

CHRISTIANIA

guide

Map on centerfold

Price:
5 kr.

ETIQUETTE FOR VISITING CHRISTIANIA

*There are four quite unbreakable rules in Christiania: **No to hard drugs, rocker badges, weapons and violence.***

We don't imagine that our visitors have problems with keeping those rules. But there are some other rules which are necessary to make the visit by a million visitors a year run smoothly:

Christiania is an automobile-free town

Park your car in the street, or better still: Take the metro to Christianshavns Torv, or Bus 66 (in the direction of Refshaleøen) to Prinsessegade.

Traffic with motorbikes or mopeds is also banned in the Freetown. Bicycling is allowed in the area at any time with due consideration for pedestrians.

Garbage sorting

Throw your refuse in the garbage barrels, and use the right barrel: compost, bottles, paper, cardboard, inflammable waste and garbage.

Toilets

Use the public toilets instead of nature (look at the map or ask).



Christiania – the green lung of the city

Christiania covers an area of more than 85 acres and houses almost one thousand inhabitants, but every year, more than a million people visit the Freetown. Some of them use Christiania almost every day, others pay a quick visit to the village in the middle of Copenhagen.

Christiania is thus one of the greatest tourist attractions in Copenhagen, and abroad it is a well-known “brand” for the progressive and liberated Danish lifestyle. Many Danish businesses and organizations also use Christiania as a show place for their foreign friends and guests. The purpose is to show something Danish that cannot be found anywhere else in the world.

Among the local users are many social security recipients, pensioners, immigrants and clients from social institutions. Single mothers also visit here, not to mention the many homeless and jobless young people. Greenlanders, street people and vagabonds, all find a sanctuary here.

They all come to the Freetown to enjoy the peaceful green environment and the magic mixture of village and metropolitan life, because this is seldom on offer where they live, in dark flats and dismal institutions around Copenhagen, where people are too busy to talk, and where it is not welcome or perhaps even forbidden to enjoy a beer on the bench – if the meeting place has not already been done away with.

Christiania is the losers' Paradise, for the creative and

recreational values, which we all look for, are found in rich measure in the area.

Christiania is a green, traffic-free city with paths, gravel roads and large water areas. So when you use the area, you must not worry about becoming a little wet and muddy. Many even find the lack of street-lighting a distinct advantage – the stars appear so much brighter at night. The inhabited green ramparts make for a variegated and exciting natural environment. In fact, the green ramparts of Christiania appear much more recreational and attractive to visitors than the well kept, deserted areas under the care of municipal Copenhagen.

Many people, however, abstain from exploring and using Christiania, simply because they cannot find their way around. To help those and the thousands of tourists who visit this unique place in Europe, Christiania has published the tourist guide which you are reading now.

We welcome you and hope that your eyes will be opened to the creative and cultural values which Christiania offers. There are many things to discover in Christiania, and with this guide, we open the door to them all. As a result, we hope that the political calls to open up the area for the population of Copenhagen will soon stop. For the whole of Christiania's lifetime, the area has been open to the public and has proved a delight for millions of people.

The story of Christiania

Christiania's more than 30-year long history is a long and tangled tale of struggles, victories and defeats. Many of the people who were in on the start of the experiment are no longer with us. But the dream of a life in freedom, and the idea of a city ruled by its inhabitants, is still alive. People from far and near are still attracted by the Freetown's magic mixture of anarchy and love.

The tale starts in 1969/70, when the fence at the corner of Prinsessegade and Refshalevej in the quarter of Copenhagen called Christianshavn is knocked down several times by a group of local people to gain access to the large, former military area within. Now, the old bridge quarter of town is going to acquire a playground for the children of the neighbourhood, and a green space between apartment blocks. However, the military and municipal authorities raise the fence again and again during those years.

Over time, however, the people of Christianshavn get their playground, while hippies, squatters and others get their Freetown, when the fence is knocked down for the last time in 1971, and people begin to inhabit the former military barracks.

At the same time, the alternative newspaper "Hovedbladet" (Head Magazine) is published with the headline: "Emigrate with bus number 8". The article tells about the abandoned military installations at Bårdsmandsstræde Barracks, and includes lots of ideas for the use of the area – not least as dwellings for the great number of young people who cannot find anywhere to live. The Squatter Movement and the alternative forces from the New Society's camp at Thy in Jutland in 1970 also need a place to realize their dreams in.

The result is a massive immigration of people who want to create another life based on communal living and freedom, and thus Christiania is born.

The affair turns political

On several occasions, the police try to remove people, but they have to give up, the area is too large, and there are too many people. Instead, the Freetown becomes a political issue that ends up in Parliament.

In 1972, Christiania comes to an arrangement with the Ministry of Defence, who owns the area, about payment for electricity and water, and is given a political seal of approval as a "social experiment". A competition calling for ideas about the future use of the area is to be arranged, and the experiment may continue until the result of the competition is known.

Already the following year, 1973, a new government is elected, and political sentiment changes. As before, Christiania must now be abolished.

The "NATO soldiers" drill in veritable military manner, and in the evening, the handsome members of the Women's Voluntary Army Corps entertains with a "NATO Cabaret". A couple of months later, the gender cabaret, "Get Your Money's Worth", is performed in Den Grå Hal (Den Grå Hal). Afterwards, the cabaret goes on an outrageous nationwide tour, shocking a lot of people.

Christiania has now organized itself into smaller autonomous units. The Common Meeting is the highest authority for all residents, and while the garbage team works with garbage sorting, the smithy is making ovens out of old oil barrels. In "Loppen" there are regular musical events with everything from Turkish music to amateur rock and traditional jazz. A variety of events which becomes the hall-mark of the place.

Theatre and political actions mark the first years in Christiania. In 1974, 12 non-party lists, combined in the electoral pact "Valgborgs Favn" run in the municipal elections. The

Respect privacy

Do not enter people's gardens or houses.

There are plenty of free areas where you can sit and enjoy your lunch in peace and quiet.

Photography

Try for the least disturbance when you shoot, and ask people's permission first.

Animals

Don't bring any animals home with you, even if they walk around freely.

In Indkøbscentralen, you can contact residents who may have animals to give away.

Hash

Remember that the use of hash is criminal in Denmark, and possession is punishable. Hard drugs (heroin, cocaine, speed etc.) are banned in Christiania, and possession entails expulsion from the area.





pact wins one seat, which is given to the Women's List. Tine Schmedes brings her baby to the city council meetings, and when she breast-feeds her child in public one day, there is an outcry in the media.

A mega barricade party is arranged with participation of many well-known artists, politicians, theatre groups, well-known and unknown bands.

The first documentary in the struggle for the Freetown, "Law and Order in Christiania" by filmmaker Nils Vest, is shown as an introductory in many cinemas around Denmark.

The Christmas Army of Solvognen captures the city for five days and distributes free gifts in the apartment stores to the great enjoyment of young and old. Of course, the Santas are arrested, but the image of the police hitting Santa Claus hits the front pages of newspapers worldwide.

Clearance threats and the Peasant Army

In 1975, Christiania becomes a bone of contention between the City of Copenhagen and the State. But Parliament decides at last that the area must be cleared by April 1, 1976 at the latest.

In the meantime, Christiania has started a lot of things. Communal baths, children's house, garbage sorting and recycling. Communal shops and workshops start up, while Solvognen performs a parody of the national treasure, "Elverhøj", in Den Grå Hal. This fairy tale performance creates a lot of attention for the Freetown, and with 40 sold-out performances proves the greatest theatre success of the season in Copenhagen. Christiania mobilizes a peasants' army from Jutland for the coming confrontation with the state. The best-known rock groups of the time make a recording in support of Christiania. It becomes a major success.

But on April 1, nothing happens. At the last moment, Parliament has deferred the clearance of Christiania. Instead, April 1 becomes "April Fools' Day", a gigantic party which manifests what alternative Denmark is capable of.

On July 4, Solvognen carries out a Red Indian demonstration in the Rebild Hills at the Bicentennial celebration of the

USA. 40 Red Indians on horseback and several hundred demonstrators take part in the protest against the American policy towards minorities, the poor and the Third World. Danish police officers' violent arrest of the Indians is viewed all over the world. The action finishes in Den Grå Hal, where Christianites, Red Indians and Greenlanders celebrate.

In 1975, the National Museum publishes a book about the alternative urban environment in the Freetown, and a series of well-known planners and architects make enthusiastic speeches about the idea of Christiania.

The same year, the Freetown for the first time arranges a Christmas party in the Opera for those who cannot afford to celebrate Christmas on their own. An event that has become an annual, important tradition, where several thousand people are served a free Christmas dinner in Den Grå Hal.

Christiania's action against the State

In 1976, Christiania brings an action against the State for breach of promise. The agreement from 1973 about arranging a competition calling for ideas about the future use of Christiania has still not been realized, and therefore, the Christianites assert that the decision to clear the area is a breach of promise. The Freetown is ably defended by left-wing lawyer, Carl Madsen, who unites law and politics in his fight for freedom. A rainbow army is organized, and all Danes are invited to Christiania. Thousands respond to the call.

The action is brought to prevent a clearance, but in 1977 Christiania loses, and subsequently appeals to the Supreme Court.

In 1977, the Christiania exhibition "Love and Chaos" is mounted at Charlottenburg, the home of the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Art, and a gigantic work festival clears up and repairs the Freetown. Christiania also brings out its own support disk, "Our Music", as a presentation of the Freetown's many poets and musicians.

In 1978, the action against the State is lost at the Supreme Court, and Christiania mobilizes again. A plan to activate hundreds of thousands of people in defence

of Christiania is mounted, and Christiania again runs in the municipal elections. The Christiania list wins a new representative in the town council, Thorkild Weiss Madsen, who is quickly known for his inflammatory speeches against property speculation and bulldozer slum clearances.

Parliament now adopts a proposal for working out a local plan for the area, leading to normalization, but without any closer indication of how or when.

New threats are lurking

In Copenhagen, the police hound junkies and hash dealers. At the same time, heroin is introduced in Denmark on a grand scale. This is evident in Christiania where the trade in hash grows, and the number of junkies accelerates. Christiania tries to cooperate with the police to clear the hash market of junk, but gets shafted by the police management who prefers instead to raid the hash dealers in a big action.

The Freetown community now takes the affair into their own hands and institutes a program for drying out junkies and taking action against junk dealers. It culminates in 1979/80, when a blockade against junk is organized. The junkies in Christiania get the option of drying out or moving out. The dealers in hard drugs are removed bodily. Wiser by experience from the junk blockade, Solvogren stages the musical "The White Castle", a total theatre about the paths and economy of junk and its connections with the arms industry.

Although these are in many ways dark years, culture blooms. From 1978 to 1981 when rocker terror puts an end to their activities, Rockmaskinen (the Rock Machine) becomes the stamping ground of the growing punk scene in Copenhagen. The cabaret scene flowers in Operaen (the Opera), Rockmaskinen and Månefiskeren (the Moon Fisher). In 1981 the Christiania Sports Club, CSC, is established as the rallying point of a lot of sports activities.

In 1981, the government asks the consulting firm of Møller and Grønberg to work out a plan for the future use of the area. While the Christianites build and rebuild, lay out

gardens and bear children, the consultants bring forth a report recommending that Christiania be developed as an experimental city with a large degree of autonomy.

Conservative smear campaign

That same year, the country gets a new conservative-liberal government and a violent smear campaign against Christiania starts in Sweden. The Freetown is accused of being the narcotics centre of Northern Europe, and the root of all evil.

Christiania responds with the action "Love Sweden", where Christianites "take over" Stockholm, Göteborg and Malmö with parades, cabarets and exhibitions.

Politically speaking, Christiania is forgotten during the next years. As a consequence, the Freetown gets the possibility and the peace to create new, collective work places and to work on its visions.

The support arrangements for the Indians of Big Mountain in the US, and the Aassiviq conference about Greenland are held in Den Grå Hal as an expression of Christiania's relationship with other ethnic groups. Altogether, many international contacts with alternative circles are formed during these years.

In the summer of 1986, Christiania publishes "Voilà", a report which proves that Christiania is capable of maintaining their buildings and supporting the common institutions given a certain measure of tax relief for the businesses. Instead, they must pay in their surplus to Christiania for distribution.

In 1987, the government puts forward a plan for the legalization of Christiania, and a management group is appointed to act as intermediary between Christiania and the public authorities. Under the auspices of the Ministry of Defence, the building firm CA-Byg renovates chimneys and roofs.

Legalization and normalization

The authorities urge the legalization of, especially, the public houses in Christiania, and these try to negotiate a common

Everybody is welcome in Christiania

Christiania is one of Copenhagen's most open areas. Paths and roads are often so close to the houses that you can look directly into people's rooms, when you walk around.

As regards moving in, Christiania functions like most cooperative housing associations. When a dwelling becomes vacant, it is announced in the Christiania weekly "Ugespejlet". Applicants are invited to a talk with the residents of the area in question, and those deemed most suitable for the vacant rooms are chosen.

But with one important difference: There is no question of payment for a share, and no money under the table in Christiania, so you don't need a fortune to move in.





license, which ends up with the police closing them down in a big action in the beginning of 1989.

After this, some public houses first get a right of use arrangement with their area, and then an individual public house license from the authorities.

The same year, the law about the use of the Christiania area is passed in Parliament. The law forms the legal basis for a "normalization" of Christiania in close accordance with the local plan which the Ministry of the Environment draws up in 1989.

The plan divides Christiania into two parts. A "rural" part, which must be cleared of dwellings, and an urban part which in a regulated and legalized way may experiment further without actual time limits.

A big action headed by the Freetown's women closes down the original main gate with a wall, and at the same time draws a yellow line in Pusher street which for ever sets the limits of hash dealing. Also at the same time, the empty Prærie (Prairie) is changed into a green area with playground, sports area and the paved Carl Madsen market place.

In the summer of 1989, the starting signal goes for Strictly Underground's cultural activities with "Skatebeat 89", and in Den Grå Hal large sections of the new Danish hip-hop scene gather with music, dancing and graffiti. Vote 4 Truckers, a Christiania rap band, issues the support single "Christiania – Hands off".

In connection with the administration of the law, the Ministry of Defence appoints a Christiania secretariat which in 1990 publishes the text "Aims and Means of Legalizing the Christiania area". The inhabitants of the Freetown send in altogether 90 objections to the local plan, protesting strongly against the planned partition of Christiania.

As a response to the threats, some friends of Christiania organize a "Declaration of Love" to the Freetown in 1990, involving all sorts of amusements. The world is invited to observe the daily life of the Freetown, and the life style which the Christianites are fighting for. Nils Vest releases the film "Christiania – you are close to my heart".

Dialogue with the authorities

In 1990, a magazine about the reality of Christiania sees the light of day. "Nitten" shows another image of Christiania than the one which the bourgeois press has tried to launch throughout the 1980s, the image of a township in decay, riddled with violence and crime.

The image which Christiania wishes to present is of an ecologically oriented town with low-growth economy and extensive self-government.

The Christiania secretariat suggests an agreement with Christiania about the use and maintenance of the area and the buildings, and the Freetown establishes a contact group to represent Christiania vis-à-vis the authorities.

Christiania celebrates its 20-year anniversary while the last pieces of the agreement with the authorities fall into place. Common Meetings and Area Meetings use a lot of energy on long and heated discussions, but the agreement only runs for one year and has to be renegotiated every year.

The Ministry of Defence demands that building maintenance is accelerated. The Christiania community has already established a technical administration which steps up technical maintenance. The building office dispenses advice and carries out a series of major maintenance tasks. The more than 100-year old water system is repaired, which leads to drastic reductions in water consumption and price.

Christiania publishes its Green Plan as a visionary alternative to the local plan. The Freetown's plan shows a green city in close interaction with Nature, with recycling of water, compost of kitchen refuse, renewable energy, houseboats in the moat and youth accommodation made of turf and soil.

In 1992, the rent increases, but the Copenhagen Council refuses to pay the full housing benefit for social clients. The authorities fear that they will be giving "occupational support" to the many new businesses in the Freetown. After long negotiations taking their point of departure in the Christiania budget, which documents our financing of "public" institutions, and an agreement to install consumption meters in the businesses, the Council accepts the rent.

The cultural life still blooms with Russian rock in the Opera, techno in the youth club, theatre war in Rockmaskinen, cabaret and theatre in Bøssehuset (the Gay House). Thousands visit the concerts of Strictly Underground in Den Grå Hal, and a football tournament is held on Fredens Eng (the Field of Peace). Curious tourists from all over the world study Christiania bikes or explore the ramparts.

Without the fence, Christiania's Girl Guard marches as "Conservative Women for the Union", hoping to scare the voters into voting No. They succeed – at least the first time around.

Occupied by the police

In September 1992, The Copenhagen Police starts a campaign to clear Christiania of hash. The special Christiania patrol consists of 70 police officers who keep the area under surveillance around the clock in an 18 months long, violent campaign. The hash dealing is not noticeably reduced, but the police several times create dangerous situations using cudgels and tear gas, and inciting trouble in Prinsessegade.

In particular, the persistence of the civilian officers affect many innocent people, school children and random, unsuspecting tourists being bodily searched. Even the local vicar is subjected to search several times. As a consequence, Christiania, in the spring of 1993, puts everything on the line in a week of action, "Week 12 against Violence". Entertainment, street theatre, small groups in navy overalls with a badge on the back saying IDIOTI (idiotic) instead of POLITI (police), video documentation, a legal group and cooperation with lawyers and Amnesty International, all go into the effort of stopping the police violence.

During the whole of 1993, a widespread dialogue takes place between the Christianites, the people of Christianshavn, lawyers, Amnesty International, the parliamentary Justice Commission, the media, the management group, even the police management, but the Christiania patrol keeps its iron grip on Christiania.

At the same time, the Public Record Office discovers

the need to register the history of Christiania, and asks for historical material for a special Christiania file.

The building office carries out an extensive building registration. The Antropopip Society stages "Animals wearing clothes" in Den Grå Hal. The Christiania action theatre gets support from Christiania and the European Union for further, nationwide resistance to the Union. The Free Hash movement celebrates May 1. with a great Smoke-In in one of Copenhagen's parks. Loppen celebrates its 20-year anniversary as the centre of a living renewal of the music scene.

The annual negotiations with the Ministry of Defence are concluded with an agreement about a municipal contribution matching the property tax. The Freetown becomes an object of study for the Research Institute of the Counties and Municipalities. The researchers conclude that the authorities can learn a lesson from Christiania, and that the experience gained may be used worldwide. At the end of the year, one and a half years of police action culminates in a raid and violent arrests at the otherwise idyllic Christmas market. After a crisis meeting between the inhabitants of the Freetown and the Minister of Justice, Erling Olsen, Christmas peace is secured with the abolition of the Christiania patrol.

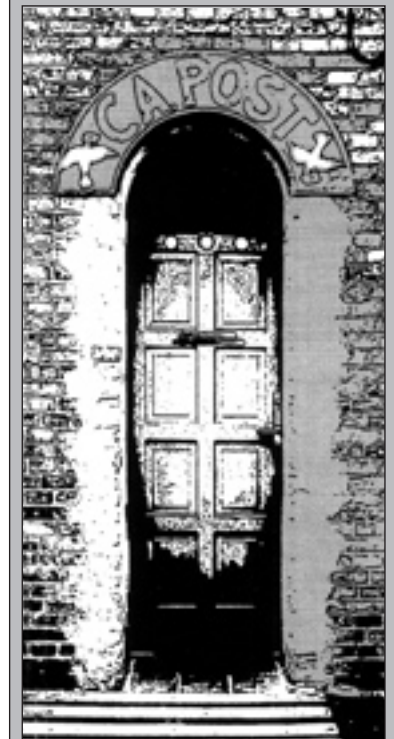
At a meeting in the spring of 1994 with the Ministers of Defence and Justice, the tone is hostile, and Christiania is threatened with closure, if the hash market is not dealt with. Christiania regrets that Parliament does not have a grip on the Danish narcotics policy.

Amnesty International and Danish nurses point to the massive use of illegal police violence, and after video documentation and widespread debate, use of the so-called "leg-lock" is prohibited.

Parliament handles the Danish narcotics policy without any kind of new thinking. In the spring of 1994, this leads to the world's first "hash strike", when Pusher Street downs tools for five days in protest against the abortive drugs policy. Christianites, dealers and customers react with smoke-ins, petitions, support demonstrations against hard drugs in Copenhagen, and the campaign, "Plant a Seed".

Christiania is an economic asset to the State

Christianites pay electricity, water, heating and taxes like everybody else. But we don't get as much for our taxes as everybody else, because we handle tasks like kindergartens, youth clubs, renovation, postal services and maintenance of our whole infrastructure, green areas and much more ourselves.





The world press and the Minister of Justice visit Christiania to study the phenomenon. After this demonstration, the police give up patrolling Christiania for a long time.

Self-government blooms

Månefiskeren reopens without a spirits license, and quickly becomes one of the most popular cafés in town. At the UN's social summit, Christiania takes part in the NGO conference in Copenhagen, while activists from all over the world visit, study and stay in the Freetown.

In 1995, the number of children has grown so much that parents and activists begin building the fourth children's institution in the area. The ecological children's house with solar units and humus toilet is the first new building in Christiania with a public purpose, and it is named Rosinhuset (the Raisin House).

Much energy is expended on "Pay your Rent" campaigns, discussions of the frame agreement and the relationship with the management group and the authorities. The management group introduces a "Forum of Debate" between the police and the Christianites, but as the debate only involves the police management and not ordinary police officers, Christiania refuses to become involved. After this, the management group feels that they have done what they could, and dissolves itself at the end of 1995.

New Year 1995, the Minister of Defence states that the Christianites may be regarded as "model citizens" when it comes to payment for public utilities.

Culture is still going strong with the new Christiania bands URD and Babajay that both release CDs. In Den Grå Hal, in Drageklubben (the Dragon Club), in the Opera, out-of-doors on ramparts and on Fredens Eng, techno and jungle raves gather thousands of young people from all over Europe. At the same time, Strictly Underground stages concerts with the currently hottest bands, such as Blur, Green Day, Rage Against the Machine and the best underground hip-hop groups.

The Freetown becomes a virtual village and manifests itself on the Internet with the website www.christiania.org.

which turns into a meeting place on the information highway for many private and communal websites. Up until today, more than a million users have visited the site. The electronic revolution has also resulted in Christiania quickly establishing a local network with more than 300 users.

The grassroots culture grows

In 1996, the Ministry of Defence and Christiania agree on a "development plan" as a compromise between the local plan from 1989 and Christiania's Green Plan. At the same time, Christiania celebrates its 25-year anniversary with a bang of a party with entertainment, theatre, exhibitions, concerts, the support CD "25 Years Birthday", the picture guide "Christiania 25 Years" and much more. The Anniversary party in Den Grå Hal is a historic marathon show with speeches by old front fighters, artists and other supporters, locals as well as outsiders.

In 1997, Christiania introduces its own local currency, a Løn, with a value of 50 Danish crowns. The Christiania coin may be used for any transaction in local shops, businesses,



bars, and places of culture, and as payment to local institutions.

Christiania's Cultural Society carries through the first big hash hearing which becomes the most extensive discussion of the hash and marihuana problems in Danish history. Until 2001, four expert hearings are held in Den Grå Hal, the Landsting hall in Parliament and the Rhythmic Music Conservatory respectively. The last hearing concludes: Police officers, professors, farmers, authors, doctors, judges, artists and other worthies unconditionally support the legalization of cannabis.

In 1998, Christiania's Girl Guard opens the newly renovated Dyssebro. Christiania's friends, the Navers (travelling journeymen) have improved the old military bridge, and built two half-circles with benches in the middle of the bridge.

The Ramp on Prærien becomes Copenhagen's first covered meeting-place for both local and international skaters. The scene is built and managed by the young people themselves with support from ALIS, a Christiania firm which has started production and sales of clothes and skateboards of high quality.

In 2000, Loppen is recognized and supported as a regional musical venue by the Ministry of Culture. CSC, the Christiania Sports Club gets its own clubhouse in the bottom of Stjerneskipet (the Star ship).

Christiania's biggest cultural venue, Den Grå Hal, is updated with 33 new public toilets. The solution is environmentally sound, and one handicap toilet functions as a humus toilet. The same year, Bob Dylan appears two days running to an enthusiastic public at two totally sold-out concerts. This year's edition of Denmark's most hysterical beauty contest, "Miss World" is held in Den Grå Hal. The drag party is a tribute to the wilder part of the gay milieu who absolutely refuses to be normalized.

New right-wing government demands closing down

In 2001, a right-wing government is elected in Denmark. The liberal and conservative parties with the support of the ultra-

nationalistic Danish Folk Party command a solid majority. The right-wing alliance declares war on Christiania, and for the first time in the lifetime of the Freetown, there is a hostile majority against it in Parliament. The aim is normalization by means of building 300 new dwellings and individual agreements about ownership and lease of the dwellings, in short, the death knell of the Christiania community that builds on collective right of use.

Christiania celebrates its 30th birthday with a party in Den Grå Hal, where Solvogren is resurrected with music and songs from the musical "Elverhøj". Thousands of friends of all ages and from all over the world flock to the party which lasts for over a week. In spite of all the cultural venues keeping open, it is difficult to house the many birthday guests. At the same time, the world press turns up to cover the event in the small metropolis. The unstinting and irresistible efforts of the Christiania Girl Guard during their ten years of action are commemorated in a jubilee book. The same year, the Girl Guard honours the special Danish guard culture with a historical Tattoo in the old military barracks at Kastellet.

Concurrently with the increasing number of tourists flocking to Christiania and the adjacent old naval base of Holmen being built up, the traffic in the area becomes heavier. The traffic group therefore starts establishing parking spaces around Christiania. In the period until 2004, more than one hundred parking spaces are established. At the same time, a green garden area shaped like a snake is laid out to the delight of younger and older neighbours in the rampart dwellings.

As Christiania's spiritual contribution to the Danish EU presidency in 2002, a four-day international meeting is held on Fredens Eng with introductions from the world's primitive peoples, writers, artists and homeless from near and far.

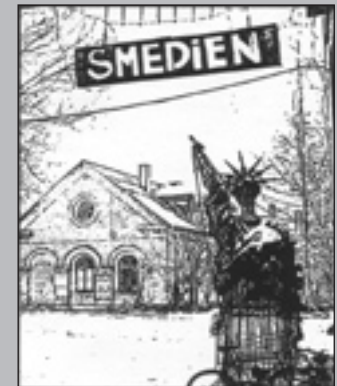
The Christiania Jazz Club opens in the Opera, and quickly becomes a cult venue for artists as well as jazz enthusiasts. The very next year, the Jazz Club takes part in the Copenhagen Jazz Festival, where many great and small stars meet at jam sessions in the intimate atmosphere of the Jazz Club.

Christiania keeps all public agreements

Christiania has kept all agreements with the state, and all houses built in Christiania are made according to an agreement with the Ministry of Defence. Therefore, there are no "illegal houses" in Christiania. Christiania has established and renovated more than 400 dwellings, and we have maintained and further developed the infrastructure in the Freetown, so that utilities like electricity, water and sewerage are entirely up to date, and often in better condition than in the rest of Copenhagen.

Christiania is free of hard drugs

Hash has always been sold in Christiania. Since the "junk blockade" in 1979, there have been no hard drugs in the Freetown.





In 2003, the Half Maschine occupies Den Grå Hal for five days of concerts, video art, dancing and interactive experiments inspired by the fusion of man and machine. The international group of young artists repeat the meltdown the following year.

While officials and politicians are busy with threats of closure, the Society for the Beautification of the Capital confers its diploma for 2003 on Christiania for its long and tireless efforts to create and develop offers of alternative accommodation. The same year, Christiania's Cultural Society receives the jubilee prize of the Grassroots Foundation.

Threats of closure and mobilization

Several books about Christiania are published, written by Christianites, former residents and journalists. A new tourist guide in English opens the door for foreigners. Jacob Ludvigsen publishes his comprehensive history book which compiles the story of Christiania. The residents' consultancy, "Herfra og Videre" (Upwards and Onwards) celebrates its 25-year anniversary by issuing a jubilee publication with experiences from the social grassroots work.

30 years after the parliamentary decision, the government's Christiania commission arranges a competition calling for ideas about the future use of the area. The aim is to stop the social experiment, so that the area can be built on and normalized. At the same time, the officials point out that the inhabitants of Christiania in general are more needy, more poorly educated and more unemployed than the rest of the population.

As an offensive response to the government's smear campaign, a circle of activists publishes a state of the self-government for the last ten years. The report, "Christiania at work: From vision to reality"; documents that self-government works and has created a functional town with lots of potential.

Graffiti painters from all over Europe gather for a "Meeting Of Styles" which is held in Den Grå Hal. While the right-wing politicians grumble, the young artists compare experiences, and the guests get the opportunity to see and enjoy the new

graffiti art on the fence around Christiania.

Christiania's birthday in 2003 is celebrated by reopening the old main entrance. By Carl Madsen Plads a large environmental station is opened, where both residents of Christianshavn and Christianites may get rid of their refuse. A new café opens in the building housing Loppen with arts and crafts and information in friendly, hash and alcohol free surroundings.

Nils Vest releases the film "Law and Order in Christiania 2" as a direct continuation of his film "Law and Order in Christiania" from 1974. The theme is again the authorities' threats of closure and Christiania's inner mobilization.

Concurrently with the intensification of the police campaign, Pusher Street chooses to strike against the government's abortive hash policy by covering all the dealers' booths in camouflage netting to make the dealing in hash less visible. That was actually the demand of the politicians! To preserve the smoking culture for posterity, the pushers donate a decorated pusher booth to the National Museum. According to Gallup, 68% of Danes find it a good idea to regard the hash booth as a cultural heritage. And three out of four Copenhageners wish to conserve the Freetown.

The summer of 2003 sees a popular festival on Fredens Eng with music and entertainment, where a series of artists and a few politicians turn up to show their love of the Freetown and the values it represents. At the same time, Christiania opens its doors to the first Open House Day, where institutions, private homes and businesses accept visits. Nearly 100.000 Danes visit the Freetown. Shortly afterwards, the success is repeated with another Open House Day.

Late in the summer, Christiania, in cooperation with friends from all over the country, arranges a "Public Parade for the Right to Diversity". The participants arrive in special trains and busses, and the public parade places a wreath at the Pillar of Liberty, and in front of the Parliament building, Christiansborg, a series of artists perform in solidarity with the Freetown, attended by a few courageous politicians.

Subsequently, a "cultural orgy" unfolds with free musical and artistic performances on 22 stages around the Freetown. Nina Hagen performs in Den Grå Hal, and the Steppenwolves are reunited and play on a pontoon stage in the lake. About 70.000 people visit Christiania on this day.

The government's competition calling for ideas is a total failure. No recognized architects, men of ideas or developers take part. Only 17 more or less doubtful proposals are sent in, of which only eight meet the formal competition requirements, and they are all rejected by the panel of judges who, nevertheless, must dispense 850.000 Danish crowns in consolation prizes.

In a necessary choice between business and the survival of Christiania, the dealers choose to remove the hash booths in the beginning of 2004. However, that does not prevent the police from carrying out a mass arrest and massive patrolling, so that Christiania is again a virtually occupied area. The police retain some residents and remand them in custody for a record number of days. As a firm tradition, the annual report from Amnesty International criticizes the extensive use of remand in custody of the Danish police. But for the first time in the history of Christiania, the open dealing in hash is gone.

Towards the goals of the future

Christiania's campaign of defence is intensified with support from many outsiders. "Save Christiania" T-shirts become a nationwide fashion phenomenon. A group of young people from, among others, "Global Roots" creates an effective grassroots organization which defends Christiania against the outside world.

Christiania advances into the city and establishes a temporary embassy at Christianshavn in the Institute for Contemporary Art. The diplomatic activities include a big exhibition and a popular series of talks. A beautiful and richly illustrated picture book about the dwellings in Christiania is published. Several support CDs are issued with popular, as well as unknown artists.

Christiania takes legal advice in the negotiations about a foundation model which may secure the Freetown's autonomy, the collective right of use and the development possibilities. The new adversary is a commission of officials from the Palaces and Properties Agency, as Christiania from one day to the next has been transferred from the Ministry of Defence to the Ministry of Finance. The municipality of Copenhagen also plays a part by appointing a former resident as special Christiania consultant. Christiania is now lined up with the strongest negotiation team to date. The lawyers and eight Christianites are supported by a backing group of more than 30 activists, representing all parts of the Freetown community.

An extensive petition with more than a hundred thousand signatures argues that Christiania should continue as a social experiment and preserve its self-government and its cultural values. Such ideas are also supported by the council of the Royal Danish Academy of Fine Arts which finds that the experiment must be allowed to continue and show its future strengths or weaknesses. The same kind of support comes from Christiania's neighbours and the Christianshavn local council who all turn against "normalization".

In spite of obvious opposition from the government and the police, Christiania celebrates its 33-year birthday by opening a new Youth Club in fine, bright rooms at the top of the building housing Loppen. The Youth Club is the fifth institution for children and youths, and it is a natural supplement to the Freetown's various offers to new generations of Christianites. On Fredens Eng, an international peace festival is held, where Red Indians, Tibetans, Africans and different nationalities meet to direct positive energies towards other conflict-stricken areas on Mother Earth. On the same day, creative men of ideas publish "The Architecture of Christiania", a great and visionary catalogue of ideas for a series of new dwellings – both in Christiania and as floating villages in the surrounding canals.

The tale is not at an end...

FACILITIES

First aid

is available in Sundhedshuset (the Health Clinic) by the Bath House Monday-Friday 12-18.

Bicycles

Bicyclists are welcome in Cykelværkstedet by Månefiskeren for air and mending of punctures, Monday-Friday 10-17,30. On Saturdays and Sundays, you can get air and mending kits in Den Grønne Hal, 9-18.

Information

If you are searching for something or somebody, information is available on www.christiania.org or in Nytt Forum in the Opera, Monday-Thursday 12-18, Friday 12-16. Telephone 3295 6507.

Contact

You can also contact people through Christiania's internal weekly (write to Ugespejlet, Christiania, 1407 Copenhagen K or ugespejl@christiania.org) or by posting a notice in Indkøbscentralen.





A vision with growing pains

Christiania is here to stay. That fact has been recognized by the municipality of Copenhagen and even by the government. The question is, in which form, because with the latest Christiania law, there is a danger that Christiania, in the course of a few years, may become a cappuccino quarter for the rich and the fanciful.

We all use Christiania, visitors as well as residents. To secure our collective right of use, the future model of ownership in Christiania will probably be a foundation. In that case, Christiania will not have to renegotiate agreements with the government all the time, and more than anything else, it will ensure that nobody owns their own dwelling in Christiania. Our collective right of use is important to ensure that there is room for all, great diversity and social justice amongst the residents.

Christiania's vision after many years of building ban is to build anew. We want to build homes for the elderly, and a college where students from the creative arts work together with the workshops and artists of Christiania. We want to build housing for guest researchers, and an honorary residence reserved annually for a politician, researcher, artist or some fiery soul who has made a special effort on behalf of Christiania. We also want to create a green hostel where backpackers can find cheap lodgings. We want to open a small independent school where pupils from the rest of Denmark and abroad can be taught.

The economy is to be organized as in an ideal free zone, where creative and innovative businesses are freed from paying VAT to the authorities, while the profits go to the

Common Purse. Christiania's local currency, the Løn, is to be further developed, so that it can support a green and environmentally sound economy.

We will focus more on ecology in the future. The State, which has polluted the area with heavy metals in connection with the earlier arms production, must recognize its responsibility and free means for the tidying-up. The effort will allow more local production of food in orchards and ecological kitchen gardens.

In building, we will promote the use of materials which demand relatively few resources in production, and forms which result in lower energy expenditure. Christiania's share-a-car system will be extended to include the neighbouring quarter of Christianshavn, and a local business will be established to look after the maintenance of the cars. Christiania will export its recycling system to the rest of Denmark, where the amount of refuse has been increasing for many years. At the Christiania recycling place, the aim is the opposite, 90% of materials will be recycled.

In the future, decisions in Christiania will still be made collectively by all interested parties and in unison. It is unthinkable that we are going to introduce traditional majority decisions in Christiania. It has often been a point of criticism that just a few opponents can prevent the passing of a proposition. But, on the other hand, the majority of only a few votes in Denmark has meant that half the population has ended up being dissatisfied after a referendum, for instance after the EU referenda.

Christiania will continue to be a driving force in art, culture, architecture and innovation. We want to establish a school for autonomy which encourages creative global projects that may be used in the rest of the world; everything from teaching and export of the social structure, institution management, alternative treatment, bicycles, shoes, software and handicraft.

But first of all, man will still be at the centre in Christiania. In every future process, democracy, togetherness and freedom will have the highest priority.



The architectural visions can be seen in the book:
»Christiania Arkitektur - idéer til fremtidigt byggeri«
(2004). Drawings: René Jalford

1. Main entrance
2. Loppebygningen
3. Prærieporten
4. Painting by Marianne Rydval
5. Legepladsen
6. Optimisten
7. Maskinhallen
8. Genbrugsstationen
9. Carl Madsens Plads
10. Psyak Building
11. Psyak
12. Sunshine Bakery
13. Fredens Ark
14. Operaen
15. Pusher Street
16. Vaskeriet
17. Fælleskøkkenet/Abegrotten
18. Woodstock
19. Malerværkstedet
20. Fredens Eng
21. Nemoland/Bistroen
22. Grøntsagen
23. Keramikhuset
24. Den Grønne Genbrugshal
25. Fremtidsskoven
26. Månefiskeren
27. Cykelværkstedet
28. Sundhedshuset
29. Kvindesmedien
30. Byggekontoret
31. Smedierne/Christiania Bikes
32. Snedkeriet (Ovnværkstedet)
33. Bøssehuset
34. Den Grå Hal
35. Røde Sols Plads
36. Kaninøen
37. Fabrikken
38. Toilet

39. Tolvkanten
40. Det Grønne Rum
41. Indkøbscentralen
42. Langgaden
43. Morgenstedet
44. Rosinhuset
45. Stupa
46. Fritidshjemmet Sølyst
47. Mælkebøtten
48. Bananhuset
49. Pagoden
50. Hestestalden
51. Det Lyserøde Børnehus
52. Børneengen
53. Den Sjette Sans
54. Perlen
55. Den Blå Karamel
56. Frederiks Bastion
57. Bjørnekloen

58. Road
59. Den Okkulte Skole
60. Aircondition
61. Sommerbutikken
62. Autogena
63. Fakirskolen
64. Den Kosmiske Blomst
65. Dyssebroen



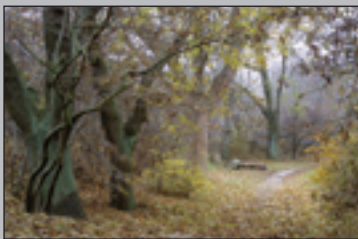
Christiania



Bådsmandsstræde

Prinsessegade

Around the corners in Christiania



Christiania is an open, recreational area filled with experiences. However, many of the visitors to the Freetown see only a fraction of Christiania's diversity.

As a group, you can order a guided tour around all the nooks and corners, and learn about the different workshops, businesses, kinds of dwellings and on-going experiments.

But as a visitor, you can also explore the life and culture of the Freetown on your own.

Here are some guidelines for your tour around Christiania:

As it appears from the map on the opening pages of your guide, "Christiania City" is a large, nearly square area where almost all the businesses, shops, public houses etc. are located. Outwards from this area, the northern parts stretch between Refshalevej and the moat, where town gradually turns into woods.

On the other side of the moat lies Dyssen which is a green sparsely built-up area with a few businesses.

When you enter Christiania by the newly opened main entrance on the corner of Bådsmandsstræde, you will find a green area in the middle of the city. Here you are on the corner of *Prærien*, which back in 1971 was an open and bare drill ground, but which has become over time an area with hash and other dealers in small booths. In 1989, we decided to create a green area here, at first by closing down the main entrance, which was reopened in 2003.

Concurrently with the closing of the main entrance, the hash dealers were moved behind "the yellow line" at the start of *Pusher Street*, and the garden, the playground, the **skateboard ramp**, the **playing field** and the market place, **Carl Madsens Plads** were established.

In the area by the entrance from Prinsessegade, our common joiner's workshop, **the Optimist**, is located, and along Prinsessegade lies the **Loppe building**, named after the original flea market, which today houses the music venue

Loppen, the restaurant **Spiseloppen**, the gallery **Gallopperiet** (all through the door in the middle of the long side), the **Veteran Automobile Club**, and down by the entrance, the **Infocafé** and the **Christiania Post Office**. Upstairs, some small hobby workshops and **the Youth Club** are located.

The large building to the south of Prærien, **Fredens Ark** is the largest half-timbered house in Northern Europe, and used to be the headquarters of the Bådsmandsstræde Barracks. Apart from dwellings, the building houses the Christiania consultancy **Herfra og Videre**, the printing works **Sativa Print** and the community centre **Rockmaskinen**. On the other side of the Ark lies **Fredens Eng** which is used for football matches and larger arrangements.

If you cross Prærien from the entrance, you follow a green path along the playground and the back of the Optimist and the Ramp. When you pass **Miljøstationen** (the Environment Station), you come to **Maskinhallen** which was rescued from an old engineering works in another part of Copenhagen. It was taken down with every piece numbered, and rebuilt here as a base for the garbage team and garage for Christiania's machine park.

A bit further down, past the residential area **Psyak**, you come to the start of **Pusher Street**, where you will find the **Opera** which houses a musical venue/community centre and the information office **New Forum**, both on the 1st floor, and the café the **Oasis** and a wood workshop on the ground floor. At the end of the building, the **Children's Theatre** and the **Jazz Club** share the premises. Straight across from here, you find **Yak Celica** selling clothes and wood works from the East, **Diva** with multiethnic handicrafts and **Marzbar**, the local Internet café.

On the right side of Pusher Street lies the bakery **Sunshine Bakery**, **Vaskeriet** (the Laundry) and behind these, **Fælleskøkkenet** (the Community Kitchen) and **Abegrotten**

(the Monkey Grotto).

A bit further on you find the public house **Woodstock**, and across from that **Malerværkstedet** (the Painter's Workshop), the local **tattooist**, a **kiosk** and a small combined **gallery** and **eating-place**.

Still further on lies **Grøntsagen** (the Vegetable). Turn right here, and you will find the public house **Nemoland** and the **Bistro**.

At the end of the street lies **Den Grønne Hal** (the Green Hall), Christiania's do-it-yourself market and fuel supply, an enormous military riding hall with an impressive roof construction. Next door you'll meet the first of many small cosy site-hut villages, by now self-built houses rather than site-huts.

On the way there, you have passed **Fremtidsskoven** (the Wood of the Future), planted by energetic Christianites in 1977 on the ruins of an old factory. Behind it is the café, **Månefiskeren**, established in an old machine hall, and **Cykelværkstedet** (the Bicycle Workshop) which started in the small shed behind the imposing new façade. The big building next to "Månen" is **Fabrikken** (the Factory), housing, among other things, **Byens Lys** (City Lights), our cinema and common meeting place.

Now, if you had started through the entrance by the bus stop in Prinsessegade, you would have passed the site-hut village, **Røde Sols Plads** (the Red Sun Square), the residential quarter **Psyak** and **Den Grå Hal**, by far Christiania's largest locality with room for 1500 people. Originally, it was built as a riding hall, today it is used mostly for concerts, parties and for the traditional Christmas market and the Christmas party.

Hereafter you reach **Mælkevejen** (the Milky Way), six similar buildings, wick besides habitation contain **Bøssehuset** (the Gay House), **Kvindesmedjen** (the Women's Smithy), **Snedkeriet** (the Joiner workshop), and **Smedjen** (Smithy / Christiania Bikes) - which you pass right by - and **Energiværkstedet** (the Energy workshop) and **Byggekontoret** (the Building office) further toward Pusherstreet.

If you continue a slant to the left, you'll pass a long low



building filled with bodycare: It contain **Sundhedshuset** (the Health Clinic), **Frisøren** (the Hair dresser's) and **Badehuset** (the Bath house). On your left hand you'll find the big building **Løvehuset** (the Lionhouse), which contains habitation.

Irrespective of wick route you choose, you'll end up on **Langgaden** (the Long Street). This really is a long street. It starts by Den Grønne Genbrugs Hal and leads right out through Nordområdet (the Northern Area).

Here you'll find **Det Grønne Rum** (the Green Room), with rooms for the **Economygroup** and **Communication group**. Opposite is the container, where secondhand clothes are exchanged. Afterwards you come to the **Indkøbscentralen** (the grocer's), called "Indkøberen" in every day speech. The





GRUPPER OG
ENKELTPERSONER
TLF: 32 57 96 70
FAX: 32 57 60 05



local grocer's with it's own playground and "the village pond", where kids, dogs, drunks, tourists and folks relax and have a nice time.

Further down the road you pass a vegetarian-restaurant *Morgenstedet* (the Morning Place) and the after-school centre *Rosinhuset* (the Raisin House).

The next landmark you reach is *Mælkebøtten* (the Dandelion) with the large gate and a *Buddhist Stupa* in front. You have now left "Christiania City", and a varied green area with a rich flora and fauna awaits you.

You can start off by looking around Mælkebøtten, a green residential quarter with lovely houses and a charming site-hut village. Then proceed along the Langgade which, after passing *Børneengen* (the Children's Field), another site-hut village in close contact with *Børnehuset/Vuggestuen* (the Children's House/Day Nursery), leads to Refshalevej with a view to Holmen.

From here, you can go back or continue through the two small areas *Den Blå Karamel* (the Blue Caramel) and *Bjørnekloen* (the Hogweed), either along the rampart or on top of it, where you have a fine view over the two areas, the rampart and *Dyssen*. At the northernmost point, you can cross over to Dyssen via Refshalevej.

Back at Mælkebøtten you can also turn right down towards the moat. If you choose to take a right turn along the water, you end up at Torvegade and civilization, or if you take a left turn, you end up near Bjørnekloen to the north. You can also choose to cross over *Dyssenbroen* (the Dyssen Bridge), where the view is always worth a break.

On Dyssen, the choice is simple. If you turn right, you pass through the *Syddyssen* (the South Dyssen) and a bit of "park" which illustrates expressively how Christiania might have looked under municipal care. This way you'll end up on the

northern spit of Amager with Chr. Møllers Plads and good bus connections.

If you turn left, however, you'll pass through approximately one kilometre of varied dwellings and green areas. On the way, you'll pass *Sommerbutikken* (the Summer Shop) and end up on Refshalevej, where you can either turn right towards Amager Strand or left towards Christianshavn, where, as mentioned above, you can choose many different paths through Christiania.

Nice trip ...



• NO HARD DRUGS • NO ROCKER BADGES • NO VIOLENCE • NO WEAPONS •
• NO TRADE IN BUILDINGS OR DWELLINGS •

Christiania's self-government

Christiania has represented criticism of and opposition to the ruling powers since its birth in 1971.

The Freetown has always experimented with creating a society built on a large degree of active participatory democracy dedicated to the possibility of individual freedom and self-fulfilment. All of Christiania's residents may participate on an equal footing in the democratic process which forms the local society. Important decisions are always made by consensus, that is, common and widespread agreement among the participants. Therefore, Christiania's form of government is often called consensus democracy.

Christiania's self-government is practised through a series of meetings, each with its own content and function: the Common Meeting, the Area, Treasurers', Economy, Business, Building, Associates' and House Meetings, all concurrently supported by the daily debate which goes on privately as well as in Christiania's public space. *The Common Meeting* deals with circumstances concerning all Christianites, for instance, adoption of the annual budget of the Common Purse, cooperation and negotiations with the government, cases of violence and problems with the police. In these cases, you may compare the Common Meeting with a government and a legislative parliament.

The Common Meeting may also be used to settle disputes on which no agreement could be reached at the relevant meetings. That could be the right to a dwelling, which belongs under the Area Meeting, disputes between businesses which would normally be settled at the Economy or Business Meetings, or private disputes between residents which the Housing or Area Meetings have been unable to settle. In such cases, the Common Meeting functions as a kind of law-court, and thus appears in a judiciary role.

The Common Meeting is also obliged to find out how the various decisions are to be carried out in practice. Here,

democracy is not only based on participation in decisions, but also on active participation in the implementation of such decisions. We have no legitimate force of order to bring to these tasks. Therefore, the Common Meeting also functions as a judiciary.

The Common Meeting is also used to inform about important issues, for instance about how negotiations with the government advance. And for a general debate about everything that concerns the community. The Common Meetings are open to all residents in Christiania, but closed to outsiders, unless they have been specially invited.

The Area Meeting is normally held once a month. Here we solve the local problems which concern each of the 15 geographic areas into which Christiania is divided: the Loppe building, Fredens Ark, Prærien, Tinghuset, Psyak, Mælkevejen, Fabriksområdet, Løvehuset, Mølkebøtten, Nordområdet, Den Blå Karamel, Bjørnekloen, Syddysen, Midtdysen and Norddysen. The areas are very different, both as regards their physical size and the number of residents. The largest area houses more than 80 persons, and the smallest 9 persons. The areas may consist of a single large house with many residents, or several houses spread over a greater area. Each area has a treasurer who looks after payment of rents, accounts and planning of the Area Meeting.

At the Area Meeting, everything concerning the area in question is discussed: building maintenance, applications for vacant dwellings, work days, payments of consumption and rents, but also more general affairs concerning all of Christiania. For instance, before every Common Meeting about the budget, a round of Area Meetings is held, so that each area treasurer may bring forward the views of his individual area at the Common Meeting. In such ways, Christiania practices a form of representational democracy,

The public houses

Christiania's public houses are subject to stiff terms. First they must get their license application approved by the area in question, then by the Business Meeting, and finally by the Economy Meeting. When all this is achieved, they can go on to apply for a license to the public authorities in Denmark. On top of this, a special rent to the Common Purse is negotiated, dependent on turnover, plus VAT and tax to the State. This process was agreed in 1987.



The Christianites' expenses

Christiania pays all its public expenses, such as renovation, electricity and water consumption, rat extermination, municipal taxes, chimney sweeping etc.

At the same time, the Christianites pay for five children's institutions, health clinic, building office, machine hall, maintenance of infrastructure and green areas, postal services etc.

Of course, Christianites also pay taxes to the municipality and the State.

Food control

The businesses in Christiania are subject to the same control as the rest of Denmark. Public houses, restaurants, food shops and children's institutions are visited twice yearly by the Foodstuff Department, dispensing "smileys" according to standards.

VAT

All of Christiania's businesses which deal with the surrounding society (our export businesses) are VAT registered in the normal way. Businesses whose activities are directed only towards the citizens of Christiania, pay VAT to Christiania's Common Purse, which twice yearly settles with the Customs and Excise Department.

even if all meetings are open for all Christianites. The Area Meeting is competent to make decisions in all circumstances that specifically concern the individual area, but must bow to Common Meeting decisions which are the highest instance of Christiania.

The Treasurer Meeting. The area treasurers and the economy group meet once a month to exchange information about the economy and plans for the area, as well as experiences regarding structure and housing policy. At these meetings, propositions are put forward as to what should be discussed in the individual areas.

The Economy Meeting administers Christiania's Common Purse, and thus the administration of all institutions and activities under the Common Purse: the children's institutions, renovation, electricity and water supply, building maintenance, infrastructure, post office, information office etc. The meeting that is held once a month is open to all Christianites, and is arranged by the economy group, which also manages the daily running of the Common Purse. At the Economy Meeting, the accounts of the institutions, the payments from the businesses and their agreement of use are dealt with, and it is possible to apply for money for various projects and activities. Apart from the economy, current problems are discussed, and a running orientation from different work groups in Christiania and the local council in Christianshavn is put forward.

The Business Meeting is arranged by the economy group and held once a month by turn at the different businesses, offering the opportunity to discuss common problems concerning the businesses in Christiania. Besides, the payments to the Common Purse and the different areas are decided on here. Agreements on rights of use with new businesses are presented for subsequent endorsement at the Economy Meeting.

The Building Meeting is Christiania's Technical Administration and is held once a month with representatives of the 15 areas. Furthermore, the Loppe building, Gartnergruppen, Maskinhallen and the people responsible for the daily run-



ning of the Building office take part. All activities emanating from the Building office are financed by Christiania's Common Purse. At the Building Meeting, it is discussed and decided how the money granted by the Building Meeting are to be used, and how the tasks must be prioritized. For a Building Meeting to be competent to make decisions, at least 7 areas must be represented. The Building office handles the daily running and the carrying-out of projects which the Building Meeting decides to initiate.

The Associates' Meeting. Most businesses in Christiania are collectively organized, and therefore the Associates' Meeting has a central function in the running of the businesses. Normally, the Associates' Meeting is held once a week, and here the tasks of the coming week are planned, the economy of the business is gone through, and future efforts, practical as well as economic and visionary are discussed.

The House Meeting takes place in the large houses where many people live, and in the communes. Here, problems arising in the individual house may be aired, for instance, maintenance, the moving in and out of people, disagreements between neighbours etc. If an agreement cannot be reached, the matter is normally referred to the Area Meeting.

Christiania's self-government has thus created an internal structure which in many areas replaces the administration which the Danish State normally handles. Apart from the fact that the Common Meeting in some cases replaces government, as well as judiciary and police, it is Christiania's Area Meeting which is the relevant instance when the right of use to a dwelling is conferred through the citizen's card. In the same way, it is the Economy Meeting which apportions business premises in Christiania through a right of use agreement.

Consequently, it is these spheres of authority which the liberal-conservative government (2004) tries to win back to the State by suggesting a change of ownership of the buildings in Christiania and a normalization of the democratic process. The problem for the State is to accept the existence of a part of the city, which in some areas replaces public administration and use of force with its own rules.

Christiania's self-government represents a valuable social experiment, because we, over the decades, have contributed useful experiences benefiting a further development and renewal of the democratic process in Danish society. Our self-government should therefore be seen as a challenge and an inspiration for the Danish State and Danish democracy. With its continued existence for more than 30 years, Christiania has proved that there are alternative and environmentally sound ways of organizing society.

Christiania's common economy

One of the first structures to appear in Christiania was the Common Purse, probably at one of the very first Common Meetings. In the beginning, it was a cigar box, directly managed by the formerly very frequent Common Meetings. But over time, as both the communal functions of the Freetown and the demands of the authorities have become more complicated, the common economy has also become a more comprehensive and complicated affair.

We pay for renovation, electricity and water consumption. We also pay municipal rates and taxes and the upkeep of

the children's institutions and the Post office, as well as the Building office and the Machine hall that deal with the maintenance and improvement of both infrastructure and buildings. We pay a common internal VAT, and finally there is a pool (app. 9% of the budget) set aside for the funds of the Common Purse, each earmarked for different activities and purposes.

The Common Purse is funded by residential rents, a kind of "subscription" and meter-regulated consumption rates as well as payments from businesses.

The distribution of the money is decided at the annual budget Common Meeting. Or rather, meetings, as a balance is rarely agreed on at the first meeting. When the budget is passed, the economy group handles the daily administration.

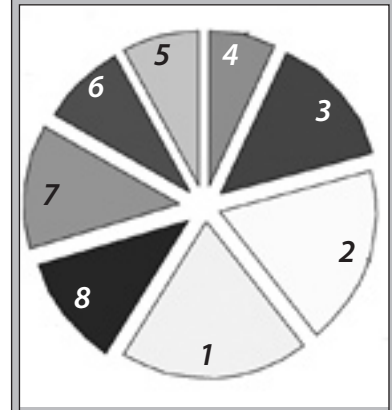
Our budget is tight, and it has happened several times that individual funds and areas have not had their monthly share. In particular, when 10-20% of residents do not pay or are behind with their rents.

However, Christiania has had, for many years, a specific savings account for unforeseen expenses and catastrophes.

In case of low water in the Common Purse, a list of priorities has been set up. We always pay all external expenses first, while the funds and the area coffers are last in line. This has afforded the Christianites the weird experience of being proclaimed "model citizens" by both politicians and authorities, because, since the start of the 1990s, we have paid all consumption rates and taxes in full.

In 2004, Christiania's budget amounted to app. 18 million Danish crowns. Of these, 7 million are used for electricity and water, including consumption as well as maintenance. This amount is regulated by meter and paid in by businesses as well as residents. Until the end of 2002, these expenses were covered jointly and severally, so that all residents paid the same, regardless of electricity and water consumption, while only the businesses paid according to a meter. Of the remaining app. 11 million, nearly 70% come from residents' rents, while Christiania's businesses contribute the rest.

How is the rent used?



1. Building office
2. Children and adolescents
3. External expenses
4. Social fund
5. Area purse
6. Funds
7. Various institutions
8. Machine hall

External expenses are: Taxes and renovation duties, communal VAT, chimney sweeping, insurance etc.

The various institutions are: The weekly mirror, health house, post office, radio, Christiania's consultancy and social office, administration, public toilets, the cultural society, the recycling station, the traffic group, the playground, the contact group, Galopperiet etc.

Christiania **...SMEDE**

Ladcykler
32 54 87 48
www.christianiabikes.dk

QVINDESMEDIEN
KUNST & DESIGN
32 57 76 58
www.kvindesmedien.dk

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ARBEJDE
& STÅLKONSTRUKTIONER
32 54 87 49/
26 80 40 05

Bådsmandsstræde 43
1407 København K



Shops etc.

Carl Madsens Plads. *The start of Pusher Street*
Various outdoors booths with CDs, clothes, falafel, pizzas, pipes, T-shirts, jewellery, handicrafts etc.

Den Grønne Hal. *Langgaden 2*
Christiania's do-it-yourself market.
All kinds of building materials, new as well as re-cycled, fuel, hardware, office supplies, work clothes, hobby materials, sewing materials, used clothes, Christiania merchandise, re-cycled furniture and much more.
Open: weekdays 9-18, (Monday 12-18), Sat. and Sun. 10-18.

Diva. *The turning behind the Opera*
Multi-ethnic applied art. Rarities, interior decoration and garden art.
Open: Daily 12-18. Monday closed.

Grønsagen. *Glashuset*
Fruit and vegetables. Large selection of ecological and biodynamic articles. Eco-bread, nuts, vegetable and fruit juice and much more.
Open: in summer daily 9-19, in winter daily 9-18.

Indkøbscentralen. *Langgaden by the playground.*
All kinds of groceries, large selection of ecological products, beer and soft drinks, tobacco, newspapers, postcards, health food, alternative medicine. Christiania products: natural cosmetics, toothpaste, herbal teas, postcards, bread and cakes etc.
Open: Daily 8-20 (Tuesday 12-20).

Info café. *The Loppe building.*
Info café with postcards, posters, coffee, tea, juice and cake and a selection of Christiania-made handicraft. Also entrance from Prinsessegade.
Open: Friday, Saturday and Sunday 12-18.

The Christmas Market. *Den Grå Hal, every year app. 10-20 Dec.*
Christmas bazaar with app. 60 booths with gifts, food, drink, entertainment etc.
Open: Weekdays 14-20, Satur. and Sun. 12-20. Last day until 18

Sommerbutikken (the summer shop). *Norddyssen*
Coffee and tea, ices and chocolate etc. and Christiania-made products. No obligation to buy, picnic baskets welcome.
Open: May-August 14 to sunset. April and September Saturday-Sunday 14-18

Sunshine Bakery. *Pusher Street.*
Bread and cakes and sandwiches, coffee, tea, dairy products, soft drinks, cigarettes etc. Outdoor sandwich bar.
Open: Around the clock

Yak Celica. *The turning behind the Opera.*
Shop with imports and own designs from the East, clothes, woodcarvings etc.
Open: Tuesday – Sunday 12-18

Eating-places, cafés etc.

Angakoq. *Stjerneskipet.*
Lunch café and meeting place for Greenlanders.
Open: Tuesday-Friday 10-15

The Bistro. *By Nemoland*
Grill bar with breakfast, lunch, dinner etc.
Open: Daily 8-22, Friday-Saturday 8-24

Bixen. *Pusher Street*
Kiosk with beer, soft drinks, candy, ice cream, hotdogs etc.
Open: April 1 – December 31 12-20

Fælleskøkkenet (the communal kitchen).
Tinghuset

Multiethnic café: "The place to smoke pot", read newspapers and play backgammon, cards, table football etc. The best coffee in town at reasonable prices.

Open: Daily 9-24, longer on Fridays and Saturdays if the need arises

Marzbar. The turning behind the Opera.
Net café with sales of candy and soft drinks.

Morgenstedet (The morning place). Langgaden
International ecological vegetarian restaurant.
Open: Daily 12-21 (Monday closed)

Månefiskeren. Fremtidsskoven.
Café serving breakfast and lunch, soft drinks, sandwiches, coffee and tea. Pool and games.
Open: Tuesday-Friday 10-23, Saturday-Sunday 10-01

Nemoland. Next to Fredens Eng.
Public house with gallery, backgammon, billiard. Outdoor tables, occasional concerts. Coffee, beer, soft drinks, alcohol, wine, packed lunches.
Open: Daily 10-02, Friday-Saturday 10-05
Telephone: 3295 8931. Fax: 3295 8935

Oasen (The Oasis). Pusher Street, in the Opera entrance.
Café with cappuccino, fresh juice, ice cream, sandwiches, cookies, hot meals.
Open: Daily 10-24. Sunday closed

Spiseloppen. The Loppe building
Restaurant accorded 4 stars in a daily newspaper review. Meat and vegetarian meals. Changing art exhibitions.
Open: Daily 17-24, closed Monday
Telephone: 3257 9558

Woodstock. Pusher Street.
Public house with occasional live music. Breakfast, sandwich-

es, beer, soft drinks, alcohol, coffee and tea.
Open: Daily 9-05

Music/Culture

Blues Jam café. The Opera
Open: Sundays 15-21

Byens Lys. Fabrikken.
Christiania's local cinema which functions on a film club basis. Ice cream, apple pie, coffee, tea and cocoa.
The space is also used for Common Meetings, lectures, slide shows etc.
Film club Sundays in the season at 20 for adults and 16 for children.

Børneteateret (the Children's theatre). The Opera
Occasional theatre performances for children.
Telephone: 31 57 11 92

Bøssehuset (the Gay House).
Refshalevej 2 by Den Grå Hal.
Occasional events.

Den Grå Hal (the Gray Hall). Refshalevej 2.
Christiania's largest room. Used for everything from Christmas market to large concerts, theatre, meetings, support parties and the annual Christmas Party.
Telephone: 32 54 31 35

Jazzklubben (the Jazz Club). The Opera, ground floor.
Jazz at international level every Wednesday and Friday.

Musikloppen (the Music Loppe). The Loppe building.
One the best known venues for, particularly, rock music.
Danish and international bands of high quality.
Open: Wednesday - Thursday 21-02, Friday - Saturday 22-02.



Bæredygtig Forvandling
& Demokratisk Fornyelse
www.christiania.org/utopia

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Christianias tekniske forvaltning
Bådsmannsstræde 43, 1407 K
Tlf. 32961110 Fax 32961195
Hjemmeside:
www.cabyg.christiania.org
Email: cabyg@cabyg.christiania.org



Operaen (the Opera). *The Opera building, 1. floor.*
Christiania's community hall. Music, theatre, parties and similar events.

Open: See posters or Ugespejlet (the Weekly Mirror).

Workshops

Både - og (Both.. And). *The Opera, ground floor*
Wood workshop. Sale of own handicraft.
Open on occasion.

CASO, Christiania's Joiner's and Stove workshop.
Det Blå Hus (The Blue House), Mælkevejen.
Buying, selling and restoration of antique stoves and furniture.
Open: Monday-Friday 10-17, Saturday 11-15
Telephone: 32 95 30 51

Cykelværkstedet (the Bicycle Repair Shop).
Fremtidsskoven by Månefiskeren.
Selling and repairs of bicycles, the Pedersen bicycle.
Open: Monday-Friday 10-17.30.
Telephone: 32 95 45 20

Optimisten (the Optimist).
By the entrance from Prinsessegade.
Christiania's joiner's workshop. Furniture, doors, stairs etc. made to measure.
Telephone: 32 54 94 15

Sativa Tryk (Sativa Print). *Fredens Ark*
Christiania's printing works. Posters, magazines, folders, layouts etc.
Telephone: 40 19 10 45

Christianias Smede (Christiania's smiths).
Solvognen, Mælkevejen.

Kvindesmedjen (the Women's smithy).
Shop and active workshop. Art and design.
Telephone: 32 57 76 58. www.kvindesmedien.dk

Christiania bikes.
Production and sale of carrier bicycles etc.
Telephone 32 54 87 48. www.christianiabikes.dk

Smedien (the Smithy).
Forging and steel structures.
Telephone: 32 54 87 49/26 80 40 05.

Service

ALIS in Wonderland. *Prærien.*
Christiania's skateboard ramp. Denmark's wildest bowl with roll-in, pool comers and oververt.

Badehuset (the Bath house).
Christiania's communal bath and meeting place. Showers, sauna, rasul, toothbrushes etc.
Open to Christianites and their friends.

Byggekontoret (the Building office).
Solvognen over the Smithy.
Christiania's Technical administration. Maintenance of Christiania's infrastructure, building consultancy and diverse building work, including the Gardeners' group which looks after Christiania's green areas.
Open: Monday-Friday 10-14, Telephone: 32 96 11 10

Children's institutions
Sølyst. *By the lake, behind Indkøberen.*
Christiania's recreation centre for children aged 6-10.
Børnehuset (the Children's house).
Børneengen, Nordområdet.
Houses the kindergarten and the crèche for 20 children

aged 3-7 and 12 toddlers aged 1-3 respectively.

Rosinuset (the Raisin house).

Langgaden across from the Multihouse

Youth club for children aged 10-14.

Ungdomsklubben (the Youth club).

The Loppe building, top floor.

Youth club for teenagers aged 14-18.

Christiania through 33 1/3 years.

A multi-media show about Christiania's development. The show lasts approx. two hours with music and narrative by photographer Ole Lykke, Christianite for 25 years. Apply to Ole Lykke, telephone 32 57 21 15.

Christiania Radio. Det Blå Hus (the Blue House), Mælkevejen.

Christiania's local radio station. Broadcasting: Monday-Thursday 10-14, Thursday also night broadcast from 23.

Tune in to 90,4 MHz Fm & 87,6 Hybrid. Telephone: 32 54 22 42

Christiania Vaskeri (the Christiania Laundry).

Tinghuset, entrance behind the bakery.

Laundromat operating on recycled rain water. Managed by Christiania's Ecological Society. Open: Daily 7-22.

Frisørsalonen (the Hair dresser's). The Bath House.

Lovely hairdresser's. Haircuts, dyes, perms and curls.

Open: Tuesday-Friday 13-18. Telephone: 32 54 04 41.

Genbrugsstationen (the Recycling Station).

Between the Main Entrance and Carl Madsens Plads.

Christiania's local recycling station. Run in cooperation with the Environmental Control in Copenhagen and Amager Refuse Disposal Plant.

Open: Weekdays 13-18, weekends and holidays 10-17. Also open to people from Christianshavn.

Herfra og Videre, HOV (Onwards and Upwards).

Fredens Ark.

Christiania's residents' consultancy in social and health matters. Carries out social work among the most needy groups in Christiania. HOV also houses the organization POK which reaches out to and advises Greenlanders in Christiania.

Open: Monday-Wednesday 11-15, Thursday 11-17, and Friday 11-14. Telephone: 32 57 50 00, fax: 32 57 30 93.

Maskinhallen (the Machine Hall).

By the Main Entrance.

Christiania's internal garbage collectors. Repairs and leasing of tools and machines, transport and sludge suction.

Open: Monday-Friday 10-15. Telephone: 32 54 41 60

Meditationsrummet (the Meditation Room).

Mælkevejen, the floor above the Energy workshop.

Here we work with spiritual energies: Yoga, T'ai Chi Chuan, Aikido, massage, shiatsu, body consciousness etc.

Nyt Forum (New Forum). The Opera, 1. floor.

Christiania's information office and library. Contact and information dissemination etc.

Open: Monday-Thursday 12-18, Friday 12-16.

Telephone/fax: 32 95 65 07

Postkontoret (the Post Office). The Loppe building.

Christiania's internal post office.

Open: Monday-Friday 14-17.

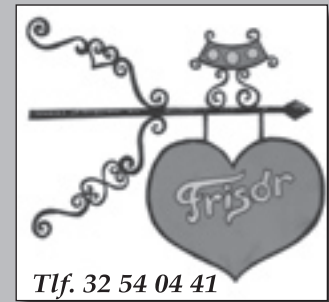
Rundvisergruppen (the conducted tours group).

Gallopperiet.

Conducted tours in Christiania in Danish and English. In summer: daily from 26. June to 31. August. The rest of the year: every Saturday and Sunday. Meeting place at 15 o'clock: the Main Entrance in Prinsessegade. Price: 30 Danish crowns per person. Bookings also for group tours.

Address: Rundvisergruppen Christiania, 1407 Copenhagen K. Telephone: 32 57 96 70, fax: 32 57 60 05.

www.rundvisergruppen.dk





Sundhedshuset (the Health clinic).

The Bath House building, Fabriksområdet.

Alternative advice and treatment of physical and psychical imbalances. Zone therapy, herb therapy, massage, diet, etc. In addition, a doctor, a nurse, a dentist and a physiotherapist are associated with the clinic.

Open: Monday-Friday 12-18. Telephone: 32 95 43 54.

Ugespejlet (the Weekly Mirror).

Christiania's internal weekly. Debate, information, notice and summaries of meetings, small ads, jokes, press cuttings etc.

Address: Ugespejlet, Christiania, Bådsmandsstræde 43, 1407 Copenhagen K. ugespejl@christiania.org

Utopiske horisonter (Utopian Horizons).

Futurology workshop, environmentally sound economy, democratic development, café seminars and workshops etc.
www.christiania.org/utopia

Økonomikontoret (the Economy office)

Det Grønne rum (the green room), Langgaden.

The economy group, Christiania's economic administration.

Open: Tuesday 10-14, Wednesday 13-16 and Thursday 15-18.

Art and Handicraft

Croquis-værkstedet (the Croquis workshop).

Pusher Street

Christiania's paint workshop

Croquis Mondays 10-12

Gallopperiet.

The Loppe building. The Freetown's Museum of Art
Exhibition rooms/gallery and book café with changing art exhibitions etc. Books, magazines, posters and information. Whereabouts of the conducted tours group.

Open: Tuesday-Sunday 12-17.

Leonard's Gallery. *The Loppe building.*

Painter's workshop and exhibition.

Tatas sko (Tata's shoes). *Refshalevej 6C*

Paint workshop and shoe-repair shop.

Open: Monday-Friday 10-16.

Keramikværkstedet (the Ceramic workshop).

Behind Den Grønne Hal.

Communal ceramics workshop, run on professional as well as artistic and hobby-like lines.

Open: Whenever somebody is in.

Håndværkstedet (the manual workshop).

Textiles, ceramics, sculpture, weaving, woodworks etc.

Clubs and societies

CA Open

Annually recurring football tournament on Fredens Eng, in which most businesses, clubs etc. join in.

Christianshavns Lystfiskerklub (the Christianshavn Anglers' Club). *Bådsmandsstræde 43.*

App. 100 members holding angling competitions.

Christianias Kulturforening (Christiania's Cultural Society). *C/o Britta Lillesøe, "Laden" (the Barn).*

Organization for various cultural happenings in Christiania.
Telephone: 32 57 08 34, fax: 3295 0022. cakultur@christiania.org

CSC Christiania's Sports Club. *Stjerneskipet.*

A football team playing under the auspices of the Copenhagen Ball Game Union, participating in the Denmark tournament.

csc@christiania.org

CVK, Christiania Veteranbilkub. *The Loppe building.*
Christiania's Vintage Car Club with app. 25 members, restoring old cars and motorbikes.

De Frie Fugle (the Free Birds). *CSC, Stjerneskipet.*
Christiania's hang-glider and parachute club, member of DDU, the Danish Hang-glider Union. Training of hang-gliders and participation in Danish hang-gliding events and tournaments.

Foreningen Christiania Org.

(the Christiania Org. Society)
Christiania's web site and local net. Dissemination of fastnet internet connections.
www.christiania.org

Gallariet (the Gallery). *Pusher Street.*
Art gallery specializing in the works of William Skotte.

PrikPrikPrik. *Christiania's historical society.*
Collection of historical source material about Christiania's history.
www.prikprikprik.dk

Tibet Friends. *Stjerneskipet.*
Supports the work for a free Tibet. Open exhibition.

W.C.Fields. *The Hotel, Pusher Street.*
Members' club. Meeting place for the Underground in Copenhagen.

Wings and Wheels. *The Loppe building.*
Model cars and aeroplanes.

Ølklubben Sirius (the Beer Club Sirius).
Beer tasting and beer culture.
Member of the Danish Beer Enthusiasts.

Miscellaneous

Fri Hash Bevægelsen (the Free Hash Movement).

Den Røde Barak, Hampen Plads.
The name says it all. Smoke-ins, support parties, T-shirts, debate, information and knowledge.

CA Radio. Broadcasts: *Sundays 14-20, Mondays 20-00 and Tuesdays 12-14 on FM 90,4 MHZ. Telephone: 32 96 66 14.*

Hestestalden (the Horse Stable). *Børneengen.*
Riding school, mostly for children. 10-12 horses in all sizes.

Legepladsen (the Playground). *By the Loppe building.*
The fine new playground for the children of Christiania (and Christianshavn) opened on Christiania's 20-year anniversary in 1991. *For smaller children.*

Ventura. *Stalden (the Stable), Prærien.*
Music studio.
ventura@christiania.org

Literature / film / music

On Christiania's web site www.christiania.org and on the web site of the Copenhagen Library, www.kkb.bib.dk you can seek information on music, film and literature about Christiania.



 Barney Løvetand
Tlf/fax: 32 57 71 95
Healing, zoneterapi
Ledmassage og Bioenergi
Lær at gå - løbe, Øjenhealing
Tjek hjemmeside på christiania.org

CA-BISTRO
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Åbent : Sen-Tor 8-22 Fre-Lør 8-24
PIZZA

Divā
CHRISTIANIA

MULTIETNISK BRUGSKUNST
Markedet Christiania Markedet
Åbent 12-18 Tlf 32 54 47 37

Carl Madsens Plads
UDENORS MARKED - OUTDOOR MARKET

Tibet Friends
Fotoudstilling · Badges · Postkort
Venus, Pusherstreet 108



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