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Chapter 1 : Is Australia anti-American? | Yahoo Answers

Historic bonds between American and British culture, the most obvious being a shared language, have made Americanization and anti-Americanism less emotive issues in the United Kingdom than in many continental European countries.

Early life[edit] Erik Seidenfaden was born in Hasle, Denmark where his father was a district attorney. In Paris , he attended a journalism school and, after considering a career in literature studies, he joined the conservative newspaper Dagens Nyheder. He began his series on Germany with a satirical article, published on 18 June , which was about the "nazification" of Heidelberg University titled " Dueller om Ugen I Heidelberg" Duels a Week in Heidelberg. On 1 January , he became the permanent foreign correspondent for Dagens Nyheder, working within the newsroom of The Times. He then returned to his culturally liberal predisposition and joined the left leaning newspaper Politiken as a foreign editor in His militant attitude towards the Nazi threat often clashed with that of the influential social liberal Det Radikale Venstre party and the views of the several times foreign minister Erik Scavenius " , and chairman of the board of Politiken. After the German invasion, he then reached the front by Trondheim via Sweden but after the retreat of the Anglo-French expeditionary force, he returned to Copenhagen. He told the editor in chief of Politiken that he had joined the News Chronicle , and agreed to stay only after being offered a post as a correspondent in Rome to cover neutral Italy. When the British military intelligence organization SOE-Special Operations Executive in their first mission in Denmark dropped parachutists Carl Johan Bruhn " and Mogens Hammer " by Haslev on 27 December Bruhn died in the drop , they were given two contacts who, it was believed, would be prepared to assist them. The first of the contacts declined all help, but Seidenfaden did everything he could to assist them and made arrangements to feed and assist them in order to enter the resistance circles. Sensing in September that he might get caught, in January Seidenfaden managed to be sent to Stockholm as a correspondent for Politiken. There, he forged contacts with the journalist and resistance organizer Ebbe Munck " and Sten Gudme, who in June left for London as a representative of the Danish resistance. Among the Swedes in their circles, belonged writers like Eyvind Johnson " and Harry Martinsson " On 29 August the Germans took total administrative control of Denmark and, with Ebbe Munck, Seidenfaden established the news agency Dansk Presse Tjeneste, with paid staff servicing Swedish, British and American newspapers, radio stations and news agencies. The intelligence from Denmark, via DPT, involved several telegrams a day containing very valuable information, which also found its way to the BBC broadcasts directed at Denmark, where the censored local press did not carry stories which reflected negatively on the Nazi occupiers. The DPT service was particularly useful during the general strike in Copenhagen in July , when all power was cut, nor the local press nor the Danish radio operated. Post Second World War[edit] After the liberation in May , the board of Politiken sought to appoint him as its editor, to distance themselves from an arguably collaborationist stance during the occupation. In October , with Sten Gudme , Seidenfaden started the foreign policy magazine Fremtiden to which he remained associated until Both worked together for twenty years, in an association which influenced Danish press for its opinions, style, political independence and open debates. Many of their editorials were collected in the book Spidser. At one point he suggested that the Danish defence should be a "brass band on the White House lawn". But the newspaper was not pro-American all the time. Between he served as a member of the London-based Council of the International Institute for Strategic Studies , and in of the Trilateral Commission. He was also a member of Det Udenrigspolitiske Selskab, a Danish foreign policy club. In , he moved to Paris as the director of the Danish student house. There he initially worked as a correspondent for Information, but considering the paper to have become too left-wing for his liberal views, in he began to write for Berlingske Tidende. In , again as a correspondent, he returned to Politiken and from worked for the Danish broadcasting company. In he was awarded the Ridder af Dannebrog knighthood, and in , the same of the first degree. He married journalist Jytte Kaastrup Olsen " in in London

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and had two children: He was the brother of the diplomat and botanist Gunnar Seidenfaden – He was the nephew of Major Erik Seidenfaden – , Danish ethnologist and anthropologist who specialized in Thai culture. References[edit] Erik Seidenfaden. En biografi, by Gerhardt Eriksen, Spektrum, ; British broadcasting and the Danish resistance movement, Genstart af Europas historie, by brigadier general Michael H.

Chapter 2 : U.S. Global Image and Anti-Americanism | Pew Research Center

Ameri-Danes and pro-American anti-Americans: Cultural Americanization and anti-Americanism in Denmark after By Klaus Petersen and Nils Arne Sørensen.

Chapter 3 : Erik Seidenfaden (journalist) - Wikipedia

"Ameri-Danes and Pro-American Anti-Americans: Cultural Americanization and Anti-Americanism in Denmark after " (cowritten with Klaus Petersen), i A. Stephan (ed.): *The Americanization of Europe*, New York: Berghahn

Chapter 4 : Anti-Americanism - Wikipedia

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Chapter 5 : Nils Arne Sørensen - Syddansk Universitet

Americanization and Anti-Americanism in Europe Michael Ermarth explores the long history of "counter-Americanism" in the context of West German reconstruction.