



SONS of NORWAY



July 2020
Walworth County, WI

Norsemen of the Lakes 5-650

I hope you have all been in good health and staying safe—at a distance. I look forward to seeing you at the Williams Bay shelter next to the lake Tuesday July 14th at 6 p.m. Don't forget we always bring our own picnic.

Not many of you have been tuning in for the Nordic News on Tuesday night at 6:20 on GoToMeet.com. Some of the programs have been really good, and if you cannot attend in person, you can watch the recorded versions. Just go to the District 5 webpage at http://www.sonsofnorway5.com/programs/speakers_bureau.php where all the past programs are listed.

The District 5 photo contest is now closed. I recommend you go to the District website to see the pictures submitted. The pictures chosen will be put on playing cards that will be for sale with the name of the location and person who submitted the picture. The winners will be selected based on the "People's Choice" voting on the District 5 website, as well as by the District 5 Photo Contest Committee. I'll let you know how to vote as soon as I hear.

Why Norway's Fjords are Turning Green

By [David Nikel](#) — June 4, 2020

A friendly algae is responsible

An article from Norway's Institute of Marine Research reveals that the blooming *emiliania huxleyi* is responsible. The species of coccolithophore often



Satellite photo of the Hardangerfjord during the cloud-free pinse weekend.
Photo: NASA Worldview data.

blooms in Norway's fjords during spring-time.

It is found in almost all ocean ecosystems from the equator to sub-polar regions, and from nutrient rich upwelling zones to nutrient poor oligotrophic waters.

What causes the green color?

Emiliania huxleyi is about 5 microns in size, which is 5 thousandths of a millimetre. In comparison, a strand

of hair is about 75 micrometers thick. Yet these tiny phytoplankton are indeed capable of changing the appearance of an entire fjord.

The surface of the single-celled phytoplankton is covered with unique calcite disks called coccoliths. When sunlight is reflected from these, the water appears to be a characteristic turquoise color.

"There doesn't necessarily have to be as large quantities as you might think. Ehux, as we call it, almost sprinkles these calcite disks into the water around them," said researcher Lars-Johan Naustvoll.

Not all algae are good

Last year, blooming *chrysochromulina leadbeateri* killed a (cont. p. 3)



Gratulare Med Dagen

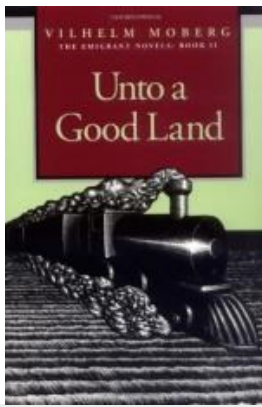
Edith Hanstad	2nd
Margarite Handrixson	5th
Olav Bradley	10th
Muriel Lund	18th

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KALENDAR

- **July 14th, Wms. Bay shelter at 6 p.m. Bring your own picnic.** As we have not had meetings in Aug. and Sept in the past, perhaps we can discuss having them.



This sequel to *The Emigrants*, describes Karl Oskar Nilson, his wife Kristina and their three children as they arrive in America. Karl Oskar's younger brother, Robert, is also a member of the group. They are traveling with several other families, including Kristina's uncle, Danjel, who is now a widower. Ulrika and her illegitimate daughter step in to help Danjel with his children after his wife's death, and Kristina is the first to realize that they must accept her. It is Ulrika who helps Kristina during the birth of her son, the first of the group born in America.

The group arrives in America and begins the trip overland to Minnesota, the home of the son of a member of the group. They travel by rail and steamboat up the Mississippi River to the small settlement of Taylors Falls. There they discover that the son, Anders Mansson, is living in a tiny house that is little more than a hovel and cleared little land.

The men choose their homes near Taylors Falls, but Karl Oskar homesteads near a lake, previously unsettled by white people. He is a hard-working man and takes his responsibilities seriously. Karl spends the entire winter preparing for spring planting. The winter becomes difficult with the family depending on game and fish as their main staples. At one point, the family runs out of flour for bread. Karl Oskar walks miles into town and almost dies in the cold of the night.

Kristina, while supporting her husband, is homesick. Karl Oskar does not realize the extent of her homesickness for some time. He tries to console her by promising that their lives will be better, but it takes time before Kristina is able to work through the depths of her sadness.

Coronavirus in Norway: The Latest News on the COVID-19 Outbreak

by [David Nikel](#) — July 3, 2020

After essentially being closed to non-residents for more than three months, Norway's border is now back open on a limited basis. EEA citizens who want to visit close family, or a leisure property that they own, are permitted to enter the country. Rules for business and leisure travelers from other Nordic countries have also been relaxed, with some exceptions. From July 15, general visitors from most EEA countries will also be able to enter Norway.

The latest infection numbers in Norway

There are now 8,916 positive cases in Norway at the time of writing, with 251 people now confirmed dead. There are 15 people hospitalized around the country, just 3 of which are in intensive care. As of 29 June, 343,534 people have been tested out of Norway's population of around 5.3 million.

Following the improvement in numbers during late April, Norway's Minister of Health and Care announced they had the outbreak “under control.” Daily numbers have continued to fall since then.

The latest situation in Norway

Following the timetable announced by prime minister Erna Solberg, much of everyday life has now returned to “normal”. That being said, there is an extension of the ban on major events until 1 September. While social distancing requirements still remain in place in public, private gatherings are permitted. The Norwegian Institute for Public Health today confirmed that hugging close friends is allowed! “As low as the number of infections is now, I think it's okay to give a hug to close friends,” said senior doctor Are Stuwitz Berg.

Hundreds of thousands of people downloaded the new Smittestopp smartphone app, designed to help control the spread of the virus. However, many security issues and privacy concerns have been identified. The app has since been withdrawn, following a formal recommendation from the country's data agency.

Finally, it seems that the Norwegian postal service is currently unable to handle deliveries to certain countries, **including the USA and Canada**. While there is no information on incoming deliveries, I've heard reports of delayed packages. Just today (3 June) I received a package sent from the USA on 15 May, but I've heard about delays of several months from friends.

The latest on travel and border restrictions

Most foreign citizens are still not allowed into the country. Justice Minister Monica Mæland said that the Ministry is constantly



striving to find the right balance between considerations of infection protection and other important social considerations: “That is why I am pleased to say that today we have decided that more EEA citizens who could normally enter Norway can now return here. This means that more family members of EEA citizens, and EEA citizens who are family members of Norwegian citizens, can now travel to Norway,” said the Minister. The home quarantine rules for those crossing the border still apply, although the period has been reduced from 14 to 10 days.

On May 28, the government announced a relaxation of this rule for business travelers from the other Nordic countries, including Sweden. For this group, the home quarantine period does not apply. From June 15, leisure travelers from other Nordic countries—with the exception of most of Sweden—are also allowed into the country without a quarantine.

However, the border closure remains in place to everyone else. Citizens of most EEA countries will be permitted to enter from July 15.

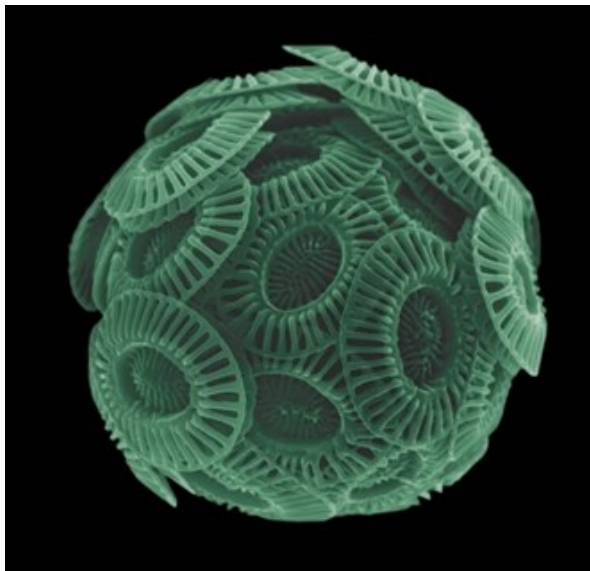
While much of Norway's everyday life is now returning to normal, many companies have retained home office arrangements where practical. However, the travel and hospitality industries, among others, are still feeling the heat. The Norwegian government has announced a series of economic measures to help laid off staff and struggling businesses.

Fjords Turning Green Cont.

lot of farmed salmon in northern Norway. But while that algae is known as the “death algae,” *emiliana huxleyi* is harmless to both humans and fish. This despite its highly visible blooms. “The only danger can be a reduced visibility for people on boats. Fishermen also report that there will be less fish to get. This may be due to the fact that the fish also have reduced visibility to find prey,” explained Naustvoll.

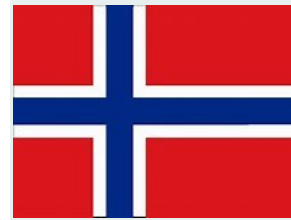
Why *emiliana huxleyi* flourishes isn't known for sure. It can do so at times and in areas with very little nutrient salts but is itself food for zooplankton and shells. Such algae multiply rapidly by cell division.

Norway's Institute of Marine Research is one of the biggest marine research institutes in Europe, with about 1,000 employees. Their main activities are research, advisory work and monitoring of Norway's oceans and fjords.



Emiliana Huxleyi. Photo: Stig Bjarte Haugen / Institute of Marine Research.

Fly Your Norwegian Colors



When Norway became a sovereign nation in 1821, the Stortling (similar to the US

Congress) adopted a flag with the Nordic cross, similar to other Scandinavian countries. In the early 1800's, some countries were forming republics to better represent its citizens, and the red-white-blue of France and the United States flags influenced Norwegian flag creator Fredrik Meltzer to include those colors in the flag design.

At the end of WW II, Norwegians flew their national flag, banned by the Nazis, as a celebration. The Norwegian flag is flown on the following holidays: Jan. 1 - New Year's Day

Jan. 21 - Princess Ingrid Alexandra's birthday

Feb. 6 - Sami National Day

Feb. 21 - King Harald V's birthday Easter

May 1 - Labor Day

May 8 - Liberation Day

May 17 - Constitution Day

Whitsunday (8th Sunday after Easter)

June 7 - Union Dissolution

Day

July 4 - Queen Sonja's birthday

July 20 - Crown Prince Haakon Magnus' birthday

July 29 - Olsok (in memory of King Olav Haraldsson)

Aug. 19 - Crown Princess Mette-Marit's birthday

Sept - 2nd Monday (every 4 years) – General Election

Dec. 25 - Christmas

According to the Norwegian flag law of 1898 (updated in 1927) the Norwegian Flag is raised at 8 AM, between March and October, and at 9 AM in winter months. The flag is lowered at sunset, but no later than 11 PM during the "midnight sun" times. In the far north parts of Norway, in the winter, the flag is only flown between 10 AM and 3 PM.

Does Immigration Lead to Less Trust in a Society?

Bård Amundsen, JOURNALIST
2 July 2020

Social trust between citizens of the United States has been sharply reduced in recent decades. Fifty years ago, almost 70 per cent said that you can generally trust other people. Now, that number is less than 40 per cent. In a number of countries, less than 10 per cent of the population believes that other people can be trusted.

People in Norway and Sweden have a great deal of trust in each other. Swedish researchers have now looked to see if this trust is dropping in areas where many people of different ethnic backgrounds live.

Research results are mixed when it comes to the effects of multiculturalism on social trust in a society. Some studies say multiculturalism weakens social trust, while other studies show the opposite. A group of social scientists at the University of Gothenburg have followed the development of social trust between people in all 290 Swedish municipalities for a number of years. They have found that trust between Swedes has remained high over time. The large wave of immigration to Sweden in 2015 has done little to change this, the researchers say.

Norwegians have a great deal of trust in each other

Norway is probably the top country in the world when it comes to people's trust in each other. Sweden is also high on this list. People also have a great deal of trust in each other in the Netherlands, Finland, Vietnam and New Zealand. In countries such as Brazil, Peru and Tanzania, less than 10 per cent of the population believes that others are generally to be trusted. People in Turkey and the Philippines are thought to have the least trust in each other.

Social scientists have asked people the world over if they agree or disagree with the same question: "Do you think most people can be generally trusted?"

When Statistics Norway last asked Norwegians about this in 2019, 75 per cent answered in the affirmative. That was about the same proportion as when people were asked in 2008. The trust that Norwegians have in each other thus appears to be strong and stable. The group that answered affirmatively to the statement, "You can't be careful enough when meeting other people" — has also remain unchanged. In Norway, it is stable at 17 per cent. The remaining percentage answered, "Don't know".

In the vast majority of the world's countries, less than half the population answers in the affirmative when researchers ask them if most people are to be trusted.

What's most common is that the majority answers that you can't be careful enough when meeting other people.

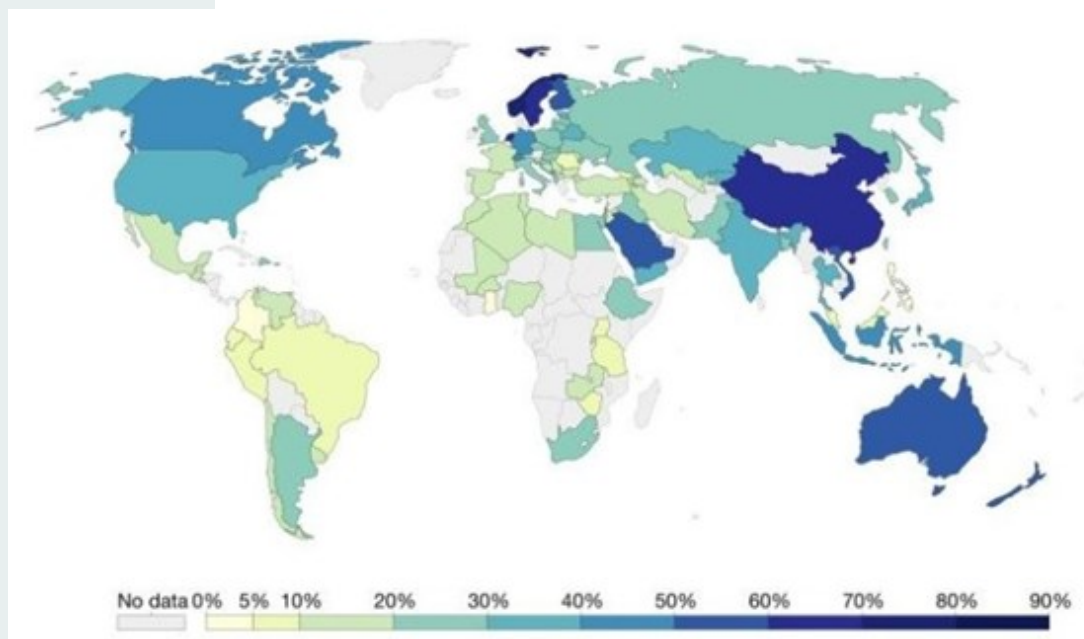
What do we know about people who have the least trust?

When the Norwegian Digitisation Agency conducted its last population survey in 2019, they looked a little closer at the 17 per cent of Norwegians who have low social trust, meaning the group that says that they don't trust other people that much.

These respondents are often under 35, have fewer years of education, work in the private sector, receive public welfare payments, have been born abroad or have parents who were born abroad.

People with low social trust in Norway also have more negative attitudes towards the authorities. In particular, they are negative towards politicians. Compared to their more trusting counterparts, they clearly think politicians are corrupt.

So there is a lot of evidence that trust in other people and trust in public institutions go hand in hand, and vice versa.



The percentage of the population that answers in the affirmative to the statement "Most people are to be trusted." In 2014, there were only nine countries where more than half of inhabitants answered in the affirmative. The highest percentage was in Norway. (Data from the World Values Survey, 2014. Graphics from Our World in Data)

What happens when immigrants arrive?

What happens when relatively many people from other parts of the world — from countries where people often have very little trust in each other — immigrate to countries like Norway and Sweden?

Certain circles in American social research hold as an established truth that social trust risks becoming weaker in communities with many ethnic groups. "Social trust is the very glue that holds society together," says Bo Rothstein, a professor of political science at Gothenburg University, in a press release. "Studying this issue in relation to multiculturalism is consequently perceived as extra important, when clear differences between groups lead to tensions such as those we see in today's United States," he said in the release.

Also stable in Sweden

In the latest study of social trust conducted by Rothstein and colleagues in 2019, they found that 57 per cent of the Swedish population can be counted in the high social trust group and 12 per cent in the low social trust group. Just as in Norway, social trust between people in Sweden has remained very stable over time.

Researchers also found that young, less-well-educated and foreign-born individuals in Sweden have the lowest trust in other people — much like in Norway.

Immigration did not lead to less trust

At the same time, the Swedish researchers found that trust between people in municipalities with many immigrants was as high as in municipalities with a small immigrant population. Thus, they found no correlation between a high proportion of foreign-born residents and low social trust.

The researchers also did not see evidence that the high levels of immigration to Sweden, especially after 2015, affected social trust between people in Swedish municipalities.

During what was called the refugee crisis in Sweden in 2015, researchers recorded a decline in public trust. But they explain this based on the context of the harsh debate at that time, rather than immigration itself.

"The fact that people's trust is not significantly affected by a growing proportion of foreign-born people in the country indicates that we have a development that differs from what we see through American research," he said. "But this is something we have to monitor." Rothstein warns that no one should take the trust that exists between people in Swedish society for granted.

High trust provides many benefits

High social trust between inhabitants results in a society with many benefits.

For example, it's easier to establish a well-functioning tax system, which in turn makes it easier to finance a well-functioning welfare state. This means better health care, better schools and better transport. If trust is low and many in a society believe that others are avoiding paying taxes, there is a greater likelihood of them trying to escape paying taxes, too. And thus the welfare state is weakened.

Differences between southern and northern Italy

Perhaps the most well-known international researcher in this field is the political science professor Robert Putnam, from Harvard University in the US.

He may be most famous for his book "Making Democracy Work", a 1993 publication where he looked at the difference between communities in southern and northern Italy and the great disparities between them. Putnam believed that a great deal of the differences were due to disparities in social trust, meaning disparities in the perception of other people as trustworthy.

Putnam subsequently became interested in the extent to which immigration to a country leads to reduced social trust.

He has pointed out that there are two ruling theories. The optimistic theory says that people who live in multicultural societies become more tolerant and gain more trust in each other, while the pessimistic theory says that people who live in multicultural societies are more likely to take care of "their own" and become more distrustful of others.

Putnam himself believes that the latter is probably most likely to be true (which he, as a liberal-minded American, deeply regrets), and cites research data on the subject that has been collected on American society.

Is Putnam right?

Researchers in a number of other countries have subsequently used the Harvard professor's theory as a starting point for their own studies. The results of surveys in different countries point in different directions. Roughly 30 per cent support Putnam's theory, about 30 per cent have found the opposite, while about 40 per cent found no answer either way.

In general, studies conducted in the United States provide the most support for Putnam's theory that increased ethnic diversity leads to less social trust between people in a society. But in Sweden and Norway — both countries with high immigration — social trust between people has been surprisingly stable, Rothstein and his colleagues write in a new research article. The large proportion of people in these countries who say they have high trust in others have not been significantly reduced after immigration.

Ronny Deila Joins New York City Soccer

By David Nikel

Norwegian football manager Ronny Deila is to take over as head coach of Major League Soccer (MLS) side New York City.

Deila leaves Norwegian Eliteserien club Vålerenga after three years in charge. He will be the first Norwegian to manage in MLS and joins on a three-year contract.

The 44-year-old led Strømsgodset to the Norwegian Cup in 2010 and the league title in 2013. He also has experience managing abroad following a high-profile move to Scottish side Celtic. Deila spent two years in Glasgow, leading the side to two league titles and a Scottish Cup, although he ultimately fell short of the club's lofty expectations on the European stage.

Struggles at Vålerenga

Despite being one of the leading names in Norwegian football, Deila struggled to make an impact with Vålerenga. After some signs of progress in his third season in charge, the Oslo club suffered a long winless run during 2019.

Despite that, Deila was set to continue his tenure for the 2020 season until New York City came calling. Club management chose not to stand in his way.

"I thank you for three wonderful years at Vålerenga. I've met many wonderful people," said Deila in a statement on the Vålerenga website. "We were going to continue working together, but over the Christmas season this opportunity emerged. Now that we have reached a consensus, this is an opportunity I cannot say no to."

He went on to wish his former team good luck for the future. "I am sure Vålerenga will get great success in the future. A good foundation has been laid, and the club has the best academy in the country. I wish everyone in and around Vålerenga good luck further," said Deila.

New York City

Deila joins New York City at a busy time. The club, who play at New York's famous Yankee Stadium, were eliminated in the MLS Cup conference semi-finals by Toronto FC. They are now preparing for their debut in the CONCACAF Champions League at Costan Rican side AD San Carlos in February, prior to the new MLS season kick-off in March.

He takes over from Spanish coach Domènec Torrent who left the club half-way through his three-year contract by mutual consent. Deila becomes the club's fourth head coach, following Torrent, Patrick Viera and Jason Kreis.

Earlier in the off-season, sporting director Claudio Reyna left NYC to take a similar role at Austin FC, who will join the MLS in 2021. New York City reached the conference semi-finals in all but one of the five years that Reyna had the role.

"With the benefit of time in the offseason, we wanted to make sure we found the right person to lead our club, and we're really delighted that Ronny has agreed to become the new head coach of New York City FC," said David Lee, the club's new sporting director in a club statement. "Knowing we had a very strong group of players returning in 2020, we wanted to recruit an experienced manager who played in a similar style as we have done in the past few years, with a proven ability to win league titles and develop players. Ronny meets that criteria, managing over 400 games, winning three leagues titles and two domestic cup competitions, along with many players who have been identified and developed by Ronny that have gone on to have careers at the highest levels of football."

What can American soccer fans expect from Deila?

The Norwegian wasted no time in outlining his plans for 2020 and beyond. "The way I want to play and the way NYCFC has played is very similar. I'm a very attacking coach. We want to have the ball as much as possible, but also try to be direct when you have those opportunities," he said in a statement.

"I'm really looking forward to getting going and getting to know the players in preseason and begin my time at NYCFC. I'm ready to see our supporters, and hopefully we'll have a wonderful relationship. I'm going to do everything I can to play good football the City way and I'll give everything from myself to the club, and I'm sure we're going to achieve fantastic things in the future."

We wish Ronny well in pursuing his American dream!

