

# SCANDINAVIAN CLUB/SOUTHEAST VALLEY



Denmark



Finland



Iceland



Norway



Sweden

March  
2015

## From President Bob,

The March Dinner has a very important component; election of officers for the next term (2015-2016). All of us inherently want to aid our leadership for this next term. Think about volunteering for one of our open positions. After all, the Club has been continuously active for over 32



years. Many other Clubs have died and restarted during that period of time. Our continuous club was not an accident, it lived on because people stepped forward to take leadership positions.

We had one person stay on as treasurer for nine years. Among the Board positions, we need a Secretary and one at-large director. Other open positions are set-up decorations, publicity, photographer, news letter editor and member communications.

I want to state for the record that I have enjoyed my brief tenure as Vice President and President. I want to give a big thank you to the officers, directors and committee people that worked so hard. I want to make special mention of the dinner/entertainment meeting I enjoyed the most. That one would be when we hosted the exchange students in January. I appreciate all the effort that Carolyn Hawkins gave to make it a success. Also, I want to thank Lyle Replogle, our newsletter editor/photographer/member communications coordinator. We know these positions will be hard to fill. They do not all need to be filled by one person. Our thanks to Jerry Christenson for his publicity articles. Jerry has tendered his resignation after many years of service on the board as a result of his health issues. Can you step up and help fill these positions? Please contact me or one of the Board members.

Good luck to our Club and all of you and good fortune in the future.

You do not want to miss the last meeting of the 2014/2015 year. After the smorgasbord in February, we will have a meal provided by the Sun Lakes Country club. As we have done in the past, there will be two entree's to choose from; Chicken Cordon Bleu, or a past favorite of Meatloaf. Served of course with a potato dish, and vegetable along with a salad and roll. All of this for \$13 and that includes coffee and desert as well.

For those whose taste buds lean toward pickled herring, you will want to join us for the social hour

with a open bar at 5 P.M. The herring will certainly be gone by the time dinner is served at 6 P.M. After dinner we will again feature the heritage of one of our members and then have a short annual meeting and election of officers.

Throughout the evening we will be entertained with the music of Sylvia Jorgenson and Carl Nyberg. There will be a feature Presentation of Flags. As each of the Scandinavian flags are presented, the national anthem of that country will be played. You might want to brush up on the words.

We have some items that were not taken home from previous heritage dinners. If you recognize any of these as yours, contact Nancy Espy-Martin at 895-0324.



In January, it was reported that Lyle Replogle no longer wished to continue in his role as Newsletter Editor/photographer/digital communications/website management.

Last month we reported that Lyle Replogle was installed as Vice President. Typically the Vice President succeeds to the President's Chair the following year.

We also wrote: If you are an advocate for the continued success of our Club, look for Bob Sjolín, Gordon Roen or Lyle Replogle. The future of the Club is dependent upon your participation. Should you have any questions, send us an E-mail at: [scandinavianclubsev@gmail.com](mailto:scandinavianclubsev@gmail.com).

At the Club Board Meeting on February 24, it was reported that no one has come forth to fill any of the positions. As a result, the club needed to consider discontinuing photos and Newsletter publication. It was proposed that Lyle continue fulfilling his functions as in the past until they might be filled. He offered to do so, but not while also serving in the capacity of President.

The board unanimously approved the nomination of Nancy Espy-Martin to serve as President in 2015/2016. Lyle Replogle would continue as Vice-President. A concerted board effort will be made to relieve Lyle of his role as Newsletter Editor/photographer and his role in digital communications/website management.

## NOMINATIONS FOR ELECTION OF BOARD MEMBERS FOR THE 2015/2016 YEAR

President	Nancy Espy-Martin
Vice President	Lyle Replogle
Treasurer	Jerry Johnson
Asst. Treasurer	Carolyn Jacobsen
Secretary	Open
Past-President	Bob Sjolín
At Large two year term	Sue Jordan
At-Large two year term	Open
At-Large one year term	Carol Knudson

Lydia Larson will serve the second year of her at-large two year term.

## CONTACT US

You can reach us by Email at:

**[scandinavianclubsev@gmail.com](mailto:scandinavianclubsev@gmail.com)**

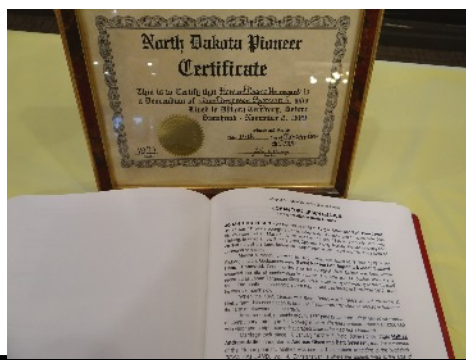
We are also on the internet at:

**[www.tiny.cc/scanclubsev](http://www.tiny.cc/scanclubsev)**



We celebrated our Scandinavian heritage in January with a smorgasbord. With a smaller attendance, there was a limited number of Scandinavian artifacts.

Fortunately, there was plenty of very good food to feast on.



# THE FLAGS OF SCANDINAVIA

## DENMARK

The Flag of Denmark (Danish: Dannebrog) is red with a white Scandinavian cross that extends to the edges of



the flag; the vertical part of the cross is shifted to the hoist side. The cross design, which represents Christianity, was subsequently adopted by the other Nordic

countries; Sweden, Norway, Finland, Iceland, Åland Islands and the Faroe Islands, as well as the British archipelagos of Shetland and Orkney. During the Danish-Norwegian personal union, Dannebrog ("Danish cloth") was also the flag of Norway and continued to be, with slight modifications, until Norway adopted its current flag in 1821.

The design of the Dannebrog is recorded on a seal from 1397. According to legend, the flag came into Danish possession during the Battle of Lyndanisse (Tallinn) in Estonia, on June 15, 1219.

The Danes were failing, but after praying to God a flag fell from the sky. After this event, Danish King Valdemar II went on to defeat the Estonians.

The battle was going badly, and defeat seemed imminent. However the Danish Bishop Anders Sunesen on top of a hill overlooking the battle prayed to God with his arms raised. The Danes moved closer to victory the more he prayed. When he raised his arms, the Danes surged forward; when his arms grew tired and he let them fall, the Estonians turned the Danes back. Attendants rushed forward to raise his arms and the Danes surged forward again. He was so tired that his arms dropped and the Danes then lost the advantage and were moving closer to defeat. He needed two soldiers to keep his hands up and when the Danes were about to lose, 'Dannebrog' miraculously fell from the sky and the King took it, showed it to the troops and their hearts were filled with courage and the Danes won the battle.

## NORWAY

The flag of Norway is red with an indigo blue Scandinavian cross fimbriated in white that extends to the edges of the flag; the vertical part



of the cross is shifted to the hoist side in the style of the Dannebrog, the flag of Denmark.

Within the 16th century up until 1814, the flag of

Denmark had been used by Norway as its national flag. Such use represents the union of both countries. However, in 1814, Norway tried to obtain independence by adopting the Danish flag and incorporating the Norwegian lion at the upper square of the flag. This flag was used only until 1821.

Officially adopted on the 17th of July, 1821, the flag of Norway is considered to be one of the many flags all over the world that has a rich history. It was designed by Fredrik Meltzer, a parliament member. Originally, the national flag of Norway was described as one that has a golden lion with a crown and an axe on red background. However, this flag gradually phased out on the 17th and 18th centuries. The original flag is the one presently used as the Royal Standard.

The official flag of Norway which was designed by Fredrik Meltzer is composed of three colors. These colors include bright red, dark blue and white. The colors were influenced by French Tricolore which is known as a sign of liberty. The flags of the United States and the United Kingdom are also among the major influences of the design of the Norwegian flag. The dark blue color of the Norwegian flag is designed as a cross and bordered in white. The dark blue cross, which is known to be the cross of Sweden, and its white borders are then designed with a bright red background. Although the flag was already in use since 1821, it was officially hoisted in 1899.

## SWEDEN

The flag of Sweden is a Scandinavian cross that extends to the edges of the flag. This Scandinavian cross represents Christianity. The design and colors are



believed to have been inspired by the present Coat of arms of Sweden of 1442, which is blue divided quarterly by a cross pattée of

gold, and modeled on the Danish flag. Blue and yellow have been used as Swedish colors at least since King Magnus III's royal coat of arms of 1275.

The oldest recorded pictures date from the early 16th century, during the reign of King Gustav I. The first legal description was made in a Royal warrant of April 19, 1562 as "yellow in a cross fashioned on blue". As stipulated in a Royal warrant of 1569, the yellow cross was always to be borne on Swedish battle standards and banners. Prior to this, a similar flag appeared in the coat of arms of King John III's duchy, which is today Finland Proper. The same coat of arms is still used by the province.

## FINLAND

The flag of Finland (Finnish: Suomen lippu, Swedish: Finlands flagga), also called siniristilippu ("Blue Cross Flag"), dates from the beginning of the 20th century. On



a white background, it features a blue Nordic cross, which represents Christianity. Like Sweden's, Finland's national flag

is based on the Scandinavian cross. The blue coloring is said to represent the country's thousands of lakes and the sky, with white for the snow that covers the land in winter.

The first known "Flag of Finland" was presented in 1848, along with the national anthem Maamme. Its motif was the coat of arms of Finland, surrounded by laurel leaves, on a white flag.

In 1910, in connection with Russification of Finland, the Russian authorities decreed that a Russian flag was to be added to the canton. However, this was met with resistance; the flag was derided as the "slave's flag" (orjalippu), and most Finns refused to fly it. Instead, a triangular pennant without this modification was flown, thereby circumventing the decree concerning flags.

After Finland gained independence in 1917, a competition was held for the design of the Finnish flag. Regarding the colors, the entries fell mainly into two categories – one using the red and yellow from the Finnish coat of arms, and the other using the present blue and white colors.

The state flag was further modified in 1922, when the coronet was removed, and again in 1978 when the shield-shaped coat of arms was changed into a rectangular shape.

## ICELAND

The flag of Iceland (Icelandic: íslenski fáninn) was set out on 17 June 1944, the day Iceland became a republic.

The civil national flag of Icelanders is blue as the sky with a snow-white cross, and a fiery-red cross inside the white cross. The arms of the cross extend to the edge of the flag.



Iceland's first national flag was a white cross on a deep blue background. It was first shown in

parade in 1897. The modern flag dates from 1915, when a red cross was inserted into the white cross of the original flag. This cross represents Christianity. It was adopted and became the national flag when Iceland gained independence from Denmark in 1918.

The flag's coloring represents a vision of their country's landscape. The colors stand for the elements that make up the island. Red is the fire produced by the island's volcanoes, white recalls the ice and snow that covers Iceland, and blue is for mountains in the distance.