

DANNERBROG



CALIFORNIA PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
SAN DIEGO . . . CALIFORNIA
MAY 29TH TO NOVEMBER 11TH 1935

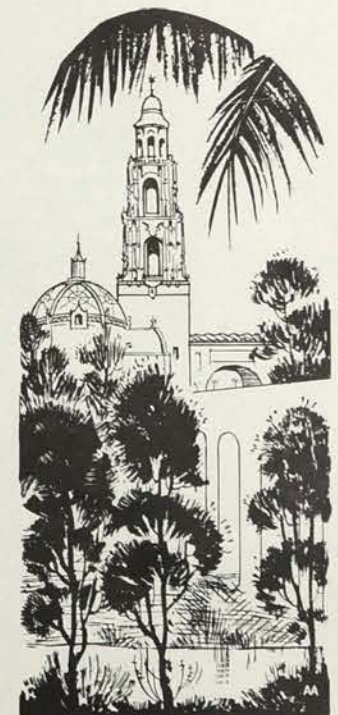
D A N N E B R O G

PUBLISHED BY
THE DANISH COMMITTEE
FOR THE
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA
MAY 29 TO NOVEMBER 11, 1935

2329 CURLEW STREET JOHN PHILIPSEN, Editor SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

T A B L E O F C O N T E N T S

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States	2
CHRISTIAN X. King of Denmark	3
The Flags of Our Nations	4
Citizenship of the Danes in the United States	5
The Danish Brotherhood in America	6
The Danish Sisterhood in America	7
Villa Dannebrog Committee	8
Danish Folk Dancers	9
Danish Days at California Pacific International Exposition	10
Aldersro	11
Rebild National Park	12
Immanuel Danish Lutheran Church	13
Our Mother Country	14
Thanks to Contributing Lodges	15
Exposition Scenes and Advertisements	16-31





HON. FRANKLIN DELANO ROOSEVELT
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

● Hon. Franklin Delano Roosevelt, President of the United States, born on January the 30th, 1882, at the old family estate at Krum Elbow at the Hudson, Hyde Park, N. Y. He is the son of the late James Roosevelt and his wife, Sara Delano, and a direct descendant in the eighth generation of Claes Martenszan van Rosenvelt, or Roosevelt, who arrived in New Amsterdam about 1649 from somewhere in Holland.

Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt, wife of the President, was born in New York City on October 11th, 1884, daughter of the late Elliot Roosevelt, younger brother of President Theodore Roosevelt. The Roosevelts were married on March the 17th, 1905. They have five children—Anna Eleanor, wife of Curtis Dall, James, Elliot, Franklin D., Jr., and John A.



H. M. CHRISTIAN X.
KING OF DENMARK AND ICELAND

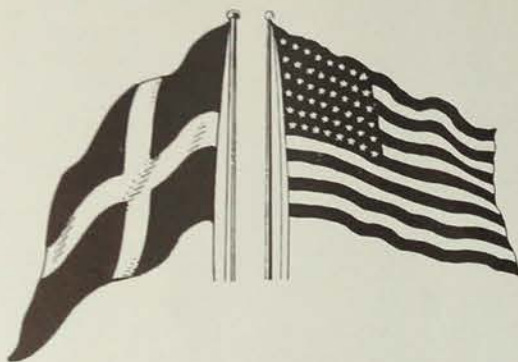
● His Majesty King Christian X of Denmark and Iceland, born September 26th, 1870, first son of King Frederik VIII, born June 3rd, 1843, died May 14th, 1912, and Queen Louise, born October 31st, 1851, daughter of King Charles XV of Sweden-Norway. Married July 28th, 1869, died March 20th, 1926; succeeded to the Crown on the death of his father; married April 26th, 1898.

Her Majesty Queen Alexandrine, born December 24th, 1879, daughter of the late Grand Duke Friedrich Franz of Mecklenburg-Schwerin.

Oldest Son, His Royal Highness, Crown-prince Frederik, born March 11th, 1899.

Youngest Son, His Royal Highness Prince Knud, born July 27th, 1900.

THE FLAGS OF OUR NATIONS



THE STARS AND STRIPES
AND THE DANNEBROG

● At all public gatherings of the Danes in America we always find side by side the Stars and Stripes and the Dannebrog, the two flags that are loved and respected by the Danes in this country as well as by the Danes in their homeland.

The Danes, coming from one of the smallest Nations in the world, soon adapted themselves to the ways of the Americans as well as to the greatness of this country, and became a part of this Nation; most of them became citizens as soon as they were able and in doing so took an interest in the everyday business of the Nation; they learned to love this adopted country of theirs, and learned to love and respect the Stars and Stripes, or the Star Spangled Banner, as it is so often termed; that this love and respect for our American flag is real may easily be proven to anyone by checking up on the great number of Danes and men of Danish descent that responded when the United States called for volunteers in 1917, for the greatest emergency that the United States has experienced; on practically every U. S. Naval vessel, in every company in the Army, were found men of Danish birth or Danish extraction.

Let us linger a few moments upon the history of this flag that we have grown to love. Like in so many episodes in past history a great amount of mystery is attached to the origin of the Stars and Stripes.

The first time we heard any mention of the stripes for our flag was in 1775, when the commander of the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse, Captain Abram Marcoe, carried as his Troop Standard a flag with thirteen alternate blue and silver stripes in the upper left hand corner; this flag of Captain Marcoe's is the oldest flag recorded containing the thirteen stripes, which symbolize the thirteen Colonies then asserting their rights. It may be said here that Captain Abram Marcoe came to Philadelphia about 1770 from the Danish island St. Croix. He was a member of a distinguished family, a man of vast wealth and high qualities as a leader; he organized the Philadelphia Troop of Light Horse.

On January the second, 1776, Washington, at Cambridge, without the authorization of the Continental Congress, raised a flag consisting of thirteen alternate red and white stripes, and the crosses of St. George and St. Andrews in a blue field in the upper left hand corner; this flag was known as the "Union Flag," the "Grand Union Flag" or the "Continental Flag," and was used until the adoption of the "Stars and Stripes."

We find as early as June, 1776, the beautiful tradition of Betsy Ross making a "Stars and Stripes" from a pencil sketch made by Washington, except she changed the stars from six points to those of five points, as used in our present flag; while most historians doubt the accuracy of this, there was evidently something to it, for it is known as history to every American, child or grown-up.

Several different localities claim to have been the first place where the Stars and Stripes were flown.

On June 14th, 1777, the Continental Congress of the thirteen rebellious Colonies meeting in Philadelphia voted: "That the flag of the thirteen states should be thirteen stripes alternately red and white, and that the Union should be thirteen white stars in a field of blue, representing a new constellation." This flag continued to be the national emblem until Congress passed the following Act, which President Washington signed:

"That from and after May 1, 1795, the flag of the United States be fifteen stripes, alternate red and white, and that the Union be fifteen stars, white in a blue field."

This action was necessitated by the admission of the states of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union.

The flag of 1795 had the stars arranged in three rows of five each instead of in a circle, and served for 23 years.

With the admission of more new states, however, it became apparent that the 1795 flag would have to be further modified; hence in 1818 a law was passed by Congress providing:

"That from and after the fourth of July next, the flag of the United States be thirteen horizontal stripes, alternate red and white; that the union have twenty stars, white in a blue field."

"That on the admission of every new state into the Union, one star be added to the union of the flag, and that such addition shall take effect on the fourth of July next succeeding such admission."

Since 1818 additional stars have been added until today there are 48 on the flag. No law has been passed to designate how the stars shall be arranged. At one time they formed a design of a larger star. Now by common practice they form six rows of eight stars each.

Having given a brief history of the flag of the great nation which we adopted as our home, we will turn to the "Dannebrog" standing by the side of the "Stars and Stripes."

Dannebrog, the Danish National Flag, one of the oldest flags of the world, is shrouded by a mystery still more unfathomable than that of the Stars and Stripes.

According to traditions, while King Valdemar the Victorious and his armies were fighting one of their great battles on the border of Russia, "Dannebrog" is supposed to have come fluttering from the Heavens, down over the soldiers. It is a known fact that shortly after this arrival of Dannebrog, King Valdemar changed his Military Standard, that of the lions, to that of the red field with the white cross, the "Dannebrog."

With the acceptance of Dannebrog, symbolizing Christianity and Peace, the Danes soon ended their centuries of military victories in Europe. Victories of the Danish armies reached from the Mediterranean to the Arctic, and from the Russian border to the Atlantic coast; the Danes had conquered England, they had repopulated Northern France, during their military activities.

Since the acceptance of the Dannebrog, a symbol of peace and love, the Danes have tried to preserve peace, even though they have several times since shown their valor at arms.

That the Danes are lovers of peace, and are known throughout the world as such, is clearly shown by facts—such as awarding one of the first Nobel prizes for advocating and writing on peace to a Dane by the name of F. Bajer. Also by showing that during the world war Denmark did its utmost to remain neutral, and even though it many times seemed impossible, Denmark and the Danes did manage to keep from entering that war, which in the event of entering would have possibly ruined the country.



SPRECKELS OUTDOOR ORGAN

CITIZENSHIP OF THE DANES IN THE UNITED STATES

● The editor having requested me to write a short article for the California Pacific International Exposition Danish magazine "Dannebrog" on the subject of citizenship as that term particularly applies to Danes in the United States of America, I must at the outset confess that while I have been engaged in work for many years which brought me in almost daily contact with the workings of immigration and naturalization laws, yet my personal knowledge relative to the social and economic life of Danes in America is limited to observations in communities in the so-called Western part of this country, that is to say, from the Mississippi river and west thereof. If one is not sufficiently informed on the whole of a particular subject, he should confine himself to that part thereof with which he is familiar; and I shall therefore discuss this subject of citizenship in the light of my own observation.

The Constitution of the United States recites that "all persons born and naturalized in the United States are citizens thereof." This statement leads to the question: What are the other residents of this country? Well, we all know the answer; they are aliens. So we proceed further with the inquiry and ask, what is the difference between citizenship and alienage? Let us approach the answer by a short historical review. Prior to the eighteenth century there was a much greater difference than has prevailed during the past two hundred years or so. The principal reason therefor no doubt was that there was little or no emigration from one country to another; with few exceptions, people were born, lived and died in the same little community like their forefathers had done; and if one should come into these communities from a foreign country, or even from another province, he was viewed with suspicion and generally mistrusted. This situation began to change with the development of the Spanish empire in America and later received further impetus with the gradual extension of the British empire to all parts of the world; but no real hand of welcome was extended to the foreigner until the immigration into and settlement of the great North American continent, particularly the United States and Canada; followed later by extensive immigration into such countries as Brazil and Argentine of South America. The hand of welcome was extended because the founders of this great country had a vision—the creation of a great nation upon this continent; and in about one hundred and fifty years the United States has become one of the first powers in the world, principally by reason of this hand of welcome to the foreigner—the alien, the white stock of Europe.

The alien is no longer viewed with suspicion and indifference; he became a recognized member of society, with almost equal rights of the citizen, upon his arrival from Europe, and every facility was extended to him to become naturalized in a few years. He had all the rights of property and almost any and all other citizen rights except to hold political office. That during the past fifteen years some considerable prejudice has grown up against immigration and against aliens generally has not materially changed the property rights or other privileges heretofore granted aliens in this country; the government of the United States still carries out its policy of having all desirable persons become citizens.

The principal rights of citizens in the United States are: right of personal liberty; right of private property; trial by jury; right to vote and to hold political office. The alien has all these rights except the right to vote and to hold political office.

For more than twenty years I have been almost daily in contact with aliens in the application of immigration and naturalization laws to their individual cases; and I have found that nearly all honest, hardworking and intelligent people of white stock desire to become citizens of this country as soon as the laws and circumstances allow. Of course there are cases where they show a motive of personal benefit rather than the good of the country as a whole in becoming citizens; but, generally speaking, they feel that when this country has given them a good living, given them better opportunities by far than existed in the old country, and given them a home where they intend to remain for the rest of their lives, then it is their duty to become a citizen of this country and thereby become one of the stones in that great building which we proudly call the United States of America.

Thousands of Danish immigrants have come to the United States during the past century or more; the world in general is aware of the fact that Denmark is an agricultural country; the people of the United States know that thousands of square miles of land were settled by the Danish immigrants; they know the hardships, privations, and hard work of the soil these immigrants endured; they know the part the Danes took in this great nation; they know them for their honesty and their loyalty to the country of their adoption; they know them for their eagerness in attaining American Citizenship and for their steady attention to all the duties of citizenship; that they are a home-loving and hospitable race whose endeavors have left an indelible imprint on the pages of the history of the development of the United States of America.

By H. P. L. BECK

Formerly of the
United States Immigration Service and
United States Consular Service



PALACE OF BETTER HOUSING

THE DANISH BROTHERHOOD IN AMERICA

By SVEND PETERSEN

Editor
Danish Brodersamfunds Blad

● If visitors at the California-Pacific International Exposition at San Diego in 1935, or any other person, should ask this question: What is the Danish Brotherhood in America? Then in one sentence the question could be fittingly answered as follows: It is an organization of nearly 20,000 men of Danish birth or of Danish descent banded together for the sole purpose of helping one another and by so doing endeavoring to make this world a better place to live in.

In the first place the leading spirit of the Danish Brotherhood is to further and maintain the Danish ideals and the Danish culture, and to transplant everything good that we have brought with us from the old world into this new adopted land in which we live and which we love, and by so doing join with others in making the United States the ideal place on this earth.

Let us take a brief glance at our constitution, which in part reads as follows:

"The objects of the society and general nature of its business is to strengthen its members in fidelity to the constitution and laws of the United States—"

"To work toward a union among the Danes in America; to perpetuate the memories from Denmark, and to strengthen each other in true Brotherhood; to help one another by financial aid to the sick and the needy members; to help unemployed brothers to find employment; to provide for an insurance and guarantee fund, whereby every brother will have a guarantee that his surviving relatives, in case of his death, will receive a sum as stipulated by law; and to aid the local lodges through a relief fund in cases where old age, continued illness or accident make additional relief necessary."

That is a splendid foundation upon which to build.

Our society was founded in 1882. Thus we can now look back over half a century of progress among Danish Americans in the United States,—look back over a half century of immeasurable good done for the sick and suffering, the widows, orphans, and aged all over the country; yes, friends, we can look back over half a century of results unsurpassed and perhaps unequalled by any other similar society.

Could all those who have been helped in their distress and suffering by the Danish Brotherhood be gathered into one convention hall, if there were a hall large enough to house them, what a mingling of smiles and joyous tears you would behold. And if the men who founded this society some fifty years ago could join with all the loyal brothers and workers during the past fifty years and walk into this hall and behold this mass of joyous humanity they would be amazed by the results, for it has far exceeded their fondest expectations; they could feel well repaid for their efforts and quietly say to one another: "Well done, good and faithful brother."

"Actions speak louder than words." We cannot present actions, therefore we pray that you take our word for it.

"Figures do not lie." Therefore we wish to present a few figures to illustrate the fifty years of growth.

Year up to and incl.	No. of Lodges	Total Membership	Sick Benefit Paid by Lodges	Extra Help Paid by Lodges	Life Insurance Paid
1905	219	14,305	\$ 238,980.71	\$ 39,713.26	\$ 511,750.00
1910	273	19,608	435,178.44	84,072.21	947,250.00
1915	289	21,097	678,063.59	123,188.61	1,498,875.00
1920	287	20,537	878,157.53	162,569.89	2,273,034.18
1925	279	20,400	1,134,948.19	200,062.30	2,834,454.87
1930	273	19,645	1,478,105.97	238,872.20	3,608,951.20

And in addition to this there is now an old age relief fund; from this fund aged and needy brothers were paid in monthly installments during 1930 the sum of \$59,193.50.

As to present financial stability, we quote from the monthly financial report for the month of April, 1935: Total assets (Cash and Bonds), \$3,032,444.66.

This society issues a monthly fraternal eight-page paper, whose "flag staff" is as follows:

DET DANSKE BRODERSAMFUNDS BLAD

Published monthly by the Danish Brotherhood in America as its official Organ.
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OFFICERS OF THE SUPREME LODGE

Supreme President: John Christensen, 1825 Reading Road, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Supreme Vice President: L. Fred Muller, 218 So. Church Street, Rockford, Ill.
Supreme Secretary: Frank V. Lawton, 1215 W. O. W. Bldg., Omaha, Nebraska.
Supreme Treasurer: Rolf Rasmussen, 2227 43rd St., Kenosha, Wisconsin.
Supreme Trustee: N. B. Nelson, Golden Gate Bldg., Spokane, Washington.
Supreme Trustee: John Hansen, 710 River Drive, Bettendorf, Iowa.
Supreme Trustee: C. B. Christensen, 114 Union Street, Schenectady, New York.

HONORARY SUPREME VICE PRESIDENTS

Ch. Melsted Smith, 19 Glendale Avenue, Stapleton, N. Y.
Nick Anderson, 3426 Shafter Avenue, Oakland, Calif.
Hans J. Marrensen, 301 So. Main Street, Austin, Minn.

The Danish Brotherhood offers today that which it has now offered for more than fifty years: The opportunity to be of service to your fellow man and the assurance that in our ranks you will find friends whose council and assistance might some day be very welcome.

Through membership in our society you will be assisted in realizing that which makes life worth while: Brotherly love.

THE DANISH SISTERHOOD IN AMERICA

By MRS. EMMA MATHIESEN

President
California General Committee

● A short while after the Danish Brotherhood of America had been organized, it was only natural that a similar association would be created among the women, and still more natural that it would be the wife of one of the members of the Danish Brotherhood who would be the founder of the society.

The thought of this society of Danish women was that of Mrs. Kirstine Hemmingsen, born in Denmark, and married to Niels Hemmingsen, a member of D. B. S. (The Danish Brotherhood). Mrs. Hemmingsen was a person who did more than just thinking, she put her thoughts into action, and on the 27th day of November, 1883, she assembled at her home at Nagsund, Mich., enough people to found the first lodge of the Danish Sisterhood of America.

The following month the first meeting of the newly created organization was called, and officers elected; at this point it became apparent that there were not enough ladies present to fill the offices necessary, so a rule was adopted, that any member of the Brotherhood would be eligible as a passive member of the Sisterhood, and the results were that some of the brothers were at once accepted in the Sisterhood, and the first officers elected were as follows: Niels Hemmingsen, Supreme President; Cathrine Jensen, President; Karen Hansen, Vice-President; Agnes Johnson, Secretary, and Kirstine Hemmingsen, Treasurer.

During the many years that have passed since the founding of the Danish Sisterhood, the society has met with many hardships, but through the combined efforts of officers and members alike, the society has always managed to overcome the obstacles that confronted them.

While the Danish Sisterhood and the Danish Brotherhood are two independent organizations, they have, down through the years, worked hand in hand; they have done much for each other on every occasion that has arisen where one could be of service and help to the other.

The Danish Sisterhood is organized of women of Danish birth, Danish descent, as well as those married to Danish husbands. There are active members as well as passive members; the former are those between the ages of 16 and 50 years of age, who can satisfactorily pass a physical examination; the latter are those members who were accepted as members after they have passed their 50th birthday, or those who could not pass the physical examination, as well as those men who are members of the Danish Brotherhood who have also desired to become members of the Sisterhood.

The object of the Sisterhood is to voluntarily help each other as sisters and brothers in case of sickness or distress; further it is to preserve the memories and ideals of the homeland and nationality, to meet in social gatherings, promote mutual interests and benefits among the members and provide protection when death calls an active member away, by having them provide a fund for defraying their funeral expenses in the sum of Two Hundred and Fifty Dollars. This fund is to be maintained by monthly contributions from each active member, in accordance with rules and regulations as prescribed in the by-laws. At all meetings the Danish or English languages may be used, as desired.

With the exceedingly fine objects of the Sisterhood, and the years of untiring efforts of officers and members alike, it is no wonder that the society has reached its present inexpressible position.

At the time of the tenth National convention of the Danish Sisterhood, held in Omaha, Nebraska, in 1934, this organization had created 162 lodges scattered over the entire United States, with an approximate membership of 7000. During the 51 years of its existence the society has collected a total of 345 assessments from their members; there have been 2235 deaths, with a total of \$4,567,451.75 paid in death benefits.

The officers of the present supreme lodge consist of:

Elna Tander, Supreme Ex-President, Omaha, Nebraska.
Adela Hauge, Supreme President, Fairfield, Connecticut.
Marie Magnusson, Supreme Vice-President, Los Angeles, California.
Aene Eddy, Supreme Secretary, Chicago, Illinois.
Ellen Hagrup, Supreme Treasurer, Minneapolis, Minnesota.
Mary Hansen, 1st Supreme Trustee, Muskegon, Michigan.
Lana Holt, 2nd Supreme Trustee, Laramie, Wyoming.
Christine Miller, 3rd Supreme Trustee, Council Bluffs, Iowa.



VILLA DANNEBROG COMMITTEE

DANISH HEADQUARTERS

California Pacific International Exposition
San Diego, California

● The Exposition management having promoted and erected as a part of the Exposition the so-called House of Pacific Relations, consisting of a beautiful group of small bungalows to be occupied by groups of various nations, the Danes in San Diego in the month of February commenced taking steps to have Danish representation at the House of Pacific Relations. At a meeting of the Danish Brotherhood and Sisterhood in February of 1935 the president of the Brotherhood was appointed a committee of one to investigate the possibilities of our participation in the Exposition. In the month of March we received a letter from the Danish Consul, Mr. Sporen-Fiedler of San Francisco, stating that he would appreciate it if the Danish born people of California would take advantage of the offer made to the consul by Mr. Drugan, secretary of the Exposition, to establish Danish headquarters at the Exposition in the House of Pacific Relations. This matter was brought up before the Lodge at the April meeting and an executive committee was formed consisting of Mr. Henning Eskesen, as chairman, H. P. Larsen Beck, secretary, and J. F. Carlson as treasurer. Honorable Ryan A. Grut, Danish Vice-Consul at Los Angeles, was named honorary chairman, and various prominent members of the Danish colonies in Los Angeles and San Diego and in the northern part of California were named as members of the committee in various capacities.



The above picture represents part of the Danish committee receiving the Deed to Villa Dannebrog from Mr. Frank Drugan, Secretary of the California Pacific International Exposition. They are, reading left to right: Mrs. Alma Jensen, Aug. A. Ross, H. P. L. Beck, Secretary of the committee, Anton Jensen, Henning Eskesen, President of the committee, John Philipsen, Mr. Frank Drugan and Mrs. Ethel Philipsen.



Above is pictured a crowd consisting mostly of Danes, witnessing the dedication ceremony of Villa Dannebrog.

The committee immediately commenced a campaign for the raising of necessary funds to furnish and maintain the bungalow at the Exposition, to provide for the management and promotion of the proposition, and for a program by Danish people for the entertainment of Exposition visitors on July 6th and 7th, 1935. Many of the lodges of the Danish Brotherhood and Sisterhood and of the Danish society "Dania" of California responded liberally, and the members of the local committee contributed not only in a financial way, but they have throughout the organization and active management of the committee affairs devoted their time, energy and intelligence unstintingly and cheerfully, and in the spirit that they were laboring for a worthy cause.

The committee named this Danish bungalow "Villa Dannebrog," the name "Dannebrog" being the name of the Danish flag. There being a limited number of Danes in San Diego and the means within reach being somewhat limited, we found it impossible to furnish the bungalow with typical old Danish furniture. Not only that, but it seemed rather out of place in a Spanish bungalow to furnish it throughout with Danish furniture, so we have American furniture, but Danish decorations. We desired to have the bungalow as comfortable as possible for the Danish visitors to the Exposition, so that they might come to this bungalow for relaxation after visiting the numerous exhibits on the Exposition grounds. We have a display of the beautiful Copenhagen Royal chinaware by Mr. Zacho of Los Angeles. The committee takes this opportunity to thank Mr. Zacho for his assistance.

The committee also organized a team for Danish folk dances; and Mr. John Philipsen, who had been named our publicity man, was authorized to proceed with the promotion of a souvenir program and magazine. The committee is greatly indebted to Mr. Philipsen for his untiring enthusiasm and long hours of labor in promoting this beautiful magazine, which will be available to all visitors to the Exposition at a reasonable price. The committee is also thoroughly appreciative of Mrs. Philipsen's efforts in organizing and training the team which will perform the Danish folk dances on July 6th and 7th. Considering the small number of Danes here in San Diego, we hope you visitors to the Exposition will bear with us in the matter of the program. However, the assistance we are receiving from the Los Angeles colony as part of the program is of a class which needs no apologies, this latter group being nationally known entertainers who are assisting us without compensation of any character whatsoever. While it is not the intention of the committee to single out any person on the committee or those who have been of active assistance, yet we feel that it is but proper to extend our thanks to Mr. Jean Hersholt, who contributed financially and liberally in the promotion of the bungalow and the souvenir magazine, and who also will appear on our program July 6th and 7th.

"Villa Dannebrog" will be open for visitors every day throughout the Exposition, and will be in charge of a hostess committee composed of Mrs. Anton Jensen, Mrs. H. Eskesen, Mrs. Minnie Christiansen, and Mrs. H. P. L. Beck, assisted by our many Danish lady residents of San Diego.

The committee extends a hearty welcome to all Danes to come to "Villa Dannebrog." We hope you will bear with us in our humble efforts; that you will feel at home with us, and that you may, to the fullest extent, enjoy your visit to "America's Exposition" and our beautiful city of San Diego.



Front and rear views of "Villa Dannebrog," at the California Pacific International Exposition at San Diego, California.

DANISH FOLK DANCERS



The above group of Danish Folk Dancers are as follows, reading from left to right: Chris Anderson, Charlotte Anderson, Ebba Kelbeck, Edith Mathson, Hans Jepsen, Martha Jepsen, Henry Bill, John Philipsen, Jane Hansen, Director Ethel Philipsen, Louise Wallander, Minnie Scarsen, Olga Kelbak, Tilde Hansen, Earl Hansen, Lillian Jensen, Musician Fenne Downes, Alice Jensen, Ellen Jepsen, Marion Jepsen, Grace Eskesen, Virginia Lester, Grete Eskesen, Dorothy Jensen, Mary Elizabeth Jensen.

DANISH DAYS

AT
CALIFORNIA PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

JULY 6th, at 2:30 P. M.

Opening	Exposition Official
"Der er et Yndigt Land"	Sung by Everybody
Ryan A. Grut	Danish Vice Consul, Los Angeles
Children's Folk Dance	The Hatter (Hattemageren)
Mr. Jean Hersholt	Star of Hollywood
Danish Folk Dances	Tretur (Three Step)
The Crested Hen	(Tre Tur og Den Toppede Høne)
Accordian Solo	Miss Ferne Downes
Bodil Rosing, Hollywood Star	Fairy Tales by Hans Christian Andersen
Danish Folk Dances	Sextur (Six Step)
Lille Mand i Knibe	(Little Man in a Fix)
Finale: "Star Spangled Banner"	Sung by Everybody

Banquet and Ball at 7:00 P. M. Sharp in the U. S. Grant Hotel (Informal).

JULY 7th

Same program as July 6th. Beginning at 3:00 P. M.
Church Service at Organ Pavilion — 11:00 A. M. Sharp, Sunday Morning.
By Pastor Anton E. Jensen



JEAN HERSHOLT
President
OTTO K. OLESEN
Vice-President
VALLEY KNUDSEN
Secretary
3034 Edgewick Road
Glendale, California
CHRIS NORGARD
Corresponding Secretary
THEO. PEDERSEN
Treasurer



ALDERSRO
Danish Old People's Home Foundation
(INCORPORATED)

RYAN A. GRUT
Danish Vice-Consul
VIA HERSHOLT
MARIE MOGENSEN
SOREN MOGENSEN
TH. R. KNUDSEN

DAGMAR WIGGERS
Press Officer

Dear friends:

For many years it has been the dream and desire of the Danish Colony in Southern California to establish a home where aged people of Danish extraction might gather, among the fellow countrymen, to pass the evening of their lives in comfortable surroundings and under capable and sympathetic care.

On August 30th, 1934, a small group of persons met to discuss plans for a Danish old people's home here in Southern California. On October 1st, 1934, the first regular meeting of ALDERSRO, which in the meantime had been incorporated, was held. Since that first meeting, much enthusiasm has been shown among members of the Danish Colony, and many already have taken out founder memberships in ALDERSRO.

Now the campaign for members is on. We are prepared to accept donations or subscriptions for any amount. Your response will determine the kind of a home we are to have. It is our hope that we can establish a home where the entrance fee will be small and that those who are deserving can enter regardless of whether or not they have an entry fee. Each person becoming a life member will receive a gold membership card; for founder memberships, which are limited to 150, persons will receive silver cards and will be recognized as voting members of ALDERSRO. The above mentioned memberships can be paid for at your convenience. We also have a three dollar membership which is payable yearly.

All members of ALDERSRO will be invited to attend the annual meeting.

We ask you to kindly help this most worthy cause, to aid us in building a home here in Southern California that will gladden the hearts of many -- a home of which all those who participate in creating will be proud.

Thanking you for any consideration you may show in establishing ALDERSRO,

very sincerely yours,

Jean Hersholt
Jean Hersholt, President.

REBILD NATIONAL PARK

● Traveling north through the Danish peninsula, Jutland, the traveler will pass through many small towns, which practically all have more or less of a historic foundation. Between all of these little towns the eye meets continually the little farms, heavily cultivated, with their well-kept buildings, for which Denmark is known. Finally this Eden of cultivated land gives way to a stretch of soft, heather-carpeted hills, of which the greater part of Jutland consisted before civilization changed it into the land of today supporting thousands upon thousands of families.

This small stretch of land, still in the splendor of its original natural state, covered with the beautiful blooming heather, is the Rebild National Park.

This Rebild National Park is the realization of a dream of the late Wisconsin poet, Ivar Kirkegaard. Strangely, these ageless hills, in one of the smallest countries in the world, are the only place in the world outside the confines of the United States that an "American National Park" is found, and the only place in the world that the American Independence Day is regularly celebrated, and this celebration is carried out with an enthusiasm that is rarely excelled at home. It may be said at this point that for miles and miles around Rebild National Park the Fourth of July has been declared a holiday, so that everybody will have an equal chance to celebrate with the Americans, American-Danes and the Danes that come for this celebration; the attendance at this Fourth of July celebration has increased from 10,000 at the opening of the park in 1912, to approximately 40,000 in 1934. The park is visited annually by about 100,000 people.

Mr. Kirkegaard's dream had taken definite form in his mind, and in 1905 he called a meeting of Danish-born American citizens from all over the United States, this meeting to be held in Racine, Wisconsin. The idea was met with enthusiasm, and as a result of this meeting the Danish-American Association was formed in 1906, with Mr. Henry L. Hertz of Chicago as its president; the purpose of the association was that of "furthering mutual understanding between the American and Danish peoples, strengthening the ties between the two nations and working for the best interests of both countries."

In 1909 eleven hundred Danish-born Americans and thousands of domestic Danes gathered at the fair in Aarhus, Denmark, and jointly staged the first Fourth of July celebration on Danish soil.

In 1911 the site of Rebild Hills was selected as a site for an American Danish National Park. It comprised then 200 acres of land. A group of American citizens was constituted as the American Rebild Committee, with President Taft as honorary chairman, to prepare a suitable program for the dedication in 1912. At the time of the dedication the Stars and Stripes and the Dannebrog were flying side by side, and have since then become inseparable companions at all later gatherings at the park. Present at the dedication was the King of Denmark, King Christian the Tenth, who addressed the gathering with deep emotion.

A committee of American citizens had, previous to the dedication, presented to the King a deed to the park, with special arrangements that the park is placed under American control, with the Danish Ministry of Agriculture in charge of supervision and maintenance. The deed provides specifically that Americans be permitted to celebrate the Fourth of July and any other American memorial days; also that the park at all times be open to the public.

Since the park's opening, acquisition by the Danish Government, as well as purchase by Americans, has added 200 acres more land to the park, making the entire park 400 acres.

The Rebild National Park Board consists of forty people, of whom 25 must be Americans and fifteen Danes; of its five directors, three must reside in the United States and 2 in Denmark; under this arrangement the control of the park is always in the hands of Americans.

In the park will be found the "Lincoln Memorial," a Lincoln log cabin, which has been built of logs, shingles, windows, doors, hardware, etc., all shipped from the four corners of the United States. Also we have the Cimbric Boulder, commemorating the earliest inhabitants of the land surrounding and including the park, as far back as the second century B. C.

From the entrance of the Park to the speaker's stand will be found a row of uniform flagpoles from which fly the flags of the different states. In 1928 a delegation from California appeared at the park and planted the California "Bear Flag" beside the Stars and Stripes, and since then 30 of the states of the Union have donated their state flags, and before long, it is believed, every state will be represented with its flag at the Avenue of Flags.

This park is unique in every phase, its location, its purpose, its origination, its entertainments, etc. It is wonderful to think that two nations, one very small, one very large, have tied such an inseparable friendship.

It may be stated here that most of these facts are taken from "The Rebild Saga," by Alfred G. Andersen.



WORLD'S AMUSEMENTS

IMMANUEL DANISH LUTHERAN CHURCH

OF SAN DIEGO, CALIFORNIA

● For several years many of our people secretly nursed a longing for a Danish Lutheran Church in San Diego. This thought took form in a request made to Pastor Anton E. Jensen in the fall of 1931, to organize a Danish Lutheran Church in the city. Inasmuch as he had retired from active pastorate for reasons of imperfect hearing he felt it incumbent upon him to abide the show of providence in so weighty a matter. This came when an ardent person enlisted the pastor's consent to mail a circular letter to known Danes, inviting them for a Danish service at Vasa Hall. The response was gratifying, likewise the expressions after the service. There seemed to be a real desire for a Danish Lutheran Church in San Diego. Accordingly, steps were taken for a temporary organization by electing officers for a church council, and on January the first, nineteen hundred and thirty-two, a permanent organization was effected under the leadership of Pastor N. P. Gravengaard, of Los Angeles. Balloting favored the name of Immanuel Danish-American Lutheran Church, of San Diego. The Rev. Anton E. Jensen was elected and called as pastor. Application for admission into the Danish Evangelical Lutheran Church in America was unanimously decided by ballot, and the constitution of that body was adopted. Shortly thereafter the congregation was received into the Synod.

On accepting the call the pastor outlined the policy that would be pursued. He would be willing to serve the church gratuitously providing the brunt for the growth of the church would voluntarily be shouldered by the members, as he was engaged in a secular pursuit for his livelihood. Since then Immanuel Lutheran Church has enjoyed regular services, with the unique distinction of having a non-salaried pastor.

The Danish tongue was used exclusively at the outset. Later a demand for bi-lingual services was heeded, with the ultimate result that English services were predominantly favored by those attending, and until a larger group develops the present arrangement will likely remain. However at stated times in the festival church year, such as Easter and Christmas, Danish services have been held, and will continue in the future.

A little flock has faithfully attended all the services, and a goodly number has responded for set occasions, all of which prompts us to continue the work. A foundation is being laid upon which a future edifice some day will be erected as an expression of our people's zeal and loyalty to God.

While there is a real field for a Danish Lutheran Church in San Diego, the growth of the church must necessarily be retarded by the absence of regular pastoral visitation and active promotion—for reasons aforementioned. But at the same time a splendid opportunity is open to zealous countrymen to advance this great cause by participation and attendance upon the services. Unlike other Synodical bodies, the Danish Lutheran Synod does not provide a fund for Home Mission work, hence the burden of expense must fall entirely upon the local congregation, and in some cases might prove an obstacle for growth. But in our case no such hindrance exists, as there are no expenses above that which the Sunday collection can take care of. Interest for the church, faith in God, and love for our people are all that we ask of any one. They are the motives that enable us to carry on the work unflinchingly.

Encouraging words come to us now and then, revealing what we have always believed—that our Danish people are not devoid of godly fear and national devotion. With a steadily increasing translation of Danish hymns and liturgy, a better equipment for distinct Danish worship is at our command for use in the English tongue. There are treasured ideals as well as culture in the homeland that none of us want to forget. Our hymnology is second to none. The child-like, optimistic faith of Grundtvig, together with his rosy outlook on life and the hereafter, are too precious to lose. We need them in this, our adopted land. We need to keep alive our faith in the things that have stamped the Danish nation as a god-fearing brotherly-minded race—flowering buds with promise of a golden harvest.

Immanuel Danish Church has that for her object, as well as that of catering to the intimacies of the soul. It can only be realized to the extent that numbers will permit; likewise the influence exerted will be in the same proportion.

Hence our Danish Lutheran Church of San Diego extends a cordial invitation to Danish-Americans in San Diego County to affiliate themselves with the church of their youth, the church of their faith, and with the people of their nationality.

At present services are held every other Sunday at Vasa Club House, 3095 El Cajon Avenue, at 11 a. m. For further information address 438 University Avenue, or call Hillcrest 6874.

Yours to serve,

Anton E. Jensen, Pastor.



BOTANICAL GARDEN

OUR MOTHER COUNTRY

By EMIL C. BLACK, M. D.

● OUR MOTHER—OUR COUNTRY! What inspiring words, especially for us who left them both many years ago. The spirit of adventure seized us in our youth, we burned our bridges and came to this great country. We settled here, we worked, we adopted the ways and customs of our new country and our new home. We love it with its vast areas, its liberty and its great institutions. Willingly will we sacrifice for it, and if need be give our life for it. We are American citizens by choice and often in the turmoil of our daily life, we forget our Mother Country. But in the still hours, perhaps at night, when sleep refuses to come to us, memories crowd themselves upon us. We remember the nobility of the Danish women. The strong body she gave us, her guiding hand through our childhood, her wise council and the prayers we learned at her knee. We also remember how she taught us to love our little land, Denmark. Small in area, poor in natural resources, but rich in beauty, in memories and in patriotism. Who will ever forget the Danish beech woods, the glorious summer nights, when you could sit out of doors and read all night. Oresund and Kronborg, the castle at Frederiksborg and Fredensborg and the glorious marble church in Copenhagen. And Thorvaldsen's Museum with its world famed statue of Christ.

The old Vikings have long since gone to Walhalla, but the spirit of the Vikings has marched on through the ages, and many a hero on land and sea has Denmark produced. In war and in peace she has never lacked for leadership. Her agriculture is as highly developed as in any country in the world, in spite of her poor soil to begin with. Her educational system is practical and thorough. There is absolutely no illiteracy, and in the sphere of higher education many great scientists of world fame have come forth.

And so we who are Danish-Americans, let us be true to our adopted country, but let us never forget our childhood home across the ocean—OUR MOTHER COUNTRY!



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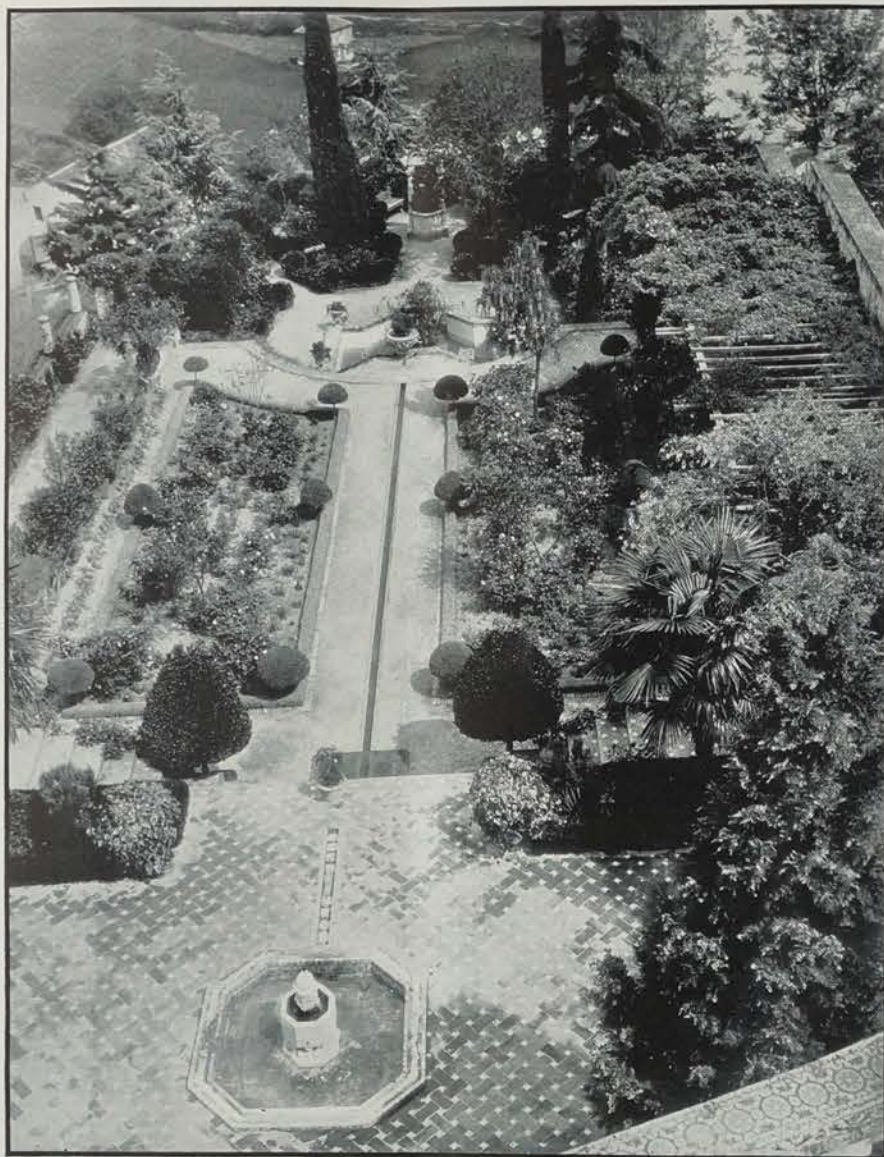
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This Magazine may be obtained from any member of the Danish Exposition Committee, or from John Philipsen, 2329 Curlew Street, San Diego, California. Telephone Main 8365.



THE FEDERAL BUILDING — AMERICA'S EXPOSITION — 1935



CASA DEL REY MORO GARDENS
AMERICA'S EXPOSITION-1935



Side door, Palace of Fine Arts,
showing artists at work,
Exposition grounds, Balboa Park,
San Diego, California.



Main doorway into Palace of Fine Arts, Exposition grounds,
Balboa Park, San Diego, California.
(Showing Spanish 16th century plateresque ornamentation.
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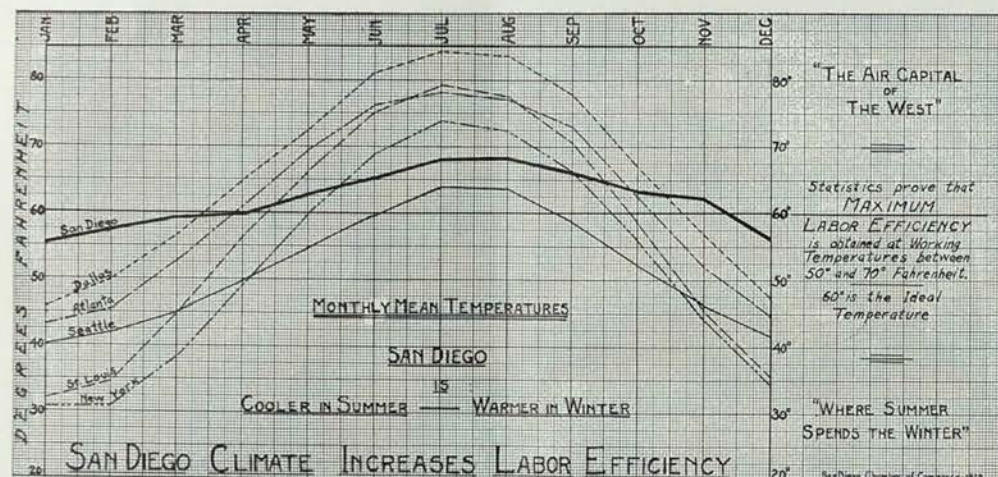
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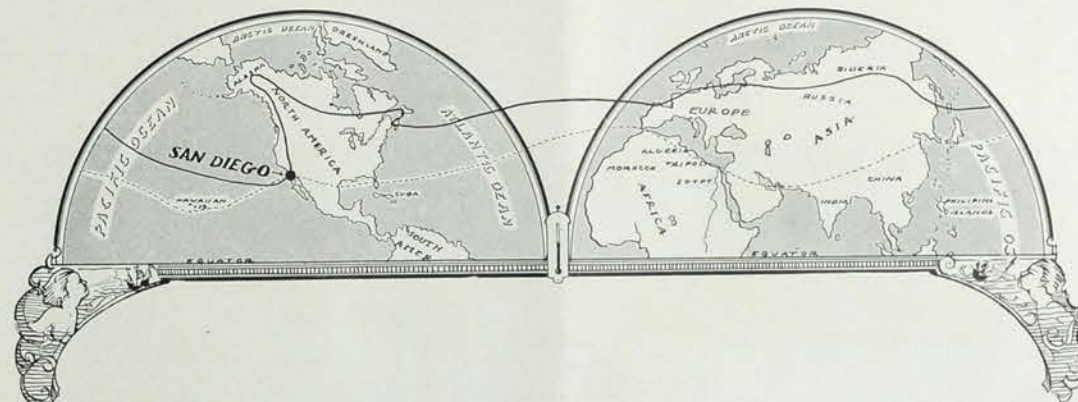
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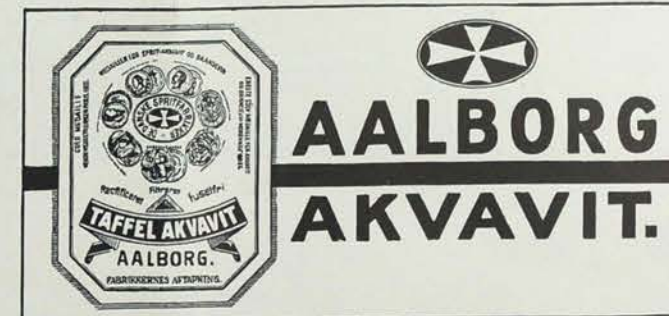
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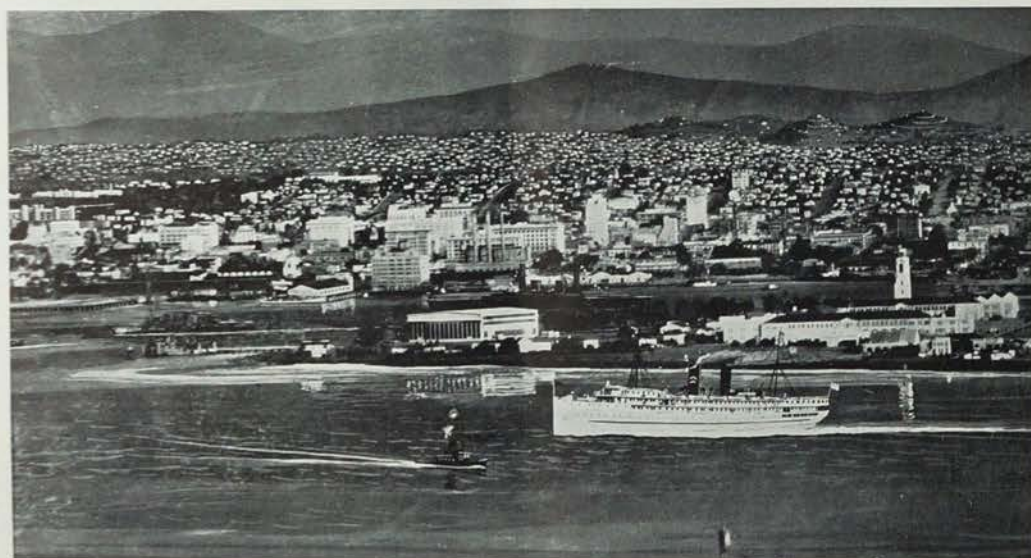
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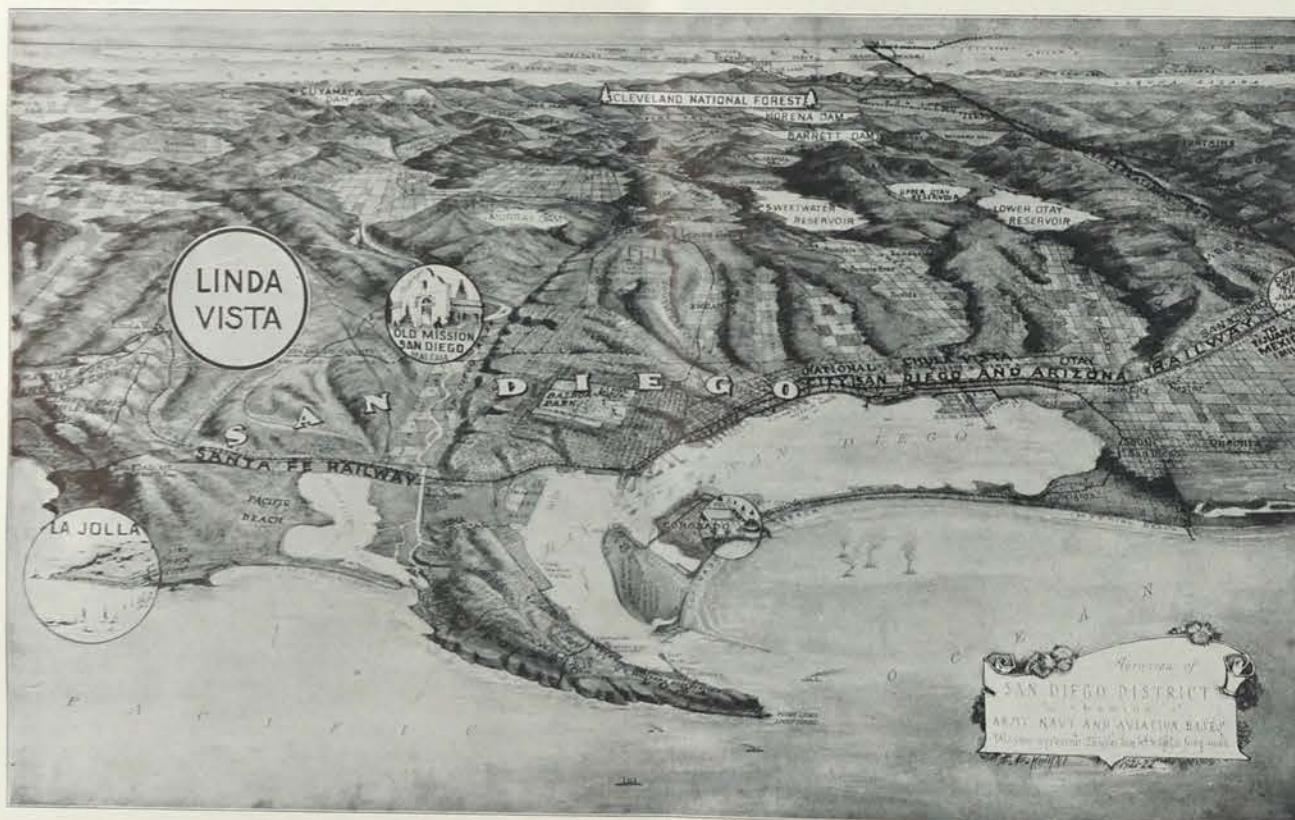
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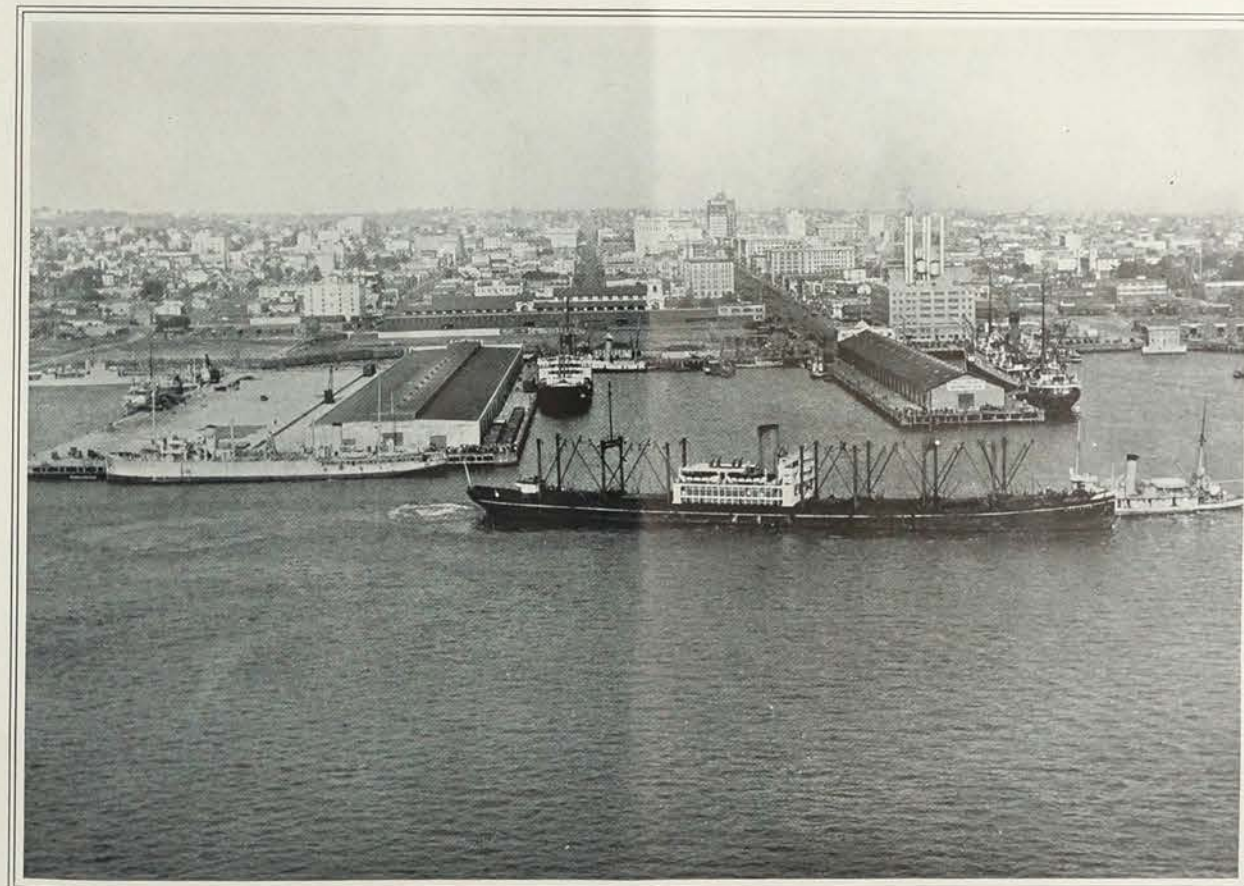
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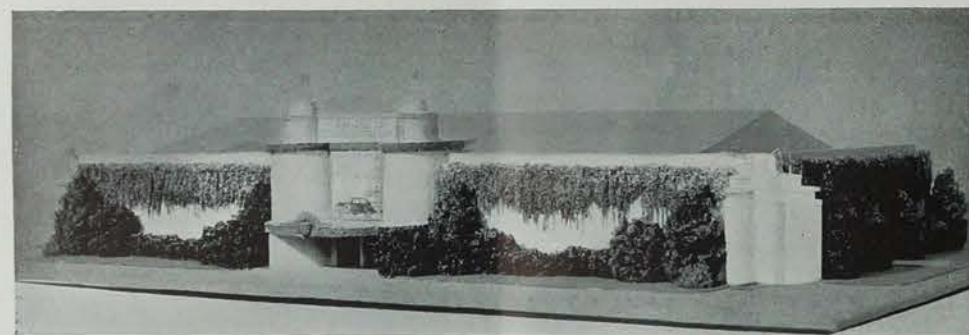
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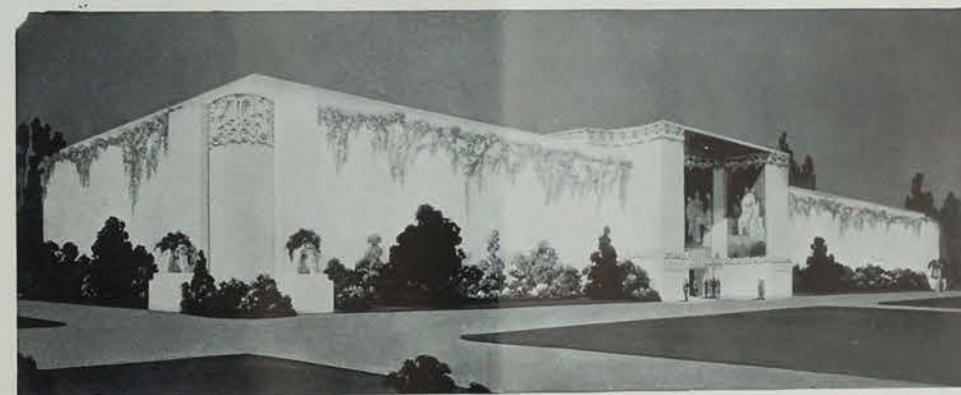
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