



SONS of NORWAY



April 2023

Walworth County, WI

Norsemen of the Lakes 5-650

Our meeting will be at the Advia Credit Union again on April 11 at 6:30. Kathy Norquist, our VP, will be leading things. However, we are just having a dessert and coffee clutch to reunite and share each others activities about the winter of 2022-2023. God bless. See you in May. (If there isn't a snow storm ;).

Norway Timeline: A Journey Through Norwegian History

August 5, 2021 by [David Nikel](#)

Norwegian history in a nutshell. Discover the key dates and events in the long history of Norway with this handy timeline.

Modern Norway has only existed as a truly independent nation since 1814. But the history of the land is a long and fascinating one. Many people know about the Vikings and the oil age, but there are so many more stories to tell. From living off the land and ocean long before the Viking Age to the complicated unions with Denmark and Sweden, this Norway timeline outlines everything you need to know about the [history of Norway](#).

NORWAY'S PREHISTORY TIMELINE

Norway's history has long been influenced by both the terrain and the Scandinavian climate. Most of the Scandinavian land mass has been covered by ice at least three times. Here are the key dates we know about:

10000 BCE: Humans arrive in Scandinavia from the first time, attracted to [the Norwegian coast](#) by the good conditions for sealing, fishing, and hunting. They arrive from the south, but also from the northeast.

8000 BCE: Nomadic groups begin to settle as the ice recedes along the entire coastline.

4000 BCE: Farming begins along the Oslofjord at the start of the Neolithic period. Tools and techniques arrive from southern Scandinavia.

3000 BCE: The era of the fascinating [Scandinavian Battle-Axe culture](#) in coastal areas of Norway and Sweden. A recent research study suggested individuals have ancestry from the Pontic-Caspian steppe herders, with components originating from hunter-gatherers and Early Neolithic farmers. This means there was migration into Scandinavia.

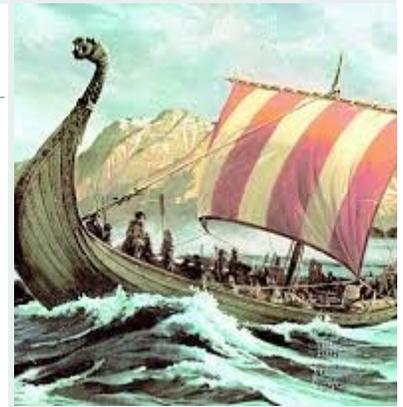
2800 BCE: Agriculture and farming modernises and spreads across the country. Oats, barley, pigs, cattle, sheep and goats are now commonplace.

THE BRONZE AGE IN NORWAY

The copper and tin in the bronze from the Bronze Age came from people far away. Globalisation was now a thing for the first time. As a maritime society, scholars have suggested this could have been a [mini-Viking Age](#).

1700 BCE: The beginnings of the Early Bronze Age, triggered by the import of both metals and culture from central Europe. This bronze handle from a dagger/sword found in a burial mound at Nærbø, Rogaland. It has features from the Mycenaeans in Greece.

Continued on p. 6



Gratulerer med dagen

April Birthdays

Diane Olson	2nd
Elaine Lundgren	19th
Anne Harrington Hope	30th

INSIDE THIS ISSUE

Greeting.....	1
Norway Timeline	1
Turbine Problem.....	2
Children's Books.....	3
Happiest Counties	3
Norwegian Burials	4
Disappearing Glaciers	8

CALENDAR

Next meeting:
April 11th at 6:30
Advia Credit
Union
Coffee & dessert

No plans to take down turbines

NewsinEnglish.no/[Nina Berglund](#)

March 24, 2023

A majority of Trøndelag residents want to let controversial wind turbines in the Fosen area keep operating, but only if the rights of Sami reindeer herders in the area are respected. That's unlikely, leaving the controversy literally up in the air, especially when the government still has no plans to take them down.

The Sami think it's twilight time for the hotly disputed wind power turbines at Fosen, which interfere with their traditional reindeer herding. The government, however, still won't commit to removing them, even though Norway's own Supreme Court has ruled that the turbines violate their human rights.

"That just shows why this is all so difficult for the politicians," Tone Sofie Aglen, political commentator for state broadcaster NRK, said on Friday, three weeks after [massive demonstrations in Oslo against the Fosen turbines](#). "The majority want both wind turbines and protection of Sami rights." That's difficult, because the turbines in the Fosen wind power project lack a valid license after Norway's own Supreme Court ruled in 2021 that they violate the Samis' human rights.



PHOTO: OED/Arvid Samland

Aglen was responding to a new survey conducted last week by research firm Norstat for NRK and Trondheim-based newspaper *Adresseavisen*. Fully 63 percent responded that the turbines should keep operating, but without violating human rights. Only 20 percent think the turbines should be dismantled and the landscape restored to its natural state. Another 17 percent think the turbines should be retained even if they violate human rights.

The conflict pits the Samis' rights to reindeer grazing against urgent needs for renewable energy in the area. Local Sami claim the turbines disturb their reindeer and disrupt access to traditional grazing area. The turbines, meanwhile, generate enough electricity to power large areas and help bring down high electricity rates.

Oil & Energy Minister Terje Aasland of the Labour Party remains under pressure to resolve the conflict but has no plans to tear down the huge windmills. In a recent address to Parliament, Aasland said the government still sees no legal demand in the Supreme Court decision to remove the turbines or shut down their operation until a valid license is in place.



Norway's hard-pressed Oil & Energy Minister Terje Aasland addressing Parliament on the Fosen turbine conflict last week.

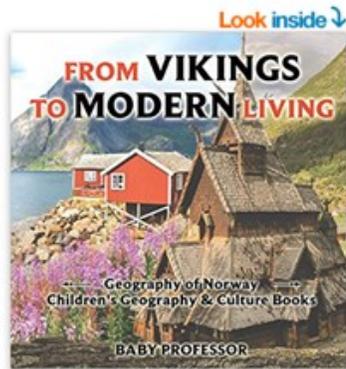
PHOTO: Stortinget/Peter Mydske

He claims the government continues to seek coexistence between the turbines and reindeer herders and needs "updated knowledge" in order to achieve that.

Demonstrators suspect he's simply dragging out the issue, which is what they accused the government of doing for the more than 500 days since the court decision was handed down. The government can't seem to accept defeat and is left in a quandry.

"We will follow up this (conflict) over human rights, and of course not violate the indigenous peoples' rights," Aasland said in Parliament. "Then we need good processes with the weight on competence, experience and local expertise." He denies the government is continuing to use delay tactics, but more than the Sami are skeptical.

"Human rights are being violated every single day, and that's totally unacceptable," Lars Haltbrekken, a Member of Parliament for the Socialist Left Party (SV), told newspa-



You've probably heard about the story of the Vikings. You probably know of someone who is from Norway. But what do you know about the country?

Aside from its geographic location, it's also important to read about the cultures and traditions that shape the people of the land. You will learn about such topics, and more, from this book.

This book is a synopsis of the article started on page 1 and continued on pages 6 and 7 in this issue. It's a great synopsis of the long version that will help your grandchildren and grand nieces and nephews to learn about it. It can also be a report for them if they are in the 6th grade, which is when I believe they have a social studies segment on different countries. You can see several pages of the book if you click [HERE](#). Then click on the cover of the book.

Corlene

per *Klassekampen* after Aasland's address last week. "The government can't study itself out of a Supreme Court decision."

The Reds and Greens parties think the windmills should be removed, a radical position for parties that both champion renewable energy over oil and gas. One thing is clear: Activists who led the eight days of demonstrations in Oslo were sitting in the gallery while Aasland spoke and have threatened to renew their protests if they don't see enough progress on resolving the issue.

The Sami Parliament, meanwhile, has called for an independent investigation of how the state has handled the Fosen wind power project. Its president, Silje Karine Muotka, sees no need for more studies of a license that Norway's highest court has deemed invalid.

These are the World's Happiest Countries in 2023

March 22, 2023 by [David Nickel](#)

Once again, the Nordic countries ranked highly in the latest edition of the World Happiness Report, including Norway. Find out the rankings and the reasons for them here.

It's that time of the year again! Finland has been ranked as the world's happiest country for the sixth consecutive year, according to the World Happiness Report. Norway scores well along with its Nordic neighbors.

The report mainly relies on life evaluations from the Gallup World Poll to arrive at this conclusion. The report considers various factors, such as healthy life expectancy, GDP per capita, social support, low corruption, generosity in the community, and freedom to make important life decisions to explain its findings.

These were ranked the 10 happiest countries in the 2023 [World Happiness Report](#). The five [Nordic countries](#) are highlighted in bold:

1. **Finland**
2. **Denmark**
3. **Iceland**
4. Israel
5. Netherlands
6. **Sweden**
7. **Norway**
8. Switzerland
9. Luxembourg
10. New Zealand



Canada was ranked 13th, the United States 15th and the United Kingdom 19th.



Norwegian Burials: Traditions of Norwegian Burials

March 24, 2023 by Daniel Albert

A funeral can be an emotionally draining event on the best of days, but attending one in a foreign country adds another layer of stress. Not being familiar with the customs and proceedings, or with what is expected of you, can make an already tough day even more difficult to navigate.

Whether you are planning on attending a funeral in Norway or just want to learn more about how Norwegians pay their final respects to their loved ones, we have got you covered.

Join us as we embark on a journey through time, debunking popular myths and uncovering the heartfelt traditions that make saying goodbye in Norway a truly unique experience.

The history of funerals in Norway

Much of what we know about funerals in Viking times came to us through the [discovery of Viking ships in burial mounds](#) on [many occasions](#). Chieftains, kings, and otherwise wealthy individuals were buried in a wooden ship with grave offerings of various kinds. This kind of grave is obviously very costly. Most people could not afford a ship to sail with, let alone one to be buried in – not to mention expensive grave goods such as bronze trinkets and steel weapons.

However, as is the case with many other cultures, the burials we know the most about are the ones of wealthy people. One thing we are fairly certain of is that Vikings did not set their burial ships afloat before setting fire to them.

The myth of Viking cremation at sea

The scene has been depicted so many times in movies and TV series that it is thought to be true: A deceased Viking warrior is placed in a ship with grave goods before being set adrift, and a flaming arrow shot from the shore sets fire to the ship. While it makes for a very dramatic scene, [Viking funeral ceremonies](#) almost certainly never happened this way.



None of the written records we have about the Vikings mention this ever happening, and not a shred of archaeological evidence has been discovered either. This makes sense when you think of it: Human bodies are mostly made of water, and cremating one requires sustained high temperatures which are difficult to achieve

at sea.

What we do know is that Vikings did cremate bodies. Some burial ships bear evidence of this, with large amounts of ashes found near the [Myklebust ship](#), for example.

Gravøl: a burial party to remember

The custom of *gravøl* (literally: grave beer) dates back to Viking times and persisted in some areas until the early 20th century. The idea is simple: a big batch of strong beer would be brewed before the death, to be consumed at a burial party of sorts that would last several days.

The funeral itself might have been a sad event, but the *gravøl* was meant to be a fun one, to put the mind of the deceased at rest that everything would be fine despite their passing.

Since brewing beer takes time, the tradition called for the brewing to take place before the death, sometimes by the very person who's funeral would be marked in this way.

For sudden deaths of course, things were a bit more complicated. The word *gravøl* is still sometimes used today to designate the social gathering that takes place after the funeral itself – though it is uncommon today for alcohol to be served at such a gathering.

Modern funerals in Norway

If you attend a funeral in Norway, chances are that it will be in a church. Den Norske Kirken (the Norwegian Church) is part of the Lutheran denomination of Christianity and was established during the Reformation in the 16th century.

There are, of course, several other denominations in the country, but we are sticking to the Norwegian Church for the purpose of this article because it is the most common. We will also cover non-religious funerals a bit later.

It should be noted that while many funerals take place in churches today, most Norwe-

gians do not regularly attend religious services. In fact, for many, funerals, weddings and baptisms are the only times they are in church.

The funeral program

Religious funerals in Norway follow a predetermined program. There may be slight variations in the way this program is conducted, but the general structure is usually always the same.

The ceremony begins with music and continues with words of welcome by the priest and a prayer. Then, a speech about the life of the deceased is given – this can be done either by the priest or by a family member. After that, more psalms are sung and a passage from the Bible is read. Then, in a slightly unusual ritual, the priest proceeds to go from flower arrangement to flower arrangement, reading the ribbons out loud.

I should mention at this point that the flower arrangements in Norway are placed at various locations of the chancel. They typically feature a large ribbon which bears a short message – often something like *En siste hilsen* (A last good-bye) – as well as the names of the people offering the flower arrangement.

Because there is usually no wake beforehand, the funeral itself is the first occasion at which the flower arrangements are seen. In that sense, it makes sense for the priest to read them, since one cannot just wander around to take a look during the ceremony, but as an outsider, it felt a bit odd the first time.

After the reading of the ribbons, there is yet another prayer, and either a psalm or a musical performance, based on the wishes (and budget) of the family. It is quite common for the family to hire a professional musician for this part of the ceremony.

Then, the coffin is carried out of the church. If the plan is to cremate the body, the ceremony ends here; for a traditional burial, the priest and bereaved accompany the deceased to their final resting place and complete the ceremony. After that, the family often (but not always) serves a light lunch and refreshments. Funerals often bring together people that have not met each other in a while, and this is an occasion for them to have a chat and remember the deceased.

What to wear at a Norwegian funeral

A funeral in Norway is a rather formal occasion, so wear nice clothes. For men, this usually means a suit and tie, but nice pants and a shirt are also okay. For women, there are more options but the keyword is discretion. In other words, avoid short skirts and cocktail dresses. Wearing black is not expected, but stay away from bright colors and loud prints – unless the family of the deceased specify otherwise, of course.

Can anyone attend a Norwegian funeral?

There is no requirement to be a member of the Church of Norway to attend a funeral. Everyone is welcome regardless of their religious beliefs or lack thereof. Some families prefer holding a private ceremony. In some cases, the death can be announced after the ceremony has taken place.

What time should I show up?

There is no hard rule, but unless you have a specific role to play during the ceremony, the Norwegian Church's official website recommends showing up around 20 minutes before it starts. This is sufficiently early to ensure there are no delays, and sufficiently late to allow the family to get time alone before everyone arrives.

Non-religious funerals in Norway

As mentioned earlier, a large portion of the Norwegian population does not attend religious services regularly. Some people prefer planning a non-religious ceremony for their funeral. These often take place in dedicated facilities owned by the funeral home. The funeral home can help with finding someone to lead the ceremony, and some religious elements can be incorporated (a prayer for example) if desired.

One popular alternative for secular funerals, and indeed for many other rites of passage often marked by a religious ceremony, is to have Human-Etisk Forbund (the Norwegian Humanist Association) lead the ceremony. Humanism is a philosophical and ethical stance that emphasizes the value of human beings, both individually and collectively. The Humanist Association in Norway, receives funding from the government based on the size of its membership, just like religious groups in Norway. As such, they are not a religious group, but they fill the same need in terms of marking important life events and get their funding in the same way.



Additional online article: [More Norwegians Drop Funerals](https://www.newsinenglish.no/2015/10/30/more-norwegians-drop-funerals/)

<https://www.newsinenglish.no/2015/10/30/more-norwegians-drop-funerals/>

1100 BCE: The transition into the Late Bronze Age. People maintained close trade links with Mycenaean Greece, and became expert metalworkers. The number and density of metal deposits saw wealth develop.

IRON AGE IN NORWAY

The transition into the Iron Age is marked by change. A changing climate caused a dramatic change in the flora and fauna leading to migration southwards.

Also, the expansion of Hallstatt culture from the south caused cultural shifts. Northern Iron Age culture was likely spearheaded by speakers of Germanic languages, long [before the Viking Age](#) came to the fore.

500 BCE: This period is often referred to as the "Findless Age" due to the lack of archaeological evidence, consistent with a drop in population.

100 CE: The Roman Empire begin to exert pressure on the Germanic tribes throughout Northern Europe. This period became known as the Roman Iron Age. Significant trade took place, with coins, vessels, glass objects, buckles and weapons all making their way into Scandinavia.

250 CE: Germanic tribes that settled north of the Black Sea begin to influence Scandinavia. For example, the use of runes is seen for the first time. Sami people begin to settle in the north of Scandinavia. How far south they lived is debated.

The famous runestone at Rök, Sweden

450 CE: Scandinavians return to the region with silver and gold from the Roman Empire. Trading in such luxury goods begins to increase.

550 CE: Powerful farmers became chieftains and their power increased as other Germanic tribes migrated northwards and local farmers wanted protection.

THE VIKING AGE IN NORWAY

An era of exploration and expansion. Yes they were warriors, but the Norsemen of the time also created social institutions, oversaw the conversion to Christianity and left a big impact on European history. A [full Viking timeline is here](#), but read on for some highlights.

Read more: [Why Did The Viking Age Begin?](#)

793: Widely accepted as the "beginning" of the Viking Age, the [raid on Lindisfarne](#) was the most notable of the early attacks on the British Isles. According to written sources, "heathen men came and miserably destroyed God's church on Lindisfarne, with plunder and slaughter."

830: Norway's Oseberg ship that was discovered near Tønsberg was buried around this time. It's known as the finest artefact to have survived from the era.

872: Icelandic historians believe Harald Fairhair (*Harald hårfagre*) became the first King of Norway. He is said to have unified Norway following the Battle of Hafsrfjord, commemorated by the famous [swords sculpture of Stavanger](#).

900: Battles continue in Britain over land and power, while Viking sail into France and along the Mediterranean.

981: Expelled from Norway and Iceland, Erik the Red settled in [Greenland](#) with 25 ships, people and goods. More than 3,000 Vikings were said to be living on Greenland as farmers at one point. Vikings also discovered Newfoundland after being blown off course on a voyage to Greenland.

995: [Olav Tryggvason](#) built the first Christian church in Norway. He would go on to found the city of Trondheim in 997.

1030: Norway's Christian King Olav Haraldsson was defeated in the [Battle of Stiklestad](#). Churches and shrines to Saint Olav were built in his honour across Europe. However, some historians doubt the authenticity of the battle.

THE MIDDLE AGES

Many chieftains feared that Christianity would rob them of power, so it took centuries for the new faith to be fully accepted. [For many years people adopted both](#) as a form of "insurance policy." For example, carvings in some of [Norway's oldest stave churches](#) feature figures from Norse mythology.

1100: Population increased drastically. Many farms were divided into smaller plots of land, with some landowners turning over their land to the King or church during tough times.

1130: After almost a century of peace, ambiguous rules of succession led to a civil war.

1280: Known as Norway's original 'golden age', the late 13th and early 14th century was a peaceful time of increasing international relations.

1349: Many communities were entirely wiped out as the [Black Death arrived in Norway](#). The disease killed a third of the population within a year. The subsequent drop in tax income weakened the King so the church became more powerful.

1360: The Hanseatic League took control of a lot of international trade via its establishment in Bergen.

THE SCANDINAVIAN UNIONS

1397–1523: The [Kalmar Union](#) was a personal union between Norway, Denmark and Sweden – which at the time also included much of modern Finland – under a single crown.

1524–1814: The Kalmar Union dissolved, but Norway remained in a [personal union with Denmark](#). While the crowns were united, the two countries retained their own laws, currencies and militaries.

NORWEGIAN INDEPENDENCE

1814: The [signing of the Norwegian constitution at Eidsvoll](#). However, nationalistic aspirations were frustrated by Sweden's victory in a brief war.

1814–1905: Norway entered a personal union with Sweden. The countries shared a common monarch and conducted a common foreign policy. Norwegian Constitution Day marks the signing of the constitution in 1814

1905: Negotiations between the two governments eventually led to full independence. Sweden recognised Norway as an independent constitutional monarchy.

THE WORLD WARS

1914-1918: Norway remained technically neutral [during World War I](#), but wielded significant influence through trade and diplomacy.

1940-1945: Norway was occupied by German forces for much of [World War II](#). The country played host to some key moments, including the Battle of Narvik, Operation Claymore and the [Heavy Water War](#).

1952: Oslo hosted the [1952 Winter Olympics](#). The city put its name forward to show the world they had recovered from the war. In total, 694 athletes from 30 nations participated. Norway won 16 medals, 7 of them gold.

THE OIL AGE

1966: The first oil exploration well was dug in the North Sea. Oil was discovered within a year, but it was not thought to be economically viable.

1969: Initial oil exploration in the North Sea had proved disappointing until the Ocean Viking discovery. This find in what would become known as the [Ekofisk field](#) kick-started a [new economic era](#) for Norway.

1972: The Norwegian government creates Statoil, which would [later become Equinor](#). Building up Norwegian competence and participation on the Norwegian continental shelf were the primary aims. The government of Norway remains the largest shareholder today.

1972: 53.5% of Norwegians voted "no" in a national referendum on joining the European Community (EC). Following the result, Norway's prime minister resigned.

1979: Bergen's former Hanseatic trading district Bryggen becomes Norway's first UNESCO World Heritage site. UNESCO praised the renovation work following fires: "rebuilding has traditionally followed old patterns and methods, thus leaving its main structure preserved."

1987: Norway's Parliament passed the Sami Act, allowing for the creation of the [Sami Parliament](#) that first convened two years later.

1990: Norway's Parliament passed a law to establish the Government Petroleum Fund. It was designed to invest the surplus revenues from the petroleum sector, and would go on to become the [world's largest sovereign wealth fund](#).

1992: Norway once again held a referendum on European membership, this time to the EU. The "no" side once again prevailed taking 52.2% of the vote on a turnout of 88.6%.

1994: Norway once again [hosted the Winter Olympics](#). This time, the eyes of the world fall on [Lillehammer](#). It was very cold during the Games, which is potentially why Norway did so well, dominating the medal table.

NORWAY IN THE 21ST CENTURY

We're not even one-quarter of the way into the 21st century, yet a lot has happened in Norway these last few years.

2004: When navigating through shallow waters near Bergen, the cargo vessel [MV Rocknes overturned](#), killing more than half its crew.

Oslo Opera House opened in 2008.

2008: A symbol of modern Norway, Oslo Opera House opened its doors for the first time. Architects Snøhetta would go on to win awards for the eye-catching waterfront architecture.

2011: Norway's biggest act of terrorism takes place. The twin attacks on the government quarter in Oslo and a political summer camp on Utøya resulted in the deaths of 77 people.

2012: The population of Norway reaches 5 million for the first time.

2015: The Rjukan-Notodden Industrial Heritage Site becomes Norway's eighth UNESCO World Heritage site. UNESCO called it "an exceptional combination of industrial assets and themes associated to the natural landscape."

2017: The Church of Norway was demoted from state church to national church. It does still receive state funding.

2020: Norway legalises multiple citizenships, becoming one of the last European countries to do so. Previously, anyone wishing to become a citizen of Norway had to renounce their existing citizenship.

Norway's Glaciers Could Disappear by 2100

March 23, 2023 by [David Nikel](#)

The majority of Norway's glaciers will be no more by 2100 even if we manage to limit global temperature rise within the set targets. That's the startling findings of a new global study on glaciers.

Many glaciers around the world are melting because of rising global temperatures. This is especially bad for places with fewer glaciers, like Scandinavia and the European Alps. If global warming reaches 2.7 degrees by 2100, Scandinavia may lose around 90% of its ice and glaciers.

Perhaps even more alarming is the scenario in which the world manages to stay within the 1.5-degree warming target. Even in this scenario (which seems increasingly unlikely), the ice loss is estimated to be between 70%-80%.

A GLOBAL STUDY

Bigger [glaciers in Norway](#) will last longer, but they will also shrink a lot. Researchers have made new calculations to understand how glaciers will change as they melt. They have found that about half of the world's glaciers will be lost if we don't limit global warming to 1.5 degrees. If global warming reaches 2.7 degrees or more, things will be much worse.

THE IMPACT OF GLACIAL MELTING

Melting glaciers will cause the sea level to rise and affect many people. There's already a lot of concern about melting ice caps in Antarctica and Greenland, but from the year 2100 melting glaciers are expected to contribute to the problem at least as much.

Glaciers are also important for water supply and culture, especially in high mountain areas. Over a billion people in Asia depend on freshwater from glaciers.

Read more: [Jostedalsgreen Glacier in Norway](#)

Melting glaciers will also impact hydropower plants that use water from them. As glaciers disappear, there may be more landslides and rockfalls because the ground becomes less stable.

HOW NORWAY WILL BE IMPACTED

In an article published by the [University of Oslo](#), Regine Hock highlighted the importance of glaciers for the production of hydropower in Norway. The water that melts from the glaciers in the summer is used by power plants farther down the water stream.

"Right now we have an infinite supply of water for the hydropower plants in the glaciers," she said. And in fact, during the coming decades when the glaciers melt, runoff will actually increase. But at one point we want to reach the top. When the extra water is no longer there, we will have a decline, and that will have a direct effect on the hydropower plants."

Read more: [How Climate Change is Going to Impact Norway](#)

Hock also highlighted the dangers associated with disappearing glaciers. "When the glaciers retreat, we may have more landslides and rockfalls because the ground is no longer frozen and because it becomes more unstable without the glacier on top."

CULTURAL HERITAGE

The impact of melting glaciers is already being felt in central Norway. For the past few years, a research project [Secrets of the Ice](#) has been finding and documenting newly-revealed glacial archaeological sites. Finds so far include arrowheads and the [oldest pair of skis](#) known to have been discovered anywhere in the world.

SVALBARD

The Arctic archipelago [Svalbard](#) is already one of the first places on Earth to feel the impact of our changing climate. Despite its vast quantity of ice, it too will suffer from the loss of glaciers. "If the temperature rises by 1.5 degrees, Svalbard will retain around 80% of its ice, but for every degree of warming there is a massive increase in how much ice disappears. At 4 or 5 degrees, there will be nothing left," said Hock. "Every degree counts for Svalbard, and any reduction in emissions will help preserve glaciers on Svalbard," she added.



Brikksdalsbreen, Norway.