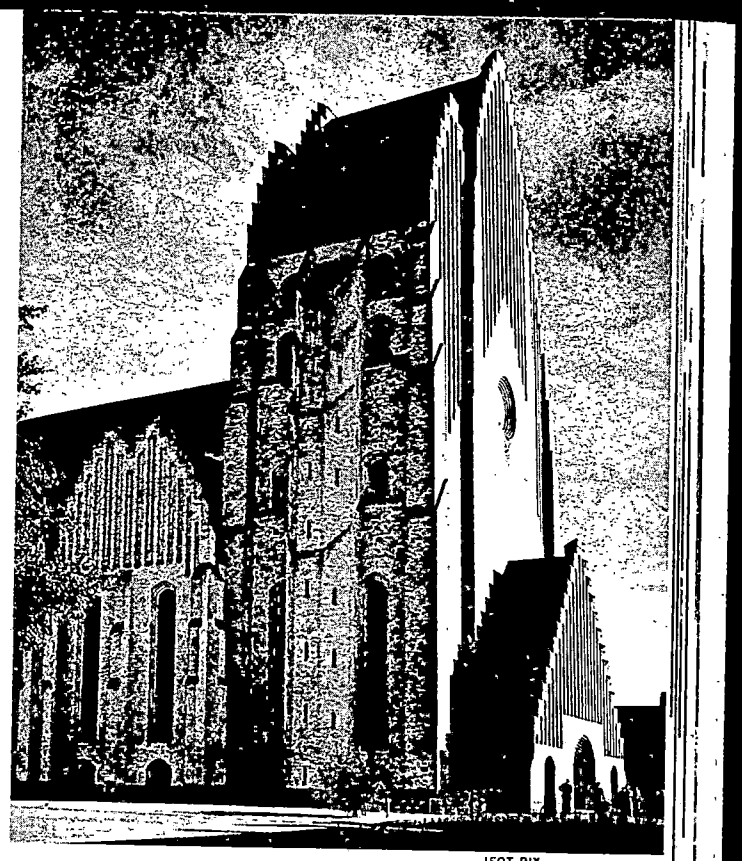
4. Culture

It would not be unfair to say that Denmark has had a far greater political than cultural impact on the outside world. Although some Danish artists and scholars have been towering figures on the international scene, no uniquely Danish schools of art or thought have emerged. Danish cultural styles on the whole have reflected the shifting impulses of general European trends, occasionally adapted to Danish conditions. Denmark, however, has served as a transmitter of such trends to the rest of Scandinavia, and Copenhagen remains an important cultural capital and cosmopolitan city.

Danish literature reflects a shared Scandinavian heritage and also reveals strong European influences, yet often has transcended both. In the fine arts, on the other hand, Danish artists seldom have broken free from external trends or earned international recognition. Danish composers and musical performers have had more success in this respect, and Danish ballet is outstanding. In philosophy only Søren Kierkegaard, author of *Either/Or* (1843), stands out. Largely ignored outside Denmark in his own time, he has had an immense impact on 20th century religious and secular thought and is regarded as the father of existentialism. Rasmus Rask, the early 18th century founder of comparative philology, advanced the science of linguistics immeasurably with his pioneering studies of Indo-European, Anglo-Saxon, and Finno-Ugric languages.

Tycho Brahe, the 16th century founder of modern astronomy, was Denmark's first major scientist. In the 17th century, Thomas Bartholin described the human lymphatic system, Niels Steensen (Nicolaus Steno) founded the science of geology, and Ole Rømer measured the speed of light. The discovery of electromagnetism by Hans Christian Ørsted (Oersted) in 1820 paved the way for the development of electrotechnology. The outstanding 20th century Danish scientist was Niels Bohr, one of the foremost pioneers of atomic physics, but Danes have also made major contributions to the fields of medicine and physiology. Niels Finsen became a founder of radiology, August Krogh made possible the treatment of surgical shock through his discovery of the vasomotor mechanism of the capillaries, Johannes Fibiger was the first to induce cancer experimentally, and Henrik Dam discovered vitamin K. All four won the Nobel Prize for their work, as did Bohr.

Art and Architecture. In the arts only the classicist sculptor Bertel Thorvaldsen has won universal acclaim. Recognized as the outstanding sculptor of the early 19th century, he is perhaps most famous for his Christ statue. The 20th century iron sculptures of Robert Jacobsen have also gained international recognition.



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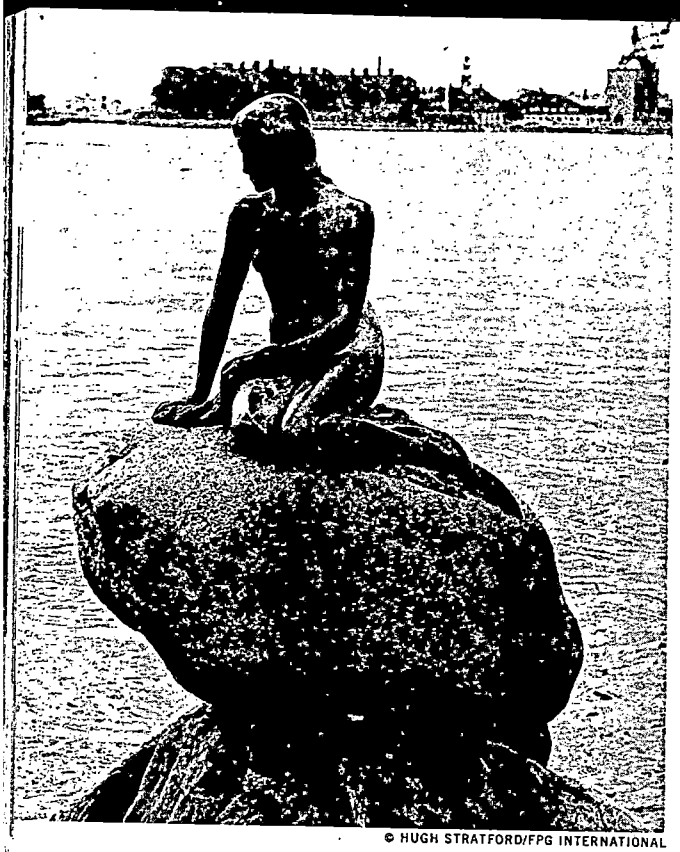
Grundtvig Church, with its organlike facade, is a striking example of early 20th century Danish architecture.

Imported artists, mostly Dutch, dominated Danish painting in the 16th and 17th centuries, and their native Danish successors of the next two centuries created no uniquely Danish forms, brilliant though some of them were. Jens Juel was a master of 18th century rococo portrait painting, while in the 19th century Wilhelm Eckersberg painted admirable naturalist seascapes, Dankvart Dreyer and Johan Thomas Lundbye were outstanding romantic landscape painters, and Michael Ancher depicted the fisherman's life in impeccable French impressionistic style. Perhaps Oluf Høst and Jens Søndergaard, both 20th century romantics, came closest to a uniquely Danish style with their explosively colorful landscapes from Bornholm and Jutland, but even they reflected strong international influences.

General European trends also have dominated Danish architecture. While few medieval secular structures survive, Romanesque and Gothic churches may be seen everywhere. The principal Romanesque monuments are the cathedrals of Viborg and Ribe, both of which were restored in the 19th century. The Roskilde cathedral exemplifies the Gothic style, although its tapering twin spires are 17th century additions. Other notable Gothic churches are St. Canute's in Odense, St. Peter's in Næstved, and the fortresslike five-towered church in Kalundborg, all from the 14th century.

Renaissance-inspired fortified manor houses are typical of 16th century Danish architecture. Good examples of this style are Hesselagergård and Egeskov on Fyn, Rosenholm in Jutland, and Løvenborg on Sjælland. Grander of scale but



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The inscribed stone (*above*) outside Jelling Church in Jutland is one of the best-preserved examples of early Danish runic lettering. The Little Mermaid (*left*), in Copenhagen's harbor, was erected in honor of Hans Christian Andersen, the great Danish writer of fairy tales.

similar in style are Kronborg Castle in Helsingør and Frederiksborg Castle in Hillerød. The latter, among the finest Renaissance castles in northern Europe, is one of numerous monuments to Christian IV, the royal master-builder who also designed the unique Round Tower and the striking Dutch Renaissance Stock Exchange with its dragontail spire in Copenhagen. Also in Copenhagen are the 17th century Dutch baroque Charlottenborg mansion and the 18th century Italian baroque Frederiksberg Palace. Pseudoclassical and eclectic styles characterize 19th century public buildings.

Early 20th century Danish architects sought to recapture styles of the past. In Copenhagen, Martin Nyrop revived Danish baroque in the new City Hall, while the Grundtvig Church, with its massive organlike facade, represents Peder Vilhelm Jensen Klint's attempt to re-create the Danish Gothic-style village church in cathedral size. After World War II, Danish architects were influenced by the German Bauhaus and American, Finnish, and Japanese functionalism. Noteworthy are Arne Jacobsen's National Bank building in Copenhagen, Jørgen Bo's and Vilhelm Wohlert's Louisiana Museum of Art in Humlebæk, and Jørn Utzon's atrium-style "Kingo houses" near Helsingør. Utzon's most famous design, however, is the Sydney Opera House in Australia.

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Literature. The oldest surviving examples of Danish literature are the inscriptions carved in runic letters on stone monuments. These runic stones date from about 850–1050 and provide insight into life during the Viking age.

After the introduction of Christianity to Denmark about 1000, Latin began to supplant runes. One of the best examples of medieval Danish literature in Latin is the *Historia Danica*, or *Gesta Danorum*, by the cleric Saxo Grammaticus, which traces the history of Denmark from its mythical origins to the 12th century.

Early examples of works written in Danish are legal documents, such as the Jutland law written by Bishop Gunner of Viborg, and the *Rimkrønike (Rhyme Chronicle)*, a history of kings. The Reformation stimulated the development of literary Danish, particularly with the translation of the Bible into Danish in 1550. In the 17th century, majestic hymns by Thomas Kingo also contributed to the growth of literature in the mother tongue.

The Enlightenment produced one of Denmark's greatest literary figures, Ludvig Holberg. A Norwegian by birth, Holberg spent much of his life in Copenhagen and is considered the father of modern Danish literature. In 1722 the first Danish-language theater was opened in Copenhagen, and for it Holberg wrote masterful comedies in the style of Molière. Holberg also was a prolific and wide-ranging essayist.

The 19th century Romantic period proved to be a golden age of Danish literature. Among the outstanding writers of this period were Adam Oehlenschläger, Frederik Paludan-Müller, and Johan Ludvig Heiberg. The theologian N. F. S. Grundtvig was not only a leading educational reformer but also an amazingly prolific writer of hymns and essays. The regional writer Steen Steensen Blicher captured the dialect and the desolate landscape of the Jutland moors. Hans Christian Andersen's well-loved fairy tales made him Denmark's first and greatest contributor to world literature.

At the end of the 19th century, Jens Peter Jacobsen, Herman Bang, and Henrik Pontoppidan all imbued traditional literary themes with social, political, and psychological insights. The essays of Georg Brandes analyzed the entire course of 19th century European culture.

In the 20th century, Danish literature was enriched by the contributions of Nobel Prize-winner Johannes V. Jensen, who wrote epic his-

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torical novels such as *The Long Journey* (1908–1922) and *The Fall of the King* (1900–1901), as well as regional pieces. The Danish worker was sympathetically portrayed by Martin Andersen Nexø in *Pelle the Conqueror* (1906–1910) and *Ditte, Child of Man* (1917–1921). In his masterpiece *Havoc* (1930), Tom Kristensen captured the restlessness and despair that characterized the post-World War I era. Similar social themes were examined with humor and pathos by Hans Scherfig. Isak Dinesen (pseudonym of Karen Blixen) produced original and intriguing short stories, such as *Seven Gothic Tales* (1934). On the eve of World War II, the clergyman and writer Kaj Munk wrote dramas that portrayed the conflict between human will and Christian ideals. Martin A. Hansen's early novels depict the clash of old and new cultures in a rural society. His last and best-known work, *The Liar* (1950), is a psychological novel dealing with religious and philosophical questions.

In the postwar period well-established literary paths were broadened by writers such as Klaus Rifbjerg and the humorist Leif Panduro, each of whom captured the foibles of an increasingly affluent and urban society. Modern and historical themes emerge in the writings of H. C. Branner, Thorkild Hansen, and Jørgen Brandt. In the 1960's political themes again prevailed in the writings of activist authors such as Ebbe Kløvedal Reich. An explosion of women's literature occurred after 1970, represented by the works of Elsa Gress, Susanne Brøgger, Ulla Dahlerup, and Dea Trier Mørch.

Music. Ancient horns known as *lur* dating from the Bronze Age have been found in Denmark, revealing that the Danes have a musical heritage that is among the oldest in Europe.

Two separate musical traditions developed in Denmark during the Middle Ages: folk ballads, in which words, music, and sometimes dance steps were passed from one generation to the next, and church and court music. By the late 16th century, court music flourished under the patronage of the court and aristocracy. An outstanding Danish organist and composer of this period was Dietrich (Diderik) Buxtehude.

The establishment of the Danish Theatre in 1722 greatly enhanced musical life in Denmark, attracting talented foreign composers, musicians, and performers to Copenhagen. It also encouraged the development of a national music, which attained full expression in the early Romantic period a century later.

In the 19th century the German-born Friedrich Kuhlau brought with him both the repertoire and the spirit of the great German music of the age. Two other 19th century composers, Niels Gade and J. P. E. Hartmann, along with P. E. Lange-Müller, provided enduring contributions to the classical repertoire.

Denmark's musical giant, Carl Nielsen, dominated the early 20th century. His compositions, which included six symphonies and two operas, bridged Romanticism and modernism. His innovations influenced subsequent Danish composers, but it was not until after World War II that his fame spread beyond Denmark.

Nielsen established a high artistic standard for modern Danish composers, and following World War II musical activity became intense. Among the composers who have made their mark are Niels Viggo Bentzon, Knudaage Riisager, Ib Nørholm, and Herman Koppel.

Performing Arts. In no cultural field is Denmark's international reputation higher than in ballet. The Royal Danish Ballet was founded in 1748 as the dance element of the Royal Theatre. It entered a period of greatness in 1829, when Auguste Bournonville took charge of the company and its ballet school. For 50 years he perfected the ballet, encouraging original Danish

The Royal Danish Ballet, founded in 1748, is distinguished for its repertoire of classical ballets.

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contributions to the international ballet repertoire and developing a style that remains influential today. This tradition continued in the 20th century through the work of Harald Lander, Erik Bruhn, and Flemming Flindt. Dancers like Peter Martins, Niels Kehlet, and Peter Schaufuss enjoyed a global reputation, while masters like Bruhn and Martins received appointments of great prestige abroad.

Musical performance has long had a solid tradition in Denmark. Singers like Aksel Schiøtz and Lauritz Melchior are two outstanding modern examples. The Royal Theatre Orchestra is the nation's oldest classical orchestra, but major symphonic works are most often performed by the Radio Symphony. First-rate orchestras have also appeared in Århus, Sønderborg, and other cities. Chamber and ensemble groups are numerous. Finally, Copenhagen has long been a world center for progressive jazz. Foreign artists have joined with Danes like Svend Asmussen and Niels-Henning Orsted to keep an imported genre vigorous.

While Danish films have had only a modest reception abroad, the director Carl Dreyer received international acclaim for his films, notably *Passion of Joan of Arc* (1928) and *Day of Wrath* (1943). A steady stream of subsidized artistic films has continued the tradition started by Dreyer, and much modern Danish fiction has been made into films. Cultural subsidies, as well as support by Danish radio and television, have made dramatic art accessible to large audiences. Broad political support exists for these programs, without which the profile of modern Danish culture would be much less sharp.

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5. Places of Interest

Denmark is richly endowed with remains from the past. Exhibits of Stone Age and Viking artifacts at Lejre, Roskilde, and Trelleborg on Sjælland provide insights into ancient life. Collections from prehistoric Denmark are on display at the National Museum in Copenhagen and at the Moesholm Museum near Århus. Of Denmark's architecture, only churches and fragments of medieval fortifications like the Gasetarn near Vordingborg predate the 16th century. Succeeding centuries, however, are well represented with splendid palaces and castles, impressive public buildings, and well-preserved urban environments.

Copenhagen. Despite the occasional skyscraper, Denmark's capital remains the "city of spires." Fires and bombardments (mainly before 1810) have taken their toll, but restoration and preservation allow the visitor to experience the prosperous harbor city as it was in the 17th and 18th centuries. Pedestrian streets, sidewalk cafés, and outdoor cultural events lend an informal atmosphere to the inner city. Crooked streets and quaint courtyards characterize the original city, located on Slotsholmen (Castle Island). It includes Christiansborg Palace, which houses the Danish parliament and supreme court.

Elsewhere in the city, Dutch influence is evident in imposing buildings of the 17th century, such as the Exchange (*Børsen*) and Rosenborg Palace, and the canals of Christianshavn and Nyhavn. The Baroque and Rococo periods are represented by the 18th century neighborhood around the royal palace of Amalienborg. The Town Hall, built in 1905, is in the Italian Renaissance style. Examples of modern architecture include the Royal Hotel, the Maersk Shipping Company headquarters, and the foreign-ministry buildings on the waterfront.

Copenhagen kept its moats and fortifications until the mid-19th century. Today a chain of spacious parks, canals, and lakes has taken their place, with the famous Tivoli Gardens as the centerpiece. Located in the middle of the city, Tivoli is a cultural center as well as an amusement park, with theaters, concert halls, and exotic restaurants.

Sjælland. The island on which the capital is situated contains many other interesting sites. The cities of Roskilde, Ringsted, and Kalundborg have historic cathedrals. In north Sjælland are three impressive castles: Fredensborg, Frederiksborg, and Kronborg. The first is a royal residence, but its park is open to the public. Frederiksborg, now a museum, is an outstanding example of Dutch Renaissance architecture. Kronborg, in the city of Helsingør, overlooks the Øresund toward Sweden and was the inspiration for Elsinore Castle, the setting of Shakespeare's *Hamlet*. Built to enforce the collection of tolls from ships crossing the Øresund, Kronborg now serves as a museum and locale for cultural programs, including regular performances of the famous play.

Additional historical attractions on Sjælland include the open-air museum (*Frilandsmuseet*) and the National Museum branch in Brede. Sjælland also abounds in natural beauty, from the forests and lakes of the north, to the rolling fields of the interior, to the sandy beaches of the coast. Massive limestone cliffs may be seen at Stevns and on the neighboring island of Møn.

Fyn. The preserved home of Hans Christian Andersen is located in Odense. Denmark's third-largest city also contains several notable churches, a reconstructed village, and an art collection in its town hall. The surrounding countryside is idyllic, and adding to its charm are more than two dozen castles, including Egeskov with its public gardens and concerts. The archipelagoes to the south are popular tourist areas, especially Ærø with its quaint market town.

South Jutland. Denmark's border with West Germany and the junction of Danish and German culture, this region has a turbulent history. In the east are Graasten Palace, a royal residence; Sonderborg Palace; and the Dybbøl battlefield, where the Danish defeat in 1864 cost them a third of Jutland (the Danish portion of which was restored in 1920). The cathedral town of Ribe is among the best preserved in Denmark.

Central Jutland. The landscapes of this region include sandy beaches and heath in the west and fertile fields in the east. One of its highest hills is called "heaven mountain" (*Himmelbjerget*), although it rises only some 530 feet (161 meters) above the surrounding forests and lakes. Århus, Denmark's second-largest city, has a university and a concert hall, as well as an outstanding 17th century restoration.

North Jutland. Forests and beaches, as well as the lively city of Ålborg, are this region's main attractions. Divided by the Limfjord, the northernmost section (*Vendsyssel*) narrows to a point at Skagen.

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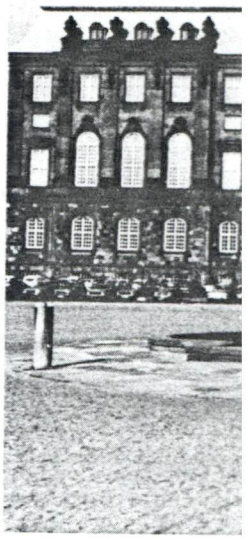

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The Christiansborg Palace in Copenhagen houses the Danish parliament, supreme court, and foreign ministry.

6. Government

Denmark changed rapidly from an absolute (autocratic) monarchy to a constitutional monarchy in 1849. Full political democracy and universal suffrage were achieved under the 1915 constitution. The 1953 constitution abolished the upper house of parliament and allowed the succession of women to the throne. It also adopted the Swedish institution of the ombudsman, or parliamentary commissioner, whose principal task is to watch for abuses of bureaucratic power and to investigate citizens' complaints.

Ministerial Government. Under the terms of the 1953 constitution, Denmark is a limited, hereditary monarchy. In practice, Denmark is a multiparty parliamentary democracy, in which legislative power is vested in the monarch and the unicameral parliament (Folketing). Although executive power is exercised in the name of the monarch, in practice monarchical powers are minimal. The premier (*statsminister*) is head of government. Approximately 20 additional ministers run executive departments and collectively make up the cabinet. A minister may be dismissed by the monarch (on the advice of the premier) or by a vote of parliament. Such a procedure is extremely rare, however, and the government normally either stands or falls together.

Parliament. Parliament consists of 179 members elected for terms of up to four years by all citizens over the age of 18. It may be dissolved by the government at any time, with an election ensuing immediately. Seats are distributed by a complex system of proportional representation, with 135 members elected from 103 constituencies and 40 more chosen regionally to assure proportionality to any party receiving at least 2% of the general vote. Two seats are reserved for each of Denmark's autonomous overseas dominions: Greenland and the Faeroe Islands.

Political Parties. Frequent elections and complex parliamentary coalitions focus political activity on Denmark's highly pluralistic party system. Typically, more than a dozen parties compete in national elections; as many as 12 have succeeded in winning seats, but many of these are minor parties. Following World War II, governing coalitions seldom have had a clear parliamentary majority. Minority governments function as a dual coalition: a governing core consisting either of a large party alone or a party linked with smaller partners and a less formally committed parliamentary bloc whose support often varies depending on the policy issue. Such coalitions are quite fragile.

Danish parties may be divided into two large groups or camps: socialist and nonsocialist (bourgeois). The Social Democratic party, a moderate and reformist party closely tied to the labor movement, is the country's largest party, usually receiving about a third of the vote. It headed most governments in the decades after World War II, but it usually had to rely on support from one or more of the nonsocialist parties. Thus the division between socialists and nonsocialists should not be exaggerated.

In addition to the Social Democrats, the socialist bloc contains six leftist parties, of which only the pragmatic Socialist People's party is politically significant. The nonsocialist group consists of a centrist group of small parties (the Radical Liberals, Center Democrats, Christian People's, and the more conservative, larger Liberals and Conservatives). The tax-protest populist Progress party, founded in 1972, is regarded as the country's most conservative faction.

The Supreme Court. The Supreme Court (Højesteret), composed of 15 justices, represents an

independent judiciary and is the final court of appeal in all criminal, civil, and administrative cases. The court may hear cases involving executive power, but such judicial review is rare. Normally five justices attend to a case, but seven may try especially important appeals.

Local Government. The constitution guarantees independent local government, but parliament has complete control over which powers will be granted to regional and local authorities. Denmark comprises 14 counties (*amter*) and 277 municipalities (*kommuner*). County and municipal councils are elected every four years, and increasingly these elections are dominated by the national political parties. Internal organization varies, but typically the proportionally elected councils choose the executive (mayor or county executive). The largest cities have multiple-member collective executives (*magistrat*). There are also special regional authorities, most notably the Capital District Council for the greater Copenhagen region (which contains a third of the country's population).

Local and county governments provide most of the services expected by the citizenry: education, public transit, water, sanitation, social services, and public safety. These services are supervised by professional civil servants. Elected councils and officials set direction and establish priorities within the narrow scope provided by laws and directives of the central government, which oversees these activities through national boards, ministries, and the now reduced powers of the county prefects.

Domestic Policies. Economic and social issues dominated Danish politics throughout most of the postwar era. Denmark has become an affluent society, but economic and social problems remain. All of the main political parties support the extensive social, health, housing, and educational policies of the welfare state, despite the heavy taxes and large bureaucracy necessary for its operation. Generally, the socialist parties want to continue redistributive and social programs, while the nonsocialists want to limit costs and stimulate economic growth and investment.

Foreign and Defense Policies. Following 1945, Danes sought to build their foreign policy on four pillars: close and pragmatic cooperation with the other Nordic countries; economic and political cooperation with other western European countries, especially after 1973 through membership in the European Economic Community (EEC); collective defense and security in NATO; and a global policy focused on the United Nations and involving significant foreign aid for developing nations. The Nordic and UN policies enjoy nearly universal support, while European and NATO policies are more controversial.

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7. The Economy

Danes are among the world's wealthiest people, despite the country's modest size, meager natural resources, and dependence on world economic conditions.

The idyllic and intensively cultivated farmland that covers some 70% of Denmark's area seems to belie the transformation during the 20th century of an almost wholly agrarian nation into an affluent, advanced industrial society. After 1945 this change was especially rapid and pervasive. In 1950 farming and related occupations still employed 27% of the labor force and produced 20% of the gross domestic product (GDP), industry employed 27% of the labor force and produced 29% of GDP, while private services accounted for 26% of employment and 37% of GDP. At that time public services accounted for 8% of the labor force. By the 1980's farming engaged less than 8% of the labor force and produced about 6% of GDP. Industry and related occupations employed 27% and produced about 25% of GDP, while services (private and public) employed 62% of the labor force and produced two thirds of all GDP. Of this labor-force figure of 62% in public and private services, public employment accounted for 30%.

Agriculture. The modernization of Danish agriculture started in the 1870's, when specialized dairy and meat products replaced grains as the main cash crop. This required the development of foreign markets, the most important of which was to become Britain. Only in the late 1960's did agricultural goods cease to be the main export product.

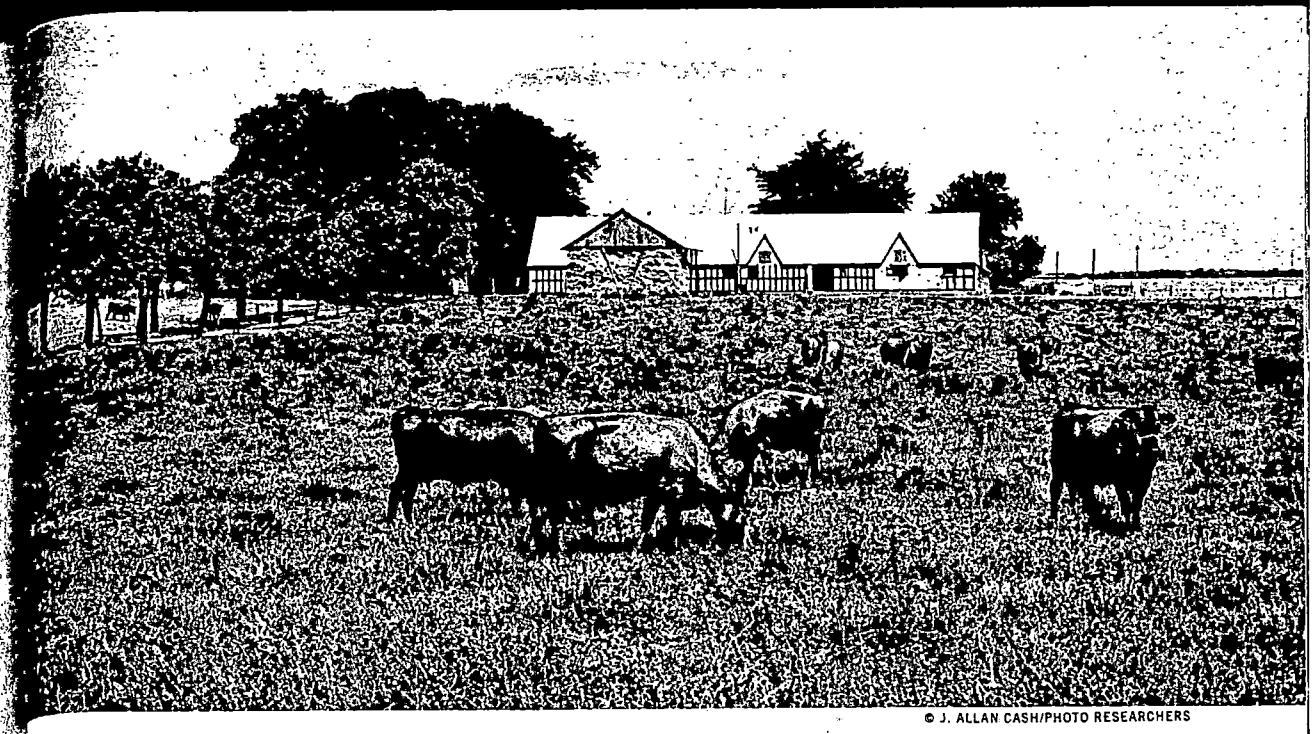
Membership in the European Economic Community (EEC) was largely motivated by the desire to keep existing markets and develop new ones. In this Denmark has been successful, but soaring interest rates and overambitious investment have hurt many of Denmark's family farms. These make up the vast majority of holdings; tenant farms and large estates are both rare. The average farm is about 73 acres (30 hectares), and 55% are between 25 and 123 acres (10–50 hectares). The number of larger farms has been growing, and the smallest units are viable only if supplemented by rented land or nonfarm income. Grains are still grown on 60% of all farmland, while 22% is pasture. Barley accounts for 79% of the grain. Three fourths of all farms raise cattle or pigs. Poultry and fur breeding have also increased significantly in importance.

Although the agricultural share of exports now amounts to only 25% (it was 75% prior to World War II), it is still a vital economic sector. Most agricultural exports are highly processed meat and dairy goods; thus much of Danish industry is closely tied to agriculture. Nearly 61% of these exports go to other EEC countries (mainly Britain and West Germany), and EEC subsidies for exports to other customers add another 8.4% to the value of agricultural exports.

Two prominent features of modern Danish agriculture have been the application of scientific techniques and the use of producer cooperatives. Mechanization came first to large farms, but after 1950 the use of machinery on even modest holdings increased dramatically. This plus the use of fertilizers and pesticides greatly improved crop yields for wheat, rye, and potatoes. Grain-drying stations are another valuable innovation, given the country's wet climate.

Producer cooperatives dominate the purchasing of raw materials and the processing and marketing of finished products. The pork cooperative, with more than 61,000 members, is the largest cooperative producer. An organizational network binds the entire farm sector together, including a cooperative bank and cement and fuel supply companies, and these in turn are linked to the National Farmers Association (*Landbrugsraadet*).

Historically, this autonomous network has



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A dairy farm near Århus, Jutland. Danish farmland is intensively cultivated, and farms are efficiently run.

made Danish agriculture less dependent on the government than most of European agriculture. Nevertheless, in times of crisis the state has stepped in to provide price supports, interest subsidies, and other forms of public aid. Following 1973, EEC farm policies (mainly minimum prices and production limits) became crucial for Danish farmers, and the Danish government actively promoted the interests of farmers at EEC meetings.

The Danish fishing industry is also affected by EEC regulations. It is an offshore version of industrialized agriculture, with 11,000 professional fishermen and another 3,500 part-timers. As in Danish farming, cooperatives are used both at sea and ashore for processing and marketing.

Industry. Danish industry developed out of the system of crafts and guilds. These origins are reflected in the country's numerous small firms and emphasis given to specialized high-quality production rather than large industrial concentrations. Of Danish enterprises employing six or more persons, little more than 1% employ 500 or more. Only a quarter of all industrial employees work for firms employing more than 500.

Overall industrial employment began to decline after 1970, but within the sectors trends varied significantly. As noted, much of Danish industry is related to agricultural production. About 21% of the country's manufacturing employees are engaged in food, beverage (beer), or tobacco processing. The value of this sector's production accounts for nearly two fifths of the value of all manufacturing. The metal industry produces ships, construction materials, and machinery from imported raw materials. Although this area suffered severe setbacks (particularly in shipbuilding), it still employs 39% of industrial labor. Petroleum and chemical industries became prominent in the postwar period, and high-technology electronic components supplemented a longer tradition in electrical equipment.

Traditional crafts prosper in the furniture and

Danish fishermen are active in the Baltic and North seas. Here, a stack of dried and salted fish is unloaded.

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interior design workshops, typically small in scale, but with global reputations. Similarly, textile and clothing firms now produce exclusive fashions in order to survive cheaper foreign competition. Paper, printing, and publishing are also important trades with craft origins.

With one of the world's highest housing standards, Denmark's construction industry is important. But despite special loans and tax subsidies, the housing industry has stagnated owing to high interest rates and economic recession. Industrial construction has also been affected by the same factors.

Trade. Danish industry has prospered despite the scarcity of native raw materials. These materials and semimanufactured goods were purchased abroad from the cheapest source and made into desirable products for sale at home and abroad. Foreign sales not only paid for necessary imports but often found profitable world markets. Industry followed agriculture in pursuit of reliable overseas outlets. Total exports amount to about 25% of GDP, but for manufacturing and agriculture the export share is much greater. A substantial share of everything produced by industry and agriculture is exported; even prefabricated Danish houses have attracted foreign customers, giving the construction industry a growing stake in export markets.

Nearly half of Denmark's foreign trade is with the other EEC countries. The other Nordic countries account for a fifth of foreign trade. The United States represents about 6%. West Germany is the largest single trading partner, accounting for about 18% of Denmark's foreign trade.

Danish cabinetmakers are internationally respected for their craftsmanship and flair for design.

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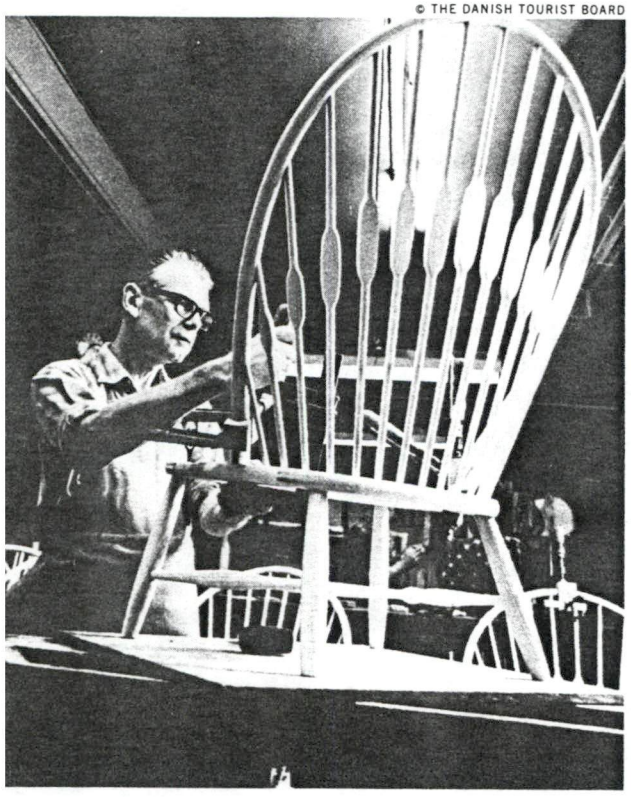

Energy. For energy sources, especially fossil fuels, Denmark was heavily dependent on foreign supplies and prices. The Danish economy was hit hard by the oil price shocks of the 1970's for this reason.

Intensified prospecting has yielded significant oil and gas finds in the Danish sector of the North Sea. The ability to supply a third or more of the country's energy needs from these domestic sources would provide an important economic boost. Meanwhile, Denmark leads the industrial world in energy conservation and the development of energy products such as windmills and heating controls.

Labor. The labor force changed significantly after 1950. As noted, employment in farming fell by nearly 70%, industrial employment declined modestly, while public and private service employment soared. Another important change resulted from the entry of married women into the permanent labor force in unprecedented numbers: about 65% of all women between the ages of 16 and 74 are part of the formal labor force, compared with about 78% of men in the same age bracket. Differences in pay for similar work have been reduced by law and practice, though far more women (46%) than men (10%) work part-time. (This is probably because women still shoulder the main responsibility for housework and child care).

Nearly all Danes belong to economic-interest organizations: 86% are labor-union members and others have similar organizations (farm, business, and professional groups) to promote their interests. Numerous strikes occur every year, but most are short. Historically wages, hours, and working conditions have been determined by free collective bargaining between unions and employers, but governmental intervention has become increasingly common. Although Danish productivity compares favorably with other industrial countries, labor costs are high. Moreover, unemployment, which was under 4% between 1960 and 1973, rose dramatically to more than 10% in the 1980's.

Transportation. All of Denmark's population live near the sea, and water transport has long been the dominant means of communication. With the development of rail and motor transportation, Denmark's insular geography became a liability. Fortunately, Denmark's flat topography has allowed rail and highway routes to cover the entire country, but east-west travel still requires sea links across the Store Baelt. Construction of a massive bridge across it or a tunnel under it has long been discussed, but the economic and engineering obstacles are formidable. For international transport, ships are still important, although the country is well served by air routes from Copenhagen, with many internal air connections as well.

Tourism. Foreign tourism is a billion-dollar enterprise, although Danes spend nearly as much on foreign travel as they earn. Foreign tourism is promoted mainly by industry-sponsored tourist agencies. Local and national government underwrite some of the costs. The result is a strong network of tourist boards, and no foreign tourist is likely to lack assistance. West Germans are the most numerous foreign visitors, though other Scandinavians, Europeans, and Americans are attracted by the country's many tourist activities. The cultural attractions of Copenhagen and other urban areas are bal-

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In addition to local travel, thousands of Danes annually make use of packaged charter flights to the Mediterranean and other distant destinations. Danish tourist agencies were among the first to develop large-scale charter tourism, and affiliates now operate in other European countries. Thus Danish travel agencies serve thousands of travelers who have never visited Denmark.

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8. History

Evidence has survived of man's presence in Denmark as long ago as 50,000 B.C., before the ice sheet of the last Ice Age covered most of the country. When the ice retreated northward about 12,000 B.C., men followed it in pursuit of reindeer, which provided them with food, clothing, and tools. Warmer summer temperatures about 8000 B.C. encouraged an increase of population and more permanent settlement. But hunting was still relied on for most requirements.

Some 3,000 years later, the submergence of the land caused by the final melting of the ice cap in northern Scandinavia divided Denmark from the rest of Scandinavia in the east and from Britain in the west, and Denmark acquired something like its present shape. Sometime after this, agriculture was introduced by newcomers from the south. These people are associated with the building of large stone monuments, or dolmens, over their dead. Many of these dolmens still dot the Danish countryside.

About 2000 B.C. a fresh wave of immigrants arrived in Jutland and drove the former inhabitants onto the islands. These so-called boat-axe folk buried their dead in simple stone-lined graves, introduced the horse into the region, and appear to have been pastoralists rather than agriculturalists.

Copper and bronze began to be worked in the country about 1500 B.C. A period of great wealth and cultural richness ensued. The amber obtained from the Baltic and North Sea coasts was highly prized by the more advanced peoples of the Mediterranean, and a lively trade grew up between them and the Danes, who traded the amber for fine objects. The Danes rapidly learned to copy and improve the latter. From this period date the exquisite small "sun chariot" of Trundholm, a gilded model of a horse-drawn chariot, and the long curved horns known as *lurs*. Clothing from this period, preserved by the tannin from the oak coffins in which corpses were buried, suggests that the climate was mild.

The succeeding Early Iron Age, which began about the middle of the first millennium B.C., was one of comparative poverty. The advance of the Celts across central Europe cut the trade routes from the Baltic to the Mediterranean. The climate deteriorated as well, becoming colder and damper. The population declined. But bog iron was readily available within the country, and metal began to be used more widely for the making of tools and weapons.

It was an unsettled age. Large defensive earthworks were built, and many Danes probably took part in the southward migrations of the "barbarians" recorded in Roman sources. The Teutons may have originated in the district of Thy in northern Jutland. In time trade routes with the Mediterranean were reestablished, and along them goods from the Roman world reached Denmark. A new period of unrest is associated with the fall of the Roman Empire, and some of the "barbarian" tribes that contributed to it probably originated here: the tribe known as Burgundians may have come from the island of Bornholm, and the Jutes and Angles who settled in England may have originated in Jutland. The final phase of Danish prehistory in the 7th and 8th centuries is the least known. But the population appears to have been growing rapidly, and many legends later recorded, including the story of Amled (Hamlet), can be traced in this Germanic Iron Age.

The Viking Age. At the beginning of the 9th century, the northern expansion of the Frankish empire of Charlemagne posed a threat to Denmark. The Danish king Godfred began to build the great defensive wall of Dannevirke across the neck of the Jutish peninsula and later attacked Frisia, then part of the Frankish Empire. The weakening of the empire after Charlemagne's death encouraged more frequent raids. But Danes already were engaged further afield. Bands of "Danes" (the chroniclers did not distinguish clearly between Danish and Norwegian Vikings) conducted raids on the British coast from the end of the 8th century, and in 865 a "Grand Army" of Danes began the systematic conquest of Anglo-Saxon England. In 878, King Alfred the Great of Wessex was forced to recognize an independent region, called the Danelaw, in the east of the island, where Danish law prevailed. Those members of the Grand Army who had not settled in the area moved across the Channel. In 911 the Frankish king granted the duchy of Normandy to Rollo, who may have been Danish.

The history of Denmark itself in the 9th century is obscure. The continuous line of Danish kings begins with King Gorm, who ruled much of the present country from his seat at Jelling in Jutland about 930. His son King Harold (Harald), called "Bluetooth," commemorated his father and mother on one of the two great runic stones at Jelling, which also claims that Harold himself converted the Danes to Christianity. (The first serious attempt at conversion, however, had been made by the Frankish monk Ansgar a century before. What ground had been gained then was lost after Ansgar's death, and the work had to recommence under Gorm.) One of the main reasons for Harold's conversion was a fear that the German emperor to the south would use Danish heathenism as an excuse to launch a crusade against the country and conquer it. As it was, Harold had to surrender some territory, but this was regained by his son Sweyn I (Svend), called "Forkbeard."

Sweyn rejected his father's faith, but tolerated the activities of English missionaries in his kingdom. His interest in England was otherwise more warlike. After securing control of most of Norway by defeating its king Olav Tryggvason at the sea battle of Svolder in 1000, he turned westward. The Danelaw had been reconquered by Alfred's successors, but the weak English king Æthelred II encouraged renewed Danish raids by the payment of tribute, or "dane-

geld," to the Danes. In 1013, Sweyn began a systematic conquest of England. This was completed by his son Canute (Knud) II, called "the Great." In 1016, Canute was acknowledged king of England and soon afterward of Denmark, and in 1030 the addition of Norway gave Canute a great North Sea empire. However, his son Hardecanute (Harthacanute) lost Norway again, and on his death in 1042 the English chose Æthelred's son Edward the Confessor to succeed, while Magnus I, king of Norway, succeeded to the throne of Denmark in 1042. After Magnus' death in 1047, Canute's nephew Sweyn II Estridsen was acclaimed king of Denmark, and Harold III Hardrada became sole ruler of Norway. A long struggle ensued between the two kings, during which the great port of Hedeby at the base of the Jutish peninsula was finally destroyed. (Hedeby had been the most important center of trade in northern Europe throughout the Viking period.) In 1064, Sweyn and Harold recognized each other as kings of Denmark and Norway, respectively.

The Early Middle Ages. About the year 1070, Sweyn concluded an agreement with the king of Sweden by which the latter recognized the possession by the Danish crown of a large area of what is now southern Sweden to the east of the Øresund. Danish rulers retained this area until the 17th century. But while relations with Denmark's neighbors were comparatively peaceful, Sweyn's death was followed by a long period of civil strife.

Of his successors, Sweyn's son Canute IV was murdered in 1086 in the church in Odense by rebellious peasants and subsequently was canonized as Denmark's patron saint, although his character appears to have had little saintly about it. Yet another son, Eric, called "Very Good," succeeded in establishing an archbishopric for the whole of Scandinavia within its own dominions at Lund in 1103. Trouble broke out during the reign of Niels, the last of Sweyn II's sons to sit on the Danish throne, due to the murder by his son of his able but arrogant nephew Canute (Knud) Lavard. From the succeeding struggle for the throne, Lavard's son Valdemar finally emerged victorious in 1157 by defeating his rival at the Battle of Grathe Hede.

The Age of the Valdemars. Valdemar I, called "the Great," worked closely with Absalon, bishop of Roskilde and later archbishop of Lund, founder of Copenhagen and patron of Saxo Grammaticus, the greatest of Denmark's medieval chroniclers. Abroad they extended the kingdom along the southern coast of the Baltic by defeating the heathen Wends. Further gains were made under Valdemar's son Canute VI, who was dominated by the great archbishop. Canute's brother Valdemar II, known as "the Victorious," launched a successful campaign against the distant heathen Estonians. According to legend, the Danish flag (*Dannebrog*) descended from heaven at the victory over them at Lydanis in 1219. But Valdemar and his son were captured by one of his German vassals in 1223, and Valdemar relinquished most of these territorial gains to obtain their release.

Valdemar's death in 1241 was followed by a long period of civil war, peasant revolts, and conflict among crown, church, and nobility. The church resented the crown's attempts to assert control over its property, while the nobility demanded the exclusive right not only to elect the king but to approve his policies. In 1282, Eric V, the grandson of Valdemar the Victorious, was compelled by his nobles to agree to a charter that limited his powers; the document may be compared with the Magna Carta imposed on King John of England by his barons earlier in the century. This, however, did not prevent civil war from breaking out again soon after.

During a brief respite, Eric's son and successor Eric Menved (Eric VI) was tempted into intervening in the civil war then raging in Sweden and into challenging the powerful Hanseatic League of German merchants. The only result was a huge bill for the hire of German mercenary troops, which he could pay only by mortgaging a large part of his realm to German nobles led by the count of Holstein. For eight years the count was the effective ruler of Denmark. But from his accession in 1340, Eric's grandson Valdemar IV, known as "Atterdag," began resuming control of the alienated lands. By 1360 he felt strong enough to challenge the Hansa, and in the following year he conquered the Swedish island of Gotland with its great Hanseatic port of Visby. But faced with a hostile coalition, he had to make considerable concessions to the Hanseatic League before his death. His nobles also took the opportunity of his death in 1375 to impose onerous conditions on his five-year-old grandson Olaf (Oluf). In 1380, Olaf also inherited the throne of Norway.

The Kalmar Union. The regency for the young Olaf was exercised by his mother Margaret I, a woman of great ability. In 1386 she reached an agreement with a rebellious Swedish nobility to recognize her son also as king of Sweden. After Olaf's death in the following year, Margaret convinced the nobles of Denmark and Sweden to recognize as his successor her great-nephew Eric of Pomerania, already king of Norway. In 1397, Eric was crowned king of all three Scandinavian kingdoms at Kalmar in Sweden. The Kalmar Union thus formed was the only political union ever formed for the whole of Scandinavia. It was, however, dominated by Denmark, the richest and most populous country, and was ruled from Copenhagen.

Until her death in 1412, Margaret retained all power in her hands and restrained the separatist forces in the union. Eric, however, once he was on his own acted less responsibly and caused growing resentment in Sweden by appointing Danes to important posts there. In 1434 rebellion broke out in Sweden and soon spread to Denmark, where an ambitious foreign policy had resulted in a heavy tax burden. Eric was forced to flee, and Christopher of Bavaria was elected king of all three countries in his place in 1440.

On Christopher's death in 1448, the Swedish nobility chose one of its own to succeed him, while the Danes and Norwegians elected Christian I of Oldenburg, the first member of a house that was to provide Denmark with rulers for over 400 years. Christian regained control of Sweden, only to be faced by a fresh revolt. In 1471 he was finally defeated by the Swedish rebels at the Battle of Brunkeberg outside Stockholm. While the idea of a political union lived on, and various attempts were to be made to revive it, it could not resist the tide of popular nationalism in Sweden and the weakening threat from the Hanseatic League, which had been one of the reasons for its formation.

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er in Denmark and sought to widen the basis for his support by calling the first meeting of nobles, clergy, and burghers at Kalundborg in 1468. The peasants were falling more and more under the control of noble landlords, at the same time that the burghers of the towns, especially those of Copenhagen, were gaining increasing political importance. Christian's son Hans (John as king), who succeeded him in 1481, continued his father's policy. In spite of a humiliating military defeat at the hands of the independent peasants of Ditmarsken in Holstein in 1500, he did force the Swedes to acknowledge his overlordship and the great Hanseatic port of Lübeck to cease intervening in Danish trade. His son Christian II, who succeeded him in 1513, antagonized his nobility by turning for advice to commoners, including the Dutch mother of his young mistress, and favoring the burghers and peasants. But his attempts to assert his authority in Sweden brought about his downfall. After Christian's execution of more than 80 Swedish leaders at the Bloodbath of Stockholm in 1520, a final Swedish revolt under Gustav Vasa (Gustav I) provided the Danish nobles with an opportunity to renounce their allegiance and elect Christian's uncle Frederick in his place in 1523. Christian fled abroad to seek support.

The 16th Century. The continuing threat from Christian II helped Frederick I to maintain good relations with his nobles and with Gustav Vasa of Sweden, for whom the deposed monarch also constituted a menace. This menace became a reality in 1531, when Christian landed in Norway. He was, however, inveigled into agreeing to negotiate with Frederick in Copenhagen and, in spite of a safe-conduct, was carried off to imprisonment in the castle of Sønderborg. Frederick's death soon after (1533) was followed by a dispute over the succession, which was complicated by religious differences.

Christian II had favored the teachings of Martin Luther and had entertained in Denmark a number of Luther's followers. On Frederick's death the royal council was divided into a Catholic faction, which favored his young son Hans, and a Protestant one, which looked to his elder son Christian, an avowed Lutheran. In the midst of the impasse Count Christopher of Oldenburg raised his banner on behalf of the imprisoned Christian II. The majority of nobles, however, rallied to Duke Christian, whose German troops in 1536 took Copenhagen and brought to an end Denmark's last civil war (The Count's War). Christian immediately set about imposing a Lutheran Church settlement on his new realm. The Catholic bishops were forced to surrender church lands, and the Estates approved the new creed. The office of archbishop was abolished. (The Bible did not, however, appear in Danish until 1550.)

Christian III's death in 1559 was soon followed by that of Christian II, still a prisoner of state. Frederick II, son and successor of Christian III, abandoned his father's cautious foreign policy and soon became involved in the struggle for power in the Baltic between Sweden, Russia, and Poland. The Seven Years' War with Sweden (1563–1570) ended with little gain for Denmark and an exhausted treasury. Denmark had to withdraw from Baltic affairs for the rest of the century, but the period of peace was used to reform the realm's finances under the guidance of the able chancellor Peder Oxe.

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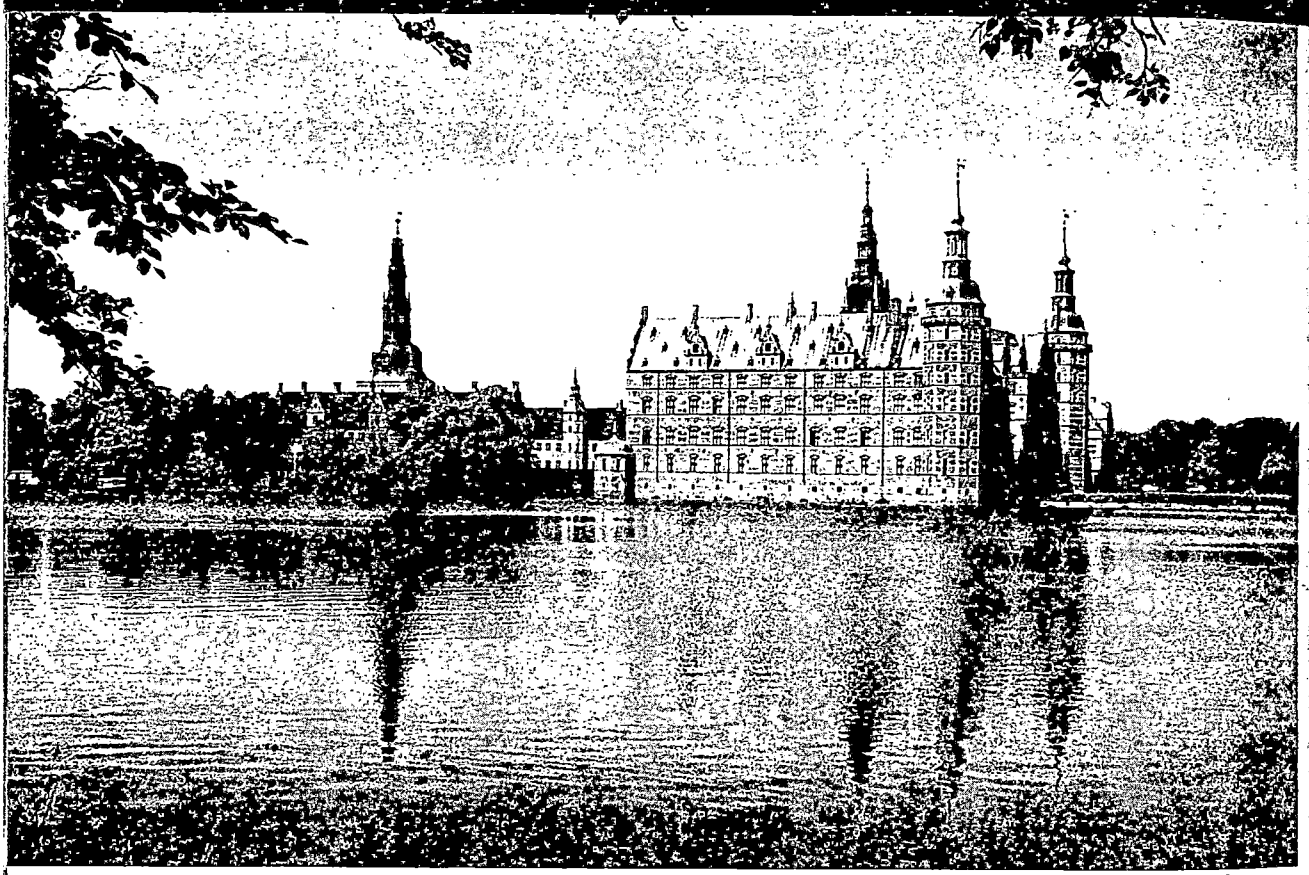
This 11th century fortified round church on Bornholm provides evidence of Denmark's embattled early history.

The 17th Century. After an eight-year regency, Frederick's son Christian IV took over the reins of government in 1596. His zest for life made him at first popular with his subjects, but he was overambitious and proceeded to throw away the advantages he had inherited. In 1611 he launched Denmark into war with Sweden, from which, when peace returned in 1613, he secured nothing but a large indemnity. In the period of peace that followed he did attempt to stimulate Denmark's economy and improve its defenses. He took a particular interest in his fleet. He also sought to beautify his capital: some of its most famous buildings, like the Exchange and Rosenborg Palace, are due to his inspiration.

The outbreak of the Thirty Years' War in Germany in 1618, however, tempted him to intervene once more in foreign affairs with inadequate preparation and resources. In 1626 he and his Protestant German allies were defeated by Catholic forces at the Battle of Lutter, and in 1629, after Jutland had been occupied by the enemy, he had to make peace. He was forced to stand by while Sweden under Gustavus Adolphus (Gustav II) usurped Denmark's former position as the leading Baltic power. In 1643, Sweden launched an attack on Denmark from the south. The Danish fleet performed creditably, but at the Peace of Brömsebro in 1645, Christian had to surrender to the Swedes the island of Gotland and the province of Halland for 30 years.



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Frederiksborg Castle in Hillerød, now a museum, was built by King Christian IV in the early 17th century.

The last three years of his reign were embittered by quarrels with his council, led by his son-in-law Corfitz Ulfeld, and by the death of his eldest son.

His younger son Frederick III had to agree to a strict charter before the royal council would accept his election in 1648, but almost at once he set about freeing himself from its conditions. By 1657, Corfitz Ulfeld had been forced to flee to Sweden, whose King Charles X was becoming more and more entangled in a campaign in Poland. Frederick judged this a good opportunity for revenge and declared war. Charles, however, not only managed to occupy Jutland, but in a particularly harsh winter in 1658 he marched his army onto the Danish islands over the ice and forced Frederick to make peace. The terms of the peace treaty included the surrender by Denmark of the island of Bornholm, of parts of Norway, and of all the territory still held to the east of the Øresund. War soon broke out again, but this time the Danes were defiant. Copenhagen was successfully defended until relieved by a Dutch fleet, and on the death of Charles X in 1660 peace returned. Denmark regained Bornholm and central Norway but had to relinquish its possessions over the Øresund for good.

A meeting of the Estates in Copenhagen to discuss the financial situation after the war was the occasion for bitter attacks by the burghers and clergy on the privileges enjoyed by the nobility, and the crown opened negotiations with the first two groups to persuade them to support the making of a hereditary monarchy. The nobility was cowed into submission. The charter to which Frederick had subscribed was consequently invalid, and the Estates agreed to allow the king to define his new powers. In 1661 he decreed that he was absolute, a statement elaborated in the Royal Law of 1665. The Estates were never to meet again, but the burghers were rewarded by being given equal rights with the nobility to own land and hold public office.

The first part of the reign of Christian V, who became king in 1670, was dominated by his chancellor Peder Schumacher (ennobled as Count Griffenfeld). Griffenfeld was typical of the new nobility being formed to serve the absolute monarch, which was bound to the king even more tightly by rewards like the new titles of count and baron and by knightly orders like that of the Elephant. Griffenfeld eventually fell from power because of his own arrogance and the jealousy of his rivals. He was found guilty of high treason and imprisoned for life. After an unsuccessful war with Sweden in alliance with France in 1675–1679, a heavy load of debt dictated a peaceful foreign policy for the rest of the reign and a measure of reform, including the issuing of the first law code for the whole kingdom in 1683.

Frederick IV began his reign in 1699 by concluding an alliance with Russia and Saxony to attack Sweden and regain the territory lost earlier in the century. But in 1700 a Swedish army under the young Charles XII landed near Copenhagen and compelled Frederick to withdraw from the coalition. After Charles' defeat by Russia at Poltava in 1709, Denmark reentered the war. At the peace settlement in 1720, however, Denmark secured merely a guarantee by the great powers of the king's possession of the duchies of Slesvig (Schleswig) and Holstein.

The 18th Century. The latter part of the reign of Frederick IV and the reign of his son Christian VI, crowned in 1730, saw pietism at the height of

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its influence in Denmark under the patronage of the court: Sunday observance was enforced by law, and the playwright Ludvig Holberg turned from the writing of comedies to works of scholarship. But among its more positive achievements were the reestablishment of links with Greenland by the missionary Hans Egede and an ordinance of 1739 that provided for the establishment of an elementary school in every parish. In other respects the condition of the peasantry declined. Against the background of an agricultural depression, a law was promulgated in 1733 that bound all male peasants to the estate on which they had been born for most of their active lives (*stavnsbånd*). By the middle of the century economic conditions had begun to improve, and Danish trade benefited from the country's continuing neutrality in the European wars of the period.

Frederick V (reigned 1746–1766) rejected his parents' pietism and indeed swung in the opposite direction. However, while he became more and more taken up with a life of pleasure, the country was run by a number of able ministers led by Count Adam Moltke and J.H.E. Bernstorff, who directed both economic life and foreign policy. In 1762 the country nearly became involved in war with Russia over the new Czar Peter III's claims to the duchies of Slesvig and Holstein. The czar's murder in the same year paved the way for a peaceful settlement of the dispute, which left the Danish king in possession. Both Moltke and Bernstorff took a great interest in improving agriculture, which formed the basis of the country's economy. On the estates under their control they carried out limited reforms, such as the abolition of the labor services performed by the tenants. But few other landowners followed their example.

Moltke and Bernstorff remained in office after the accession of Christian VII in 1766, but the new reign saw the rise of a group of far more radical reformers, of whom the young German doctor Johann Friedrich Struensee emerged as the leader. He acquired complete ascendancy over the king, who showed signs of mental and emotional instability, and over the young English Queen Caroline Matilda, whose lover he became. For some 18 months Struensee ruled Denmark as virtual dictator, issuing decrees that upset most of the vested interests in the country. He was finally toppled by a coup d'etat in 1772, tried, and executed. The queen was forced to leave the country and died soon afterward in Hannover.

Power passed to a conservative group headed by Ove Høegh-Guldberg, and reform came to an end. Opposition to Guldberg gathered around Crown Prince Frederick (later Frederick VI) and Bernstorff's nephew Count Andreas Peter Bernstorff. In 1784, at his first council meeting, Frederick persuaded his father to dismiss Guldberg and appoint Bernstorff and his friends to replace Guldberg and his group. No sooner were they established than they began to introduce a number of reforms, of which the most important improved the status of the peasant. In 1788 the *stavnsbånd* was abolished, tenants and landlords were encouraged to agree on well-defined labor services and even to commute them for money rents, enclosure of open fields was made easier, and tenants began to buy their farms. During the next 50 years Danish rural society was to be transformed.

The French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars. Denmark became involved in a brief war with Sweden in 1788. But otherwise at the end of the 18th century it had been at peace since 1720. The outbreak of war between Revolutionary France and its neighbors in 1792, however, caused difficulties for Danish trade, and Denmark in 1800 joined the League of Armed Neutrality formed by Russia to protect neutral commerce. Britain responded by sending a fleet to Copenhagen in 1801, and after a fierce engagement the Danes agreed to abandon the league. A period of comparative calm and prosperity followed, but in 1807, British fears that the considerable Danish fleet might fall into the hands of France led Britain to demand that it be surrendered for the remainder of the war. The demand was backed up with another naval expedition to Copenhagen. When the Danes refused to comply, the city was surrounded by troops and bombarded. After considerable damage and the loss of many lives, the Danish fleet was surrendered. A few months later Denmark concluded an alliance with France. As a result of this, Denmark's overseas possessions in the West Indies and India were occupied by the British and most of its overseas trade was destroyed.

In spite of the growing unpopularity of the French connection, Frederick VI, who had become king in 1808, adhered loyally to the alliance until 1814. In that year a large army under the command of Napoleon's former marshal Bernadotte, who as heir to the Swedish throne had caused that country to join the anti-French camp, appeared on the southern border of Jutland. Denmark was unable to resist and concluded peace at Kiel. By the treaty, Denmark changed sides and surrendered Norway in exchange for a sum of money and the piece of Pomerania still held by Sweden (which it soon exchanged with Prussia for the duchy of Lauenburg to the south of Holstein). Denmark, however, retained Greenland, Iceland, and the Faeroe Islands and regained control of its possessions in the West Indies and India.

The 19th Century. With the surrender of Norway to Sweden, Denmark lost all pretensions to the status of a European power. The war had also done great damage to the economy, and not for a decade were signs of recovery in evidence. Yet little criticism of the absolutist system of government resulted, and King Frederick remained popular with a broad section of Denmark's population.

The main threat to the political structure came about as a result of the complex relations between the kingdom and the duchies of Slesvig, Holstein, and Lauenburg, which the king ruled as duke. Holstein and Lauenburg were wholly German-speaking and members of the new German Confederation. In 1830, when liberal revolutions broke out farther south, the Germans of Holstein demanded a constitution. When the dust had settled, King Frederick went so far as to agree to the setting up of consultative assemblies in Slesvig, Holstein, Jutland (at Ålborg), and on the islands (at Roskilde). These began to function toward the end of the 1830's and, though they had no powers, did give property-owning Danes a political voice for the first time in nearly 200 years. German nationalism, however, still threatened trouble in the duchies, where hopes had arisen for the entry of both Slesvig and Holstein into a united Germany.

In 1848 a new wave of revolutions swept through western Europe. Frederick VII (reigned 1848–1863), the last of the Oldenburg line, quietly declared absolutism at an end and agreed to the election of an assembly to draw up a liberal constitution. His new liberal ministers, however, refused the demands of the Schleswig-Holsteiners, who thereupon revolted. They were supported by many of the new liberal German governments, and as a result Denmark was faced with an international conflict. As the tide of revolution ebbed once more, the Schleswig-Holsteiners found themselves isolated, and intervention by the great powers obtained a return to the status quo in 1852.

Meanwhile the constituent assembly in Copenhagen approved a constitution in 1849. It granted freedom of the press, assembly, and religion and arranged for the election of a bicameral parliament. Both chambers were to be elected on what amounted to universal male suffrage, but the upper chamber (Landsting) was chosen indirectly, the lower (Folketing) directly.

The constitution applied only to the kingdom of Denmark. The relationship between the kingdom and the duchies remained an unsolved problem. The National Liberals, who formed the ministries of the 1850's, dreamed of uniting the half-Danish Slesvig with the kingdom, but this was strongly resisted by the Germans of Slesvig and Holstein and was contrary to the international agreements reached at the end of the war. In 1863, however, judging the international situation favorable, the Danish government promulgated a new constitution that carried through the National Liberal aims. When Denmark refused to withdraw it on the demand of Prussia and Austria, the latter countries declared war. The Danes were decisively defeated and forced in 1864 to surrender the duchies to the victors.

This disaster, which deprived the king of about a third of his territories, caused the downfall of the National Liberals. A conservative ministry introduced a new constitution in 1866, which turned the Landsting into a right-wing bastion. For the remainder of the century political life in the country was dominated by battles between a new Liberal party (Venstre), which gained a greater and greater hold on the Folketing, and a conservative ministry, headed for most of the time by the formidable Jacob Estrup, which was backed by the upper house and King Christian IX (reigned 1863–1906). For a considerable period Estrup was able to manipulate the constitution so as to rule almost as a dictator. Very little legislation was passed.

By 1890 moderates on both sides, tired of the sterility of political life, managed to bring about a compromise by which Estrup stepped down (1894) and important social laws were approved. Not until 1901, however, did the king agree to the formation of a Liberal ministry. This triumph of parliamentary government in Denmark is referred to as "The Change of System."

In the late 19th century, Danish agriculture was hard hit by a depression, which drove a considerable number of Danes to emigrate across the Atlantic. But the crisis was overcome by a shift from grain growing to dairy farming and pig production organized in cooperatives, which enabled the small farmer to compete with the big landlord. At the same time industry was growing, and an industrial proletariat in the larger towns began to be influenced by the teachings of Marxist socialism. A Social Democratic party was formed in the 1870's, and one of its members, Thorvald Stauning, was elected to the Folketing as early as 1884. Trade unions also were formed and in 1899 reached an agreement with the employers' confederation on the nationwide regulation of industrial relations and strike action.

The 20th Century. The outbreak of war in Europe in 1914 had little immediate effect on Denmark. Political life was taken up largely with negotiations between the parties for a new constitution, which was finally approved in 1915. This introduced votes for women and proportional representation. There was also some debate over the sale of Denmark's West Indian islands to the United States in 1917. But by this time the war was causing economic difficulties, and the Russian Revolution encouraged radical elements in the labor movement.

The peace settlement allowed for a referendum in Schleswig, which resulted in the return of the northern part of the duchy to the Danish crown in 1920. This was soon followed by a political crisis at Easter, when King Christian X (reigned 1912–1947) dismissed his Radical ministers. Under threat of a general strike against royal interference, a compromise settlement was reached and a general election returned a Liberal administration. In 1924 the Social Democrats, who had become the largest group in the Folketing, formed their first ministry under Stauning against a background of economic depression. It soon had to give way to a new Liberal cabinet, but when the Conservatives withdrew their support from this, Stauning in 1929 formed his second ministry, which was to remain in office until World War II.

This ministry was thus already in office when the Great Depression began to affect Denmark. Unemployment rose rapidly, and agricultural exports, on which Denmark relied very heavily, slumped. Stauning reached an agreement with the Liberals in the so-called Kanslergade Pact of 1933. This enabled him to introduce social legislation that laid the basis of the Danish welfare state in exchange for state support for agriculture, for which the Liberals were the main spokesmen. Unemployment, however, remained high throughout the decade, and Danish farmers found it difficult to sell their butter and bacon on the British market in the face of British protectionism.

The rearmament of Hitler's Germany after 1935 caused some alarm in Denmark, but the government realized that it could not hope to resist an attack by a great power and in 1939 was the only one of the Scandinavian governments to sign a nonaggression pact offered by Hitler. On the outbreak of war in September, Denmark immediately declared its neutrality. But on April 9, 1940, German forces began to occupy Jutland and the islands. They claimed to have come to protect the country from an Allied attack and agreed not to interfere in Denmark's internal affairs if no resistance was offered. Stauning formed a coalition of the leading political parties.

At first the life of the ordinary Dane was little affected by the occupation. But from the beginning there were a number who strongly criticized the government's apparently supine attitude toward the German authorities, and more and more joined them. In November 1941, a

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Cheering residents of Copenhagen welcome British liberation forces following the capitulation of Germany in May 1945. Denmark was occupied by German troops for five years during World War II.

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large demonstration protested Denmark's signing of the Anti-Comintern Pact, and the number of acts of sabotage against firms working for the Germans grew, despite official condemnation. For a time, however, the Germans continued a policy of conciliation and paraded Denmark as their "model protectorate." They even allowed parliamentary elections to be held in 1943.

In August of that year, however, the government refused to agree to further German demands, including the introduction of the death penalty for sabotage, and the German army took over. The Danish army was disbanded, and in October an attempt was made to seize all of Denmark's Jews. Most of them, however, were hidden by their fellow countrymen and gradually smuggled into Sweden. In June 1944, German terror and the imposition of a curfew led to a general strike in Copenhagen. But within a few days the German authorities agreed to most of the Danish demands. German forces in Denmark laid down their arms without resistance at the end of European hostilities in May 1945.

Bornholm was occupied by Russian troops at the end of the war and was not evacuated by them until May 1946. As relations between the West and the Soviet Union deteriorated, Denmark entered into negotiations with Norway and Sweden for the formation of a defense alliance. Only when these broke down did Denmark reluctantly agree in 1949 to join Norway in NATO. The Social Democratic premier Hans Hedtoft was, however, the prime mover behind the establishment in 1953 of the Nordic Council.

Denmark's heavy dependence on exports of agricultural produce caused frequent balance-of-payments problems for the successive Social Democratic governments, in office between 1953 and 1968. Danish farmers in particular supported the idea of the country's membership in the European Economic Community (EEC), especially if Britain should join. It was largely the rural vote that swung the final referendum in favor of membership in 1972.

In 1968 a coalition of nonsocialist parties finally broke the long period of socialist rule. But greater drama was yet to come. In the election of 1973 no fewer than 10 different parties returned members to the Folketing (the sole chamber of parliament since the introduction of a new constitution in 1953, which also allowed the accession to the throne of Queen Margrethe in 1972). The Progressive party under Mogens Glistrup emerged as the second largest. The support it gained for its program of drastic tax cuts and relaxation of government controls suggested widespread discontent with the high cost of the welfare state as it had developed in the postwar period. The election resulted in the formation of a Liberal government. Subsequently the failure of either Socialist or non-Socialist blocs to gain decisive majorities led to minority coalition governments.

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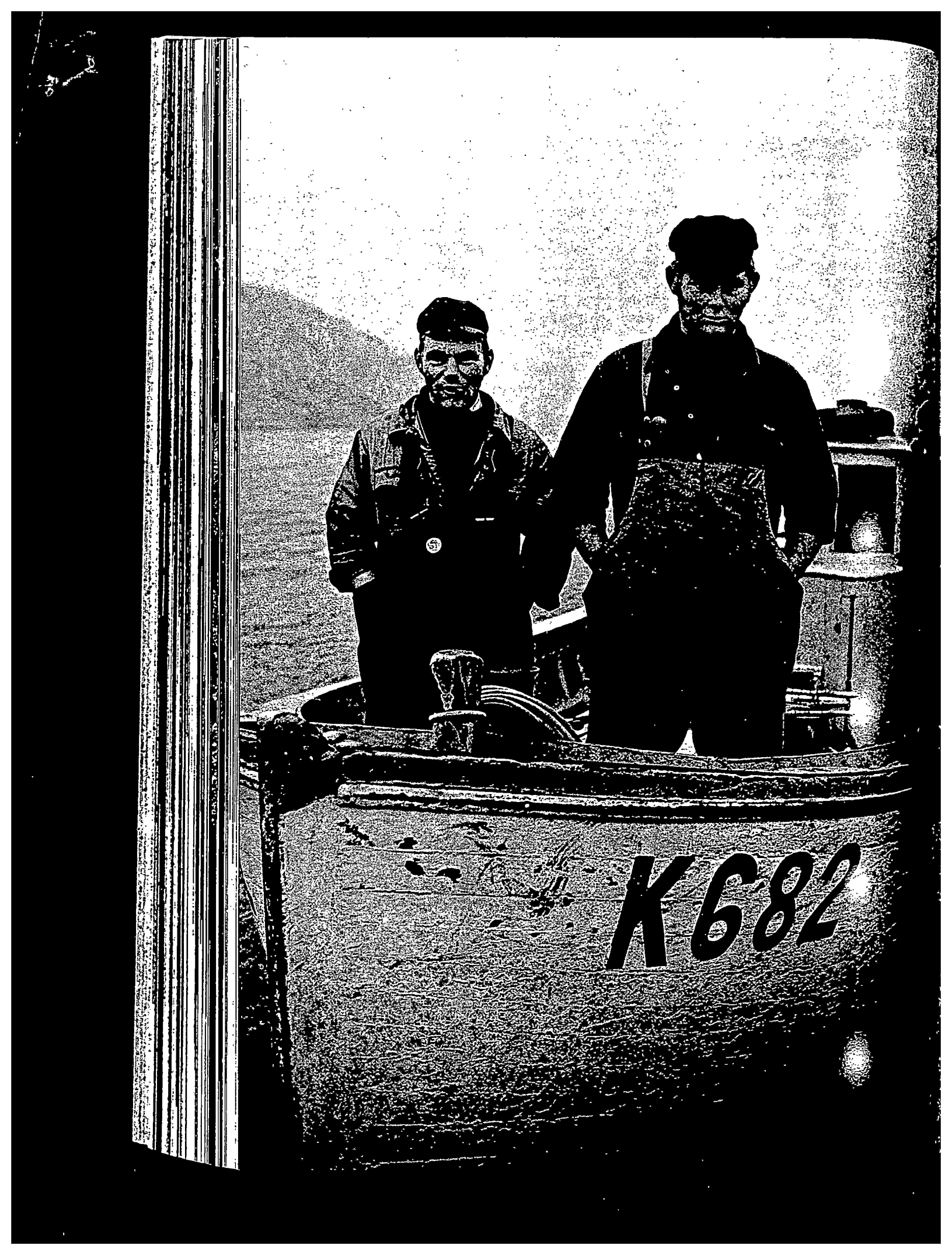
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Denmark, Field of the Danes

By WILLIAM GRAVES
ASSISTANT EDITOR

Photographs by
THOMAS NEBBIA

IT WAS AN ORDINARY church tower, a familiar sight above the red tile roofs of every Danish village. The only thing missing was the village beneath it, including the church. The steeple soared abruptly from a wasteland of coastal dunes like some solitary monument to a tragedy at sea.

"It was a historic tragedy," my companion, Lars Jensen, remarked as we climbed to the base of the tower. "The church and the village are right here under us, where a great tide of sand buried them 180 years ago.

"No one knows the exact cause, and of course it took time—for years the villagers literally dug their way into church every Sunday morning. But in the end they gave up." He shook his head sadly. "What a terrible way for a seafaring village to die."

Terrible indeed, though in the manner of Danes the villagers merely conceded the battle, not the war. Near the site of the tragedy—now known as Old Skagen, on the tip of the Jutland Peninsula—they built another Skagen and ringed it with fragrant defenses of dune grass, heather, and pine. It survives to this day, a quiet fishing port of 13,000 and a monument to the human spirit.

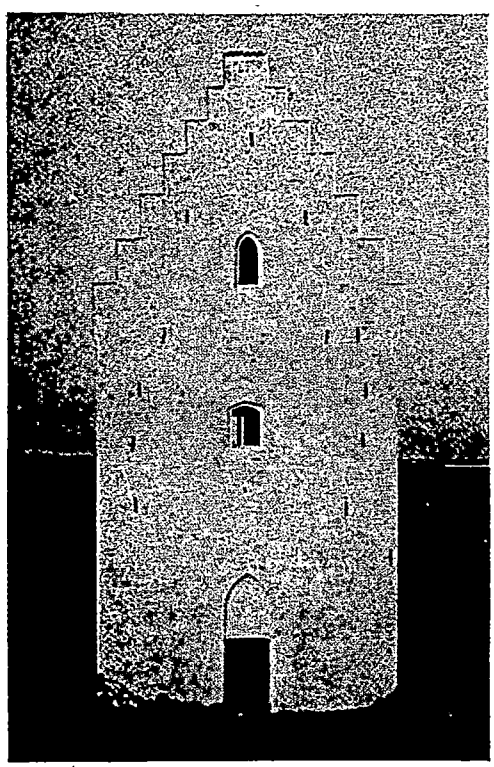
Nothing Daunts the Danes

In weeks of travel throughout Denmark I came to think of its people in terms of Skagen. Born to a union of land and sea, early accustomed to hardship, oftentimes threatened by superior forces, the Danes have defended their homeland for a thousand years, more than once at the cost of rebuilding it from ruins.

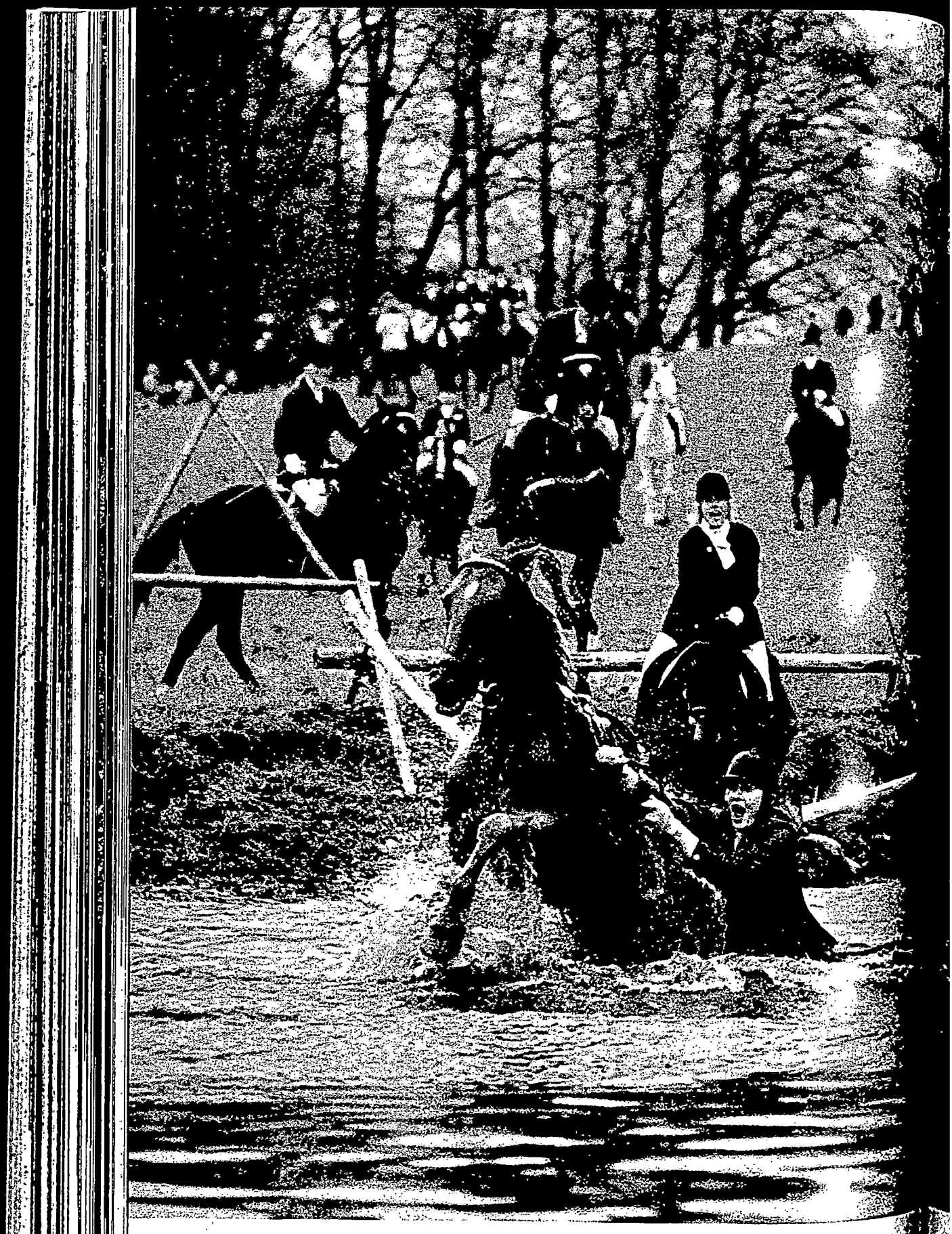
Like Skagen, too, Denmark wears few visible scars of its turbulent past. Spared the agony of a major battle on its own soil for more than a century, Scandinavia's smallest country includes some 500 picturesque islands, lying in the Baltic under the lee of the Jutland Peninsula (map, pages 248-9).

The biggest of these is Zealand, where Copenhagen stands facing east toward Sweden. But it didn't take me long to learn there is far more to Denmark than the capital city, the green farms of Zealand, or the long north-reaching thumb of Jutland. On the island of Funen, for example, throbs Europe's largest shipyard (pages 266-7).

Denmark's total territory also includes Greenland and the Faeroe Islands in the North Atlantic. Both integral parts of the realm, they make Denmark more than twice the combined size of Sweden and Norway.



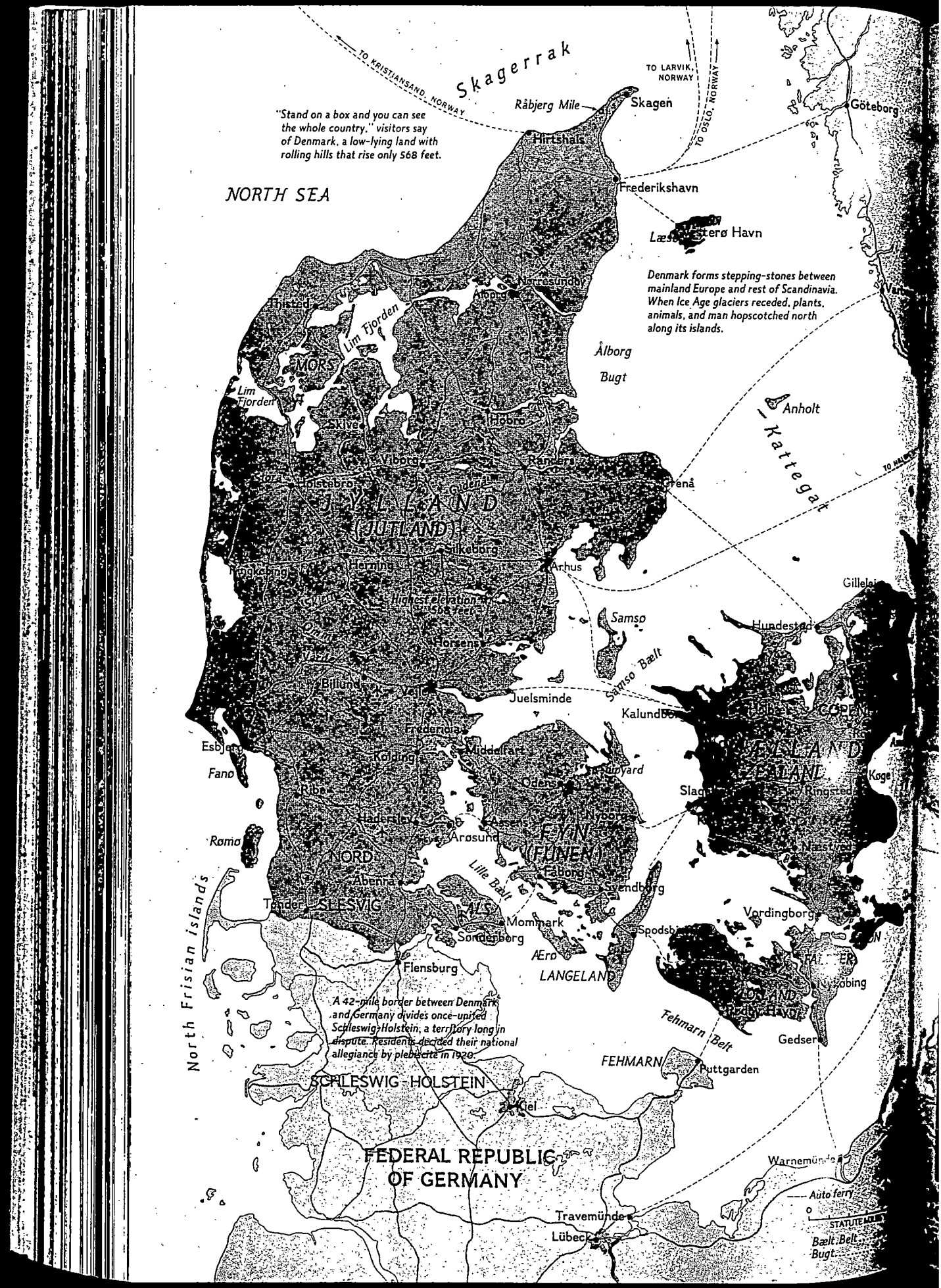
Lives and land shaped by the sea, fishermen on Møn exemplify the Danish spirit. On another shore, villagers of Skagen stubbornly fought advancing sand dunes until overwhelmed and forced at last to evacuate. Today a half-buried church tower marks their struggle (**above**).



nmark, Field of the Danes

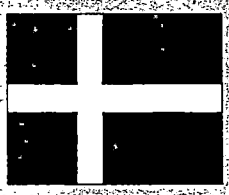
Chagrined and breathless from an unexpected dunking, a rider in the Hubertus Hunt hangs on to her horse after it struck a fence and pitched her into the pond she was about to cross. Not a hunt but an annual cross-country race, the spectacle attracts thousands—including a wide-eyed cat and its mistress (**above**)—to the public park and royal game preserve of Dyrehaven.

The Danes respect their aristocratic traditions as they revere their royalty—in an egalitarian way. By quiet, unwritten arrangement, Queen Margrethe II dines in a Copenhagen restaurant with little notice, and Princess Benedikte causes no great stir when she rides in a hunt. Thus Europe's oldest monarchy survives quite comfortably in a nation devoted to democracy.

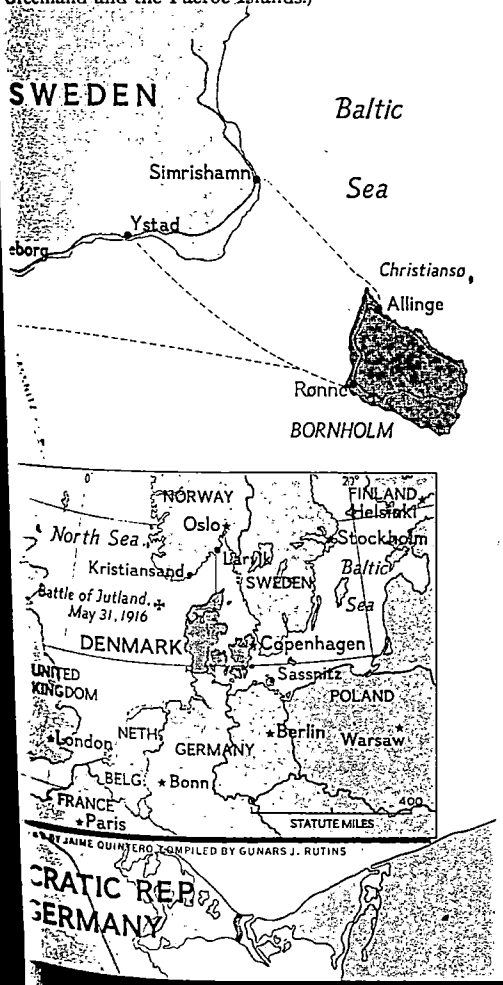

Skagerrak
TO KRISTIANSAND, NORWAY
TO LARVIK, NORWAY
TO OSLO, NORWAY
Råbjerg Mile
Skagen
Göteborg
Hirtshals
"Stand on a box and you can see the whole country," visitors say of Denmark, a low-lying land with rolling hills that rise only 568 feet.
NORTH SEA
Frederikshavn
Læsø
Østerø Havn
Denmark forms stepping-stones between mainland Europe and rest of Scandinavia. When Ice Age glaciers receded, plants, animals, and man hopscotched north along its islands.
Nørresundby
Aalborg
Thisted
Lim Fjorden
MORS
Ålborg Bugt
Anholt
Kattegat
Skive
Hobro
Viborg
Randers
Grenå
Holstebro
JYLLAND (JUTLAND)
Silkeborg
Herning
Århus
Ringkøbing
Highest elevation 568 feet
Samsø
Hundested
Gilleleje
Horsens
Samsø Bælt
Billund
Vejle
Juelsminde
Kalundborg
Fredericia
Esbjerg
Middelfart
Kolding
Fanø
Ribe
Odense
Slagelse
Køge
Ringsted
Haderslev
Nyborg
Aarøsund
FYN (FUNEN)
Rømø
NORD
Lille Bælt
Næstved
Åbenrå
Faaborg
Svendborg
Tønder
SLESVIG
Mommark
Vordingborg
Sønderborg
Spodsbjerg
Ærø
LANGELAND
Flensburg
North Frisian Islands
A 42-mile border between Denmark and Germany divides once-united Schleswig-Holstein, a territory long in dispute. Residents decided their national allegiance by plebiscite in 1920.
Fehmarn Belt
Gedser
FEHMARN
Puttgarden
SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN
Kiel
FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY
Warnemünde
Auto ferry
STATUTE MILES
Travemünde
Lübeck
Bælt Belt
Bugt

Denmark

RICH GREEN MORSEL jutting into the jaws of its Scandinavian neighbors, the Danish peninsula of Jutland and its archipelago of 500 glacier-scraped islands form a bottleneck between the North Sea and the Baltic. Straddling one of Europe's most important mercantile routes, Denmark has always entrusted her political and economic fortunes to men of the sea—from Viking adventurers to 16th-century colonists to today's merchant mariners and shipbuilders. Danish rule also extends across the Atlantic to Greenland—the world's largest island—and the Faeroe Islands northwest of Scotland.



AREA: 16,629 square miles. **POPULATION:** 5,100,000. **RELIGION:** Evangelical Lutheran. **LANGUAGE:** Danish. **ECONOMY:** Machine and metal industries; beer; fishing; animal husbandry. **MAJOR CITIES:** Copenhagen, 1,377,000, capital and chief port; Århus, 250,000, Odense, 168,000. **CLIMATE:** Winters made mild by the warm North Atlantic Current; cool summers. **GOVERNMENT:** Constitutional monarchy. (All statistics exclude Greenland and the Faeroe Islands.)



No Dane lives more than 35 miles from the sea or, for that matter, more than 568 feet above it. Endlessly honed and leveled by a succession of Ice Age glaciers, Denmark has inspired neighboring Norwegians, with their wealth of mountains, to twit the Danes with the comment: If you stand on a box you can see the whole country. Ignoring the taunt, some 5,100,000 Danes refer to their homeland with equal poetry and pride as "Danmark"—literally, "Field of the Danes."

Old Copenhagen Stays Young

In a far corner of that field, yet at the very heart of Danish life, stands Copenhagen, queen of cities. Founded in 1167 on the east coast of the island of Zealand and later declared the royal capital, Copenhagen has grown and prospered from its birth as a small trading port into a metropolis of 1,377,000 residents and a glittering rival of those other two sovereigns of the Baltic, Stockholm and Helsinki.

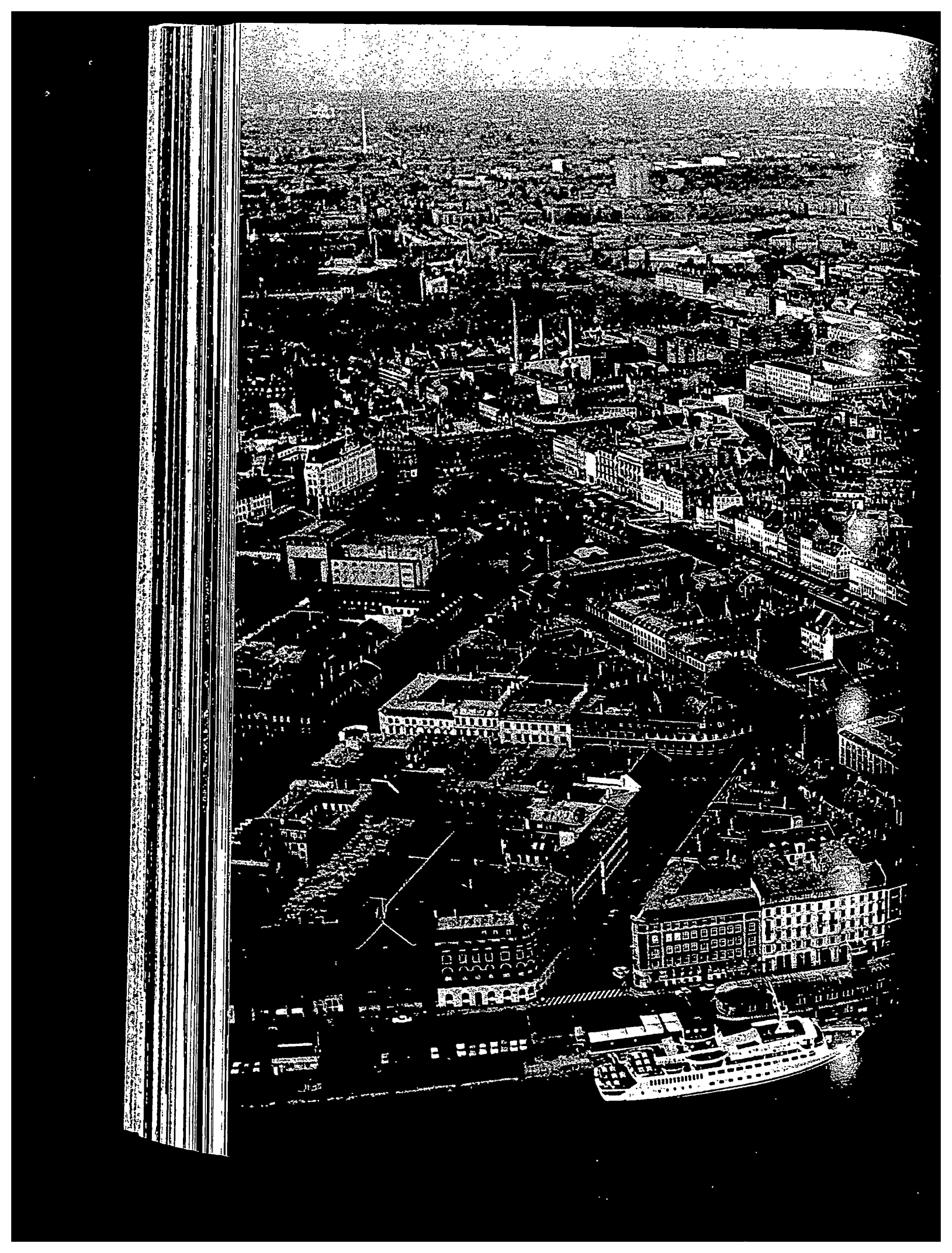
For all her age, Copenhagen often resembles an unruly princess rather than a dowager queen. No city in Europe, and perhaps the world, appeals more to young people for its exuberant way of life and for such controversial practices as nude bathing in public, free access to pornography, and communal marriage.

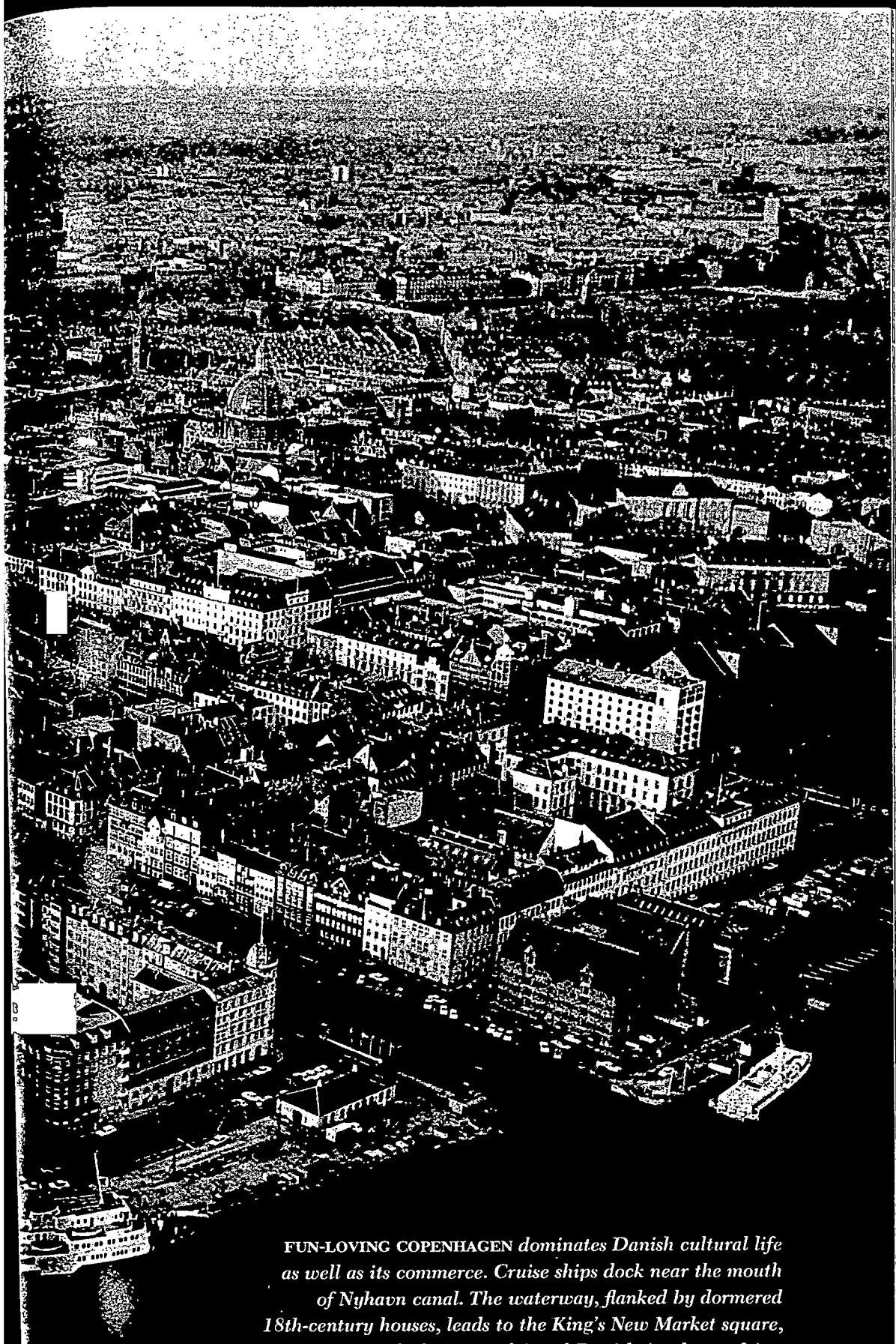
Despite dire warnings from abroad, the liberal trend has, according to the latest statistics, in fact reduced the rate of adult sex crime in Denmark, already one of the world's lowest.

"The figures contradict the prediction," a veteran criminologist told me one day in Copenhagen. "A similar rise in major crime was forecast when we abolished the death penalty in 1930, but it never materialized.

"As for juvenile sex crime," he added with a wink, "it may be that our celebrated pornography shops have had no effect on Danish youth simply because they can't get through the doors. There are too many foreign adults inside, all of them doubtless engaged in serious research."

Regardless of such dubious attractions, Copenhagen's familiar landmarks still draw the greatest crowds. Few visitors of any age leave the city without a glimpse of the four most famous ones: Edvard Eriksen's statue of The Little Mermaid from Hans Christian Andersen's fairy tale, perched on her rock in the harbor; Tivoli—the public garden and amusement park; the shopping mall known





FUN-LOVING COPENHAGEN *dominates Danish cultural life as well as its commerce. Cruise ships dock near the mouth of Nyhavn canal. The waterway, flanked by dormered 18th-century houses, leads to the King's New Market square, site of the Royal Theater and Royal Danish Academy of Art.*

as Strøget, or "Walking Street"; and Amalienborg, the residence of Denmark's popular 33-year-old constitutional monarch, Queen Margrethe II.

In recent years one of the landmarks became a celebrated casualty. In April of 1964 the statue of The Little Mermaid was decapitated with a hacksaw by unknown vandals, requiring the casting and addition of a new head.

With fresh eyes but the same wistful expression, Copenhagen's beloved symbol surveys a scene that for centuries has earned her city its living. Crowding the harbor's labyrinth of channels, an endlessly shifting armada of freighters, tankers, and container ships maneuvers for docking space with cargoes averaging 12,700,000 tons a year.

Journalist Makes a Glowing Prediction

A major portion of the incoming cargoes consists of raw materials, for Denmark has few of her own—neither iron nor coal, and almost no other minerals.

"Our only natural resources are ten million of these," declared economics writer Hans Bischoff, holding up his hands. "In the past," he went on, "Denmark put these resources to work on its farms, but now the picture is changing. More and more we have become a manufacturing country, a converter of raw materials in the style of Japan and some of our Common Market partners.

"Two-thirds of our land," Hans continued, "is still devoted to farming, but in terms of trade it's the other way around—only about a fourth of Denmark's exports today are agricultural products."

From Hans I heard an astonishing prediction: In less than two decades the Danes will be the third richest people in the world on a per capita income basis.

"Today, you Americans lead the world," Hans said, "and the Danes rank number seven. But by 1991, according to one Japanese survey, Americans will be down to number eight, the Danes will be third, and the Swedes second." He grinned. "Guess who's going to be first?"*

Nowhere do the Danes exhibit their wealth more artistically than on their walking street, a display window not only of Danish goods but of the Danes themselves and of virtually everyone who visits Copenhagen. Amid the eddy and swirl of shoppers, tourists, mini-skirted beauties of all ages, and simply any Copen… …ands, Strøg… …ceiv-able t…

The … ele-gance … n ex-hibit a… …from real fl… …d, to detaile… …d in nothin… …zen or mor… …shops.

nice ~~metaphor~~ for the hard work of peace + diplomacy

Love of Wood Creates Fine Furniture

One of my favorite calls along Strøget is the showroom of Hans Wegner, a dean among Denmark's world-renowned furniture designers (right). One day I asked Mr. Wegner what goes into a successful design.

"This," he answered simply, holding up a heavily worn but razor-sharp chisel. "Never mind all the rubbish you hear about artistic inspiration. Of course you must have that, too, but it is of little use unless you understand and love your material.

"If there is a secret to Danish furniture, I believe it is that all our good designers began as cabinetmakers and only later became artists. After all," he added, "the tradition is hardly new—Chippendale and Sheraton were both products of it."

For foreigners and Danes alike, Strøget can be painful. Not only are prices substantial, but taxes often border on the prohibitive. For

Luster of opulence surrounds silver dealer Harald Hammer (**upper**), cradling an antique silver cup in his dazzling store. Such shops, showcases of Scandinavian craftsmanship, display elegant glassware, jewelry, and porcelain. They stand side by side with stores specializing in the risqué and restaurants featuring *smørrebrød,* the famed Danish open sandwich.

Armchair revolutionary Hans Wegner, Denmark's well-known furniture designer (**right**), helped spearhead the emergence of "Danish modern" as a design concept that revitalized the industry throughout the world. The former cabinetmaker, seated in his own version of a peacock chair, emphasizes simplicity and a sculptor's feel for his material.

*Next month the GEOGRAPHIC will report on the amazing economic success story of the Japanese.

VEGNER

that item dear to Danish hearts, a bottle of aquavit, or Scandinavian schnapps, a customer pays the equivalent of only 35 U. S. cents for the spirits and glass, and $5.50—a staggering 1,600 percent—in taxes.

Coffee brings $2.50 a pound, the best beef nearly three times as much, and even such Danish essentials as bacon and butter come high by U. S. standards.

Appetite Overcomes High Costs

Despite the cost, the Danes continue to eat at a phenomenal rate. In terms of calories Denmark's per capita consumption ranks high in the world, along with the heroic performances of the Irish, the New Zealanders, and the Americans.

"During the 1972 Olympics," calculates my journalist friend Hans Bischoff, "the people of Denmark gained a total of 2,000 *tons* in weight, just from munching snacks before their television sets."

Such extravagance is hardly encouraged by Denmark's notably high income tax. Under their essentially socialist system the Danes forgo cash in hand in return for such welfare services as free medical care, education through university level, unemployment compensation up to 90 percent of former salary, and old-age pensions. Yet the price is high for those who remain at work: Out of a secretary's pay of $6,000 a year, the government takes nearly half, and the figure for higher salaries reaches 65 percent.

Somehow the Danes make both ends meet, and even manage a wry joke or two in the process. Outside Christiansborg Palace, the stately meeting place of Denmark's 179-member parliament, stands an equestrian statue of Copenhagen's 12th-century founder, the warrior-bishop Absalon. In true heroic fashion the horse is presented rearing back—not, according to the Danes, in terror at the prospect of battle but at the notice of his year's income tax.

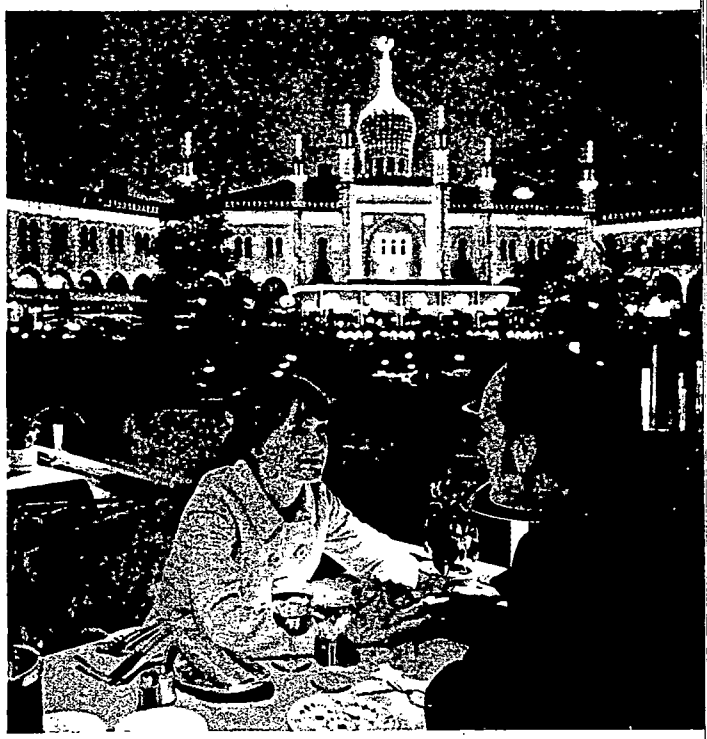
Danger Fails to Dampen Humor

Danes are like that, incorrigible humorists even during the most sobering of times. My friend Knud Meister, a veteran journalist in Copenhagen, tells the story of his wife's uncle, a highly respected chemist named Valdemar Friis.

During the German occupation of Denmark in World War II, Uncle Valdemar, then in his 60's, joined the resistance movement and was eventually captured. Taken to jail, he was questioned at length by an icily correct Gestapo agent. With Teutonic thoroughness the agent finally asked, "Herr Friis, have you ever had any professional honors bestowed on you?"

"No," lied Uncle Valdemar cheerfully, "this is the first one."

Perhaps the most famous Danish victim of World War II was Tivoli, Copenhagen's 20-acre masterpiece of color and light. Opened in 1843 on the outskirts of the city, the park now



A loaf of bread, a glass of wine, and . . . Tivoli. With the Moorish glitter of the Bazaar as a backdrop (**above**), a couple enjoys open-air dining at one of 20 restaurants in Copenhagen's 20-acre park. Tivoli's maze of amusements, bandstands, gardens, and 110,000 light bulbs attracts an average of five million visitors each summer.

Dreaming of greasepaint and the roar of the crowd, a Tivoli cleaning woman (**left**) curtsies on stage at the Pantomime Theater. Benches fill quickly in the evenings for programs of ballet, puppetry, and the classical Italian *commedia dell'arte,* which here enjoys its last refuge on the European stage.

is the heart of downtown Copenhagen, a glittering inlay surrounded by the City Hall, the Central Railroad Station, the Air Terminal, office buildings, and hotels.

One evening with Henning Søager, Tivoli's managing director, I strolled through the park's intricate labyrinth of gorgeously illuminated restaurants, amusement rides, bandstands, and open-air theaters, while Mr. Søager described Tivoli's darkest and most memorable hour.

"During the occupation," he began, "Tivoli became a symbol of Danish spirit, of that gift for laughter even in the midst of hardship. We had almost no illumination then, though you could still take a chance on the wheel of fortune or throw rubber balls at a shelf full of crockery. And there was always a play or a juggling act, not to mention the famous Tivoli bands.

"They were very popular, our musicians," Mr. Søager continued. "They played mostly Danish music, and their concerts became a focus for Danish patriotism and anti-German feeling."

Tivoli Rose From Its Ashes

In the meantime, the resistance movement in Denmark, as elsewhere, had become quite active in sabotaging the German Wehrmacht. Outraged, the Nazis finally struck back. On the night of June 24, 1944, Tivoli was dynamited. Nearly half its beloved buildings were destroyed.

"It was near the beginning of our season, you see," Mr. Søager explained, "and the Germans thought that would finish Tivoli for at least a year. But then, they never did understand the Danes—in less than two weeks the park reopened under tents.

"The band was there for the occasion," he added, smiling. "The Allies had recently landed in Normandy, and the first number was a march, *"Greetings to Our Friends."*

Allied victory in Europe brought an end to Denmark's long isolation, occasionally with bizarre results. Ragna Andersen, for example, recalls the day her husband heard from the National Geographic Society.

Niels Andersen, who died in 1964, was a longtime member of the Society. When the Germans occupied Denmark in 1940, they severed postal connection with the United States, thereby depriving Mr. Andersen of his monthly GEOGRAPHIC.

"He missed the magazine terribly," Mrs. Andersen told me, "but what hurt even more was losing his membership; you see, he couldn't send in his dues. He vowed that one of the first things he would do after the war was to start a new membership. When he did, he found out that the Society had been saving copies for him all those years."

Then one memorable morning in 1946 a Royal Danish Postal Service truck drew up to the Andersens' door outside Copenhagen and the driver unloaded a heavy canvas sack.

"Inside it were 70 issues of the NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC that the Society had reserved for him," Mrs. Andersen said, still with a touch of wonder. "They were all there, beginning with 1940 and going right up to the latest issue." She suddenly frowned. "Young man, do you have any idea what 70 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHICs weigh?"

Together the Andersens dragged the sack into the library and Mr. Andersen prepared to catch up on six years of back reading.

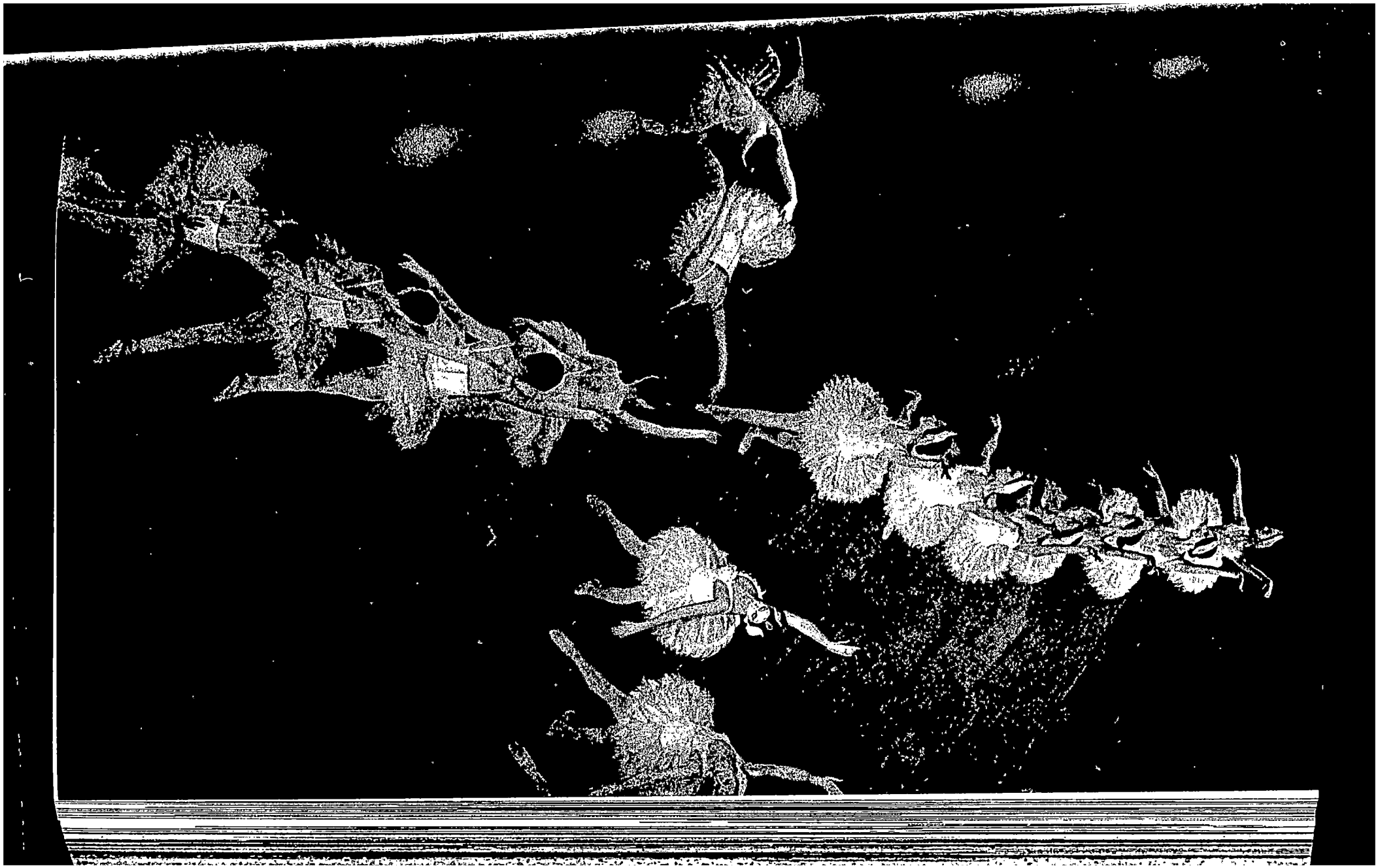
"It was one of the happiest times in his life," Mrs. Andersen recalled. He closed the door of the library and started in—I hardly saw him for the next week, except at meals."

Skippers Taken at Their Word

Time was in Denmark when people were less patient and less trusting. Some 25 miles north of Copenhagen lies the town of Helsingør, the inner portal of the Baltic and a historic toll station for ships plying the two-and-a-half-mile-wide channel between Denmark and Sweden. From the 15th to the 19th century the Danish Crown exacted tribute from passing vessels in the form of a tax based on the value of their cargoes.

"The crown was fair about it," a retired sea captain in Helsingør told me. "It allowed each skipper to set the value of his own cargo —but the King of Denmark was no fool. He

Plumage flowing in elegant symmetry, the celebrated Royal Danish Ballet performs Tchaikovsky's *Swan Lake*. Ballet, opera, drama, and the Royal Orchestra thrive under the financial umbrella of the state-owned Royal Theater in Copenhagen, which also supports companies that tour provincial cities.



reserved the right to purchase any cargo at the declared value, so if a captain put too low a price on his goods, he often sailed away on the short end of a bargain."

Poet's Fancy Made Amleth Hamlet

To most foreigners Helsingør's fame rests not on a king but on a Prince of Denmark, Shakespeare's Hamlet. The royal castle of Kronborg, which Shakespeare chose to call Elsinore in his play, stands just north of the town (pages 272-3).

With the poet's license to alter history as well, Shakespeare made his epic hero a man who never set foot on the battlements of Kronborg. The real Hamlet—or Amleth, in Danish—was a Viking who, according to Nordic tradition, lived several centuries before Kronborg's construction, 1574 to 1585.

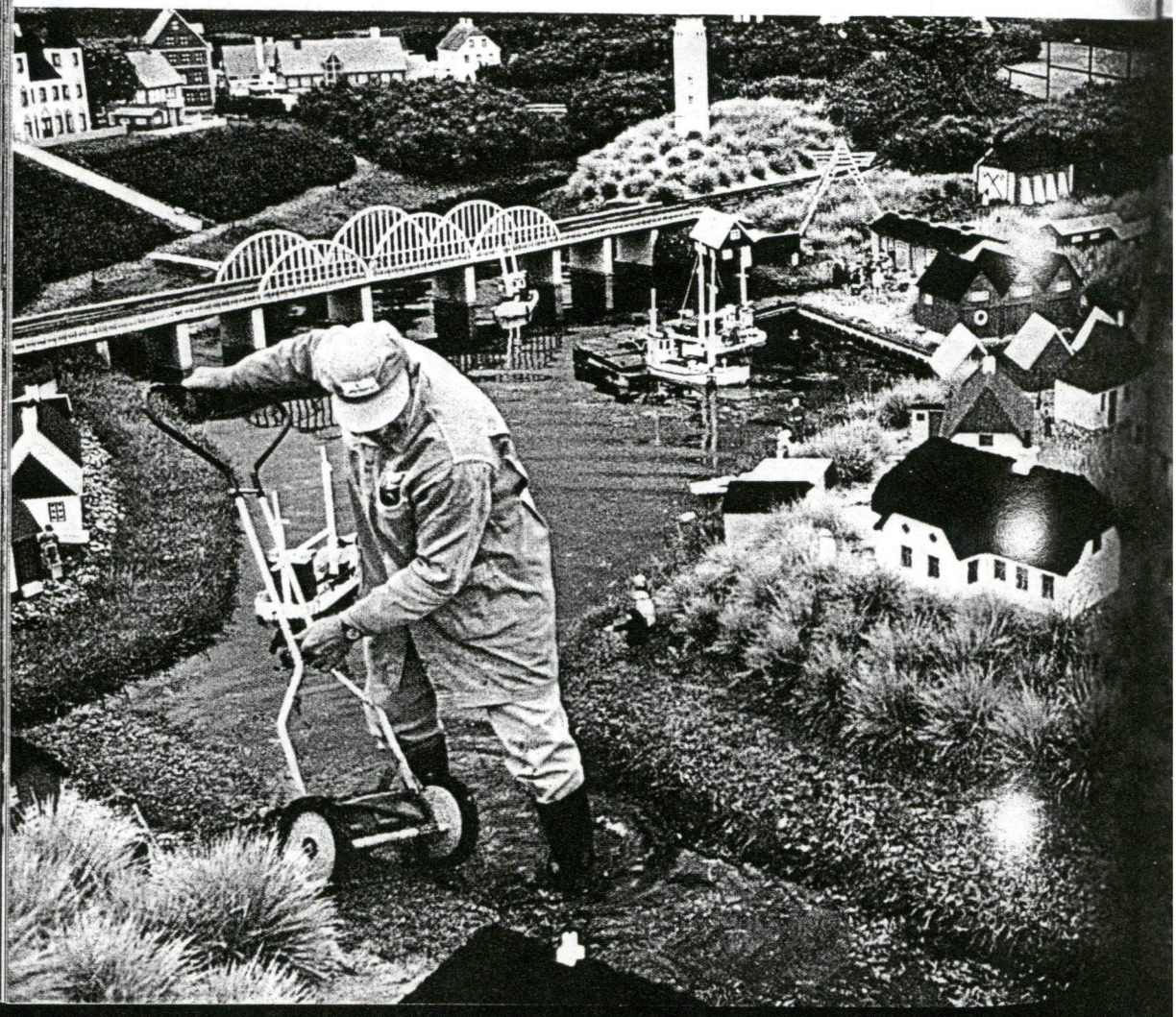
A more appropriate monument to Amleth and his kind stands at Roskilde in the middle of Zealand. Here, under the direction of Ole Crumlin-Pedersen, a leading authority on Viking ships, a new museum memorializes the turbulent age that launched the Danes and their fellow Norsemen on incredible voyages of conquest and discovery from the end of the 8th to the middle of the 11th century.*

Such was the fear and admiration evoked by the Vikings throughout the civilized world that an 11th-century Irish writer referred to them in awe as "those valiant, wrathful, purely pagan people."

"It was an accurate description," Mr. Crumlin-Pedersen observed as he guided me among the museum's superb restorations of Viking ships. "The astonishing thing is that the Norsemen, superb seamen as they proved to be, were relative newcomers to sail. Before they began the great voyages, the only form of propulsion they knew was the oar."

"As for courage," he added, "few people in history can match the Vikings. Part of the explanation may be that some of them actually took drugs to guarantee their bravery in

* "The Vikings," by Howard La Fay, appeared in the April 1970 NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC. Mr. La Fay also wrote a 200-page, richly illustrated book on the same subject; it is available for $4.25, plus postage and handling, from the National Geographic Society, Dept. G100, Washington, D. C. 20036.



battle. Before an attack the Norsemen sometimes ate a type of poisonous mushroom that produced hallucinations and drove a man temporarily mad. These warriors were thought to be invulnerable, and they were known by the name 'berserk,' meaning 'bear shirt.'" The theory goes that, under the influence of the fungus, a man often rushed into battle with only a sword or ax in his hand and nothing for protection but his shirt."

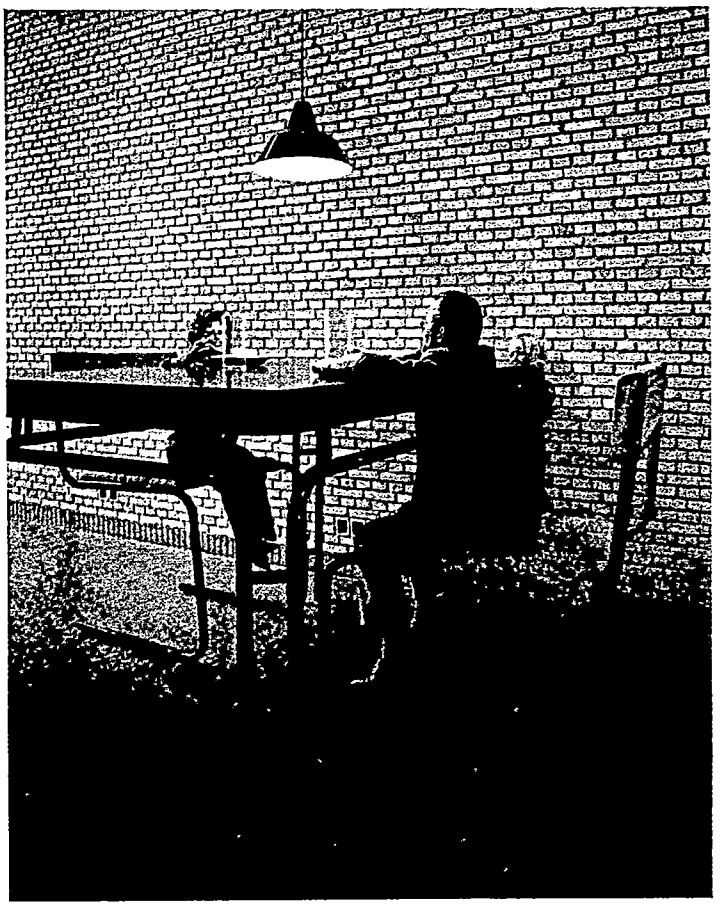
Shipyards Maintain Viking Legacy

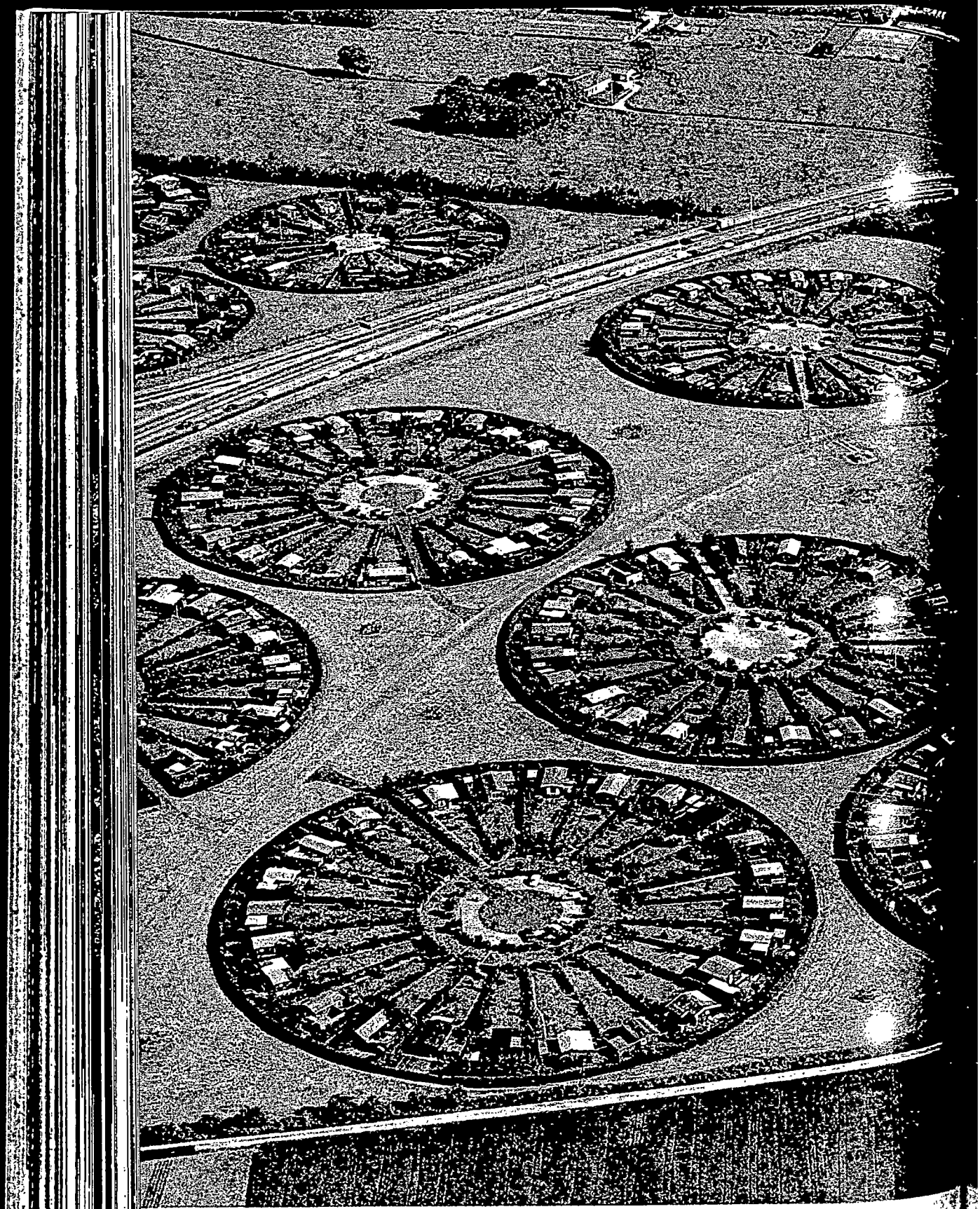
No legacy of the Vikings runs deeper among the Danes than the genius for designing and building ships. Seventy-five miles west of Roskilde, on the island of Funen, I visited a giant complex of workshops, assembly sheds, and building docks. Here in the Lindø plant of the Odense Steel Shipyard Ltd., 6,000 workers build and launch 300,000-ton supertankers at a rate of one every eight weeks (pages 266-7).

The process is so highly automated that I found a number of assembly sheds almost deserted. An army *(Continued on page 264)*

Grass-grooming Gulliver, a gardener wades a Lilliputian river in Legoland (**left**), a children's park in Billund. Created in 1968 by the Lego toy company to promote its interlocking plastic building blocks, the park has burgeoned into the most visited tourist attraction in Jutland. A miniature world of towns, villages, and countryside dominates a playland of tree-lined walks, shops, rides, and a children's theater.

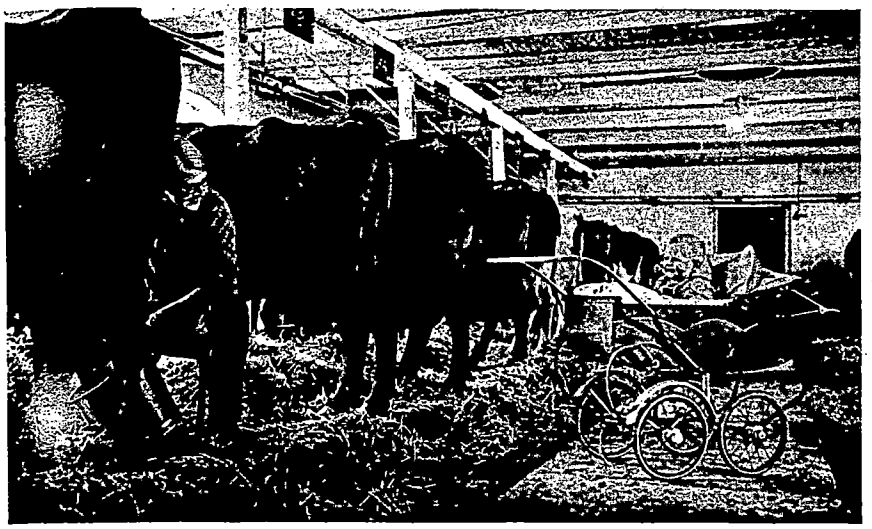
Gigantic breakfast table dwarfs visitors at a museum in Århus (**below**), where an ego-deflating exhibit reminds grown-ups how a child feels in an adult environment. The Danes subscribe to the philosophy that children are not merely undeveloped adults, but smaller individuals whose size and interests must be considered.





Wagon wheels lined up on farmland, summer "garden colonies" give cramped city dwellers a chance to enjoy country living near Copenhagen. Cars park at the hubs, vegetables and fruit trees flourish along the spokes, and children romp in the grassy, open

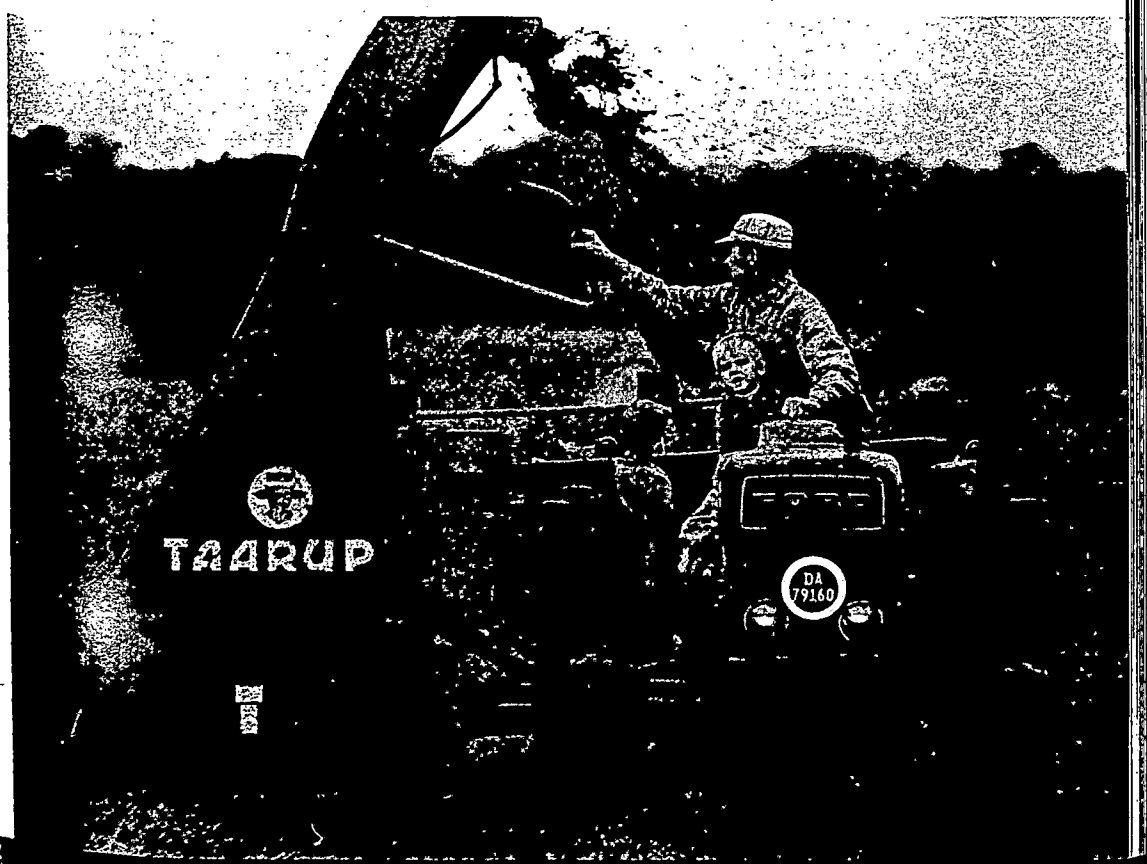
spaces between the circles. Families relax here on weekends or for the entire summer, commuting to Copenhagen to work. Municipal governments build and maintain many of the second-home subdivisions, charging minimum rent. Other lots are privately owned.



Butter-fed and rosy-cheeked, children often share the chores on Danish farms. On the remote island of Bornholm in the Baltic Sea, a towhead goes to fetch a pail of grain for a gaggle of barnyard geese (**left**). The windmill, used for grinding grain, is the last one working on the island.

In her Bornholm barn, Mrs. Dorte Hendriksen (**above**) milks a red Danish dairy cow while keeping an eye on her infant. On their Jutland farm Tage Skov and his son spend a morning mowing grass for fodder (**below**).

Cooperative buying, processing, and marketing, intensive land use and an unrelenting emphasis on quality have long characterized Danish agriculture. Already a major exporter of animal products such as bacon, butter, and meat, Denmark entered the European Common Market in January 1973 amid predictions of substantial increases in export income.



of machines, directed as though by magic, was busily cutting, shaping, and welding enormous steel plates that weighed as much as ten tons each. An official at the yard explained that many of the building processes are directed entirely by computer.

"It's an expensive process," he added, "but over the long run it's cheaper than cutting the plates with a torch by hand. And it's a great deal more accurate, too."

Crane Operator Likes Her Job

In at least one area of the yard the computer has yet to replace man—or rather, to replace a charming woman of 24 named Jytte Dam Kristensen.

Mrs. Dam Kristensen works high above the yard in the control cabin of a giant jib crane (page 267). As coasters deliver cargoes of unfinished steel plates and sections to the yard, she empties their holds and transfers the plates to a nearby storage area, shifting 20-ton loads at a time.

During a lull between ship arrivals, I climbed the crane's 80-foot ladder and joined Mrs. Dam Kristensen in the control cabin. She was knitting a sweater and listening to Danish rock music over a transistor radio propped against the controls. Despite its small size, the cabin resembled a sitting room rather than a place of work, with brightly painted walls, several framed pictures, and even a miniature hooked rug on the floor.

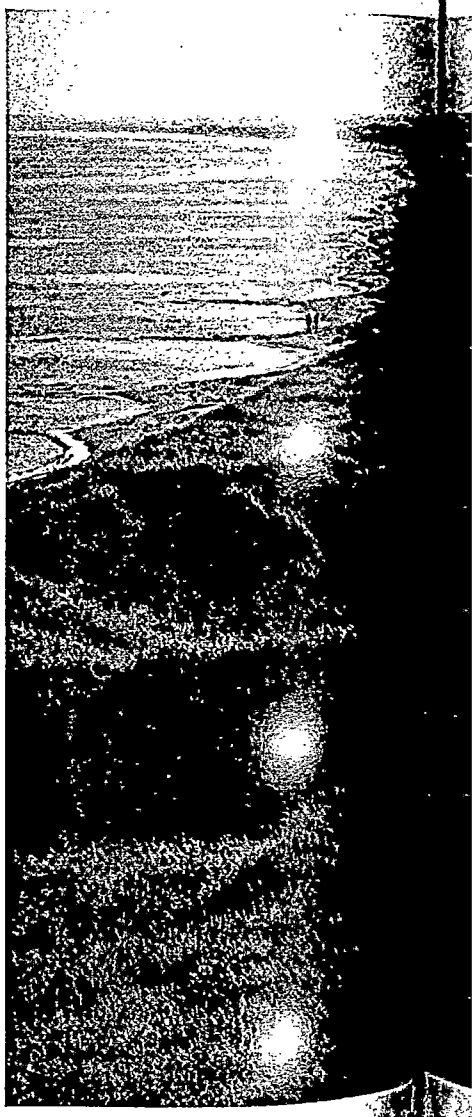
Mrs. Dam Kristensen explained that nearly half the yard's cranes are run by women. Yard officials say they endure isolation and irregular work schedules better than men.

"My husband is a maintenance engineer," she said. "Whenever he comes up to inspect the controls, he asks me, 'Jytte, how do you stand it up here?' I tell him it is better than working in his smelly old machine shop, and besides"—she swept a hand across the horizon—"I have the finest view at Lindø."

She also has keen eyes to enjoy it, as I discovered when I reached the ground again. For a test of her skill I had asked her to let me stand in front of the crane while she brought the great half-ton lifting hook as close to me as she could.

Taking my place, I waved toward the control cabin and the distant thunder of the crane started. High overhead the huge arm swung slowly above me, and the hook began its smooth descent. I watched it for a moment and then glanced toward the ground, trying to judge where it would land. But Mrs. Dam Kristensen had other ideas: When I glanced up again, the hook had already come to a stop, four inches above my head.

Professional skill of quite a different sort



Shaggy and untamed, the Råbjerg Mile on Jutland's northwest coast fringes the North Sea with shifting sand and lyme grass (**right**). Riders cross dunes that rise as high as 130 feet, pushed eastward by the wind at a rate of ten feet a year. Except for this partially unchecked strip, the Danes have successfully anchored 250 miles of coastal dunes to the land by the roots of grasses and evergreens.

distinguished Odense's most famous resident, a gangling scarecrow of a man who, though childless, is adored by children the world over. Born and raised in the constant shadow of poverty, Hans Christian Andersen has enriched the lives of millions through the magic of his beloved fairy tales.

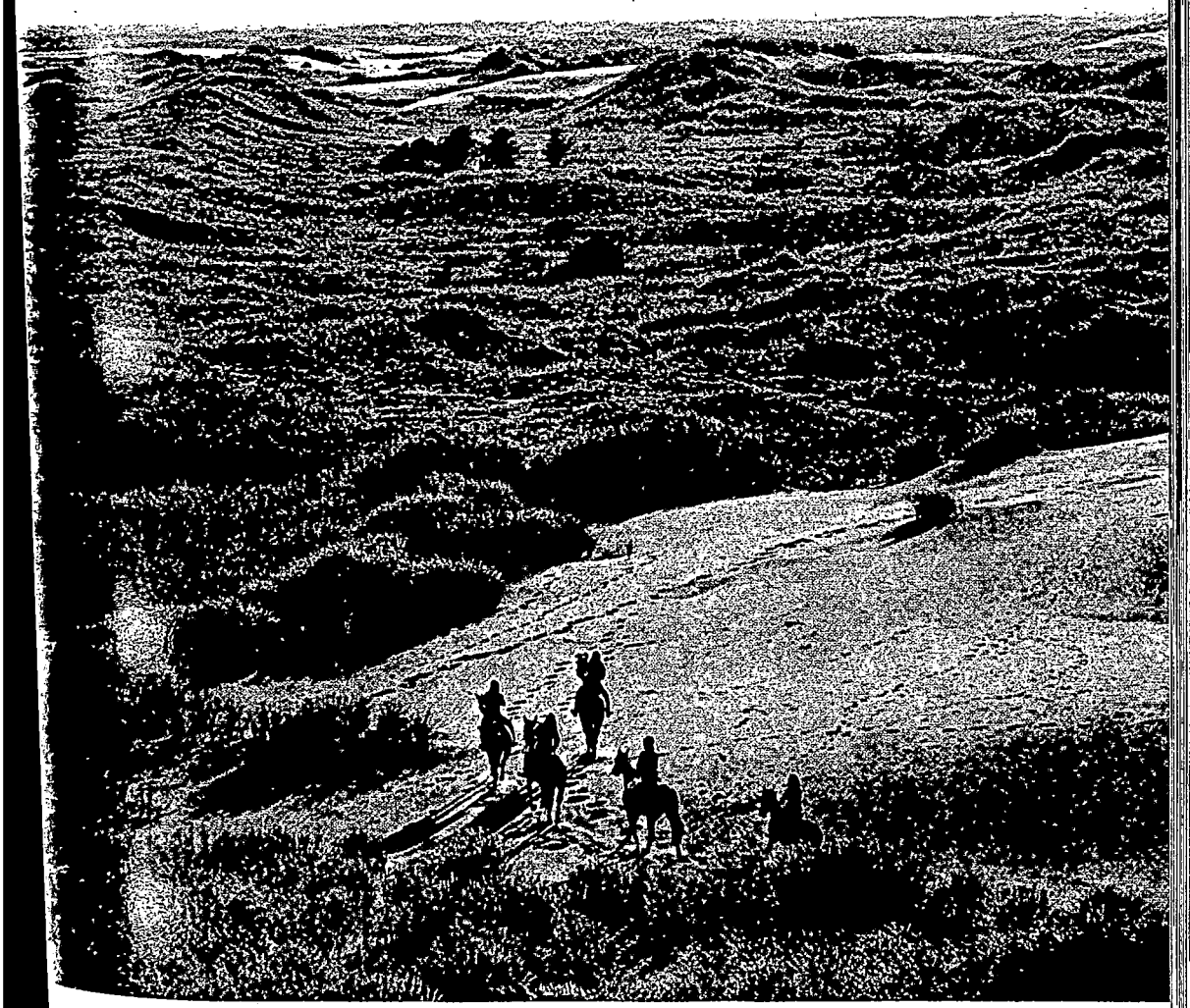
Cottage Holds Writer's Mementos

Passing through Odense on my way west, I stopped at the small stucco cottage where Andersen, born about 1805, spent his early years. Few relics of his unhappy childhood remain, though the cottage is filled with mementos of his more prosperous later years—his bed and writing desk, a collection of original manuscripts, a handsome wardrobe trunk, and a long coil of sturdy rope that Andersen carried with him on all his travels out of mortal fear of being trapped in a fire.

The atmosphere was one of modest wealth and of success finally achieved despite hardship, a frequent theme in Andersen's works. Like many another great author he had described himself, perhaps unconsciously, in one of his best known stories, the tale of the *Ugly Duckling.*

Even today the city of Odense memorializes Andersen's unique genius with that most appealing of all his creations. On travel posters bearing the city's name, the ugly duckling and the graceful swan it eventually became appear side by side.

No such happy ending awaits that other



ımark, Field of the Danes

Viking legacy of shipbuilding thrives on the island of Funen, home of the Odense Steel Shipyard Ltd., Europe's largest. A stand of cranes towers over a supertanker under construction, its 1,200-foot-long deck a ganglion of pipes, cables, and rigging. The shipyard turns out as many as seven 300,000-ton tankers each year. Blades of a bronze propeller on one behemoth dwarf a yard worker (**below**).

Heavy industry led Denmark's emergence from an agricultural to a more industrial economy during the past 15 years. With few raw materials, Danes rely on Swedish steel and other imports to feed their growing factories.

With a feminine flick of the wrist, 24-year-old crane operator Mrs. Jytte Dam Kristensen (**above**) can juggle 45 tons of steel plate. In her control cabin that she changed from a dull gray to a cheerful yellow, Jytte often has time to knit sweaters or even to primp a bit when not maneuvering the lift to unload ships. Her spectacular view of the harbor takes in a tanker with the seven-pointed star of the Danish Mærsk Line on its stack.

Women operate nearly half the cranes here, "apparently adapting better to the erratic schedule," says the shipyard manager.

famous bird of Denmark, the legendary stork. Once a welcome resident on many a Danish rooftop in spring and summer, the long-legged migratory visitor has all but vanished under the impact of growing pollution and loss of feeding grounds. Only in Jutland, Denmark's western frontier with the North Sea, do a few hardy pairs of storks still nest each spring after the grueling 7,000-mile flight from their winter home in southern Africa.

To Jutlanders it comes as no surprise that the stork—or any sensible creature, for that matter—would forsake the rest of Denmark for their beloved portion of it. Local legend maintains that when the first prehistoric tribes reached Denmark from the south, they found a sign at the border reading, "To Jutland." Then, say the Jutlanders, everyone who could read followed the sign, while the rest went to other parts of Denmark.

The joke is an old one, yet the Jutlanders have a point. Today, at least, more visitors follow the signs to Jutland than to any other part of Denmark except Copenhagen. No two areas of the nation contrast more sharply: Copenhagen, the crowded, sophisticated center of industry and commerce; Jutland, the wide and windswept home of Danish agriculture and fisheries.

Crossing from Funen to Jutland via Denmark's newest and longest bridge, I drove north and west through the medieval towns of Århus and Ålborg toward the tip of the Jutland Peninsula.

Århus is Denmark's sober aristocrat, a university town full of dignity and years, noted for its superb restoration of 16th- and 17th-century town houses and for the summer residence of the Danish royal family.

Ålborg Pleases People . . . and Cows

By contrast, Ålborg has a touch of the reveler. Among its attractions the city boasts a giant distillery that produces 34,000,000 bottles of aquavit a year. Not all the bottles remain in Ålborg, though a newcomer might be forgiven that impression: The city has a staggering number of nightclubs that attract weekend customers from all Scandinavia.

An equally faithful clientele disposes of the distillery's by-product: thousands of tons of corn and potato mash left over from the fermentation process.

"We sell the mash to local dairy farmers as cattle feed," a distillery executive told me. "Sometimes," he added, "I think there must be a little something left over in the mash—Ålborg cows are wonderfully contented."

Sea Battle Fought off Jutland

To a generation of Europeans the name Jutland symbolizes a battle that involved neither the Danes nor their territory. The great World War I naval engagement known as the Battle of Jutland, one of history's classic naval encounters, actually took place some 60 miles to the west of the peninsula, in the open reaches of the North Sea.

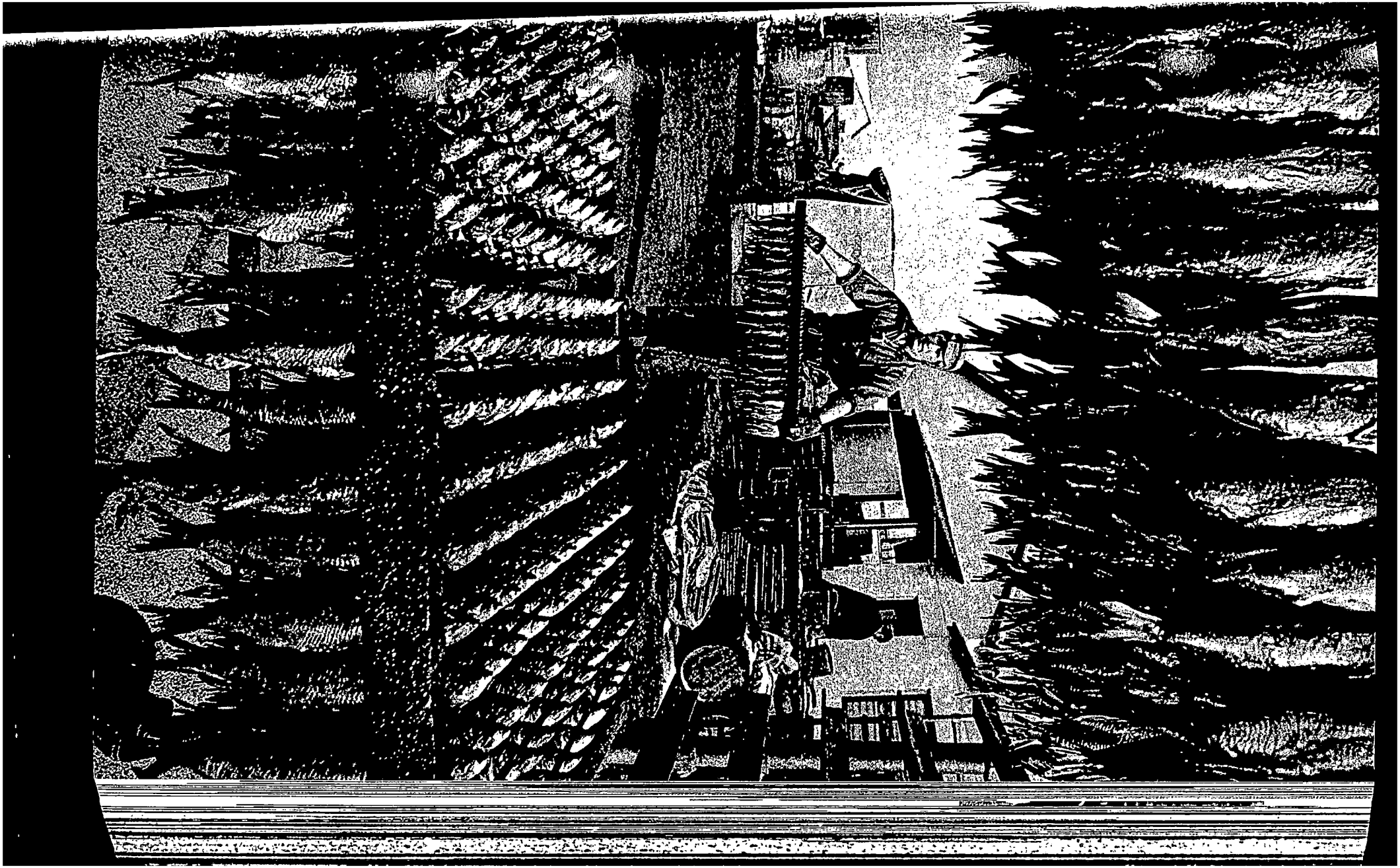
There in 1916 British and German battle squadrons met and exchanged massive blows that claimed 25 ships and some 8,500 lives and resulted in clear-cut victory for neither side.

Victory, too, eludes the tempestuous North Sea in its age-old assault on Jutland. Battered by gales and swept by fierce tidal currents, the great natural breakwater of the Baltic holds firm, providing a vast anchorage for Denmark's fleet of islands. Only once in Jutland's history has the land turned against its owners, when the wave of sand engulfed the hapless village of Skagen (page 245).

Elsewhere in Jutland drifting sand was once regarded as a blessing rather than a curse. On tiny Læsø, an island to the east of the peninsula, the constantly shifting ocean floor provided an endless bounty of salvage from shipwrecks. Located along one of the world's busiest maritime thoroughfares and beset by treacherous shoals and currents, Læsø lived for centuries on the misfortunes of careless navigators.

Today Læsø lives much like the rest of Jutland, principally by farming and fishing. Only rarely in an age of radar and depth finders do the islanders fall heir to a prize—usually a small one in the form of an unwary trawler or coaster.

Golden armor gleaming, a dress parade of smoked herring hangs at attention in the town of Allinge, on the island of Bornholm. A workman brings up a new rack of the delicacy, which islanders smoke for three hours over fires of alder wood. Far from Copenhagen, Bornholm's fishing grounds are relatively unpolluted by the industrial wastes that taint other Danish waters.



Against the day of a major windfall, however, Læsø still keeps a watchful eye on the sea. During a day's visit to the offshore settlement, I noticed a number of houses with ladders permanently braced against their roofs for access to the islanders' traditional lookout stations.

Many houses, too, had tall poles in the courtyards that I assumed to be flagpoles until an islander corrected me.

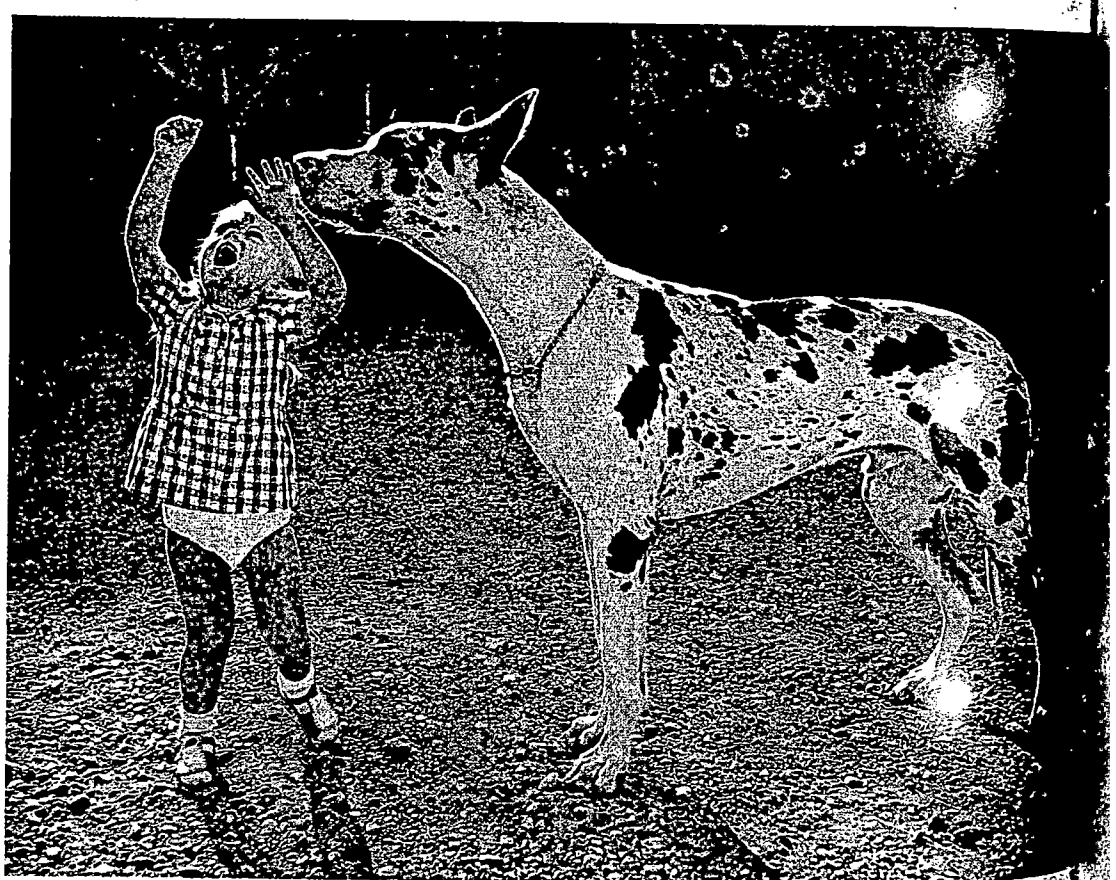
"We call the poles *fløjstangen,* meaning 'wind-vane stands,' " he explained. "In the old days wind direction meant everything to our people, for it indicated the most likely coast for wrecks. When a wreck was sighted, the spotter raised two baskets on his fløjstang as a signal, and every man who launched his boat shared in the salvage.

"But on Læsø the safety of shipwrecked crews always came first, and salvage second. Every Sunday in church the islanders would offer the traditional prayer of salvors the world over: 'Oh Lord, protect all sailors upon the sea—but if they must founder, Lord, let it happen here.' "

Jutland Mingles Farms and Factories

A hint of autumn touched Jutland as I drove south through the heart of the peninsula. Across the broad fields of barley and wheat turning amber and gold in the sun, a crisp wind traced random patterns. Here and there the whitewashed farmhouses gave way to handsome new industrial plants that testify both to the architectural taste of the Danes and to their increasing shift from an agricultural to a manufacturing economy.

Despite the trend, Denmark's 135,000 farmers have more than doubled production in the past 20 years with only a third of their former



"Deliver us from the Norsemen and their ravenous dogs," prayed the English when Danish Vikings invaded their coast accompanied by Great Danes. In the Blåholm Kennel near Gilleleje, a gentler sort of Great Dane, this one called a "harlequin" because of his markings, guards a toddler. Such shoppers as Aristotle Onassis have purchased dogs from Blåholm, paying as much as $700 for an exceptional one.

work force. The success is due to a variety of modern farming techniques and to the old-fashioned skill and energy of men like Henning Jensen.

A powerful, soft-spoken man in his 50's, Mr. Jensen owns and operates a 380-acre farm known as Rørbæk in central Jutland, northwest of Vejle. At his and Mrs. Jensen's invitation I spent a night on the farm, learning what makes Danish pork and dairy products famous the world over and gaining several pounds myself in the process.

Farmwife Offers Gargantuan Meal

Dinner that evening would have brought tears to the eyes of Copenhagen's finest restaurateurs. Disdaining elaborate sauces and gravies, Mrs. Jensen relied on the quality and freshness of her raw materials, nearly all of them produced on the farm.

For an appetizer we began with paper-thin slices of Danish ham and chilled melon, followed by grilled young trout from a nearby lake. The trout was succeeded by a tender roast of beef that seemed to melt under Mr. Jensen's carving knife, and by a mixed salad of half a dozen different fresh garden vegetables in which one could almost taste the sunlight beneath Mrs. Jensen's delicate homemade mayonnaise.

In addition I put away nearly a dozen freshly baked rolls along with a bottle or two of Danish beer, and held my own when it came to coffee and six kinds of cheese.

Between courses I managed a question or two about Rørbæk and learned that like the great majority of Danish farmers, Mr. Jensen concentrates on livestock.

"We grow our own barley and oats," he explained, "but only as feed for the animals. We run an average of 130 cows and some 400 hogs at any given time, which give us 700 liters of milk a day and 600 pigs a year for slaughter."

I asked why Danish pork and dairy products are so highly regarded, even in countries that produce the same items. Mr. Jensen thought a moment.

"You will hear many answers," he said at last, "but I think the correct one is the simplest: We are a small nation and we cannot compete with the giants, such as your country, in terms of volume. We learned long ago to concentrate on quality instead, on the best and purest stock, and to let nothing out of the country that does not satisfy us." He eyed my empty cheese plate with a smile. "Apparently it satisfies others as well."

South of Rørbæk lies Denmark's only land frontier, the boundary with Germany (map, page 248). Like most border areas, southern Jutland combines elements of the two adjoining countries. In shops and restaurants one frequently hears a mixture of German and Danish in the same sentence, and many southern Jutlanders speak both languages fluently.

The fluency stems in part from a violent past, for the region known as Schleswig-Holstein was claimed for more than a century by both Germany and Denmark. Fought over and exchanged several times, the region was split between rival factions, whose members often lived as next-door neighbors.

The mixture posed a problem during World War II for Danish resistance forces operating in the occupied area the Danes call Nord Slesvig. Although legally part of Denmark, the region had a sizable pro-German population that presented a serious threat to the Danish underground.

"We learned very quickly how we could spot a friendly household in unfamiliar territory," a former resistance leader in the town of Ribe told me. "If the house had a flagpole, especially an old one, the family was certain to be pro-Danish. Before the war began, you see, the only flag that could be flown in Nord Slesvig was the Danish one. Pro-Germans simply didn't have flagpoles on their houses."

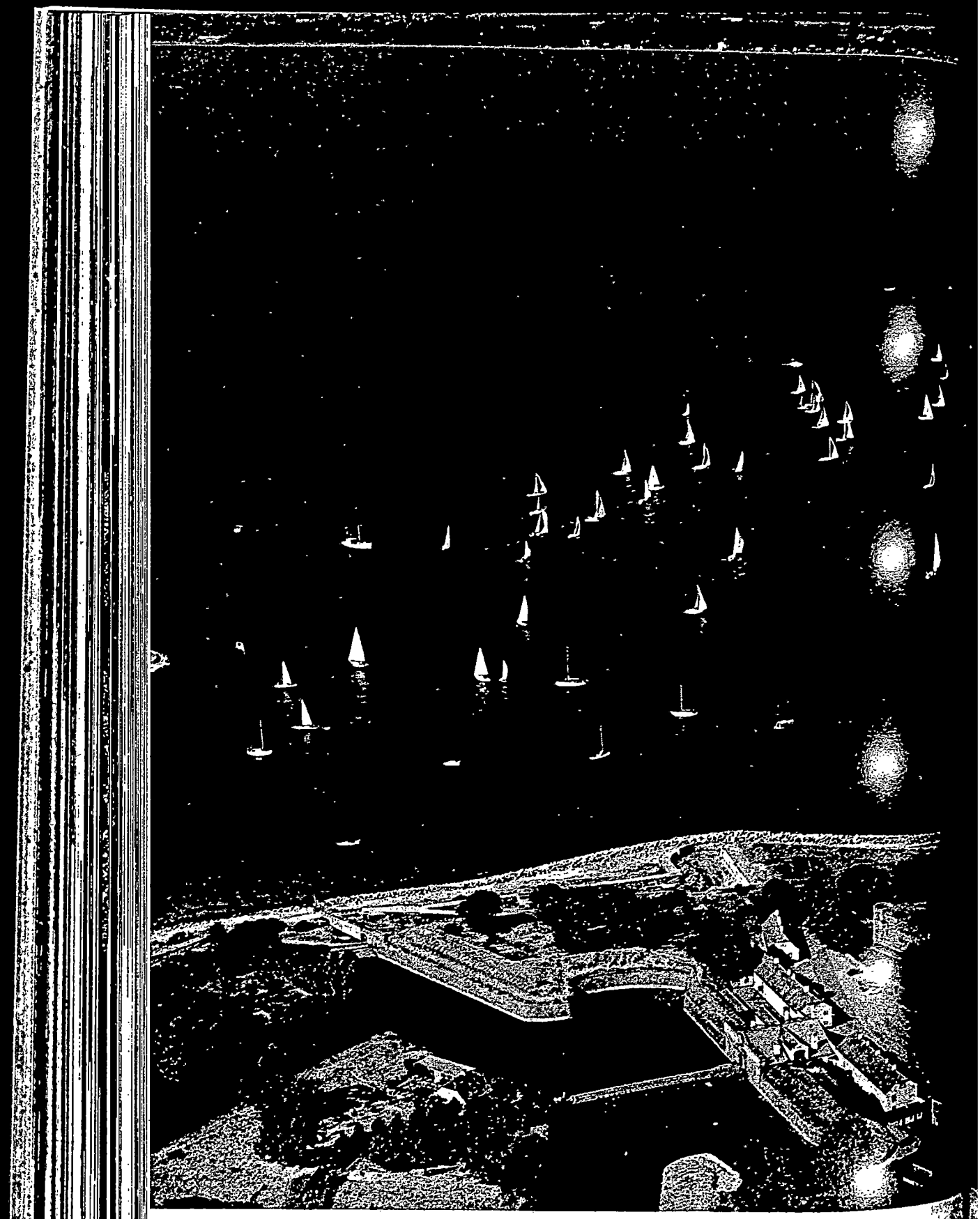
Industrial Wastes Threaten Fishery

Leaving Jutland, I took the southern route back to Zealand through the picturesque islands of Lolland, Falster, and Møn and caught a plane in Copenhagen for Bornholm.

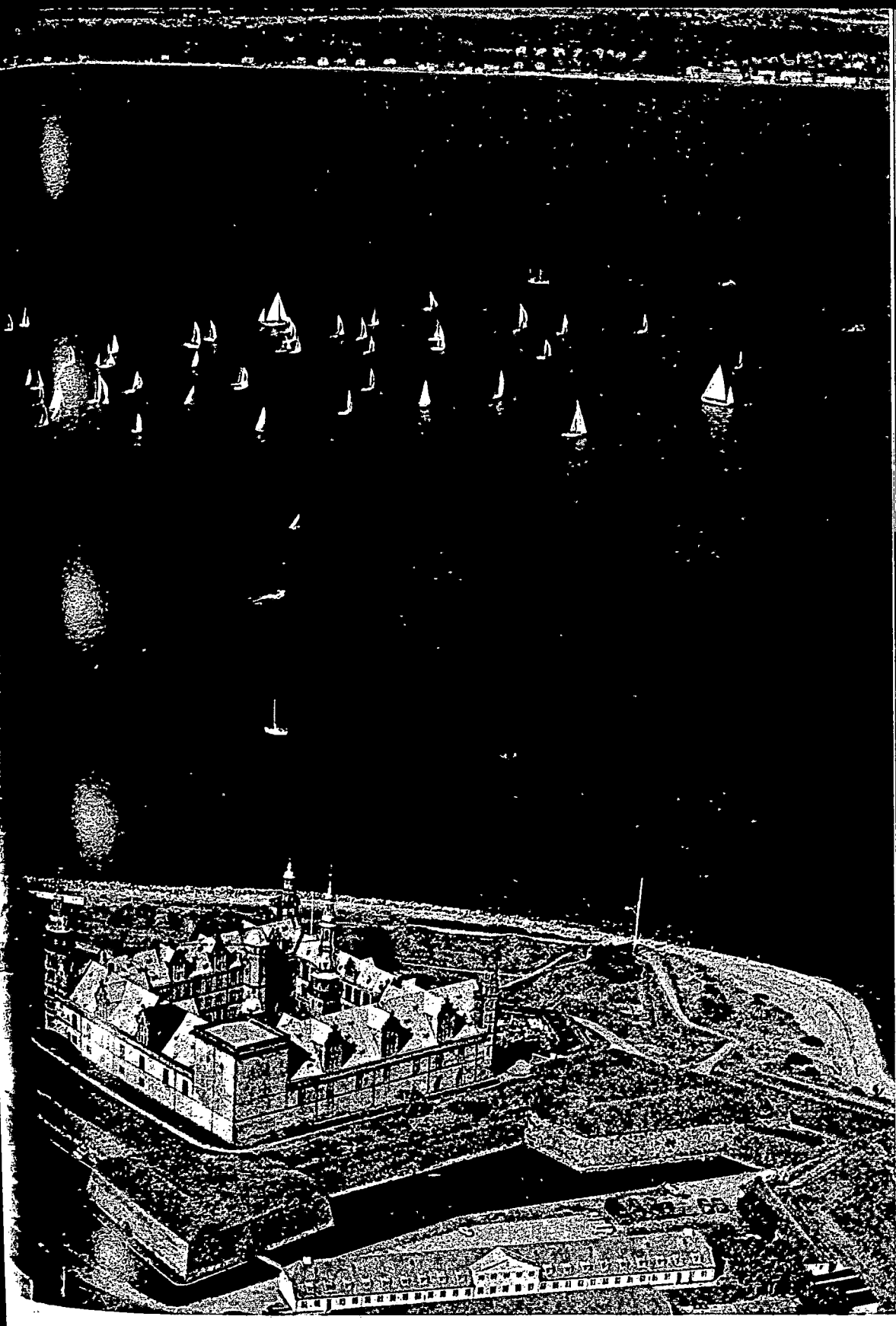
Among all Denmark's islands, Bornholm is perhaps the most painfully familiar with war. Situated only 25 miles from Sweden and nearly 100 from Copenhagen, Denmark's eastern outpost in the Baltic has been ruled at one time or another by Russians, Swedes, Germans, and Danes. It has suffered bombardment several times by shot and shell.

A more silent but equally deadly bombardment threatens Bornholm today—the poisonous infiltration of its vital fishing grounds by industrial wastes such as mercury and lead. Amid the growing threat of pollution, Danish environmentalists issue a grim warning borrowed from Hamlet: "Something really *is* rotten in the state of Denmark."

Happily, Bornholm has not reached the



Frolicking in a channel wind, sailboats cluster between Helsingør's Kronborg Castle and the coast of Sweden. Kronborg once commanded the sea-lane into the Baltic, exacting



ils from merchant ships. Its reputation as the home of Shakespeare's Hamlet lacks histori-
al basis, for the real Prince Amleth lived centuries before the castle was begun in 1574.

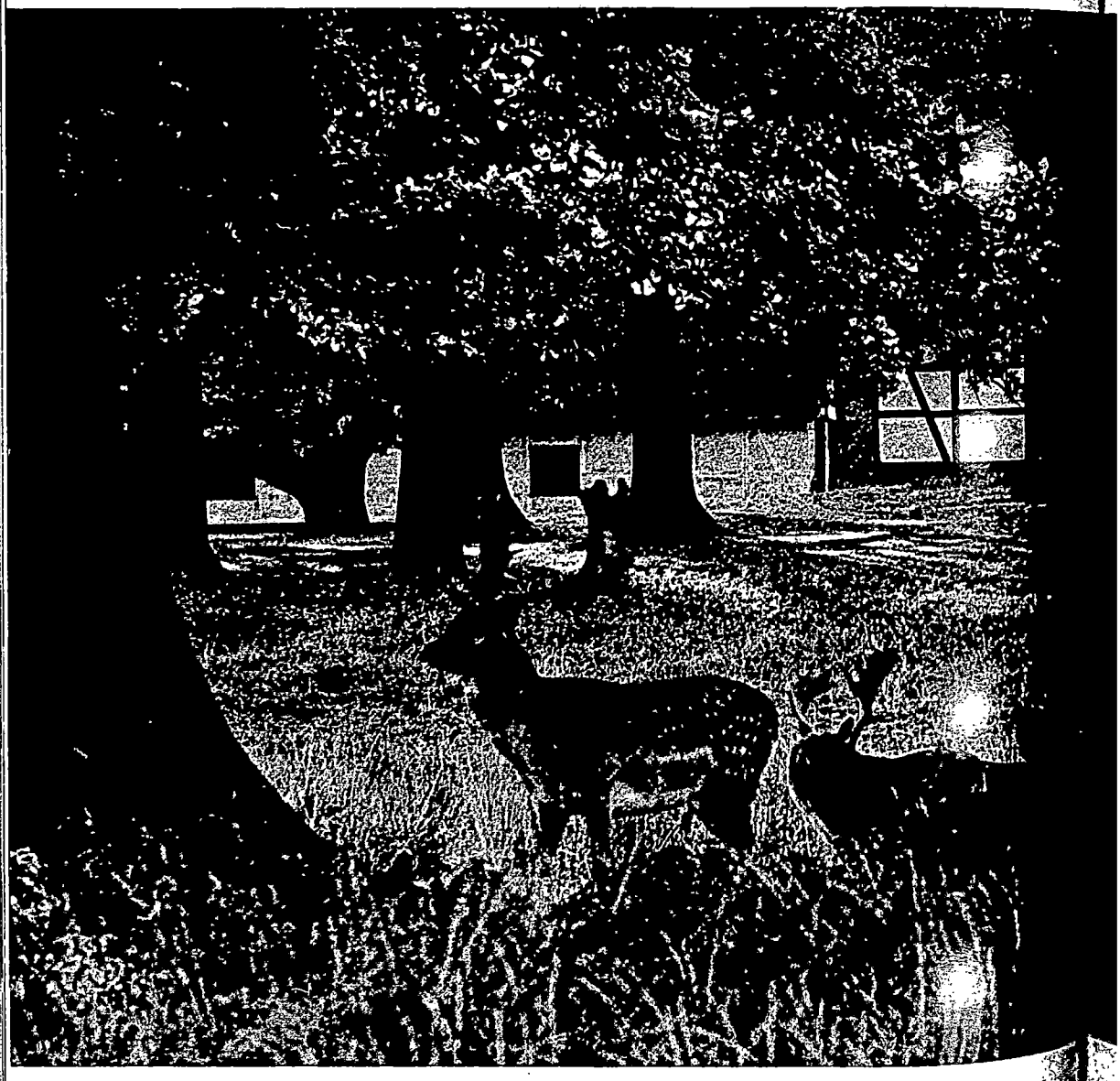
pollution level suffered in other areas of the world, where governments have cautioned inhabitants to limit their consumption of seafood. During late summer and early autumn Bornholm's wharves are draped in gold, as fishermen hang millions of smoked herring up to dry (page 269).

Like other Baltic fishermen the people of Bornholm are victims of geography: Their sea is all but landlocked by Denmark and Sweden, resulting in dilution of its salt water from the flow of rivers. During severe winters Bornholm harbors are blockaded by ice, and I was told that a man can sometimes walk ten miles to the neighboring islet of Christiansø.

The easternmost of Denmark's inhabited islands, Christiansø once served as the country's outer defense in the Baltic, barring the eastward approach with its coastal batteries and two heavily manned fortresses. Today the island is both a national monument and home to some 120 people, mostly fishermen and their families.

The Young Come Back to Christiansø

"It's a quiet life, but a good one," Jens Peter Jakobsen told me when I called at his home overlooking Christiansø's harbor. Until his retirement in 1973, Mr. Jakobsen served for years as the island's administrator, lighthouse keeper, tax collector, justice of the



peace, customs inspector, police chief, and postmaster.

"Many of our country's remote islands are losing all their young people to Copenhagen and the other cities," Mr. Jakobsen continued, "but Christiansø has been lucky in that respect. Although our children must leave the island after seventh grade to complete their education, more than half of them eventually return home to live."

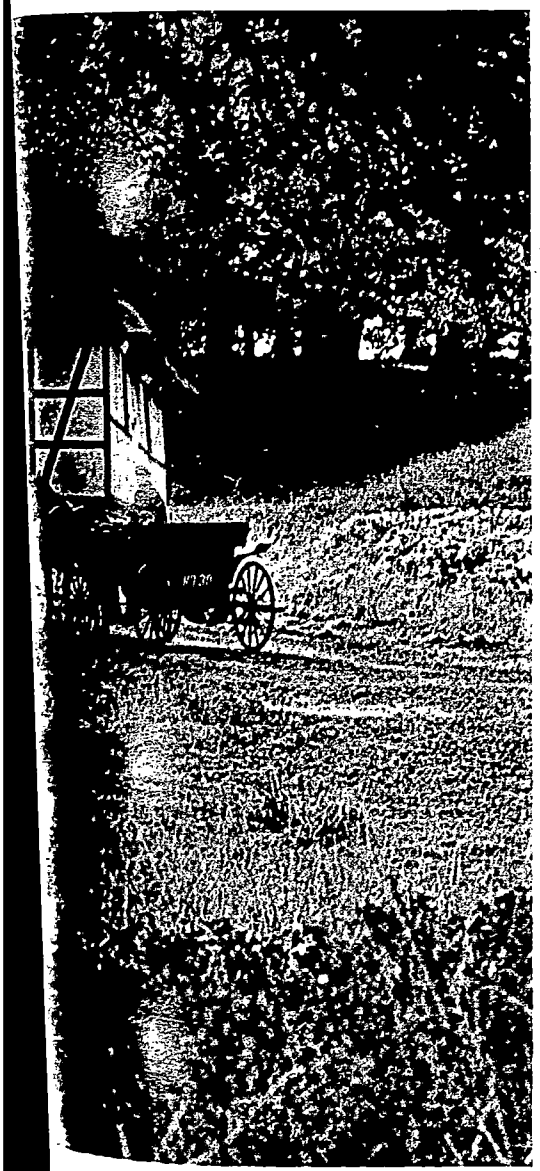
I asked about isolation in winter, and Mr. Jakobsen dismissed the idea. "Often the ice is no problem at all," he said, "and in any case today we have icebreakers and helicopter flights for emergencies.

"In the old days it was quite different. Sometimes we went for weeks without boat connections to Bornholm, though we always had supplies enough to see us through.

"I remember one terrible winter after the last war when the ice was so bad that the government decided to transport our mail by plane. Of course it was expensive, and the plane made only one flight. When it came, we loaded it down with a huge sack of letters.

"About a month later an icebreaker turned up, and everyone was very excited to see what it had brought. To their delight, the ship landed a big mailbag. People could hardly wait for me to sort it." He shook his head sadly.

"Governments, I'm afraid, are very much alike the world over. When I opened the sack, it turned out to be the same letters we had sent off by plane the month before. All we could do was put them on the icebreaker again and hope that this time they would make it."



Closed Tivoli Holds Promise of Spring

Back in Copenhagen I paid a last call on Tivoli, then officially closed for the season. With the director's permission I strolled for a time along the gravel paths strewn with the pale gold of shedding lindens and elms. On the facades of amusement rides and theaters, maintenance crews had begun removing ornaments and lights, and many of the kiosks were already shuttered. The restaurant terraces were empty of chairs and tables, leaving the final cleanup to those veteran freeloaders, the sparrows and pigeons.

The celebrated Tivoli charm was still there, only in quieter form, a blend of nostalgia and the promise of seasons to come. With another spring, the gates would open and Tivoli would once again captivate the world with its color, its laughter, and instinctive hospitality. And so, of course, would Denmark. □

Gentle as the land, spotted fallow deer roam in Dyrehaven, the royal game preserve. Over a hundred years of internal peace have brought forth a Denmark that would have astonished the old Vikings: an intensely organized, hardworking, and comfortable welfare state whose best-known hero is Hans Christian Andersen—author of fairy tales.

THE MAGIC WORLD OF HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

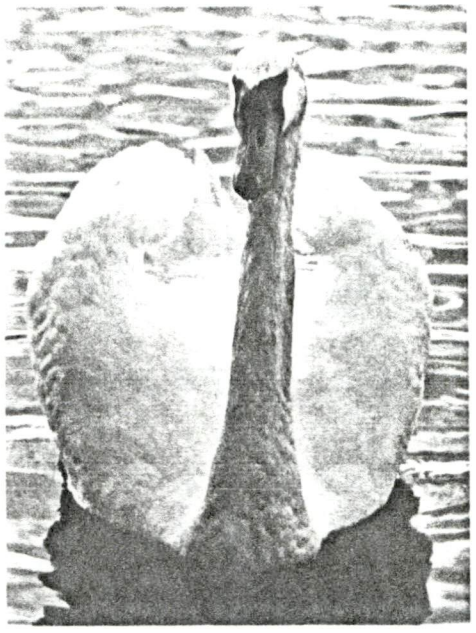
By HARVEY ARDEN
NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC STAFF

12/79

Photographs by SISSE BRIMBERG

THERE'S A WORLD, just around the corner of your mind, where reality is an intruder and dreams, the bad along with the good, have a disconcerting way of coming true.

You can get into this world in many different ways: by tumbling down a rabbit hole or climbing up a beanstalk, by riding a Kansas cyclone over the rainbow—or opening a book of fairy tales by Hans Christian Andersen.



Of all the travelers who have journeyed to that enchanted realm of once upon a time, none—to my mind—has come back with treasures more glistening than this unlikely Dane, who wrote, "Life itself is the most marvelous fairy tale."

Born in 1805 into seemingly inescapable poverty, he lived to become the darling of European society and the confidant of kings. Though he never learned how to spell very well (he probably suffered from the reading disability we now call dyslexia), he revolutionized Danish prose style by infusing it with lively folk idioms, and he wrote stories that have been beloved by readers in well over a hundred languages.

And yet he suffers a curious sort of neglect—a literary giant relegated to the nursery, often in bowdlerized translations that bear but sad resemblance to his masterful originals.

When I tell friends that I'm writing an article on Andersen, the typical reply is:

"Oh, I *loved* him as a child. Didn't he write . . . now let me see . . . was it 'Little Red Riding Hood' . . . 'Sleeping Beauty' . . . ?"

I shake my head. Those happen to be from Charles Perrault's *Tales of Mother Goose*.

"Then it must be 'Snow White' . . . ? No? 'Hansel and Gretel' . . . ? 'Rumpelstiltskin' . . . ?"

But those were all collected by the brothers Grimm.

"Try 'The Ugly Duckling,' " I say.

"Of course!"

Man and swan become one *in the enchanted world of Denmark's Hans Christian Andersen, seen here in his familiar top hat. The writer's unlikely rise from back-street poverty to universal fame is mirrored in his immortal story "The Ugly Duckling." "It doesn't matter about being born in a duckyard," he wrote, "as long as you are hatched from a swan's egg."* HENRIK TILEMANN, 1865

"And 'The Emperor's New Clothes.'"

"How could I forget!"

"Then there's 'The Little Mermaid.'" I go on, rattling off some of the familiar titles now: "'Thumbelina'. . . 'The Red Shoes'. . . 'The Staunch Tin Soldier'. . . 'The Little Match-Seller'. . . 'The Nightingale'. . . 'The Princess on the Pea'. . . 'The Snow Queen'. . . 'The Tinder-Box'. . . ."

"Oh, isn't that the one where the soldier climbs down the hollow tree to get the witch's treasure and finds the three dogs . . . the ones with eyes as big as teacups and mill wheels and . . . what was it the third one's eyes were as big as. . . ?"

"The Round Tower in Copenhagen," I answer. "Nearly all of Andersen's stories have Danish settings."

"Well," they confess, "I do remember Danny Kaye playing him in the movie—a kind of Pied Piper of fairy tales with a lapful of kids."

I point out to them that Denmark considered making an official protest over the American movie, claiming that it veered sharply from the facts of Andersen's life. What's more, Andersen couldn't bear having children sit in his lap while he read his stories to them.

"I SUPPOSE," they smile sagely, "that your article will begin, 'Once upon a time. . . .'" But Andersen rarely began a story with that stock phrase as the Grimms and many others so often did. Unfortunately, the popular mind has bracketed the names Grimm and Andersen as if they were hardly distinguishable. Yet, in truth, they differed enormously.

The Grimms, Jacob and Wilhelm, older German contemporaries of Andersen, were folklorists and philologists who set down almost verbatim fairy tales and folk myths they collected in the early 1800's. They began the stories with "Once upon a time. . . ." because they heard them that way.

Whereas the patrician Grimms stooped to eavesdrop on the lore of the lower classes, Andersen sprang *from* those classes. He didn't study the world of fairy tales; he grew up *in* it.

Though he often wove themes from folk myth into his stories, he was no collector or verbatim recorder. Rather, he was a creator, a poet, a true original—what the Danes call a *digter*.

His openings launch you slam-bang into the action:

Left, right! Left, right! . . . Down the country-road came a soldier marching. Left, right! Left, right! . . . he met an old witch on the road. Oh! she was ugly—her lower lip hung right down on her chest.

Even in translation, the storyteller's voice comes through in literary stereo.

But—excuse my imagination—isn't that Andersen now, over there, emerging from the shadows, a tall, gangling man in a top hat and black coat? He's carrying a walking stick and traveling bag. A warm smile plays on that extraordinary face of his—a face many have called ugly with its thrusting nose and knobby cheekbones. Yet such gentleness and sensitivity lurk there, especially in the heavy-lidded eyes, that a second glance reveals not ugliness at all but a rough beauty almost impishly reworked.

He's waiting for us, impatient, holding out a long-fingered hand. We reach out to take it and instantly—as if in one of his tales—we find ourselves transported.

Winds roar. Clouds rush by. Lands and seas pass under us. At last, softly as falling leaves, we're dropped onto a shadowed seacoast. Denmark!

It's Midsummer Eve, the night when witches of old were up and about on their dark errands. This time of year, during Denmark's brief summer, the sun sets barely below the horizon, and all night long the sky glows with an eerie half-light. The Danes call them *de lyse nætter*—the bright nights—and there's a special urgency about them, a profound expectancy of something just about to happen.

Over there, atop that jagged cliff, a light

***Fact and fantasy entwine** in Andersen's fairy tales—and in the Danish milieu that shaped his mind and art. The famed sunken church, half buried by advancing dunes on the Jutland Peninsula near Skagen, figures in magical fashion in his long tale "A Story of the Sand-Dunes." He proudly confessed, "I am the most Danish of authors."*

flickers eerily in the night wind. Coming closer, we see the light is a bonfire. But what's that burning in the flames? A witch!

Yes, they still burn witches in Denmark, though nowadays they're figures stuffed with cloth or straw. It's all taken about as seriously as Halloween in the United States.

God-fearing Danish families come out to watch from thatch-roofed homesteads nearby. A small boy claps with delight as flames creep up to consume the witch. But now he steps back, terrified. Sparks have suddenly lighted up her eyes. Smoke curls from her nostrils. A tongue of flame darts out from her mouth.

From nightmares to daydreams, *the pendulum of Andersen's genius swings between the dark and light sides of the human psyche. Near Helsingør, Denmark, a witch dummy is burned—a modern and lighthearted Midsummer Eve custom. But witches along with goblins, elves, trolls, and ogres are often dark forces in Andersen's tales. On the lighter side, many of his 160-odd stories are peopled by innocents such as "The Snow Man"* ***(facing page)****, who falls in love with a red-hot stove.*

Andersen takes our hands again, transporting us to a farm a few miles inland. Amid the fields of waving grain rises a small hill topped by arthritic oaks. Actually, it's a Bronze Age grave mound, but local lore calls it Elverhøj—Elves' Hill.

We drop behind a row of grain. In the ghostly twilight, blue shadows play games with the imagination. Perfume scents the air, wafted from the blossoms of nearby elder trees. A breeze brushes your cheek, soft as a butterfly's wing. A butterfly? Not, perhaps, the wing of some will-o'-the-wisp hurrying to the Elf King's ball?

REMEMBER. Reality has only a loose grip here. In Denmark, a native ground of the fairy tale, the world of once upon a time is here and now. But listen to Andersen himself describe the strange goings-on in "The Hill of the Elves."

Three lizards are talking (in lizard language, of course):

"Goodness! What a rumbling and mumbling is going on in the old Elf Hill," said one lizard. . . .

"There's something going to happen in there," said another. . . . "The Hill's been standing on four glowing pillars. . . ."

Said a third lizard . . . "They're expecting visitors in the Elf Hill, distinguished visitors. . . ."

"Who are to be invited?" asked the night-raven. . . .

The old Elf King's housekeeper replies:

"The merman and his daughters. . . . All old trolls of the first class . . . and the river-sprite and the goblins . . . the grave-pig, the death-horse and the church-lamb. . . ."

"Brah!" croaked the night-raven and flew off to do the inviting.

Elf girls were . . . dancing in shawls woven of mist and moonlight. . . . the floor had been washed with moonlight and the walls rubbed down with witches' lard. . . . The kitchen was crammed with frogs on the spit, snake-skins stuffed with little children's fingers and salads of toadstool seeds, moist mouse-noses and hemlock. . . . Rusty nails

ILLUSTRATION BY KAY NIELSEN

"The world's far too big!" *cries out the porcelain heroine of "The Shepherdess and the Chimney Sweep." Eloping through a chimney with her porcelain lover, the shepherdess—with a touch of human frailty—decides to turn back at the last moment, overwhelmed by the prospect of going out into the world. At a Shrovetide party near Copenhagen, costumed children* ***(facing page)*** *bring the same Andersen characters to endearing life.*

and bits of stained-glass window were for nibbling. . . .

Andersen's startling inventiveness gives the story three-dimensionality. We *see* the Elf Hill, propped up on its glowing pillars, seething with activity as its tenants prepare for a conclave between Denmark's Elf King and the old Norwegian Troll.

And the detail! Elf maidens dancing in shawls of mist and moonlight . . . snakeskins stuffed with little children's fingers. . . . But, go, run, grab yourself a copy of Andersen, and enjoy.

MEANWHILE, back at Elverhøj, the sun is already rising—though it's not yet 4 a.m. Better move back there just a bit. You don't want to get too close. They're closing up the hill now. Anyone caught inside after sunup, it's said, will never be seen again. . . .

With the pink and blue dawn, our scene shifts again. This time Andersen transports us to nearby Gisselfeld Manor. Once more, let him describe it:

Summertime! How lovely it was out in the country, with the wheat standing yellow, the oats green, and the hay all stacked down in the grassy meadows! And there went the stork on his long red legs, chattering away in Egyptian, for he had learnt that language from his mother. . . .

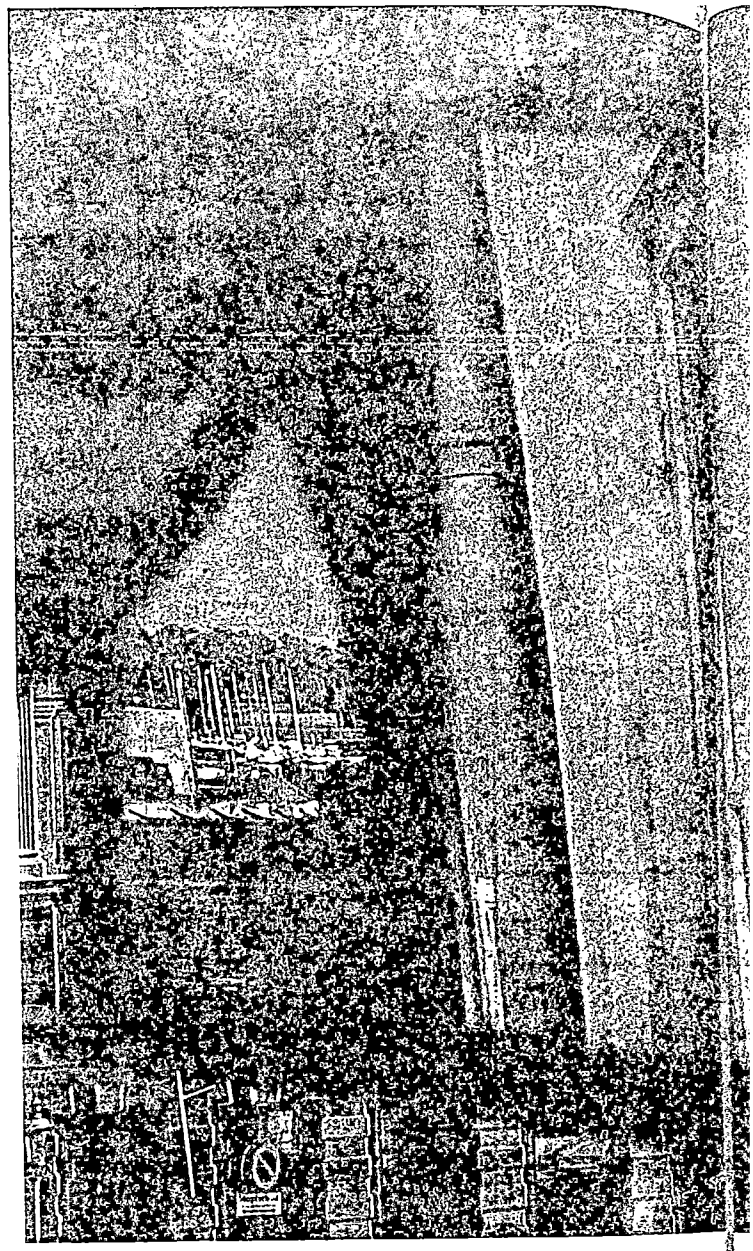
Bathed in sunshine stood an old manor-house with a deep moat round it, and growing out of the wall down by the water were huge dock-leaves. . . . The place was as tangled and twisty as the densest forest, and here it was that a duck was sitting on her nest. . . .

Of course—the opening of "The Ugly Duckling." It was here at Gisselfeld that Andersen, a guest of the owner, had the inspiration for his most universally loved story. The scene is quintessentially Danish: a manor, a moat, dock leaves, storks, ducks, wild swans. You can find many similar settings within an hour's drive of today's Copenhagen.

The transition from the phantasmagoric night of witches and elves at Elverhøj to the sunbright morning of ducklings and swans at Gisselfeld has taken us between the two poles—the dark and the light—of Andersen's fairy-tale world.

*The eternal bachelor, Andersen longed throughout his life for a wife, children, and domestic fulfillment. Instead, ever unsuccessful at love, he lived alone in quarters near Copenhagen's waterfront. Specially angled mirror (**right**), outside the window of his apartment at Nyhavn 67, allowed the introverted poet to peek unseen at his "wide world." A year before his death in 1875 at age 70, Andersen poses in his study (**below**) for one of the hundreds of photographs taken of him.*

WELLER OF HANSEN, SCHOU, AND WELLER, 1874



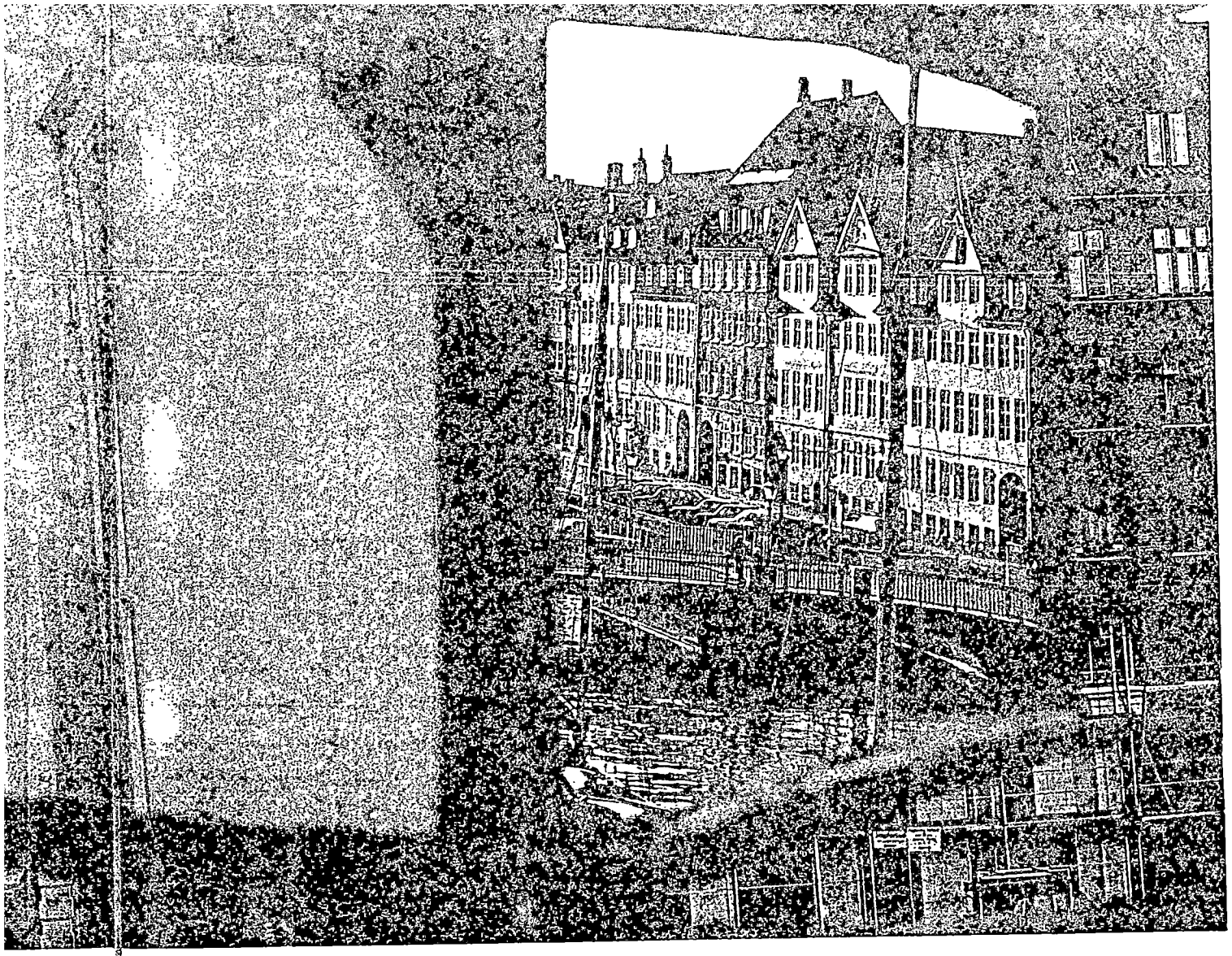
The light realm springs from the Danish countryside itself, with its barnyard heroes and free-flying spirits—swans, storks, ravens. Andersen's human characters, likewise, are typically Danish—simple soldiers, peasants, students, farmwives, Copenhagen councillors, and, of course, kings, queens, princes, and princesses.

The dark realm draws in part on Norse myth for its dramatis personae—all those myriad animistic beings, separate from both men and gods, who managed to slip away and survive in the northern folk mind after Christianity toppled the Norse deities—Odin, Thor, Frey, and others—after A.D. 1000. Among these lesser creatures were the dwarfs who lived in the hills and mountains and the elves who dwelt in darkness underground near the homesteads of humans. From these evolved the trolls, the sprites, and the goblins of later folk myth who all found a home in Andersen's commodious imagination.

IT'S FITTING that Andersen was born in Odense—a town whose name means "shrine of Odin." When he was a boy, ostensibly Christian townsfolk put out hay on the hill of Odin for the god's eight-legged horse, Sleipnir.

Situated on the rustic isle of Funen, Odense is today Denmark's third largest city, with a population approaching 200,000. But when Andersen was a youth, it was a town of perhaps 5,000, whose chief distinction was that a Danish crown prince resided there.

At my own arrival in Odense, a dense sea fog clamped down over the landscape. At the same time, the temperature dropped far



below freezing. At 2 a.m.—as if a wand had been waved—the night air rang with the faintest tinkling. It was the sound of tiny ice crystals—frozen fog—falling to earth and coating every last leaf and blade of grass with icy rime.

Andersen wrote of it in "The Snow Man": *All the trees and bushes were covered with hoar-frost; it was like a whole forest of white coral. . . . everything sparkled as if it had been sprinkled over with diamond dust. . . .*

It's Denmark's chilly climate that gives so many Andersen tales their frosty edge.

AT THE CORNER of Hans Jensensstræde and Bangs Boder, just off downtown Odense, stands the small red-tiled house where, tradition says, Hans Christian Andersen was born. The neighborhood has been lovingly restored to its 19th-century ambience. It's downright chic—and expensive—to live here today. But in Andersen's time this was a teeming back street where several working-class families were crammed into each tiny house.

The Andersen home now anchors an impressive museum of Anderseniana.

"In winter it's quiet here," assistant curator Erling Gormsbøl told me. "Most visitors this time of year are Danish schoolchildren. To them Andersen's life is as familiar as George Washington's is in your country. In summer the foreigners arrive by the hundreds of thousands. From England, Germany, Sweden, Norway, America—*everybody* loves him."

Such fame for the son of a cobbler and a washerwoman was almost unthinkable in Andersen's time, when class barriers were all but insurmountable. The child who

would someday do the unthinkable and vault those barriers was born in "a small mean room" on a bedstead his father had crafted from a funeral bier; bits of black cloth still stuck to the frame—a detail worthy of an Andersen story.

SOON AFTER his birth the family moved a few blocks away to a one-room flat—still standing on Munkemøllestræde—"almost filled with the shoemaker's bench, the bed, and my crib."

His autobiography continues: ". . . on the roof . . . in the gutters between it and the neighbor's house, there stood a great chest filled with soil, my mother's sole garden. . . . In my story of the 'Snow Queen' that garden still blooms."

Nearly all the details of his youth became grist for his stories. For most of us, childhood is a garment we outgrow and put aside. For Andersen, it was a lifelong coat of many colors from whose fabric he cut the brilliant patches of detail that brighten his tales.

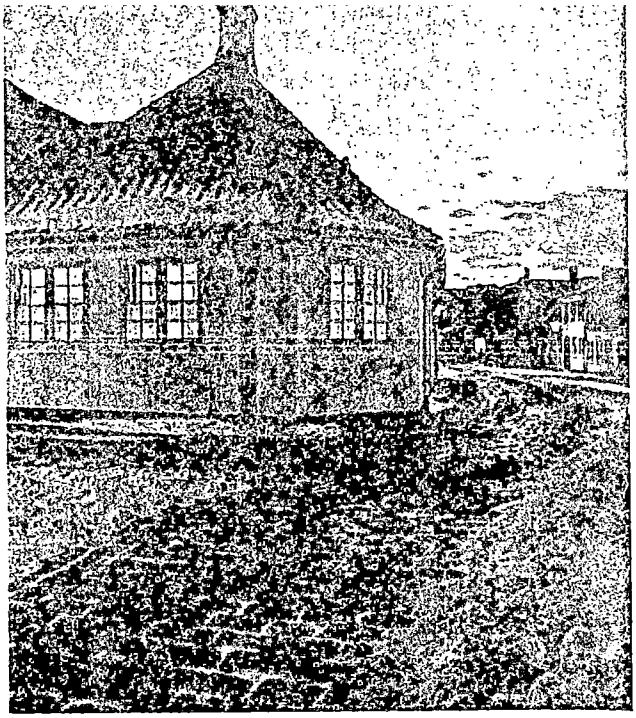
From his father, it's said, Andersen took his penchant for fantasy and melancholy. The older Andersen, a cobbler who had dreamed as a youth of becoming a scholar, built his son a puppet theater and read aloud to him from works such as *The Arabian Nights' Entertainments*.

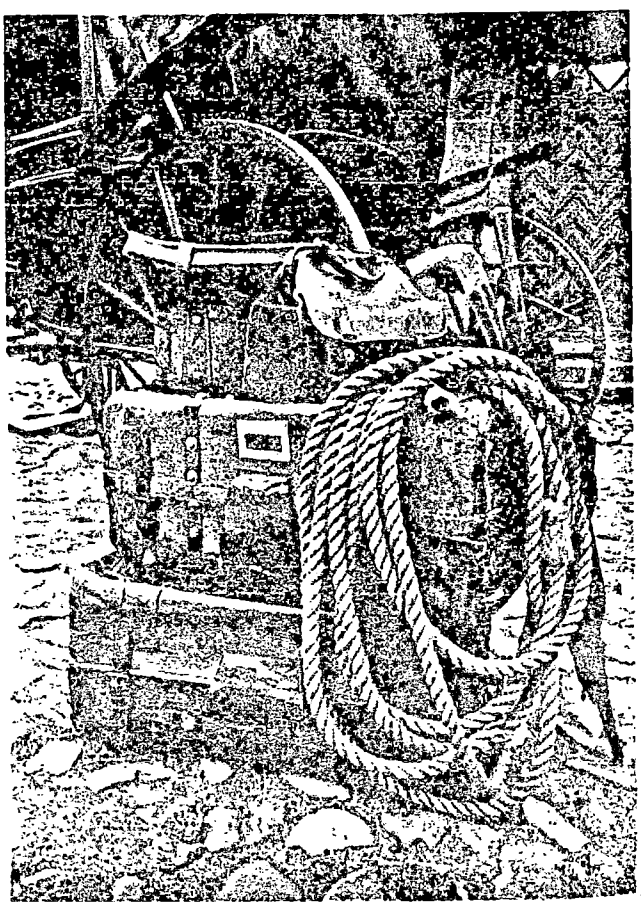
From his illiterate mother the boy took his lanky physique, deep religious faith, and admixture of superstitious beliefs.

When his father lay dying, the mother sent 11-year-old Hans Christian to a wise-woman, or witch, for consultation. The witch told him that he would see his father's ghost on the way home if the father was going to die. The terrified child saw no ghost, but his father soon afterward died anyway. "The Ice Maiden has taken him," his mother said. The deathly Ice Maiden reappeared decades later in Andersen's story of the same name.

A few drops of madness, too, were mixed in the potion of Andersen's personality. His paternal grandfather was mad—literally. The old man would wander through the streets, muttering, and bands of boys would jeer after him. The young Hans Christian hid, terrified that the other boys would realize *he* was the madman's kin.

His grandmother tended the garden in a





Mementos of a mythmaker: *The Hans Christian Andersen Museum, traditionally considered Andersen's birthplace in Odense, houses memorabilia from his extraordinary life. Andersen's famous luggage* ***(below)*** *includes a leather box for his top hat and a long, thick rope—for escaping fires by window. Another display* ***(right)****: portrait of a woman friend, flower bouquet adorned with Andersen's own paper cuttings, playing cards, and a fan on which Andersen inscribed such sentiments as, "I love you, Denmark, my fatherland."*

local poorhouse and insane asylum. There the lad would go to play. One day, through a chink in a door, he saw a young woman, almost naked, hair flowing loose over her shoulders. Suddenly, she thrust her arm out at him through a hatch, her grasping fingers coming only inches from his face. He crouched there in a near faint until attendants found him.

Uneasy with other children, unhappy at school, unable to hold an apprentice's job for more than a few days, he spent most of his childhood alone—reading, cutting out puppet clothes, acting out tragedies of his own invention in which the stage was littered with corpses at the end. No wonder, then, that the visit to Odense of a Copenhagen theatrical troupe brought his future into focus. He decided he would become a stage performer—an actor, dancer, and singer.

COURTESY H. C. ANDERSENS HUS, ODENSE

Stepping free, *a paper cutting made by Andersen—with a visage like his own—depicts the stock theatrical character, Pierrot. Actors at Tivoli park in Copenhagen* ***(facing page)*** *still give pantomimes like those Andersen saw as a boy. Enraptured with the theater, he tried his hand as a singer, dancer, actor, and playwright. But only away from the confines of the stage would his imagination soar free.*

Already he was known locally as the "Funen nightingale" because of his lovely soprano voice. Often, while his mother washed clothes in the Odense River, he would stand on the bank and sing aloud so that his lilting tones carried to the homes of the rich along the stream.

He had heard an old wives' tale that China lay straight beneath the river, and he dreamed that a Chinese prince might hear him singing and take him back to his kingdom—a kingdom Andersen later evoked in his story "The Nightingale."

STARING pensively at the grassy riverweed being combed downstream by the slow green current, he made believe that the river was "a high-road for the sea people"—the mermen and mermaids of northern folk myth.

He would describe the sea people's world in his immortal "The Little Mermaid":

Far out at sea the water's as blue as the petals of the loveliest cornflower, and as clear as the purest glass; but it's very deep, deeper than any anchor can reach. . . . Down in the deepest part of all is the sea King's palace. Its walls are made of coral, and the long pointed windows of the clearest amber; but the roof is made of cockleshells that open and shut with the current. . . .

Outside the palace was a large garden with trees of deep blue and fiery red; the fruit all shone like gold, and the flowers like a blazing fire. . . . The soil itself was the finest sand, but blue like a sulphur flame. Over everything down there lay a strange blue gleam. . . .

In such a setting, precise in every fantastic detail, is played out the moving story of the little mermaid who longed for a human soul. Today her statue on the Copenhagen waterfront (page 847) is Denmark's best known landmark. Though strands from the story are woven from Danish folklore and Norse myth, the specific characters, settings, plot, and intensely evocative atmosphere are

Andersen's own—first conjured in the wonderful imagination of the lonely cobbler's boy from Odense.

AT AGE 14, Hans Christian was confirmed. Once again the details of his life would be transmuted into art. His new leather boots squeaked as he walked down the cathedral aisle. So proud of them was he that he made them squeak as loudly as possible, only to be conscience stricken by the realization that his mind was more on his boots than on God. The episode would live again in his famous story "The Red Shoes":

The whole congregation stared at Karen's red shoes . . . and when Karen knelt before the altar and put the gold chalice to her lips, she thought of nothing but the red shoes. . . . and she forgot to say the prayers."

After confirmation the 14-year-old boy determined he would give the actor's life a try in Copenhagen. It seemed madness to his mother, who wanted him to become a tailor.

What, she asked, would he *do* in Copenhagen?

"I will become famous!" he replied. "First you go through terrible suffering, and then you become famous."

His mother consulted a wisewoman on the matter, hoping to dissuade him. But the wisewoman announced:

"He will become a wild bird, flying high, admired by all the world—someday Odense will be decked out with lights for him."

With enough money for a few weeks at most, the boy set out for Copenhagen by coach. Over his shoulder—like so many of the characters he later wrote of—he carried a bundle of his earthly possessions. He was off to seek his fortune. Before him lay the wide, wide world. . . .

"Right here is where he got off the coach," Bo Grønbech told me as we stood on the low hill called Frederiksberg in Copenhagen, looking down on the gracefully spired city with its green-patinaed copper rooftops. Bo, chairman of Copenhagen's H. C. Andersen Society, has lived and breathed Andersen for most of his 70 years. He smiled when I first asked him about "Hans Christian Andersen."

"That's what you Americans call him. To the English people, you know, he's plain Hans Andersen. Here in Denmark we call him simply H. C. [pronounced Ho Say] Andersen. Or just Andersen. We never use his whole name—and neither did he."

Bo waved a finger like a wand over the city that stretched below us, with its great green parks and mazelike cobbled streets, its skyline still charmingly antique in aspect despite the slablike masses of occasional modern buildings.

"When Andersen arrived here in 1819," Bo said, "the city was still enclosed by an earthen wall. At night the gates were locked and the keys were taken to the king, who supposedly kept them under his pillow while he slept.

"Can you imagine the boy's excitement as he walked into the great city he'd dreamed of so often back in Odense? He headed almost immediately for the Royal Theater, walking right down here through the park grounds of Frederiksberg Palace."

Bo and I followed the gently winding path through a lovely tree-shaded park. Across a lagoon loomed an incongruous apparition—a red-lacquered Chinese pagoda.

"That's the old Chinese tea pavilion that was built by King Frederik IV," Bo said. "It probably gave Andersen his idea for the Chinese Emperor's palace in his story 'The Nightingale.'

"When the gawking boy reached the Royal Theater, he walked all the way around it time after time. A ticket tout saw him and offered him a ticket to the next performance. Andersen thanked him and took it without realizing he would have to pay for it. The ticket tout snatched it back, amazed at the boy's innocence. It was an innocence Andersen never really lost."

YET THE BOY was anything but shy. Determined to have a life in the theater, he would knock on the doors of theatrical celebrities, announce his name, and then begin to sing, dance, and recite to the utter astonishment of everyone present. One contemporary described such a visit:

"I was surprised to see a lanky boy, of a most extraordinary appearance, standing in the doorway, making a deep theatrical bow right down to the floor. . . . Round his neck he wore a *(Continued on page 844)*

(Continued from page 838) gaily colored calico scarf, so tightly tied up that his long neck seemed to make an effort to escape: in short, a truly surprising figure, who became even more peculiar when, with a couple of steps forward and a repeated bow, he began his high-flown speech with these words: 'May I have the honor of expressing my feelings for the stage in a poem written by myself? . . .' "

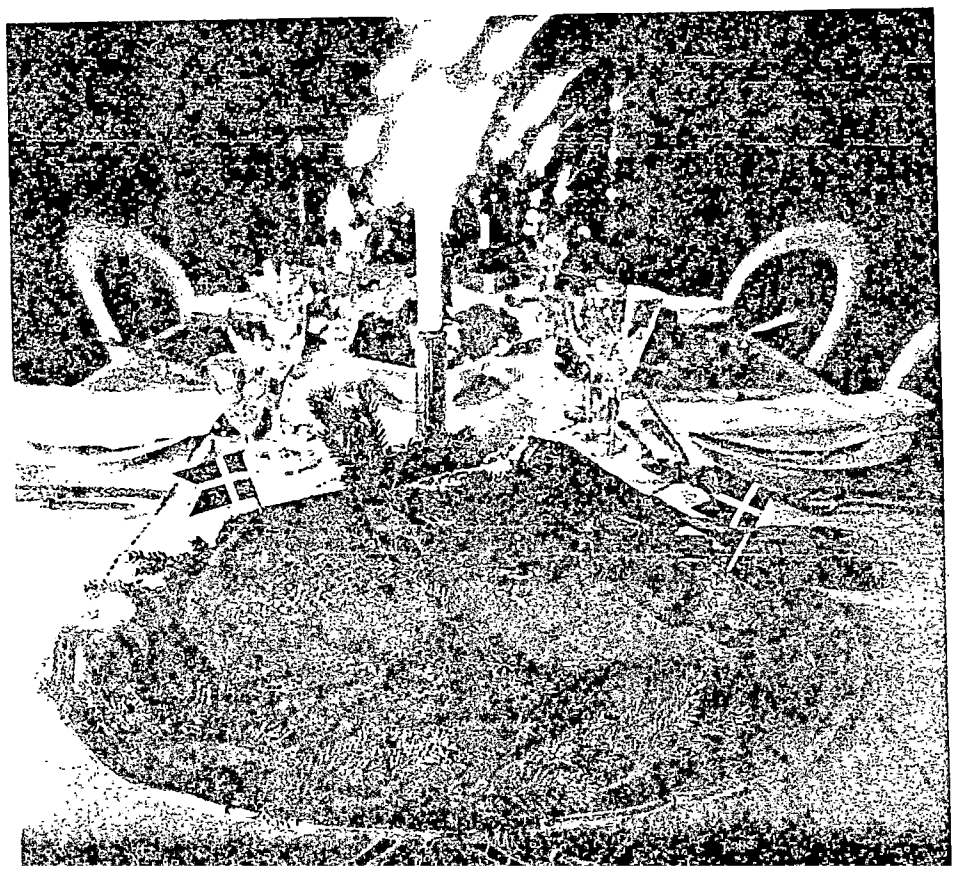
Such audacious naiveté won him notice as well as guffaws. Amused patrons donated some money for him and even found him a place in the Royal Theater's ballet school, where he soon had a walk-on role in a ballet, playing, of all things, a troll. He took home the program—it was the first time he had seen his name in print—and stared at it by candlelight long into the night. A copy of the program today hangs in the Royal Theater.

BUT ANDERSEN'S physical awkwardness inevitably doomed his stage career. And when his greatest asset—his soprano voice—finally changed, he decided on a new path to fame: He would become a poet, a writer, a digter. But first he needed a formal education. A highly placed patron won him a royal stipend to attend a provincial state grammar school. For six years the ugly duckling tended to the tedium of a formal curriculum. When he finally finished his studies at age 23, the transformation was complete. He had become the wild swan of his dreams.

Already, one of his schoolboy efforts, a poem entitled "The Dying Child," had won him international literary notice. Now he launched into a prodigious output of poems, plays, essays, travel books, and novels. Among the latter were *The Improvisatore* and *Only a Fiddler,* both thinly disguised fictional autobiographies that became best-sellers throughout Europe.

In those days foreign editions were pirated, providing few if any royalties. Andersen buttressed his finances by trying his hand at some "trifles," as he called them. His slender paper-covered volume of *Eventyr, fortalte for Børn*—Fairy Tales Told for Children—appeared in 1835. It contained four stories: "The Tinder-Box," "Little Claus and Big Claus," "The Princess on the Pea," and "Little Ida's Flowers." The first three reworked stories he had heard as a child. The last was wholly his own, as most of his tales would be from then on.

Andersen called these tales *eventyr*—a Danish word related to the English "adventure," with an added connotation of fantasy. In German, the word is translated *Märchen.* In English and French they are called fairy



"She hadn't sold anything *all day, and no one had given her a single penny." Andersen's "Little Match-Seller" relates the last hours of a freezing street vendor who keeps warm by burning matches she intended to sell. Each time she strikes one, visions appear before her: a roast goose dinner, then a dazzling Christmas tree, finally the ghost of her grandmother, who "took the little girl into her arms, and together they flew in joy and splendour, up, up, to where there was no cold, no hunger, no fear. They were with God."*

fairies are only a minor element in their plots, if they appear at all. "Fairy," which originally meant not a kind of fantastic being but a realm where such beings exist, is from the French word "fée," or English "fay," and probably derived from the Latin *"Fata,"* the Fates of Roman myth.

Andersen never envisioned that his "trifles" would eclipse his serious literary works. He disagreed at first with the suggestion of H. C. Ørsted, the great Danish scientist, that if his novels made him famous, his fairy tales would make him immortal. But Ørsted proved prophetic.

Other volumes of eventyr soon followed—as they would, almost yearly, for the rest of his long life. None less than Charles Dickens, on reading them, wrote to Andersen:

"But whatever you do, don't leave off writing, for we cannot afford to lose any of your thoughts. They are too purely and simply beautiful to be kept in your head."

In all, more than 160 Andersen stories appeared. Almost every Christmas a new slim volume would be published. That most of these stories embodied elements from his own life was known to few of his readers. True, Andersen *was* the Ugly Duckling, he *was* the Little Mermaid, and so on. But his elements. They were universal in their appeal. Andersen's childhood became everyone's childhood.

ILLUSTRATION BY ARTHUR RACKHAM. COURTESY BARBARA RACKHAM EDWARDS

"He had the power," Bo Grønbech explained to me, "of entering completely and utterly into the inner world of his characters—whether they were ducklings or snowmen or darning needles. He shows us their world not from the human point of view but from the point of view of the duckling or snowman or darning needle itself. He *becomes* his characters and endows each of them with a living soul—however inanimate they might seem."

And his stories repay the adult reader as well as the child. "I seize on an idea for older people," he wrote, "and then tell it to the young ones, while remembering that father and mother are listening and must have something to think about."

IF YOU EVER happen to be in Copenhagen, be sure to visit the great open court of Amalienborg Palace. If the royal flag is flying, it means that the queen is in residence and that the Danish Royal Guard will be on duty there with towering black bearskin hats, operatic uniforms, and rifles at the ready.

One snowy February night I paused there watching one of the guards, who stood at rigid attention, unmoving as a statue, as the wind howled and the snow fell. He seemed a living counterpart, in spirit, of Andersen's "Staunch Tin Soldier," who weathered every catastrophe without wavering in his devotion for the paper dancing girl in the cutout castle.

Each soldier was the very image of the other, except for one who was a little bit different. He had only one leg, because he was the last to be made and there wasn't enough tin to go round. Still, there he stood, as firmly on his one leg as the others on their two. . . .

As I watched, the heavy snow almost completely whitened the bearskin hat of the real royal guard before me. His face was beet red from the cold. A white-gloved hand clenched his rifle. Don't take these rifles lightly. They're loaded.

When the Nazis invaded Denmark on April 9, 1940, they found that these royal guards were no walk-ons from a light opera

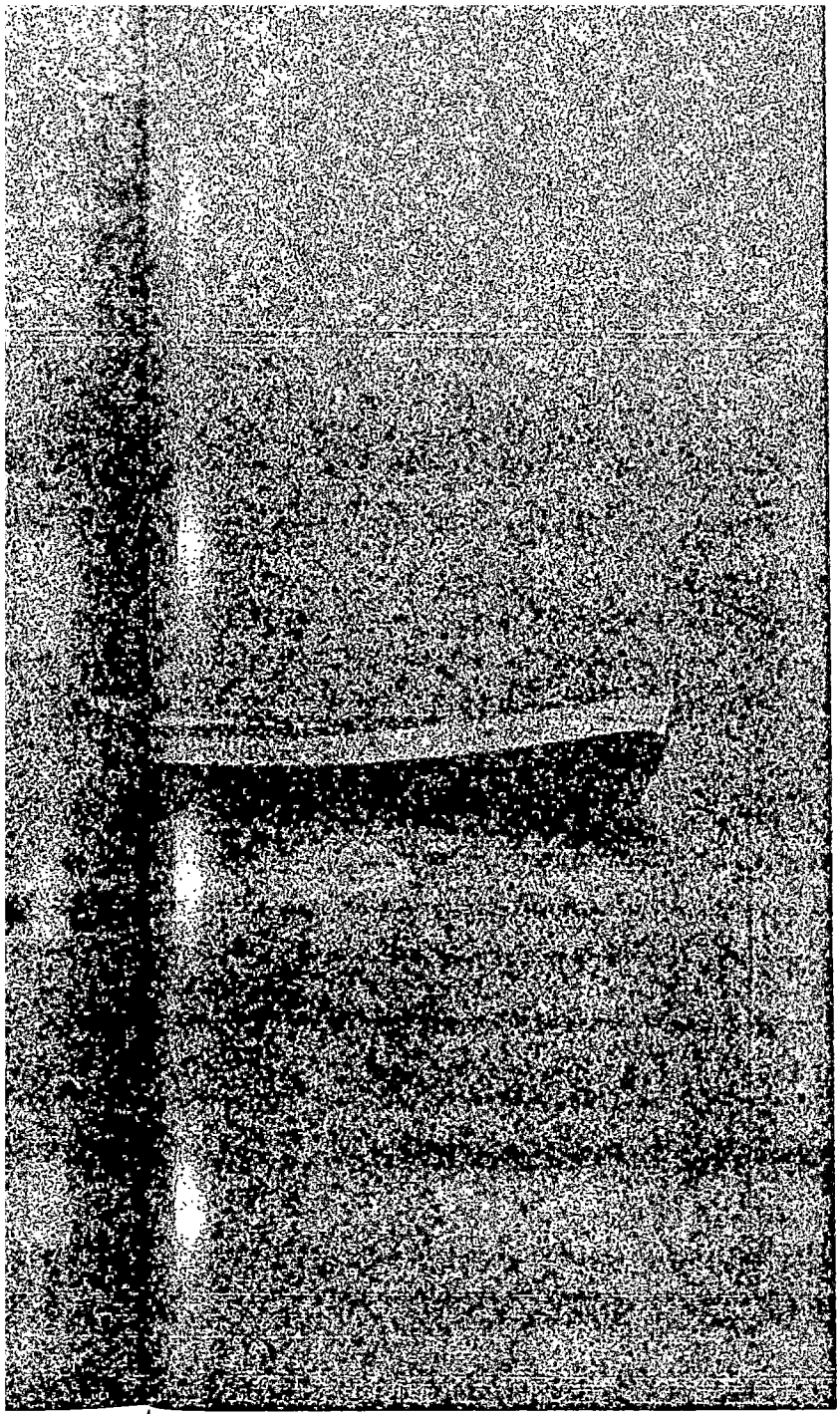
or fairy tale. As an armored Nazi column speared into the palace square in Copenhagen, the guards—outnumbered thirty to one—calmly leveled their rifles and commenced firing.

"Dead and wounded fell on both sides," recalls retired Chief Commander of the Royal Guard Herbert Leschley. "The guards would have fallen to a man if King Christian X hadn't ordered them to stop shooting. The odds were hopeless, I know.

"But the royal guards' heroism during those early moments of the German invasion will be remembered forever."

ANDERSEN was a frequent visitor to Amalienborg and the other royal palaces. He lived most of his life in bachelor's quarters only a short walk away on Nyhavn, near to the waterfront and his beloved Royal Theater. He often strolled through this same square and watched the royal guards with the same awe and admiration that I now felt. Looking up, I saw that the lights were on in the queen's apartment.

Andersen wrote: "I arrived with my little parcel in Copenhagen, a poor unknown boy, and today I have taken chocolate with the queen, sitting at the royal table. . . ."



*"**On many nights,** when the fishermen were at sea with their torches, she heard them speaking. . . ." An eel fisherman off Denmark's island of Funen evokes a scene from Andersen's "Little Mermaid," who forsakes the world of the "sea people" for a chance to win a human soul. Her famous image, cast in bronze, haunts the Copenhagen waterfront.*

For all of his fame and honors, he remained a lonely man throughout his life. Without a family of his own, he haunted the domestic hearths of the families of others. Half a dozen times he fell in love, but always was rejected.

Assuaging his loneliness, he spent much of his time traveling to other countries, where he was lionized and treated almost as royalty. On his travels through England and the Continent, he became infatuated with opera star Jenny Lind, the Swedish Nightingale. Spurning his impassioned advances, she held out the hand of sisterly affection. Sublimating his feelings, Andersen transmuted her into the Chinese Emperor's singing bird in "The Nightingale."

On a trip to Berlin he paid a visit to Jacob Grimm, who—to Andersen's mortification—didn't even recognize his name and had him turned away. A few weeks later, having realized his mistake, Grimm knocked on Andersen's door in Copenhagen and apologized profusely.

Ironically, a late edition of the Grimms' *Märchen* included, quite unintentionally, a retelling of Andersen's story "The Princess on the Pea."

IN 1867, at age 62, Andersen was honored by the city of Odense. Just as the old wisewoman had predicted 48 years earlier, the city streets were decked out with lights. The wild swan had returned to the duck yard of his beginnings.

Andersen's pleasure, however, was marred by a piercing toothache. Even so painful an experience he put to literary use. Perhaps no better description of a toothache exists than in the marvelous philosophical tale of his last years, "Auntie Toothache." There he describes the hero's pain as a kind of orchestral concert, with each note of agony being separately played by "trumpets and kettledrums, piccolos, and a trombone in the wisdom-tooth."

It was on another winter's day that I visited Andersen's grave in Copenhagen's Assistens Cemetery. Despite eight inches of new snow on the ground, a fresh path had been dug to his grave site. On the simple stone, the word *Digteren*—The Poet—had been inscribed. Andersen would have liked that, for he always felt inadequately appreciated by his own people.

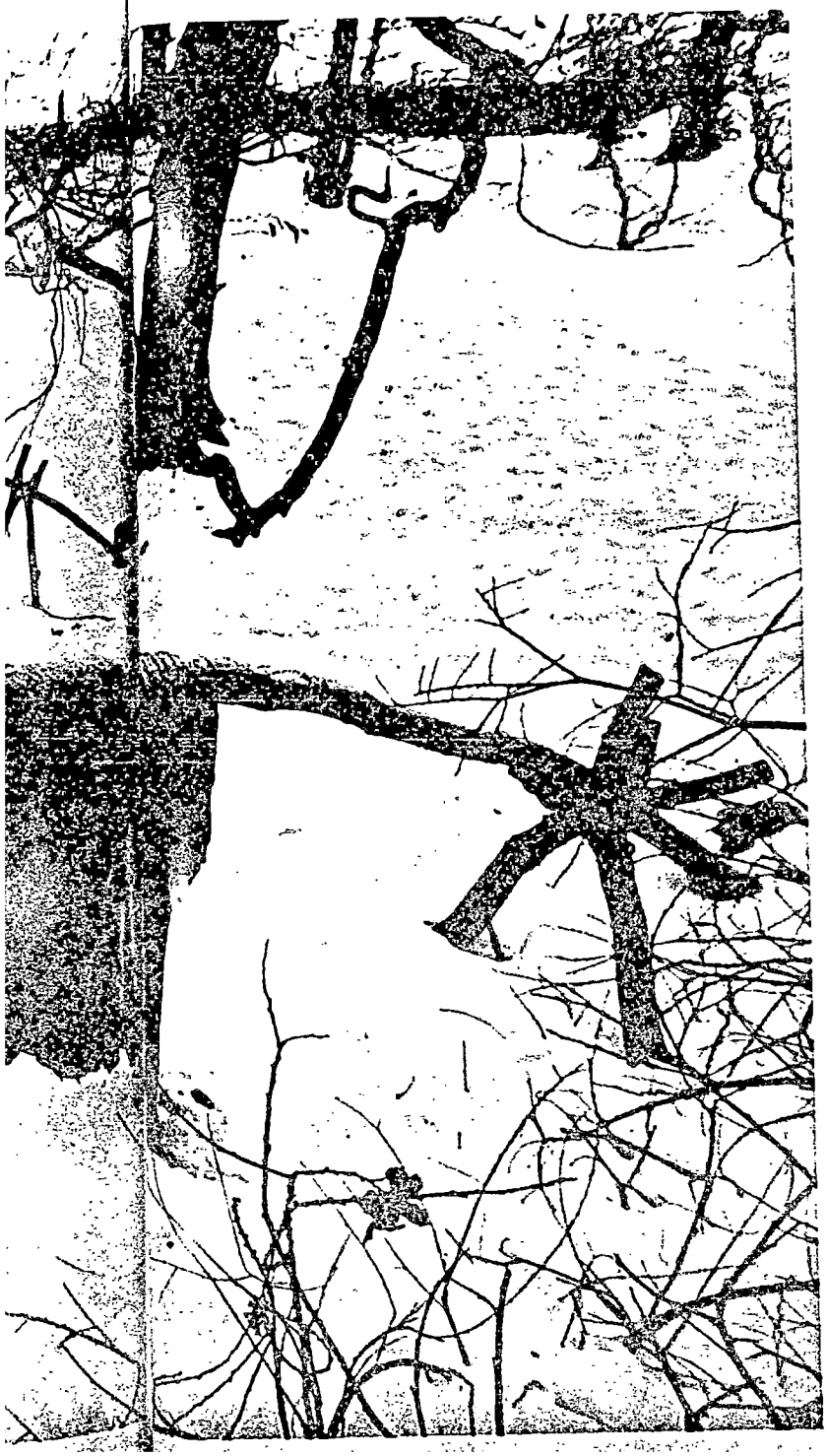
I remember a conversation in Copenhagen with a local publisher and a physician. We were talking about Andersen and the dozens of masterpieces he produced, and of

his universal fame—far transcending that of any other Dane (only the semifictional Hamlet comes close, with the great existential philosopher Søren Kierkegaard, perhaps, a distant third).

Both the publisher and physician seemed a bit uncomfortable with my lofty praises for their countryman. At last the publisher turned to the physician, and squinting one eye, asked:

"Do you think . . . I mean, do you *really* believe, that Andersen actually *was*—er—a genius?"

The physician shrugged. "Could be," he said. "Could be."



Andersen once wrote sadly: "A poet is always a poor man in his own little country. Fame is therefore the golden bird he has to catch. Time will tell if I catch it by telling fairy tales."

And time told.

It happens that, in the same cemetery, though at the opposite end, lies the grave of Søren Kierkegaard. Although the two renowned Danes lived in Copenhagen at the same time, they apparently never met. However, they knew of each other well enough. Kierkegaard's first book, in fact, was a bitter denunciation of the alleged sentimentality pervading Andersen's work.

As always when criticism came his way, Andersen was deeply hurt. Here was the Poet being denounced by the Philosopher. Both have won fame more enduring than any tombstone. But—I suppose it means nothing—I couldn't help noticing that no path had been dug through the snow to the Philosopher's grave.

CARED FOR, as usual, by friends, Hans Christian Andersen passed away on August 4, 1875. "It was a happy death," said the woman who tended him in his last hours. Free from pain, he had slipped away from this all-too-real world in his sleep.

Once, in old age, he had written to a friend: "I wish I were only twenty, then I'd take my inkpot on my back, two shirts and a pair of socks, put a quill at my side and go into the wide world."

That's where he's to be found now, out in that wide and wonderful world he knew so well, just around the corner of your mind. I see him standing there still, cloaked in mist and moonlight, with top hat and traveling bag, quill and inkpot, crooking his finger for us to follow.

Better hurry now. He's waiting. □

"Death horse" of Norse myth, *like these at a reconstructed Iron Age village at Lejre, figured in Danish pre-Christian sacrificial rites as early as A.D. 200. They appear, too, in Andersen's tales and underline his profound debt to northern folklore, whence came many of the magical creatures that fill his unforgettable world.*