

Danish Index of Tapestry X

The Bordure

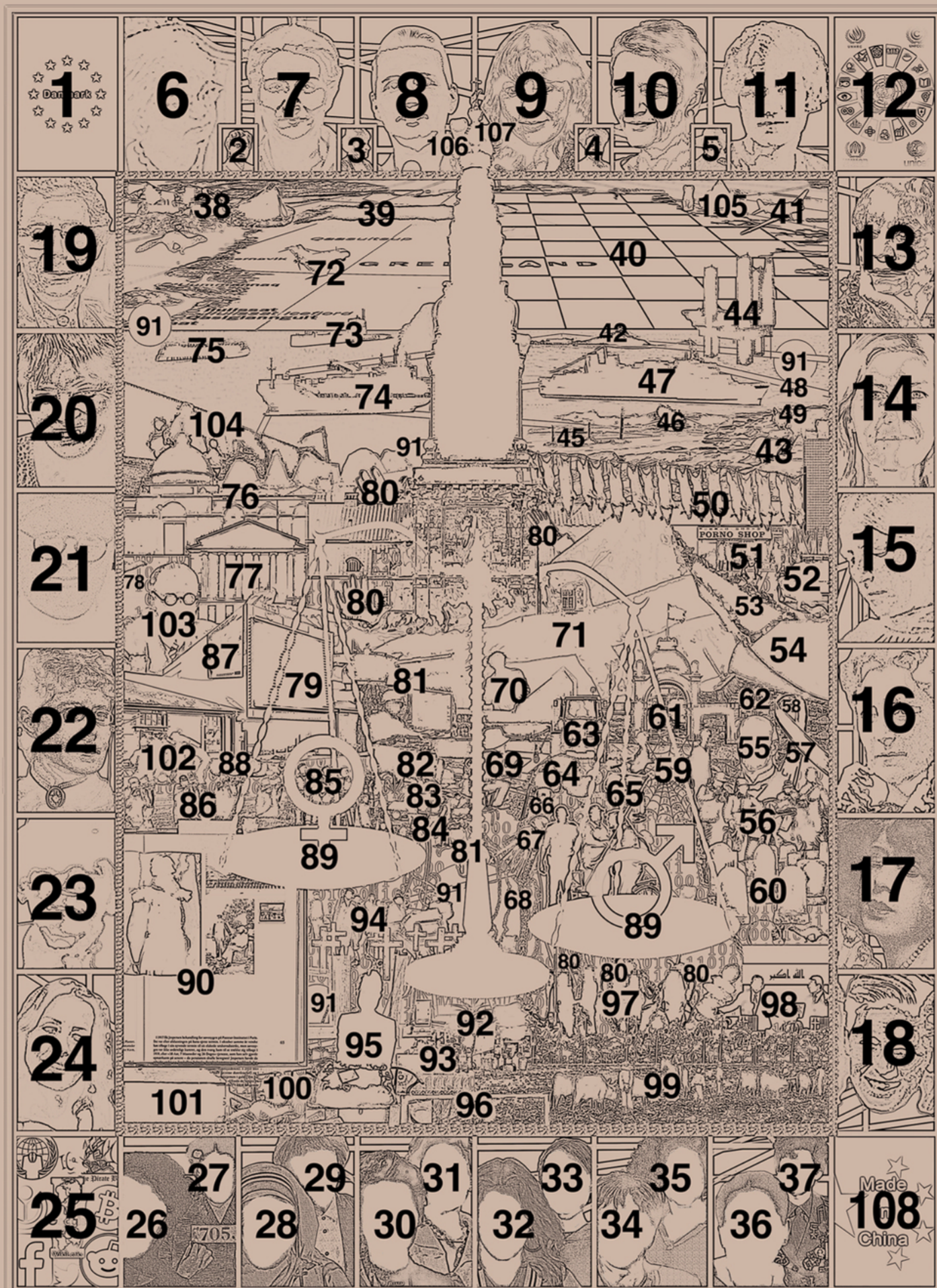
The Main Section, 38 - 59

The Main Section, 60 - 90

The Main Section, 91 - 108

- Road sign when travellers enter Denmark and the sign that Denmark has been a member of European Union since 1972.
- Helga Larsen (1884 – 1947), politician for the Social Democrats, one of the first four women to be elected to the National Parliament in 1918.
- Karen Ankersted (1859-1921), politician for the Conservative People's Party and one of the first four in 1918.
- Elna Munch (1871-1945), politician for the Danish Social Liberal Party and one of the first four in 1918.
- Mathilde Malling Hauschultz (1885-1929), lawyer and politician for the Conservative People's Party and one of the first four in 1918.
- Pia Kjærsgaard (1947 -), politician for the Danish People's Party, first female speaker of the Danish Parliament from 2015 to 2019.
- Helle Thorning-Schmidt, (1966 -), politician for the Social Democrats, first female Prime Minister of Denmark from 2011 to 2015.
- Mette Frederiksen (1977 -), politician for the Social Democrats and Prime Minister of Denmark 2019 -.
- Mimi Jakobsen (1948 -), politician for Centrum-Demokraterne, first female leader of a political party in Denmark in 1989.
- Margrethe Vestager (1968 -), politician, European Commissioner for Competition, 2014-2019 and Executive Vice President of the European Commission for a Europe Fit for the Digital Age, 2019-.
- Ester Boserup (1910 – 1999), economist at the United Nations and author of influential books, among others Women's Role in Economic Development.
- United Nation, depicted with the 17 world goals (made in 2018) and the symbols of the commitments that Denmark have signed, as an investment in everyone's future.
- Asta Nielsen (1881 – 1972), film actress
- Dorte Mandrup (1961 -), architect
- Anna Ancher (1859 - 1935), visual artist
- Emma Gad (1852 – 1921), author
- Lili "Elbe" Ilse Elvenes (1882 – 1931), visual artist
- Ragnhild Tove Hveger (1920 – 2011), Olympic swimmer
- Inge Lermann (1888 – 1993), seismologist and geophysicist
- Ebba Lund (1923 – 1999), resistance fighter, chemical engineer and a microbiologist.
- Johanne Hermansen Andersen (1913 – 1999), First female priest in Denmark in 1948.
- Nielsine Nielsen (1850 - 1916): First female doctor in Denmark and the first woman with an academic education in Denmark in 1885.
- Karen Kirstine Volf (1864 - 1946): confectioner and founder of Karen Volf cookie company.
- Anja Ringgren Lovén (1978 -), Founder of the charity organization Land Of Hope and according to OOOM Magazine The World's Most Inspiring Person in 2016.
- A selection of internet companies, originations and platforms which have changed democracy, knowledge, infrastructure and human behaviours for the last 20 years.
- Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (1913 - 2005), American civil rights activist.
- Claudette Colvin (1939 -), American nurse and pioneer of the 1950s civil rights movement.
- Mother Mary Teresa Bojaxhiu (1910 - 1997), Albanian-Indian Roman Catholic nun and missionary.
- Vigdís Finnbogadóttir (1930 -), The fourth President of Iceland 1980-1996 and the world's first democratically elected female president.
- Marie Curie (1867 - 1934), physicist and scientist, first female receiver a Noble Prizes and to this date the only receiver of two separate Noble Prizes.
- Gabrielle Bonheur "Coco" Chanel (1883 - 1971), French fashion designer and businesswoman.
- Madonna Louise Ciccone (1958 -), American singer.
- Greta Thunberg (2003 -), Swedish environmental activist.
- Angela Dorothea Merkel (1954 -), German politician and chancellor of Germany 2005-2021.
- Oprah Gail Winfrey (1954 -), American talk show host, actress, author and philanthropist.
- Sirimavo Bandaranaike (1916 – 2000), Prime Minister of Sri Lanka 1960-1965, 1970-1977 and again in 1994-2000. The world's first democratically elected female Prime Minister.
- Valentina Tereshkova (1937 -), Russian engineer and cosmonaut as the first and youngest woman to have flown in space with a solo mission on the Vostok 6 in 1963.

- Deportation of Danish citizens, the native Inuits in Thule (1953) in connection with the construction of American Army Thule Air Base in north-west Greenland. The area in Thule includes some of the earliest archaeological settlements found in Greenland giving birth to the Thule Culture and Thule People, the ancestors of all Inuits in modern Canada and Greenland.
- The Thule Air Base nuclear disaster: a crash of B-52 nuclear bomber in 1968 near the Thule Air Base. Later investigation showed that the Danish government had given tacit permission for nuclear weapons to be located in Greenland, in contravention of Denmark's 1957 nuclear-free zone policy.
- The increasing strategic 'game' of Greenland, as an important geopolitical piece for Denmark being a sovereign state in arctic.
- In the period between the 1950s and 1970s at least 250 Greenlandic children were adopted by Danish parents on an incredibly dubious legal basis.
- In 1923 the Keller Institutions (Denmark's and Northern Europe's biggest institution for mentally retarded or mentally handicapped, located around Denmark) established an institution on the island of Sprogø in the Great Belt for "morally retarded" women. It was primarily women with an explicit sexuality and so-called hysterical women, who were forced to live there. Most of the women were placed there in fear of getting children. One of the "payment" for getting ashore and to get freedom again was sterilization. The institution on Sprogø was closed in 1961.
- The chemical depot at Hofde 42. The groyne on Harboøre Tange facing the North Sea is affected by pesticide production from 1957 to 1962 by the chemical company Cheminova and the Danish state. The area is by far the most severe polluted area in Denmark.
- How Denmark has been contributing to pumping up fossil fuel in the North Sea, including the Tax reduction that Maersk got from the Danish State doing the work.
- Dozen of Danes were executed shortly after WW2 without any convictions or chance to defend the allegations of helping the German occupation.
- A rescue boat on the west coast in Jylland. A reminder of how dangerous waters Denmark is surrounded by, in memories of the many seamen, fishermen and rescuers who have lost their life in the fight against the waves.
- The arson on the car and passenger ship MS Scandinavian Star, April 6, 1990, killing 159 people. The incidents was later described as the biggest unsolved murder crime in Scandinavia.
- The Danish wild boar fence. In January 2019, the Danish government began constructing a fence along the border in an attempt to keep wild boar, which can carry African swine fever virus, from crossing into Denmark.
- The first wolfs in Denmark in 200 years. Since 2020 the wolfs disappeared again on mysterious and dubious legal basis.
- In 2019 16.7 million pigs were killed and became thereby one of the biggest export industries in Denmark. The pigs seen in the tapestry illustrate the number of pigs butchered every 34 seconds.
- As a consequence of the legalisation of pornography (in 1969) it was possible to legally sell magazines and photographic content with sexual abused children in 11 years (1969-1980). Resulting in a local million dollars industry and with Danish sold magazines containing children pornography found at podophiles as far as the USA.
- The silent acceptance of Blekinggadebanden, a criminal radical left-wing terrorist group which during the 1970s and 80s committed a number of highly professional robberies providing money or weapons to PFLP, a terrorist group in the middle east fighting for a free Palestine.
- With almost 800 kg per capita yearly, Denmark is one of the countries in Europe which throws out most trash per person.
- Tamilsagen. Illegal handling of family reunification in Denmark of Tamil refugees from the Sri Lankan Civil War, leading to an impeachment of the minister of justice Erik Ninn-Hansen and the resignation of the government led by Poul Schlüter in 1993.
- The manipulation and deceiving of the Danish people by the forced censoring towards the Danish press before WW2 (1933-1939) instructed by the Danish minister of foreign affairs, Peter Munch (1870-1948). The order was not to be critical against any German war actions and to be friendly minded towards Adolf Hitler.
- Group of Danish citizens fighting on German side during WW2. Official numbers show that about 6000 Danes were voluntarily admitted in Waffen SS. however the total number of members of the National Socialist Workers' Party of Denmark from 1930 to 1945 was 39.000 Danes.
- The ribbon of Saint George
- Bornholm's isolation and control of the USSR 1945 – 1946.
- Edderkopsagen. A criminal network during the occupation and in the time after liberation in 1945, involving underground economy and corruption in the police.



- Anti-Semitism statement and vandalism against Jewish graves in cemetery in Randers on the 81st anniversary of Crystal Night in 2019
- Seven-year-old Victor and four-year-old Alberta were removed from their families on St. Croix in the Danish West Indies and sent to Denmark to take part in a large exhibition about the Danish colonies in Tivoli in 1905. In the beginning they were able to move freely around the exhibition, however because of Victor's natural curiosity, both was placed in a cage, to keep them as an attraction.
- Al-Hol and Al-Hawl refugee camp. The Kurds' Prisons and Detention Camps for ISIS members, sympathizers and children holding a Danish Citizenship.
- A Danish farmer using pesticides interfering with the ecosystem and drinking water supplies.
- The Danish meatball case. A city council member of Dansk Folkeparti (the Danish People's Party) in Randers proposed in 2016 that Danish food culture needs to be part of the municipal institutions. The debate was especially around the use of pork in the Danish meatballs, which will exclude many children of various religion.
- The Tibet flag case. Police enforcements and interfering on free Tibet demonstrator's freedom of expression during a Chinese official visit.
- Golden Retriever from the Dansk Folkeparti (Danish People's Party) political campaign: Vores Danmark.
- A set of keys used by women in self-defence.
- The jewellery law. Globally known immigration law made in 2015.
- A cartoonist before beginning his drawing.
- The Aarhus school shooting (1994). The perpetrator, a 35-year-old student shot four and killed 2. All females.
- A Danish flag burning in a street in the middle east due to the Muhammed Crises – the biggest diplomatic crisis in Danish History.
- Tårnfalken, in English Sperwer (UAV, unmanned aerial vehicle) was a drone that the Danish military bought for 470 million DKK. After several failing attempts to make it fly the whole project was suspended and the drone was sold to Canada for 40 million DKK.
- UC3 Nautilus. The submarine case and the murder of Kim Wall in 2017.
- Maersk involvement of shipping military cargo in war conflicts zones and between countries.
- A boat of refugees and immigrants in the Mediterranean Sea.
- The possessions of looted archaeological artifacts in The Ny Carlsberg Glyptotek, acquired on order by J. C. Jacobsen to expand his private collection of artifacts from Italy, Greece, Egypt and the Middle East.
- In the light of the financial crisis of 2007–2008, caused by risk taking banks across the globe The Danske Bank money laundering scandal arose in 2017-2018 around €200 billions of suspicious transactions that flowed from Estonian, Russian, Latvian and other sources through the Estonia-based bank branch of Denmark-based Danske Bank from 2011 to 2014.
- In the background throughout the tapestry you see the domination of the internet, which whole society and the infrastructures rely on and in some cases trust blindly.
- The Copenhagen Shooting, 14 February 2015.
- Hands of powerful Men, #MeToo
- The Danish UN collision Operation Bollebank (April 29, 1994). Part of the Bosnian War (1992- 1995), between Bosnian-Serb military forces and Danish, Norwegian and Swedish combat units. 150 Bosnian-Serbs died due to the fire of Danish forces, using the 7 Leopard 1 A5 tanks for the first time in the tanks history. The UN forces only experienced material damages.
- A Danish military unit exposed to a roadside bomb in Afghanistan.
- Result of a car bomb in connection with the Nordic Biker War (1994 – 1997).
- Members of the subculture biker gang Bullshit with Makrellen as the president (active in 70s and 80s).
- A group of Danish citizens fighting in the civil war in Spain (1936-1939)
- Four Danish citizens who have joined the Islamic State.
- American campaign and poster from 1980s with words: You Won't Get AIDS in A Restaurant.
- A Muslim woman with her Nihap ripped off as a result of a hate crime.
- Inequality between gender and sexualities in the Danish society.
- Several hundreds of Danes, Swedish and Norwegian citizens (former soldiers) travelled to King Leopold II of Belgian's Congo (1885-1908) to actively participate in the conquest, looting and colonization of Congo.

- FE, The Danish Defence Intelligence Service.
- A group of everyday products undergoing the marketing spin of Greenwashing, deceptively used to persuade the public that an organization's products, aims and policies are environmentally friendly.
- Yellow prices tags and the consumer society
- Throughout the last months of WW2, over 200,000 German refugees arrived to Denmark. The period after the war contained a massive mortality among the refugees but especially between very young children from 0 to 2 years. 7859 children died the first year in Denmark. In total 17,209 German refugees died in the Danish refugee camp from 1945 to 1949. The high numbers of dead question whether the resistance movement and the Danish doctors indirectly contributed to a humanitarian catastrophe by refusing to help sick and debilitated refugees.
- Minister of Immigration, Integration and Housing, posing with a cake celebrating the 50th law of restrictions towards immigrants coming to Denmark, while being in office 2015-2019.
- Toll booths at the Ronsdam crossing between Germany and Denmark.
- Three African prostitutes and victim to human trafficking standing in Istergade in Copenhagen.
- The deceiving to enter the Iraq war under false accusations from the USA. The war started in 2003 and Danish soldiers are still active in the region.
- For many years Denmark has glorified the act of being the first nation to stop slavery in Danish territories from 1792. Nevertheless, the trade continued and the use of slaves-like conditions internally in the Danish West Indies continued throughout the 19th century, culminating in 1917, where the island with its people was sold to the United State for 25 million dollars.
- A picture of modern slavery in the Danish society. Like the 22 Filipinos and four Sri Lankans which was offer of human trafficking in 2018, while they have been working for a transport company in Padborg or when two sailors from Ghana were forced to work more than three years under slave-like conditions for a shipowner in Thyboron in 2021. Despite many cases there are still no direct convictions in Denmark for human trafficking in connection with forced labour. If the person was in Colombia, he or she would be harvesting the coffee for our coffee, if Bangladesh he or she was making the clothes we buy on discounts, or if in Dubai; either be an Au Pair or a building constructor.
- In the period from 1945 to 1976 children were sexually abused, beaten and drugged at the homes at the Godhavn orphanage, without any interfering from the authorities.
- Hate crimes towards an individual of non-heterosexual belief
- Karl Kristian Steincke. Social Democrats and the Minister of Justice and Minister of Social Affairs for several periods between 1929 and 1950. Being the only person mentioned in the new- and the old tapestries, celebrated for being one of the founders of the Danish welfare state in 1933, K. K. Steincke was also the main actor behind forced sterilization and racial hygiene in Denmark. From the 1920s to 1976 8,616 women were sterilized, and 2,358 men castrated in Denmark. The castrated were primarily the mentally retarded, but also sex criminals and even people suffering of insanity.
- 2010 Ghetto plan a political decision towards first, second and third generations immigrants, danish citizens living in subsidized housing areas. The plan required demolishing of homes, forced displacing of families and individuals, and a rule of double penalty policy for crimes committed in selected areas listed as a ghetto, including deportation of entire families if a family member as low as the age of 14 commits a crime.
- Conspiracies and fake news.
- The mink case.
- Corona Virus, that is mentioned as the biggest crises in Denmark since WW2.
- A symbol of the Made in China manufacturing culture, which most of our everyday life is influenced by.