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Dänemark.

Mann, Klaus

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FRESNO

Dänemark.

das Europa-märchen der skandinavischen
Länder.

Georg Brandes.

Hans Christian Andersen

Jens Peter Jacobsen

Stein Steensen Blicher. (Realistische
Poesie.)

Kung.

Gjellerup. Romhoff-dan. (Sogial Kritik.)

(Jacobsen "Marie Grubbe"
"Mogens") "Niels Lyngby")

Holger Drachmann

Gjellerup Kritik, 1917, Nobelpreis

mit Romhoff-dan. (Eist Verhew,
dann Feind von Brandes.) A. Bleich-

Ar-mätkung an Thord Thordsen.

[Joan, Lee, Norwiger. Einfluss
auf Kung.]

Ronkopp: dan. Rinniminn. "The
Promised Land." Phaww segurinn,
Christinn markgöðinn, endit inn
Gestinn, ríki-göðinn. Waburinn.
— Han mit die ríðinn Phaww,
politikinn og ríki-göðinn. — Great old
mann. XIX. Galslundsk. —

Nr. 1. Lyhn. —: Töðinn inn

S. Mitgöðinn.

[Ninnomanninn Schweden]

Hindusdamm; Silma Lagerlöf;
Norwegen; Hamman, Rinnmann;
Johann, Göðgunn (Lyðinn);
Helge Rod. (Dramatikinn);
Eggarinn; anti-Branden.]

20. Jahrb. And. - Kopulaginn
anti-Branden. Fölkinn.

Jeppe Aakjær; Farnwönn;
Jökullinn.

Johann V. Jönsson.

Jakob Knudsen. (frühw. Schind-
lehn.)

From: American Friends of Danish Freedom
and Democracy
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

FOR RELEASE

BREWING OF BEER IN DENMARK

- - -

Americans are indebted to the Danes for their development of methods of brewing beer. Centuries of careful effort explain the high degree of perfection attained by the brewing industry in Denmark.

Today the brewing business is of great national, economic and social importance in Denmark. But its future is in the hands of the same invader which threatens Danish independence. The independence which has been synonymous with the Danish nation, is the concern of a group of Americans who have joined together in the American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy for the preservation of the Danish nation as a symbol of democracy.

Like other Danish industries, the breweries have been operated for the good of the people rather than to make profit. They fit into a democratic nation which is famous for freedom and individuality.

Brewing of beer is an ancient art in Denmark, mentioned in the Eddas, the songs about the Viking gods and heroes. In the Middle Ages, brewing copper was considered an essential utensil in every household. At present the Danish Carlsberg and Tuborg beers are famous the world over. The two plants employ about 4,500 people and have an annual output of approximately 400 million bottles. More than 200 breweries operate in Denmark, chiefly for home consumption.

The Carlsberg beer-bottling plant is the largest in the world with a daily output capacity of two million bottles. This plant claims to have a copper which holds 13,850 gallons, enough so that if a person

drank three half-pint bottles a day he would have to live two hundred years to empty it. The brewhouse uses 220 pounds of hops and 19,800 pounds of malt in each brew, of which there are three each day.

At the brewery the beer is put into bottles or metal containers. The beers are matured for a considerable period, the light kind being stored for from three to five months, and the heavier beers up to twelve months. The malt is first boiled with water. It is then filtered and the wort obtained is boiled with the hops.

Beer placed in aluminum containers to be sold on draught in bars and restaurants is pasteurized. The Tuborg brewery uses a hermetically sealed container especially constructed to prevent deterioration. Sanitation and efficiency are maintained, and better methods are constantly sought.

Carlsberg and Tuborg give special consideration to their employees, providing pleasant, comfortable surroundings and conveniences of many kinds. They go farther than this, too, in community service. Carlsberg has no concern with private gain. It devotes its profits to advancements of all sorts of scientific research, especially in chemical and physiological subjects; it maintains art collections, a natural history museum, and Museum of Applied Art. Tuborg is patterning after this idea.

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From: American Friends of Danish Freedom
and Democracy
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

FOR RELEASE

THE BICYCLE AND THE KING OF DENMARK

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Pedalling happily across Copenhagen, the 86 year old professor hastened to dine with his king. He bicycled to the castle because that was his usual method of travelling and in democratic little Denmark, no one bothers with pomp.

Nor was the professor the only cyclist in the Copenhagen streets for there bicycles outnumber five to one all other types of transportation combined.

In fact, one third of the national population turns out daily on their bicycles, precipitating a rather haphazard traffic problem in congested districts. Traffic right of way is yielded to them by all other vehicles.

Postmen and messengers mounted on bicycles dart in and out among the cyclists while errand boys pedal laboriously, shoving ahead of them huge tricycles piled high with bundles, and it is not a rare sight to see them carrying even a sofa.

A bicycle in every Danish home (plus an additional 100,000) enables city dwellers to leave the center of town for the outskirts. No less than one twelfth of the entire population of Copenhagen has migrated thus.

Cycling has given every man an opportunity to travel and to know his country intimately. The most popular of Danish vacations is a bicycle tour around their lovely little land. Groups of Boy Scouts, sometimes as many as five or six hundred, may constantly be seen rolling along the undulating roads to picnics and camping grounds. In short,

the bicycle has established a wide spread democratic comradeship among the young.

The American sport world witnessed one result of Danish enthusiasm for bicycling when Thorwald Ellegaard won the world's championship in speed riding in Madison Square Garden.

Even though racers were the first bicycles in Denmark, racing is much less popular than group rides over the gently rolling countryside where only an occasional stiff breeze makes the going difficult.

Into this peaceful scene came the German army. Because of this, the American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York City, have organized to inform Americans in the interests of Danish freedom and democracy.

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Roger Rios, 599 F.M.

From: American Friends of Danish Freedom
and Democracy
420 Lexington Avenue
New York, N. Y.

American Scandinavian Foundation
FOR RELEASE

Mr. Watkins, 116 E 64 St.

DENMARK'S INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY

- - -

Europe's war gave the industrial economy of neutral little Denmark a severe jolt. Germany's occupation of the nation caused a dislocation of commerce and industry, which are so dependent on a world market.

Even the United States, which carries on some trade with Denmark, was touched by the new development, but was more concerned with the future of Danish freedom. President Roosevelt expressed the opinion of Americans in general when he said that if civilization is to survive the rights of smaller nations to their territorial independence and to unimpeded opportunity for self-government must be respected. Americans vitally interested in preserving the independence which has been synonymous with the Danish nation as a symbol of democracy, have formed the American Friends of Danish Freedom and Democracy, with headquarters at 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, so that the American people may have facts and opinions upon which to base their judgment and express themselves in favor of Danish freedom and democracy.

Denmark had enjoyed exceptional prosperity before the outbreak of the war last Fall. Industrial production was at the highest level in the country's history and unemployment the lowest since 1931. The war adversely affected prices of Danish products, foreign trade, and the foreign exchange holdings. Prices of imported articles rose sharply. Emergency measures were adopted to conserve essential supplies and to protect the economic system. Economic stagnation took the place of prosperity.

A war-inspired increase in shipping brought a gross income from that source estimated at 500,000,000 crowns (a crown averaged about 20 cents in 1939) last year compared to 278,000,000 crowns in 1938.

This was a life-saver while it lasted because Denmark's industries and handicrafts manufacture articles chiefly for export. Lacking coal and iron, the nation has no large industrial enterprises. Instead, the last generations have seen the rise of numerous small industries which specialize in high quality articles that require technical skill. These articles find an international market where ordinary products would not.

The smaller industries include the breweries, distilleries, biological and pharmaceutical laboratories, textile, clothing, leather, cement, and porcelain factories. Others produce machinery, oilcake, tobacco, and chocolate. Still others consist of sugar factories and refineries, flour milling, canning, preserving of meats and vegetables. Practically one-third of the population earns its living by handicrafts and industries.

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