

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

February 2022 Newsletter from Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Ord fra Presidenten

It's Time for Convention!!!

Hi all,

It is soon time for the District Six Lodge Meeting and Convention, June 2 - 5, in Mesa, AZ. Solskinn Lodge was allotted 3 delegates based on our membership. Our membership has decreased over the last couple of years. We will be electing delegates to attend the District Six Lodge Meeting and represent our lodge members. Who would make a good delegate? We should nominate and elect members who are aware of the issues Sons of Norway and the lodges face. Delegates should be aware of the documents that guide Sons of Norway. Delegates should be aware of issues that face our lodge. In addition, we will need to elect alternate delegates should one of our delegates not be able to attend.

If you aren't elected as a delegate, you can still attend. I went to my first convention and lodge meeting just to see what it was all about. At the convention, there will be additional Culture and Heritage programs and events that any member can attend. On Thursday June 2, there will be a genealogy program. If you aren't interested in that, there will be a music class and literature class. On Friday am there will be a leadership type training with programs on how to communicate to your members, marketing, and generational differences. Saturday night will be a fundraiser for Camp Norge, and Sunday evening is a Celebration.

Convention is more than meetings; it is a chance to network and meet other members of Sons of Norway.

In respect to our delegates, think about members of our lodge who have kept our lodge going - providing programs, newsletters, writing minutes, sharing ideas, and cooking food. Please reach out to those members, and first always remember to thank them and encourage them to represent our lodge at the District Convention. Also, as the outgoing District President, I look forward to seeing my lodge in the front row of the district meeting, supporting me during the District Lodge meeting.

Fraternally,
Luella

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**SONS of
NORWAY**

District 6

District Convention
June 2-5, 2022, Mesa, Arizona

Social Meetings Schedule

Saturday	Feb 26	Genealogy. Soup & Salad
Saturday	Mar 26	Program about meatballs. Bingo. Meatball dinner
Saturday	Apr 23	Fish social Fish gratin, lutefisk and cod
Saturday	May 21	May 17. Hotdogs and ice cream

All social meetings will be in Hope Lutheran Church.
All meetings and location are subject to changes.

Happy Birthday

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

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Solskinn Lodge

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Facebook: Solskinn Lodge, Sons of Norway 6-150
Email: Solskinn150@gmail.com

Sons of Norway

Website: sofn.org
Facebook: Official Sons of Norway Facebook Group

Sons of Norway, District Six

Website: sofn6.org
Facebook: Sons of Norway District Six

Birthdays in February/March

February 11 Terese Olson Hartley
February 16 Shayla Bowling
February 16 Donald Lee Lingle
February 23 Ulf Strandjord
February 26 Darlyne Johnson
February 26 David P. Ritland

March 4 Beryl A Waldeland "85"
March 14 Margit F Chiriaco Rusche
March 22 Heidi Idunn Olson-Hartley



February 6 Sami National Day
February 21 HRH King Harald



**Board Meeting meets every
2nd Tuesday of the month at 5 PM
ZOOM Link will be sent prior to
the meeting**

**Book Club meets every
3rd Thursday of the month at 4 PM**

**Arts & Craft Club has been
put on hold
until further notice**

BOOK CLUB

February Book

Pakkis
by Khalid Hussain

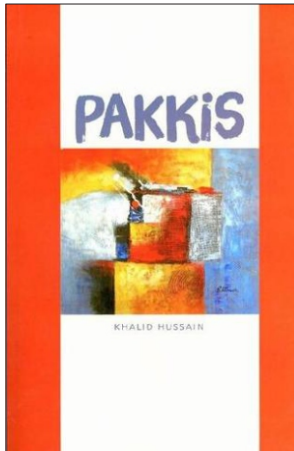
ZOOM Meeting
Thursday, February 17 at 4PM
We love to see you!



Pakkis is about the 15-year-old Sajjad who has lived in Norway since he was four. Like his peers, Sajjad lives a double life where his affiliation is divided between two states. In one life he is a Norwegian-speaking schoolboy who plays soccer, wears trousers and goes to parties. In the second, he is a Pakistani boy who goes to the mosque and has to obey his father. Unfortunately, double life is not conflict-free, something Sajjad notices.

Ever since the 1970s, when the first groups of non-European immigrants arrived in the country, an expectation has gradually been built up in Norway about the first Norwegian immigrant novel written by a non-ethnic Norwegian. When Pakkis came out in 1986, it brought a new perspective into Norwegian literature. First, the novel was the first novel written by a non-Western immigrant, specifically a Pakistani teenager. Secondly, the novel was the first to address the immigration problems, especially among Pakistanis, from an immigrant's own point of view.

The novel became very important among young immigrants, both when it came out and afterwards, since Pakkis put into words their problems and feelings related to their family relationships that many recognized themselves in. Many immigrant youth state that Pakkis is the only Norwegian book they have read in its entirety in Norwegian and is the novel that has left the strongest mark on them.



Solskinn Book List 2022

- Mar Heritage of Darkness
by Kathleen Ernst
- April The Almost Nearly Perfect People
by Michael Booth
- May The Sea Wolves, A Histo of the Vikings
by Lars Brownworth
- June Child Wonder
by Ray Jacobsen
- July The Sandman: A Novel (Joonas Lina Book)
by Lars Kepler
- Aug For the Love of Cod
by Dregni
- Sept The Mercies
by Kiram Millwood Hargave
- Oct Scandinavian Ghost Stories—Edited
by Joanne Asala
- Nov The Stranger from the Sea by
Paul Binding
- Dec Return to the Future: An Escape to Freedom
by Sigrid Undset

Khalid Hussain Khan

(born September 3, 1969 in Pakistan) is a Norwegian author, screenwriter and filmmaker, who became nationally known when he wrote the novel Pakkis (1986) as a 16-year-old.

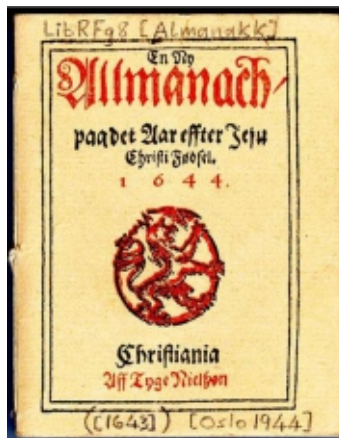
Hussain came from Pakistan to Norway in 1975 without parents.

He has previously made a number of short films as well as two feature films, and came in 2005 with the feature film Import-Export which is a comedy about the cultural conflict between Norwegians and a Pakistani immigrant family.

Photo: snl.no

Oldest printed book in United States

The Bay Psalm Book is a metrical psalter first printed in 1640 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. It was the first book printed in British North America. The psalms in it are metrical translations into English. The translations are not particularly polished, and none has remained in use, although some of the tunes to which they were sung have survived (for instance, "Old 100th").



Oldest printed book in Norway

The year is 1643. King Christian IV of Denmark and his officials have succeeded in "Dane-ifying" Norway: Runes have been replaced by Latin letters and Old Norse by Danish.

Parish priest Christen Steffensen Bang in Romedal in Eastern Norway persuades the 33-year-old Danish book printer Tyge Nielsson to move his business northwards from Copenhagen to Norway and Christiania (Oslo).

The first Nielsson prints are two small theological writings. Then he decided to produce the Almanac for 1644 with the full title: "En Ny Allmanach paa det Aar efter Jesu Christi Fødsel 1644. Christiania Aff Tyge Nielsson" (English: "A New Almanac for the Year after the Birth of Jesus Christ 1644. Christiania by Tyge Nielsson").

Nordic Mythology

Old Norse Religion, also known as **Norse Paganism**, is the most common name for a branch of Germanic religion which developed during the Proto-Norse period (2nd to the 8th centuries), when the North Germanic peoples separated into a distinct branch of the Germanic peoples.

Norse mythology, stories of the Norse deities, is preserved in Eddic poetry and in Snorri Sturluson's guide for skalds, the Poetic Edda. Depictions of some of these stories can be found on picture stones in Gotland and in other visual record including some early Christian crosses, which attests to how widely known they were. The myths were transmitted purely orally until the end of the period, and were subject to variation; one key poem, "Völuspá", is preserved in two variant versions in different manuscripts, and Snorri's retelling of the myths sometimes varies from the other textual sources that are preserved. There was no single authoritative version of a particular myth, and variation over time and from place to place is presumed, rather than "a single unified body of thought". In particular, there may have been influences from interactions with other peoples, including northern Slavs, Finns, and Anglo-Saxons, and Christian mythology exerted an increasing influence.

Norse religion had several fully developed ideas about death and the afterlife. Snorri refers to four realms which welcome the dead; although his descriptions reflect a likely Christian influence, the idea of multiple otherworlds is likely pre-Christian. Unlike Christianity, Old Norse religion does not appear to have adhered to the belief that moral concerns impacted an individual's afterlife destination. Warriors who died in battle became the Einherjar and were taken to Óðinn's hall, Valhalla. There they waited until Ragnarok, when they would fight alongside the Æsir. According to the poem Grímnismál, Valhalla had 540 doors and that a wolf stood outside its western door, while an eagle flew overhead.

Continue page 8

Odin

Odin (Norse: Óðinn), is according to Norse mythology, the most powerful and wisest of the gods. He is also called the All-Father. He was considered both the chief of the gods and the god of the chiefs. His parents are *Bor* and *Bestla*, and he is the brother of *Vilje* og *Ve*. His wife is *Frigg*, the most powerful goddess in *Ásgard*, and with her he got *Balder*, *Hod* and *Hermod*. With *Jord* (*Fjorgyn*) he got *Tor* and *Meili*. With *Rind* he got *Våle* and *Skjold*, and with *Grid* he got *Vidar*.



Picture: Wikipedia

One theory is that Odin was originally a god of the night, who was later promoted to main god. Another theory is that he is a continuation of an ancient Indo-European father or death god, but with clear shamanistic features. He is later also seen as the god of war, and the god of wisdom, sorcery (*seid*), poetry, and more.

Odin's home is called *Valaskjalv*, where he sits in his high seat *Lidskjalv*. Odin has the spear *Gungne* and the gold ring *Draupne*.

Snorre tells about Odin in his Ynglingesaga, and describes Odin as a powerful chief who immigrated to Scandinavia with his tribe and settled in Gamle Sigtuna. The poet Øyvind Finnsson composed the hymn *Håløygjatal* to Earl Håkon. Here Øyvind Håkon presented as a descendant of *Odin* and *Skade*. The ancient saga *Sturlaug* the industrious saga, which was written around 1300, begins with these words: «*All men who are wise and know the truth know that Turks and Asians settled in the Nordic countries. Their language spread since then in all lands and the leader of these peoples was called Odin from whom men derive their lineage.*»

Thor



Picture: Wikipedia

In Germanic mythology, *Thor*; from Old Norse: *Þórr* is a hammer-wielding god associated with lightning, thunder, storms, sacred groves and trees, strength, the protection of mankind, hallowing, and fertility. Besides Old Norse Þórr, the deity occurs in Old English as Þunor, in Old High German as Donar, all ultimately stemming from the Proto-Germanic theonym *Þun(a)raz, meaning 'Thunder'.

Thor was married to the æsir *Siv*, who was almost as beautiful as *Frøya*, who was the most beautiful. They had a son, *Mode*, and a daughter, *Trud*. Thor also had children with a number of other women, including he got *Magne* with the Jotun woman *Jernsaksa*. Thor and *Siv*'s home

in *Ásgard* is called *Bilskirne* which is located in *Trudvang* (Thor's kingdom in *Ásgard*, *Trudvang* means «The Force's home»).

He also had the role of fertility god and god of war. Other famous fertility gods were *Njord*, *Frøy* and *Frøya*. As is customary when one is a god of fertility, he also rules over agriculture.

Thor constantly fought against the *Jotnes*, who were giants who lived in different places, both in the mountains and in the wilderness, in the forest and in the sea. As a weapon he had the hammer *Mjølner*; welded by the dwarf *Sindre*, which hit everything he aimed at, and always came back to his hand. It could also be made large or small, depending on what Thor needed. He also used an iron glove to hold *Mjølner*; and he had a strength belt (*Megingjord*) around his waist.

Norwegian food and drink

Sami food culture

Suovas

Suovas is called salted, lightly smoked reindeer meat, which is sold in delicatessens all over Sweden. It should be fried lightly, but try slicing it thinly and making a carpaccio. It's delicious! Actually, suovas is a misspelled abbreviation of the word suovas-bierggo, which means smoked meat.



Ceviche on char served with Kvannegranité

Cut char fillet into thin slices. Lay the slices next to each other on a platter. Brush abundantly with olive oil. Salt and pepper (white pepper) sprinkle with a little sugar. Squeeze lime or lemon juice over the fillets. Let the fillets stand at room temperature until oil, salt and sugar have penetrated into the fish meat, then set aside to cool. Garnish with mountain acid leaves. In the picture, the Ceviche is served with a drizzle of Kvannegranité (frozen, slightly sweetened decoction of kvanne) garnished with grated lime.

Kvanne: *Angelica archangelica*, commonly known as garden angelica, wild celery, and Norwegian angelica.

Pine Bark Bread (with outer bark)

This recipe for pine bark bread comes from Sweden and uses the outer bark of a pine bark ground into a fine flour. The resulting bread is more like what most people would consider crackers.

Ingredients

7/8 cup Pine Bark Flour 200ml
3 3/4 cup whole wheat flour 900ml
1 tsp salt 5ml
1 3/4 cup cold water 400 ml

Instructions

Preheat oven to as hot as it goes, around 500 degrees.

Mix all ingredients to form a dough. Adjust with more water or flour if it is either too sticky or dry.

Roll the bark flour cracker dough into very thin sheets and prick it every inch or so with a fork. Cut it into bite-sized pieces and place them on an oiled baking sheet.

Bake for about 3 minutes, turning the sheets halfway through. When the crackers come out of the oven they'll have a soft texture, but they'll be crisp once they cool.



Bark bread has become the new hit. Now research shows that the bark of the right kind of wood can even reduce obesity, diabetes and high cholesterol.



SOUTH SAMI COSTUME

Traditionally, the South Sámi cardigan is blue, but today it is also sewn in other colors. The cardigan has colored ribbons around the wrist and neck opening. Chest cloth and belt are embroidered with tin or pearls in South Sámi design language. At the bottom of the women's cardigan there are ribbons of red and green fabric. The girl is happy to receive the red ribbon when she is confirmed. The hat is sewn together by wedges. The men's hat is blue, and the women's hat is red.

Photo: Nynorsk Pressekontor

Traditional food

In the past, the diet consisted of lots of fish that you caught yourself. It was eaten fresh, salted, dried and smoked. In addition, they ate a lot of reindeer meat, both fresh, dried and preserved according to old methods. Moose meat and bear meat were also present. Flour and salt were purchased. The reindeer took care of everything and that knowledge is still alive. Skull, hooves, marrow bones and blood are also used. The intestines and the stomachs of the reindeer can be cleaned and used in the production of blood sausage.

Herbs and berries

In the past, herbs and berries were also used in the diet in the past. During the summer, they picked all the edible berries that were available and thus got the necessary vitamins. Cloudbberries, lingonberries and blueberries are a natural part of the diet in the north. Something many old people remember is the mixture of reindeer milk and herbs such as mountain acid and / or buds of the angelica flower. First, the plants were chopped and boiled into a green puree. When the puree was heated with the reindeer milk, the milk thickened.

Famous Norwegian-American



Earl Warren (1891-1974) was an American lawyer and Republican politician.

He had a law degree 1914 from the University of California, Berkeley. He practiced law in San Francisco before becoming a public prosecutor in Alameda County in 1925.

Warren emerged as a leading figure in the Republican Party of California in the early 1930s. He was California's Secretary of Justice 1939–1943 and California's Governor 1943–1953. In 1946, he won both the Republican and Democratic primary elections, and was re-elected governor with over 90% of the vote.

Governor Warren tried to position himself as a compromise candidate during the Republican National Convention ahead of the 1948 presidential election, but New York Governor Thomas E. Dewey won a majority in the third ballot, and Warren agreed to be nominated as Dewey's vice presidential candidate. Dewey surprisingly lost to incumbent President Harry S. Truman. Ahead of the 1952 presidential election, Warren lost the presidential nomination to General Dwight D. Eisenhower already in the National Assembly's first ballot.

Eisenhower nominated Warren as a U.S. Supreme Court Justice in 1953. Warren served as a Supreme Court justice until 1969. In court decisions, he helped make Jim Crow's laws unconstitutional and enacted U.S. civil law. In the 1960s, he headed the famous Warren Commission, which investigated the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Wikipedia



Photo: Indianz.Com

1953-1969 14th Chief Justice of the United States
1943-1953 30th Governor of California
1939-1943 20th Attorney General of California
1932-1938 Chair of the Republican Party in California
1925-1939 District Attorney of Alameda County

Earl Warren

born: March 19, 1891, Los Angeles, California
died: July 9, 1974, Washington DC

Son of Erik Mathias Halvorsen (Matt Warren)
born: 1864, Skåre, Torvestad, Rogaland, Norway
bapt: December 6, 1864
died: 1938, Bakersfield, Kern County, California
Railroad worker

Married to Emma Christina Hernlund
born: 1858, Tuna, Västernorrland, Sweden
bapt: March 5, 1859, Selånger, Västernorrland, Sweden
died: May 1, 1940, Oakland, Alameda, California

Earl Warren

married Oct 14, 1925, Oakland, Alameda
to Nina Elisabeth Palmquist
born: 1893, Visby, Gotland, Sweden
died: April 24, 1993, Washington DC

Thea Christiansen Foss was the founder of Foss Maritime, the largest tugboat company in the western United States. She was the real-life person on which the fictional character "Tugboat Annie" (originally portrayed on film in 1933 by Marie Dressler) may have been very loosely based.

Thea Christiansen came to the United States from Eidsberg, Østfold, Norway and married Norwegian immigrant Andrew Foss in Minneapolis, Minnesota in 1881.

Thea Foss launched the future tugboat firm on the Tacoma waterfront in the summer of 1889. She started the Foss Launch Company, which eventually became the Seattle-based Foss Maritime Company.



*Photo: Geni.com, Thea Foss
Foss.com, tugboat*

Thea Christiansen

born: June 8, 1858, Mosen under Lundebø, Hærland, Eidsberg, Østfold
bapt: July 18, 1858, Eidsberg church, Østfold
died: June 7, 1927, Tacoma, Pierce county, Washington
married August 26, 1882 in St. Paul, Minnesota (in a Lutheran church)
to Andreas Olsen Fossen (Andrew Foss), Carpenter
born: June 25, 1855, Skirfoss under Opsal, Rødenes, Østfold
bapt: February 4, 1855, Rødenes Church, Østfold
died: March 13, 1937, Tacoma, Pierce County, WA



All about Bunad

VALDRES BUNAD



Oppland is traditionally divided into 3 main areas; Gudbrandsdalen, Valdres and Vest-Oppland. Many national costumes from Gudbrandsdalen are based on the traditional life dresses that were in use from 1830 onwards. The costume custom in Valdres is composed of elements that are far back in time.

Rutastakk from Valdres. The square stack built on the costume custom in Valdres from approx. 1850 - 1870. There are several variations in the checkered fabrics. Here you see the square fabric Vang / Kvam with moss green apron.

Pinterest

In 1947, the National Board for Bunad issues was established and this name was used until 1986, when it changed to the Bunad and Folk Costume Council. The same year, the department moved from Oslo to Fagernes, where they now have an office at Valdres Museum. The institute is a state-appointed body that reports to the Ministry of Culture. Previously, it belonged to the Ministry of Agriculture as well as the Ministry of Family and Consumer Affairs, the Ministry of Church and Education and the Ministry of Culture and Science. In 1967, the then bunad and folk costume council was reorganized in accordance with the council's new statutes.

SENJA BUNAD



Senja party costume has been prepared by Senja Farmers' Women's Association, the costume was to represent the island of Senja's cultural richness and clothing traditions. The peat-brown stack can be flanked by moss green, rust red or peat-brown vest. With waving bog rolls and mature mullets, the embroideries represent the bogs on Senja on an autumn day. The border that surrounds the stack is the sea that so many people make a living from. There are as many stories about Senja Party Costume as there are Senja Party Costumes.

Facebook

BUNAD FROM ØST-TELEMARK



Raudtrøye bunad and Gråtrøye bunad from Øst-Telemark (Red Jersey Bunad / Grey Jersey Bunad)

This is an old East Telemark costume that is taken from the costume custom in the early 1800s. It has many possibilities for variation. It has a small waist that can be embroidered, sewn in brocade, silk, velvet or in kalemank. Here everything was sewn by hand and the apron often had handmade lace of gold or silver thread.

Pinterest

Cont. Nordic Mythology

The primary religious ritual in Norse religion appears to have been sacrifice, or blót. Many texts, both Old Norse and other, refer to sacrifices. The Saga of Hákon the Good in Heimskringla states that there were obligatory blóts, at which animals were slaughtered and their blood, called hlaut, sprinkled on the altars and the inside and outside walls of the temple, and ritual toasts were drunk during the ensuing sacrificial feast.

There is no evidence of a professional priesthood among the Norse, and rather cultic activities were carried out by members of the community who also had other social functions and positions. In Old Norse society, religious authority was harnessed to secular authority; there was no separation between economic, political, and symbolic institutions. Both the Norwegian kings' sagas and Adam of Bremen's account claim that kings and chieftains played a prominent role in cultic sacrifices. In medieval Iceland, the goði was a social role that combined religious, political, and judicial functions, responsible for serving as a chieftain in the district, negotiating legal disputes, and maintaining order among his þingmenn.

Yggdrasil is a tree central to the Norse concept of the cosmos. The tree's branches extend into various realms, and various creatures dwell on and around it. The gods go to Yggdrasil daily to assemble at their things, traditional governing assemblies. The branches of Yggdrasil extend far into the heavens, and the tree is supported by three roots that extend far away into other locations; one to the well *Urðarbrunnr* in the heavens, one to the spring *Hvergelmir*, and another to the well *Mímisbrunnr*. Creatures live within *Yggdrasil*, including the dragon *Níðhöggr*, an unnamed eagle, and the stags *Dáinn*, *Dvalinn*, *Duneyrr* and *Duraþrór*.

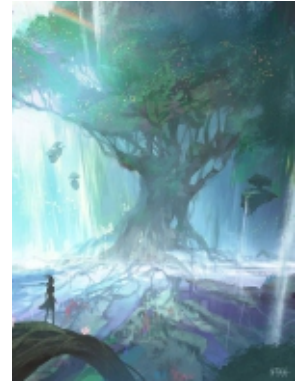


Photo: Pinterest

I recall being reared by Jotuns,
in days long gone. If I look back, I recall
nine worlds, nine wood-witches,
that renowned tree of fate below the earth.

Vafthrudnir said:

"I can tell you the true secrets of the Jotun
and all the gods because I've journeyed
into all of the nine worlds below Niflhel
Where the dead dwell below Hel."



King Oscar II chapel in Gressvik, Sør-Varanger.

After the delineation of the border with Russia in 1826, the border was still not respected by any parties. Instead of a military border guard, it was decided to set up a chapel on the Norwegian side; a solution that has later been characterized as the cultural border protection. A long stone church with 72 seats was built, which was consecrated in 1869 and restored in 1992. The church is clearly visible from Boris Gleb on the Russian side where there was a Russian Orthodox church, and just as visible from the sea as the Norwegian border was well marked. The church was originally whitewashed, but this was removed at the 100th anniversary in 1969. There is also a cemetery by the church. The church silver was stolen at the liberation in 1944. King Olav V visited the church in 1959 and 1969.

The chapel is named after King Oscar II who visited it in 1873. He donated a marble slab with inscriptions in Norwegian and Sami. He wanted to have the chapel named after himself.

The chapel is on the National Heritage Board's list of churches worthy of protection.

Social on ZOOM. Scandinavian Cooking



January 21, 2022

- Nancy Madson
- TJ Berger
- David Johnson
- Miriam Hendrix
- Chris Peoples
- LeRee Opdahl
- Vaughn Simon
- Sharon Seraphim / Ulf Løkke
- Charlotte Larsen
- Corinne Bjerke
- Luella Grangaard (President)
- Margit F Chiriaco Rusche



NEW SCANDINAVIAN COOKING

Kerr's Pink is a potato cultivar in wide production in Ireland and the United Kingdom and many other countries. Although often quoted as an "Irish potato" (where it was introduced in 1917), the cultivar was actually created by J. Henry of Cornhill, Scotland, in 1907.

Kerrs Pink was previously Norway's most important potato and is still grown in large quantities, primarily in Rogaland. Kerr's Pink is a very good fall and winter potato. It is transverse with a slightly irregular shape and with deep eyes. It has white meat with good taste and the consistency is floury and fine. Because of high solids content makes the potato crack easily during cooking. Therefore, boil it carefully (cook for 15 minutes and pull the pan off the plate for further drawing) and it is best suited for cooking with the peeling on.

Solskinn Lodge Officers 2021-2022

Board of Directors

President	Luella Grangaard	760-363-7704
Vice President	Terje Berger	760-799-6660
Counselor	Ulf Lokke	760-808-5403
Secretary	Tone Chaplin	760-408-9170
Treasurer	Nancy Madson	760-343-0848

Program Directors

Social Director	Nancy Madson	760-343-0848
Cultural Director	Luella Grangaard	760-363-7704
Sunshine	Charlotte Larsen	760-328-1791

Support Positions

Book Club	Luella Grangaard	760-363-7704
Editor, Webmaster	Terje Berger	760-799-6660
Photographer	Miriam Hendrix	
Musician	Terje Berger	
Librarian	Corinne Bjerke	

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Terje Berger
52705 Avenida Obregon
La Quinta, CA 92253



Save this stamp
for Tubfrim



Mission Statement

*The mission of
Sons of Norway
is to promote and to preserve
the heritage and culture of
Norway, to celebrate our
relationship with other Nordic
countries, and to provide quality
insurance and financial
products to its members*