

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev

October 2024 Newsletter from Solskinn Lodge 6-150



**SONS of
NORWAY**

Solskinn Lodge 6-150



Ord fra Presidenten

Fall is always busy with Sons of Norway. In October, we joined other lodges to support Camp Norge. This October, our event will again occur in Banning at the KOA campground. It is so close to us. I hope many of you will attend for at least part of the

weekend or a meal. It is fun to meet members from other lodges.

Also, starting in October, the Sons of Norway Foundation will work on their focused fund raising, "We are the future together." The Sons of Norway Foundation provides scholarships, lodge culture grants, community grants, and vitality grants. Look at the article on pages 22-24 of the latest Viking Magazine to find out about the scholarship recipients and our future leaders. Also listed is the District Six Scholarship winner, Jenna Becker. I had the opportunity to review applicants for the Nancy Lorraine Jensen Scholarship for women in science. I was so impressed by these applicants. These winners assure our future. Please consider donating to the Foundation. It is tax-deductible, and a handy envelope is inside the most recent Viking.

Don't forget October is Leif Eriksson Month. Stop and remember that North America was first visited in the year 1000 by the Norse, who came from Greenland—and then occupied that settlement for many years. Look at the Icelandic Saga, Erik's Saga, and The Viking Discovery of America by Helge and Anne Stine Ingstad.

Lastly, consider joining our virtual book group. This group continues to meet and read various books that will appeal to all interests. Being part of a book group expands my interests, allowing me to try books I would have never looked at before.

See you in Banning.

Fraternally,
Luella

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October 9

Leif Erikson Day

It honors the Norse explorer
Leif Erikson (Leifr Eirikson)

Southern California Kretsstevne in Banning

October 18-20

Solskinn Nyhetsbrev



Happy Birthday

Birthdays October 2024 - December 2024

Berit Reistad	October 5
Ann Linda Dew	October 7
Donald H Waldeland	October 16
Terje Berger	October 21
Sharon Lokke	October 29
David Johnson	November 7
Steven P Van Nyhuis	November 19
Diane Elaine Farber	November 20
Kathy Regner	November 29
Jhan Schmitz	December 9
Jack Bjerke	December 21
Gail F Ryan	December 23
Corinne J Bjerke	December 24
Charlotte A Larsen	December 26



- H** An official holiday.
Similar to federal holiday.
F Official Flag Day.

Norwegian Flag Days, Holidays and Days of Observance

Oct 24	United Nation Day	
Oct 27	Bots- og Bededag Day of Repentance and Prayer	
Oct 27	End of Summer Time	
Oct 31	Halloween	
Nov 3	Allehelgensdag	
Dec 25	First Christmas Day	H F
Dec 26	Second Christmas Day	H

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Solskinn Lodge

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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

Social Calendar for 2024-2025 Season

Always a Saturday. Social at 11:00 AM

Cost	General Cost Members \$10.00, Guests \$15.00
October 18-20	SCK Kretsstevne in Banning
November 16	L'Anse aux Meadows, Canada Viking food
December 14	Christmas, Sing-a-long and Gift Exchange Catered food
January 25	Vafler and lefse demonstration Brunch (Norwegian breakfast)
February 22	Salmon fishing, wild caught or farming Salmon
March 22	Hardanger, demonstration and display Traditional open face shrimp sandwiches Cost: Members \$15.00, Guests \$20.00
April 26	World War II. The King's Escape Soup & Salad
May 17	Syttende Mai Hot Dogs and Bløtekake Cost: Members \$5.00, Guests \$10.00
June 28	Bar-b-Que in Morongo Valley Bring your own food to be grilled

BOOK CLUB

October Book

Operation Napoleon
by Arnaldur Indroason

ZOOM Meeting

Thursday, Oct 17 at 4PM

November Book

Secret of the Sprakkar
by Eliza Reid

ZOOM Meeting

Thursday, Nov 21 at 4PM

December Book

And Every Morning the Way Home Gets
Longer and Longer
by Fredrik Backman

Want to join? Send an email to Luella.morongo2@verizon.net

October 2024



From the CWA Gold Dagger-winning author of the Reykjavik Murder Mystery series comes an international thriller sweeping from modern Iceland to America and Nazi Germany at the end of World War II. 1945: A German bomber flies over Iceland in a blizzard; the crew have lost their way and eventually crash on the Vatnajökull glacier, the largest in Europe. Puzzlingly, there are both German and American officers on board. One of the senior German officers claims that

their best chance of survival is to try to walk to the nearest farm and sets off, a briefcase handcuffed to his wrist. He soon disappears into the white vastness. 1999, mid-winter, and the US Army is secretly trying to remove an aeroplane from the Vatnajökull glacier. By coincidence two young Icelanders become involved—but will pay with their lives. Before they are captured, one of the two contacts his sister, Kristin, who will not rest until she discovers the truth of her brother's fate. Her pursuit puts her in great danger, leading her, finally, to a remote island off Argentina in search of the key to the riddle about Operation Napoleon.

Arnaldur Indriðason; born 28 January 1961 in Reykjavik, is an Icelandic writer of crime fiction; his most popular series features the protagonist Detective Erlendur.

He worked as a journalist for the newspaper Morgunblaðið from 1981 to 1982, and later as a freelance writer. From 1986 to 2001, he was a film critic for Morgunblaðið.

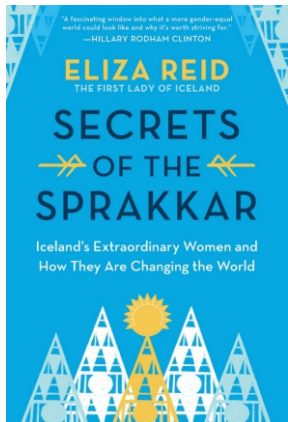
His first book, Sons of Earth (Synir duftsins) came out in 1997, the first in the series with Detective Erlendur. The first two novels in the series have not yet been translated into English. As of 2013, the series included 14 novels. Arnaldur is considered one of the most popular writers in Iceland in recent years — topping bestseller lists time and again. In 2004, his books were 7 of the 10 most popular titles borrowed in Reykjavik City Library. In 2006, his Erlendur novel Mýrin was made into a film, known internationally as Jar City, by Icelandic director Baltasar Kormákur.

The 2023 film Operation Napoleon is based on Indriðason's novel of the same name.

Text and images: Goodreads, Wikipedia



November 2024



The Canadian first lady of Iceland pens a book about why this tiny nation is leading the charge in gender equality, in the vein of The Moment of Lift.

Iceland is the best place on earth to be a woman—but why?

For the past twelve years, the World Economic Forum's Global Gender Gap Report has ranked Iceland number one on its list of countries closing the gap in equality between men and women. What is it about Iceland that enables its society to make such meaningful progress in this ongoing battle, from electing the world's first female president to passing

legislation specifically designed to help even the playing field at work and at home?

The answer is found in the country's sprakkar, an ancient Icelandic word meaning extraordinary or outstanding women.

What makes many women's experiences there so positive? And what can we learn about fairness to benefit our society

Eliza Reid is a journalist, editor, and cofounder of the annual Iceland Writers Retreat Iceland Writers Retreat. Eliza grew up on a hobby farm near Ottawa, Canada, and moved to Iceland in 2003, five years after winning a student raffle

for a date with the man who became her husband, Gudni Jóhannesson. When he took office as president of Iceland on August 1, 2016, Eliza became the country's First Lady. In that capacity, she has been active in promoting gender equality, entrepreneurship and innovation, tourism and sustainability, and the country's writers and rich literary heritage. Being the spouse of the head of state is an immense privilege, full of surreal and wonderful experiences. Eliza has been candid about the role, which is an unofficial position with no job description, penning a lauded op-ed in the New York Times and delivering a TEDx Talk on the topic. Secrets of the Sprakkar is her first book.



2024 Life Expectancy

	Average	Female	Male
Hong Kong	85.63	88.26	82.97
Japan	84.85	87.88	81.83
Norway	83.46	84.97	81.93
Sweden	83.42	85.22	81.65
United States	79.46	81.98	77.05
World average	73.30	76.00	70.70

From Worldmeters.info

Norway's population

1801	883,487
1825	1,051,318
1855	1,490,047
1890	1,813,424
1910	2,391,782
1930	2,814,194
1946	3,123,194
2024	5,571,631

Life expectancy in Norway

	2013	2022	2023
Male	79.65	80.92	81.39
Women	83.61	84.35	84.63

2023/2024 Norwegian statistics

GDP per Capita	NOK 925,045
	\$ 92,504
Average yearly earnings	NOK 668,400
	\$ 66,840
Consumer Price Index	2.6

Religions in Norway 2024

	Members
Lutheran	3,472,195
Christians	38,1059
Life Stance	13,9398
Islam	19,0452
Buddism	2,2768
Hinduism	1,3871
Sikhism	4,356
Other	3,744
Baha'i	1,075
Jews	741

About 20% of the Norwegian population don't belong to or associates with any church or religion. Since 2012 there is no state religion in Norway.

Statistics from
Statistisk Sentralbyrå

www.ssb.no

English option

Population in Norway

	1801	1865
Country	883,038	1,701,756
Countryside	789,469	1,435,464
Towns	93,569	266,292

New Norwegian ambassador in USA

Appointed Ambassador **Anniken Huitfeldt** comes to us with a long history of public service, most recently serving as Foreign Minister from 2021 to 2023. She has also held three Cabinet positions with Jens Stoltenberg's Government. She has a longstanding career in the Norwegian Parliament, where she led its Standing Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense for eight years.

She calls Jessheim, a town close to Oslo, home. As a young adult, she studied at the University of Oslo and the London School of Economics, and she later achieved a master's degree in foreign policy. She also worked as a researcher for five years.

"I am delighted to be starting this new chapter as Norway's Ambassador to the U.S.," says Appointed Ambassador Huitfeldt. "The United States is Norway's most important ally, and we have such a special relationship. I look forward to getting to work and continuing to strengthen our ties, as well as traveling and meeting people all over the country."

Text: email from Royal Embassy

Photo: Wikipedia



Norwegian History

Women's liberation

A wave of women's rebellion swept the country from the late 1960s. The daughters of the post-war generation had reached adulthood and wanted a different order. How did they assert themselves, and what did the rebellion result in?

The new feminism was an international generational revolt fueled by post-war prosperity and the educational revolution. In the first row were young, educated women who wanted different conditions for their lives than the mothers' generation had. The movement started in the United States, but quickly spread to other Western countries. In Norway, it began with the first neo-feminist groups in 1970 and the foundation of the Women's Front two years later.

Several other groups came into being in the years that followed, and the established women's organizations also experienced an upswing in membership and activity. But the number of members was still not particularly high. The Women's Front, which was the largest, never had more than 3,000–4,000 members, spread over a hundred associations around the country.

The movement reached far beyond the organizations. An important arena was the magazine *Sirene*, which published its first issue in the autumn of 1973. The magazine had at most 35,000 subscribers and kept it going for ten years.

Work and education

The decade of the new women's movement coincided with a breakthrough for women in higher education and working life. This was hardly a result of the new feminism, rather a prerequisite for it.

The lack of labor was great within the industrial and service sectors, not least in traditionally women's industries such as nursing, social care and schools. The women's revolt took the form of a protest against the post-war housewife society, but this was already in the process of being wound down when neo-feminism started.

The coincidence was nevertheless not without significance for the events of the 1970s. The women's movement demonstrated for the opportunity to

combine work and family, for the right to decide whether and when to have children, for equal opportunities for political representation and leading positions.

These were well-known fighting cases that had been raised in the past within political parties and established women's organisations. They were strengthened through the new women's movement's broad commitment and eye-catching methods. The results came faster and were often more radical than originally intended.

The private becomes political

In addition to great activity and a broad commitment, the new feminism created a new discussion about femininity, motherhood and gender relations. This has helped to change perceptions and norms in society, and it has brought issues that were previously perceived as private onto the political agenda.

An example is violence against women and children in the family. The first crisis center for battered women was started in Oslo in 1978 based on the new women's movement. The initiative was quickly followed up by women's groups across the country. The centers were long based on voluntary and unpaid work, but have gradually received support from the state and municipality.

Another permanent institution with origins in the women's movement is JURK - Legal advice for women. It started in 1974 as free legal aid for women, created and run by teachers and students at the Faculty of Law in Oslo.

A global women's movement

The level of activity in the Norwegian women's movement reached a peak in 1975 during the UN's International Women's Year. A broad and comprehensive collaboration was established between women's organisations, old and new, municipalities and other public institutions.

This was also the year for the UN's first world women's conference, which was held in Mexico with many

participants also from the Norwegian organisations.

The UN's commitment to equal rights goes back to the organization's origins, with the creation of the Women's Commission in 1946 and the Declaration on the Rights of Women from 1967.

The Norwegian Equality Act from 1978 is an implementation of this declaration at national level, and later of the Women's Convention on the abolition of all forms of discrimination from 1979. But the law would hardly have opened up for positive discrimination in the form of moderate gender quotas without the input of the new feminist movement.

From *Norgeshistori.no*



Demonstration in Oslo on International Women's Day, 8 March 1977. The banners read, among other things, "Fight all contempt for women" and "Right to education and meaningful work for all girls". Photo: Bjørn Sigurdson/NTB scanpix

Famous Norwegian

Einar Henry Gerhardsen

"Landsfaderen" (Father of the Nation)
A piece of the Norwegian history



Einar Henry Gerhardsen (10 May 1897 – 19 September 1987) was a Norwegian politician who served as the 22nd prime minister of Norway from 1945 to 1951, 1955 to 1963 and 1963 to 1965. With a total of 16 years in office, he is the longest serving Prime Minister in Norway since the introduction of parliamentarism. He was the leader of the Labour Party from 1945 to 1965.

Many Norwegians often refer to him as "Landsfaderen" (Father of the Nation); he is generally considered one of the main architects of the post-war rebuilding of Norway after World War II. He also served as the second President of the Nordic Council in 1954.

Einar Gerhardsen was born in the municipality of Asker, in the county of Akershus. His parents were Gerhard Olsen (1867–1949) and Emma Hansen (1872–1949). His father was roadworker in Public Roads Administration and was foreman of a trade union committee, Fanekomiteen for Veivesenets arbeiderforening, and during Gerhardsen's childhood the trade union's leader Carl Jørgensen frequently visited their home, and sometimes they would sing *The Internationale* and *Seieren følger våre faner* ("victory follows our banners").

Originally a road worker, Gerhardsen became politically active in the socialist labor movement during the 1920s. He was convicted several times of taking part in subversive activities until he, along with the rest of the Labor Party, gradually moved from communism to democratic socialism. He participated in the Left Communist Youth League's military strike action of 1924. He was convicted for assisting in this crime and sentenced to 75 days in prison.

By the mid-1930s, Labor was a major force on the national political scene, becoming the party of government under Prime Minister Johan Nygaardsvold from 1935 until the Nazi invasion in 1940. Gerhardsen was elected to Oslo city council in 1932 and became deputy mayor in 1938. He was deputy leader of the Labor Party from 1939.

After the German occupation of Norway in 1940, Gerhardsen became acting Chairman of the Labor Party, as the chairman, Oscar Torp had gone into exile. Gerhardsen became Mayor of Oslo on 15 August 1940, but was forced to resign by the Germans on 26 August the same year. In September, the Nazi occupation government banned all parliamentary political parties, including the Labor Party.

During World War II, Gerhardsen took part in the organized resistance against the German occupation of Norway, and was arrested on 11 September 1941. Having already been under suspicion for a long time, Gerhardsen had been detained and subjected to interrogations on 31 previous occasions since the summer of 1940. Initially he was sent to Grini concentration camp in Norway. In February 1942, he was accused of leading resistance work from his imprisonment, and removed from the camp for interrogation. Initially interrogated at the police station at Møllergata 19,

he was soon transferred to the Gestapo headquarters at Victoria Terrasse. At Victoria Terrasse, he was tortured to reveal information on the resistance, but did not give in. In April 1942, he was sent to Sachsenhausen concentration camp in Germany. In

September 1944, he was transferred back to Grini, where he spent the rest of the war.

After the war, Gerhardsen formed the interim government which sat from the end of the occupation in May 1945 until the general election held in October the same year. The election gave Labor an absolute majority in Parliament, the Storting, which it retained until 1961. Gerhardsen served as President of the Storting from 10 January 1954 to 22 January 1955.

During and after his periods in office, he was greatly respected by the people; even those not sharing his social democratic views. The administrations he led forged an eclectic economic policy in which government regulation of commerce, industry and banking. Abject poverty and unemployment were sharply reduced by his government's policies of industrialization and redistribution of wealth through progressive taxation, together with the creation of a comprehensive social security system.

In foreign policy, Gerhardsen aligned Norway with the Western powers at the end of the 1940s after some initial hesitation within the governing party. He denounced Norwegian communists in the Kråkerøy speech in 1948, and had Norway become a founding member of NATO in 1949. Documents from 1958 reveal that the Gerhardsen's government knew that Israel was going to use heavy water supplied by Noratom for plutonium production, making it possible for Israel to produce nuclear weapons.

Gerhardsen's political legacy is still an important force in Norwegian politics, especially within his own party, although some of the social policies of his government have been revised.

Gerhardsen spent the last years of his life in Oslo, where he died on 19 September 1987, at the age of 90, he was buried in the Vestre Gravlund.

Text and photo: Wikipedia

Norwegian Food

Classic meat soup

Simple recipe for warming soup with beef and fall root vegetables. Classic traditional food, perfect on a cold fall or winter evening.



Meat

1 kg (2 lbs) beef
tenderloin,
sirloin or other soup meat
10 peppercorns
2 bay leaves

Vegetables

2 carrots
0.5 pieces of turnip
1 small leek
1 onion, diced
1 piece celery root
4 potatoes
leaf parsley
salt



Cut the meat into cubes. Boil enough water to cover the meat, and add the meat along with the peppercorns and bay leaves.

Turn down the temperature, and let the meat soak on low heat for approx. one hour.

Remove bay leaves and peppercorns. When the meat has marinated for an hour, strain off the stock and keep it.

Vegetables: Cut the vegetables into cubes. Then put the meat back into the stock together with all the vegetables. Cut root vegetables and potatoes into pieces of roughly the same size, so they need the same amount of time to soak. Season to taste with salt and sprinkle over some parsley leaves.

Serve with flatbread and butter.

Text and photo: Meny.no

Brennsnute is name for Nordic meat soups similar to sod and beta soup. Brennsnut is a traditional Norwegian dish from Sunnmøre that is also consumed elsewhere in the country. Soup can be made from fresh meat that is combined with the vegetables or with varieties of salted meat, for example leftover fennel. It may also contain barley groats.

Sons of Norway has a recipe for Brennsnut, which included dumplings, which is similar to sodd. My mother, from Ålesund, Sunnmøre, made her brennsnut as the above meat soup. Her meat was often beef bones with meat, and was oven baked before cut in small cubes for the soup. In the end, you take whatever you find of vegetables and meat and fill the pot.

Sodd is a dish consisting of clarified broth (sø, søet) with mutton, beef or elk meat. Potatoes, carrots or other root vegetables, and sod balls or flour balls are also served with the sod. In some varieties, onion sauce is served as a side dish. The potatoes (and preferably the carrots) are boiled separately before being mixed into the soddet considered a festive food in large parts of Norway.

World's Northernmost Tramway System



The Gråkallen Line (Norwegian: Gråkallbanen) is an 8.8-kilometre (5.5 mi) suburban tram line located in Trondheim, Norway.

After the closure of the Arkhangelsk tramway in 2004, it became the world's northernmost tramway system.

Event in Norway

What happened at the wedding of Princess Märtha Louise and Shaman Durek Verrett?



The self-proclaimed shaman Durek Verrett has said that his relationship with Princess Märtha Louise of Norway was ‘written in the stars’, and the esteemed collection of guests that gathered in Geiranger for the couple’s wedding would certainly have caught a glimpse of the night sky as they partied long into the early hours. The bride’s father, King Harald, reportedly returned to the Norwegian royal yacht at 1AM. Queen Sonja, Crown Prince Haakon and Crown Princess Mette-Marit danced the night away with the glittering cast of royals and Durek’s LA influencer coterie, beaming as they greeted the press at their family’s official boat at three o’clock in the morning. There were, said the Crown Princess, ‘many highlights’ at the gala dinner.

The wedding, of course, was not without its scandals. The bride is the ‘clairvoyant’ Princess Märtha Louise: fourth in line to the throne of Norway, she lost her royal title of ‘royal highness’ back in 2002 after concerns she was using her role to help her start her own business. Her groom? Durek Verrett, a sixth-generation shaman, writer and alternative therapist, whose unorthodox views have caused plenty of raised eyebrows, with many considering him a conspiracy theorist.

Indeed, when Märtha Louise and Durek – who have faced backlash from the Norwegian public for their ‘taboo’ beliefs – announced that they had offered exclusive coverage rights for their wedding to Hello magazine, the Norwegian royal family expressed their concern. The communication manager at Norway’s Royal Household, Guri Varpe, told local broadcaster NRK that the royal family would not allow themselves to be photographed by the couple’s chosen organisations, because it denies other outlets fair access. The four-day celebration was all filmed by a Netflix crew, who will be putting together a tell-all documentary about the Princess, the Shaman, and their love story.

Despite these concerns, however, the House of Glücksburg

made their way to the picturesque village of Geiranger for the wedding ceremony on Saturday 31 August. Crown Princess Mette-Marit, her children Princess Ingrid Alexandra and Prince Sverre Magnus (who was seen with his rumoured partner Amalie Givaer MacLeod), and Princess Astrid all donned traditional Norwegian bunads. Both Ingrid Alexandra and Sverre Magnus’ outfits were gifts from King Harald and Queen Sonja, and the Queen is said to have embroidered parts of them herself. King Harald and Crown Prince Haakon looked dapper in suits as they posed for family pictures.

Text and Photos: Tatler.com



Parents and grandparents got married



Crown Prince Olav and Princess Märtha of Sweden, his first cousin, got married in Oslo Cathedral on March 21, 1929. The first royal wedding in Norway in 340 years.

Crown Prince Harald and Sonja Haraldsen got married in Oslo Cathedral on Thursday, August 29, 1968



Social September 28



Solskinn Foundation Christmas quilt.

Tickets \$1.00 each.

The drawing will be at the Christmas social in December. Please help support the Sons of Norway Foundation.

If you would like to purchase tickets by mail, make the check out to

Solskinn Lodge.

Mail to
Luella Grangaard,
PO Box 832
Morongo Valley, CA 92256

Norway's National Animal, the Moose

The moose is called Elg in the Scandinavian languages and smaller than the American Elk.

Latin names:

The European moose (Alces Alces)

The American Elk (Cervus Canadensis)

Hunt season: October 5 - November 10

Local variations: September 25 - December 23

2023: 26,000 killed

2024: 32,000 expected killed



Solskinn Lodge Officers 2023-2024

Board of Directors

President	Luella Grangaard	760-285-9430
Vice President	Terje Berger	760-799-6660
Counselor	Ulf Lokke	760-808-5403
Secretary	Tone Chaplin	760-408-9170
Treasurer	Nancy Madson	760-238-8819

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Social Director	Nancy Madson	760-238-8819
Assisting Social Director	Joy Rogers	760-821-3497
Cultural Director	Luella Grangaard	760-285-9430
Sunshine	Joy Rogers	760-821-3497

Support Positions

Book Club	Luella Grangaard	760-285-9430
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Photographer	Miriam Hendrix	
Musician	Terje Berger	
Librarian	Corinne Bjerke	

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**SONS of
NORWAY**

Solskinn Lodge 6-150



**SONS of
NORWAY**

Mission Statement

*The mission of
Sons of Norway
is to provide quality insurance
and financial support to our
members, promote and 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*