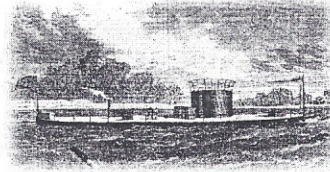


MONITOR LODGE NO. 218 CHARTERED APRIL 8, 1912

THE



MONITOR

Kurt Pfannkuch, Chairman—Johanna Benker, Vice Chairman—Charles Rea, Secretary—Karen Sandberg, Assistant Recording Secretary, Yvonne Magneheim, Financial Secretary—Lillian Stafford, Assistant Financial Secretary—Karin Johnson, Treasurer

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GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS (GUSTAV ADOLF) (1594-1632)

King of Sweden (1611-1632)
born Dec. 9, 1594, Stockholm, Sweden
died Nov. 6, 1632, Lützen, Saxony [now in Germany]

King of Sweden (1611–32) who laid the foundations of the modern Swedish state and made it a major European power.

Early years of reign.

Gustav was the eldest son of Charles IX and his second wife, Christina of Holstein. He was still some weeks short of his 17th birthday when he succeeded his father in 1611, and it was only in exchange for important constitutional concessions that the Swedish Estates (the Riksdag, or Assembly) permitted him to assume full control of the government. He found himself in an extraordinarily difficult position. Charles IX had usurped the throne, having ejected his nephew Sigismund III Vasa (who was also king of Poland) in 1599, and the resulting dynastic quarrel involved Sweden and Poland in a war that continued intermittently for 60 years. Until 1629 Gustav had always to reckon with the danger of a legitimist invasion from Poland and the attempted restoration of the elder Vasa line. Charles had also begun a war in Russia in an attempt to put forward a Swedish candidate for the vacant Russian throne and then, when his armies were deeply committed in Russia, had rashly provoked war with Denmark. Not only had Charles placed Sweden in a calamitous situation internationally but he had left behind him a legacy of domestic troubles. His usurpation of the throne had meant not only the expulsion of a Roman Catholic sovereign whose rule seemed to threaten Sweden's Lutheranism but also the defeat of the aristocratic constitutionalism of the Council of State, and it had been followed by the execution of five leading members of the high aristocracy. Charles's rule had been arbitrary and violent; his religious views (he was suspected of leaning toward Calvinism) had involved him in an incessant struggle with the Lutheran church. At his death the country was exhausted by constant warfare, the monarchy was generally unpopular, and the accession of a new king seemed to offer the opportunity to extort from the crown guarantees against a recurrence of misgovernment.

Resolution of foreign wars.

Thus, in 1611 Gustav had three foreign wars and a major constitutional crisis upon his hands.

(Continued on page 10)

HEADS UP

3/7

7:00

(No Dinner)

Kaffekalas/Guests

Initiation

4/4

6:00 Social

7:00 Dinner

Anniversary Dinner

&

Dance

Dante Club

4/25,26,27

Golden Gate

Dist 12 Annual

Meeting

Redding

MARCH BIRTHDAYS

- 1 Dorothy Bjur
- 2 Dorothy Scherer
- 4 Karen Dorey
- 12 Paige Tally
- 17 Kenneth Carlson
- 18 George Kantar
Laurine Coplen
- 20 Helen Jenson
- 28 Dan Backman
Annika Anderson
- 29 Joyce Burns
- 30 Arthur Niemoller



Ge oss än en stund av nåd, o
Jesus,
låt ditt frälsningsord oss alla
nå.
Hjälp oss du allt bättre taga
vara
på de kallelser vi ännu får.
Låt det ske att stunden du nu
ger oss
för oss djupare i ordet in.
Se vi lämnar allt i dina
händer,
saken, Herre, är ju din.



Monitor Lodge Chairman's Message

I don't know if it was that the meeting was earlier in the month than usual or that we are doing business at most meetings this year, but I was sorry to see that the February meeting was not as well attended as normal. But for those who were there, the pea soup, ham, and pancakes were excellent. Thanks to dinner team #2 for another great job. We held the business meeting down to an hour, which even included a large part of the cultural program, so we had plenty of time to socialize as well. We hope to see attendance increase throughout the year and expect to have some great cultural programs for you.

The March movie has been replaced with a presentation by a Political Science professor from Uppsala University in Sweden who is on a guest program with Cal Berkeley for the semester. He and his wife, also a professor at Uppsala, will be at our meeting to talk to us and answer questions on contemporary life in Sweden. They will talk about the university, the city of Uppsala, and life for a young family in Sweden today. During the Q/A period, you may ask them anything you would like information about. Our business meeting will be held as short as possible so we can spend as much time as possible with them. They will have their children with them, ages 15, 13, and 6, so bring your children and grandchildren to meet them.

Mark your calendars for some fun events in April, starting with our 96th anniversary at the Dante Club. This will be a gala affair with a great meal and a fun night with fellow lodge members. You should also consider driving up to the annual District meeting in Redding later in April. While our delegates and several members who hold District offices are 'required' to be there, all members are welcome to attend, to see how the District functions, and to enjoy the VASA fellowship during social and work events during the weekend. It's a wonderful experience and I encourage you to join us in Redding.

Please read the minutes and the District Resolution published in this newsletter so we can zip through that portion of the meeting and have more time to enjoy our *fika*.

In Truth and Unity,
Kurt Pfannkuch

Dear Monitor Members,

Words cannot express my gratitude and appreciation for ALL your wonderful cards and expressions of sympathy. I am truly blessed to have all of you as "brothers and sisters" in the lodge.

I extend my family's eternal thanks for all your support, kindness, compassion and understanding during a very difficult time.

In Truth and Unity
Elizabeth Swenson

PLEASE PAY YOUR DUES BY APRIL 1ST. SEND CHECK TO YVONNE MAGNEHEIM 3813-35 PASADENA AVENUE, SACRAMENTO, CA 95821

NÅL OCH TRÅD

Spring is on the way and a relief from our winter storms! Nål och Tråd welcomes Monitor members. We have a lot to do before the next Scandinavian Festival, so come and share your ideas and join in making useful things.

Our hostess for March will be Myrtle Widmark on the 18th at 10AM. Bring a brown bag lunch and Myrtle will have coffee and dessert.

Many, many thanks to Eivor for her successful efforts selling the lodge cookbooks at the meeting in February. There are still cookbooks available for the new price of \$8. Don't miss out!

Have a wonderful month of March, and we will see you at our next meeting.

KÖKSNYHETER

The tables were set with cloth tablecloths and candles gave off soft light as we celebrated our Swedish Heritage with the traditional Thursday night meal. The gentlemen of Team 2 showed exceptional skill in making picture perfect pancakes on the great griddle at the hall! Many compliments were given to all team members who made peasoup and cooked and sliced the ham. Then special desserts were prepared and served as part of the Cultural Program, and there were Valentine candies at the tables! (Pictures on Page 7)

The March Meeting on March 7th is a Kaffekalas and we hope that members A-L will make a dessert using a Swedish/Norwegian/Danish/Finnish or Icelandic recipe. Please, nothing store-bought! Please come and enjoy meeting Eivor's cousins here in the U.S for a time from Sweden. This is a special treat for us and a chance to ask questions of contemporary Swedes about the life and times in that beautiful country.

Kaffetären den bästa är av alla jordiska drycker A cup of coffee is the best of all earthly drinks

The above was the theme for our meeting this month. After enjoying a delicious "Årtsoppa och Pannkakor" (Peasoup and Pancakes) dinner, we were ready for "Fika" (Coffee and Pastries)!

Did you know that the coffee consumption per capita in the Nordic countries is the largest in the world? Let me give you a little coffee history! Coffee was first discovered in the Eastern Africa Province of Kaffa, today called Ethiopia around year 850. A popular legend refers to a goat herder by the name of Kaldi, who observed his goats acting unusually frisky after eating berries from a bush. Curious about this phenomenon, Kaldi tried eating the berries himself and found that these berries gave him a renewed energy. Monks, hearing about this amazing fruit, dried the berries so that they could be transported to distant monasteries. They reconstituted the berries in water, ate the fruit, and drank the liquid to provide stimulation for a more awakened time for prayer. Coffee berries were transported from Ethiopia to the Arabian Peninsula and around 1100, the first coffee trees were cultivated there. From there, coffee traveled to Turkey, where coffee beans were roasted for the first time over open fires, crushed and then boiled in water, creating a crude version of the beverage we enjoy today.

In 1475 the world's first coffee shop opened in Constantinople and around 1600 coffee enters Europe through the port of Venice and soon coffee houses open up all over Europe. In 1607, coffee is introduced to America by Captain John Smith, founder of Virginia at Jamestown.

It is believed that coffee was introduced in Scandinavia around 1700.

The most expensive coffee in the world is considered to be Jamaica Blue Mountain at about \$50 per pound. Actually, even more expensive than that coffee is the Indonesian Kopi Luwak. The animal responsible for the Kopi Luwak coffee is related to the mongoose and slightly larger than a household cat. They eat the ripe coffee berries but the actual coffee beans pass through the digestive system and go through a fermentation process, which gives the beans a special flavor when they are picked from the droppings and eventu-

(Continued on page 6)

NEWSLETTER
DEADLINE FOR
THE MARCH IS-
SUE IS 03/12/08

IN ORDER TO RE-
CEIVE THE NL VIA
E-MAIL AND IN
COLOR, YOU MUST
DOWNLOAD ADOBE
ACROBAT READER
www.adobe.com.

ADJUST YOUR DIRECTORY!!

Ostlunds
ostlund@frontiernet.net

Art Niemoller
aniemoller@sbcglobal.net

Ruby Hendrickson
RubyErkHnd@aol.com

Swedes usually shake hands upon meeting. People generally address each other by their first names; titles are used only in very formal situations. More formal greetings include God dag ("Good day") or God morgon ("Good morning"). Among friends, most people are more casual and simply say Hej ("Hi"). Swedes generally answer the phone by stating their names, but say Hallå if they cannot hear the caller. Goodbye is Adjö or, more casually, Hej då.

Vasa Order of America
A Swedish-American
Fraternal Organization
Since 1876

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Monitor Lodge #218
Business Meeting, Feb. 1, 2008

Minutes

Call to Order. Chair Kurt Pfannkuch called the meeting to order at 8 p.m. A quorum was present.

Officers Present

Chair	Kurt Pfannkuch
Secretary	Charley Rea
Financial Secretary	Yvonne Magneheim
Asst. Fin. Secty	Lillian Stafford
Treasurer	Karin Johnson
Cultural Committee	Thelma Gorrell, Eivor Pfannkuch, Jewel Wright
Chaplain	Dorothy Scherer
Master of Ceremonies	Peggy Carlson
Asst. MC	Larry Hultquist
Inner Guard	Judy Netzel
Historian	Brian Stockham
Past Chair	Dale Ingvaridsen
Membership	Marianne Ek
Trustees	Art Niemoller
Auditors	Marianne Ek, Gail Nemy

Chair Pfannkuch led the pledge, Marianne Ek led the national anthem, and Dorothy Scherer said the opening prayer.

Past Chair Ingvaridsen was presented the past-Chairman's pin.

Three visiting officers from Sierra Kronan Lodge were introduced, as were attending District officers (Ed Netzel, Gail Nemy, and Dale Ingvaridsen).

Ed Netzel volunteered to be on the membership committee.

Committee Reports.

Sunshine Committee. Dale Ingvaridsen can use a few more helpers on the Sunshine Committee. If you can help, contact Dale at idaiei@comcast.net, or 916-729-0632.

Newsletters. Jack Larson serves as the editor for the Lodge's newsletter as well as correspondent for Vasa Star. For the Lodge's newsletter, he needs items by the 12th of each month for the following month's newsletter. Yvonne Magneheim volunteered to be a back-up photographer to Brian Stockham.

Sweden Day Planning Committee. This event will be May 30- June 1 at Camp Norge in Alta, CA. It is a family camp with camping and RV areas. The main day is Saturday. Monitor Lodge and Sierra Kronan will be hosting the pancake breakfast.

(Continued on page 5)

Action. Monitor Lodge needs a representative for the planning committee.

Minutes of Jan. 16, 2008 meeting - approved on a motion by Marianne Ek/Ed Netzel.

Correspondence. The Secretary read a thank you letter from the Sacramento Food Bank for a donation made by Monitor Lodge, and receipt of District Meeting forms.

Future Events

Anniversary Dinner. Dale Ingvarlsen announced that April 14 will be the Lodge's 96th Anniversary and it will be celebrated at the Dante Club. This is a *dressy* event. The cost is \$20. Expected start time will be 6 or 6:30, with dinner at either 7 or 7:30 p.m. Members will be contacted in advance as to whether they will be attending or not. This is also an important fundraising event for the Lodge, primarily from a raffle.

March Meeting. This will be March 7 and be a Kafeekalas. The speaker will be a UC Berkeley professor who is visiting from the University of Uppsala. This will be a good opportunity to ask questions about Swedish education systems.

New Business.

Annual Meeting Delegates. On a motion by Ingvarlsen/Ek, the lodge selected the following to be delegates and alternates to the District Annual Meeting, April 25 – 27 in Redding.

Delegates: LaVerne Griffith, Violet De Bord, & Margaret Ingvarlsen
Alternates: Judy Netzel, Eivor Pfannkuch

District Resolution. Chair Pfannkuch read a proposed resolution for the District Meeting. The resolution proposes having the District Meeting every other year rather than every year. The matter will be read again and acted upon at the Lodge's March meeting.

Treasurer's Report. Treasurer Johnson read the bills, and payment was approved on a motion by Netzel/Stockham.

Good of the Order.

January and February birthdays were recognized. Sierra Kronan Lodge was thanked for hosting an excellent installation dinner in January.

Members were reminded that dues are \$30 per year and due in April.

Ed Netzel said lodges will be refunded the money which was advanced by local lodges to underwrite this year's District Convention, since expenses will be less than expected.

Myrtle Widmark has a supply of Swedish magazines and pamphlets that members are welcome to take.

Turn Verein will be putting on the children's play Snow White on March 16 at 3 p.m. For information or tickets, contact Irmgard Schlenker at 916-488-7922, or mail@irmgardschlenker.com.

Sierra Kronan lodge will be celebrating their 22nd anniversary on Feb. 17 from 1 – 3 p.m. at the Pacific Street Café in Roseville. Monitor Lodge members are welcome to attend, and the cost is \$20. There will be meal choices of salmon, lasagna, or teriyaki chicken, music, and desserts. Reservations are required by Feb. 9.

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Chair Pfannkuch announced that district directories are available from him.

Financial Report. The Treasurer reported that the Lodge was under budget by \$1,500 in 2007. On a motion by Ingvarsdén/Netzel, the lodge approved putting \$20,000 of the \$26,000 current balance in a short-term certificate of deposit.

Next Meeting. March 7.

Adjourn. Chair Pfannkuch adjourned the meeting.

ally end up as coffee at \$110-\$180 per pound. If you are interested in purchasing this coffee or want more information about the process, go to www.animalcoffee.com!!

In Sweden and in the U.S. the most popular Swedish coffee is Gevalia. The company was founded in the town of Gävle (Gevalia in Latin) in 1853. After about 120 years as a family company, it was sold in 1971 to Kraft Foods. In 1983 Gevalia began North American sales via mail-order delivery service.

Another well-known Swedish coffee brand is Löfbergs Lila. The company was founded in 1906 in Karlstad and is privately owned by the Löfberg family. You can find this coffee in the U.S. at Ikea but also order it through www.nordictrade.com where I found a lot of this coffee information.

So let's get back to the word "fika". Essentially it means to take a coffee break, but goes much deeper. The word is thought to come from the old Swedish word *kaffi* with the syllables reversed. To have "fika" means to get together with friends, visit around the coffee table or even pick-nick in nature with coffee and pastries. Traditionally you would never see a Swede drinking coffee on the run or from a drive-through like we do here in America. In the old days a housewife was expected to have seven kinds of cookies on hand and there is even a very famous cookbook by the name of "*Sju Sorters Kakor*" (Seven Kinds of Cookies). This cookbook sold 3.4 million copies in Sweden and has now been translated into English. It will be published in the U.S. in June, but I will bring the English version that I purchased in Sweden to the March meeting so you can see it.

In modern Sweden, housewives are much too busy usually for the abundance of pastries, but something is always available to have for "fika", even if it is the quick and easy "*Kladdkaka*" (Goosey Cake) that I served at the last business meeting or "*Chokladbollar*" (Chocolate Balls), that was one of the desserts at the last meeting. Today there are excellent pastries available in grocery stores and in a "*konditori*" (coffee house/bakery) to purchase and to share for "fika".

One of our goals for the last meeting was to promote the Monitor cookbooks. Many members might not know what an excellent collection of recipes we have in this book. We concentrated on the cookie section of recipes and thanks to a couple of volunteers, I had great help in developing a sample selection of goodies. Marianne Ek made the Chocolate Almond or Walnut Bark on page 188 and the Cinnamon Nuts on page 194 of the Monitor Cookbook. Thelma Gorrell made the Pumpkin Spice Bars on page 180 and Grandma's Swedish Cookies on page 168. Many, many thanks to both of you for helping out in promoting the cookbook. I believe we sold over 20 copies that night.

I made the Swedish Cream Wafers on page 173. However, the cookbook does not give the recipe for the frosting, which I think is part of the great taste, so here it is:

1 stick of softened butter, 1 cup of powdered sugar, 1 – 2 tbsp. cream, 1 – 2 tbsp. strong, cold coffee,
2 tsp. vanilla sugar. Mix all ingredients and spread between two cookies. These pastries are also called Parisian Waffles and very common in Swedish pastry shops.

I also made Chocolate Balls, which is something commonly made when you need something without turning on an oven or a project for the kids to make a simple pastry. You can also find these in pastry shops and grocery stores in various sizes. This is also what our daughter and son-in-law in Sweden make, when they come home from their fulltime jobs and find out they need something quick and easy to make to bring to the kids' Saturday morning soccer game to sell for a fundraiser!!!

Chocolate Balls

2 ½ sticks of butter 1 1/3 cups of sugar 3 – 5 tbsp. of cocoa 1 – 2 tbsp. of vanilla sugar
3 cups of quick oats 3 – 4 tbsp. of very strong, cold coffee

Cream softened butter and sugar. Add vanilla sugar, cocoa and coffee to taste. Stir in oatmeal. Mix all of it well and refrigerate to firm up the butter. Roll into small or large balls and then roll each in pearl sugar or coconut flakes. Store in container in the refrigerator until it is time to eat the chocolate balls.

This makes 45 – 60 balls depending on the size you make them. You can also flavor these balls with Kahlua instead of strong coffee. Pearl sugar and vanilla sugar can be purchased at Ikea stores.

I urge all of you to attend the next meeting on March 7, which is a "*Kaffekalas*" (Coffee Party) and I would like for you to bring something from the Monitor Cookbook and to share your recipe.

At the last meeting we also handed out a questionnaire addressed to you, the Monitor member, with a chance for you to have input about future programs. If you were not at the meeting or if you would like to add something you forgot to write down at the last meeting, there is a copy in this newsletter and I would appreciate it, if you would fill it out and send it to any of the three cultural committee members or bring it to the next meeting.

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VASA ORDER OF AMERICA
District Lodge Golden Gate, #12

Resolution submitted to the 2008 District Meeting of
District Lodge Golden Gate #12

To the District Secretary:

Be it resolved to change Article 7 – Meeting of the Bylaws of District Lodge Golden Gate #12 to have District Meetings every other year rather than annually:

[deletions]/additions

Article 7, subsection (a) currently reads

The District Lodge shall meet yearly, the fourth (4th) weekend in April, if possible, the day and place to be set by the host lodge and the Executive Board.

Change to read

The District Lodge shall meet [yearly] in even-numbered years, the fourth (4th) weekend in April, if possible, the day and place to be set by the host lodge and the Executive Board.

Motivation:

For the year 2007 no lodge in the District volunteered to host the Meeting. That is strong evidence that yearly Meetings have become a burden in these times of dwindling membership in the District causing economic hardship.

Further, be it resolved that upon passage of this resolution the following sections of the bylaws be editorially adjusted to reflect the now bi-annually occurring meetings:

- Article 5 – Election of Delegates, sub-section (a)
- Article 9 – Officers, sub-section (b) and sub-section (f)
- Article 11 – Trustees and Auditors, sub-section (a)
- Article 12 – Committees, sub-section (f)
- Article 13 – Representation in the Grand Lodge, sub-section (d)
- Article 19 – Fiscal Year, sub-section (a) and sub-section (b)
- Article 21 – General Rules, sub-sections (o), (q) and (r)
- Article 23 – Annual Scholarships, subsections (a3), (b3) and (b5)
- Article 24 – Scholarship Fund Investment Administration, sub-section (a)
- Appendix – Duties of Officers, District Cultural Leader, sub-section (h)

Respectfully submitted
In Truth and Unity,

Perr Cardestam, PDM
Svea Lodge #348

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Please feel free to call me for questions or help at 800-823-2443 or e-mail at pfannkuch@comcast.net.

Eivor Pfannkuch



FEBRUARY FUN—GOOD FOOD AND GOOD FELLOWSHIP!



Jeana Hultquist of Fair Oaks was recently selected to participate in the California Agricultural Leadership Program.

The Leadership Program is one of the premier agricultural leadership opportunities in the United States. Hultquist's class, the 38th selected in the program's history, was recently inaugurated in Petaluma.

The Leadership Program is an intensive two-year fellowship that focuses on more effective leadership through enlightenment and cultural exposure.

The program, in operation since 1969, has more than 1,000 alumni, including influential leaders such as Secretary of Agriculture A.G. Kawamura; state Sens. Mike Machado, D-Linden, and Abel Maldonado, R-Santa Maria; Reps. Devin Nunes, R-Visalia, and George Radanovich, R-Mariposa; Department of Pesticide

Regulation director Mary-Ann Warmerdám; and former Secretary of State Bill Jones.

Hultquist, a legislative officer for U.S. AgBank, a part of the Farm Credit System, handles grass-roots and government affairs activities for U.S. AgBank and its affiliated 29 Farm Credit institutions, nine of which are headquartered in California.

Hultquist started her career with Farm Credit in 1982. A native of Jackson, she received an associate's degree from American River College in legal assisting and her general education from California State University, Chico. She also completed a certificate program from the American Management Association in strategic management.

Hultquist also serves on the board of directors for the Agricultural Council of California. She and her husband, Larry, have two grown daughters and an extended family with her husband's three grown sons and two grandchildren. As a member of Class 38, Hultquist will be exposed to a variety of issues and activities unique to the California Agricultural Leadership Program, including visits to San Quentin State Prison in San Rafael, and intercity youth programs in East Los Angeles, as well as trips across the United States and to developing nations.

SCHOLARSHIP DEADLINE

As a reminder to Monitor members, our annual scholarship deadline is rapidly approaching. Applicants must be the children or grandchildren of active Monitor members, must be high school seniors, who are continuing on to college or an advanced trade school and they must submit an application plus three letters of endorsement from current teachers or counselors **by April 15th**.

If you need more information, or to receive applications and forms for endorsements, please contact the Scholarship Committee as soon as possible.

Carol and Mike Churkin	(530) 696-0424
Deidre Dahlberg	(916) 966-4631
Eivor and Kurt Pfannkuch	(530) 673-5917



PLEASE NOTE: We do not have a key of our own to the IOOF Hall! Access to the hall is via the office manager and that is usually done by me or by LaVern G. the day before or the day of a meeting. We have the option of utilizing the set-up man to arrange tables, set up the sound system and move the piano, etc., but that arrangement has to be made ahead of time because he is only there in the morning when necessary. Let LaVern or me know a day ahead of time if you want something special. **DO NOT PLAN ON MOVING THE LARGE UPRIGHT PIANO INTO THE HALL THE NIGHT OF THE MEETING UNLESS YOU ACCEPT RESPONSIBILITY FOR POSSIBLE DAMAGE.** Jason is there from 5:30 on as the "night man," and he is not responsible for setting up. Let's not make an enemy. He also watches the parking lot for our safety. *Jack*

Greetings

Hello: Hej. Goodbye: Adjö/Hej då. Yes: Ja. No: Nej. Please: Snälla/Vänligen. Thank you: Tack. That's fine: Det är bra. You are welcome: Varsågod Excuse me (sorry): Ursäkta mig/Förlåt Do you speak English?: Talar du engelska? I don't understand: Jag förstår inte. How much is it?: Hur mycket kostar den? What's your name?: Vad heter du? My name is: Jag heter

Small Talk

Where is the ...?: Var finns ...? Bus stop: busshållplatsen
 Train station: tågstationen Tramstop: spårvagnshållplatsen
 What time does the ...leave/arrive?: Nar avgar/kommer?
 Boat: båten (city): bussen Tram: spårvagnen Train: tåget



As the war with Denmark was as good as lost, he set about to end it on the best possible terms. By the Peace of Knäred (1613) Sweden was forced to leave its only North Sea port, Älvsborg, in Danish hands as security for the payment of an enormous war indemnity. That indemnity entailed crushing taxation and, even with the aid of last-minute loans by the Dutch, was not paid off until 1619. The war left bitter hatred behind it, and Gustav never forgot that Denmark was the national enemy and might be expected to take advantage of any Swedish weakness. Meanwhile, the war with Poland remained largely in abeyance, although in 1617 Gustav sent an abortive expedition to seize the fortification of Dünamünde outside Riga (in present-day Latvia). The main danger, however, seemed to be Sigismund's attempts to pursue his claims by fifth-column activities in Sweden and propaganda in Europe.

The war in Russia was much more serious, and it was here that Gustav, in a succession of difficult and indecisive campaigns, learned the rudiments of warfare. It dragged on until ended by the Peace of Stolbova in 1617, by which time it had clearly changed its character. Charles IX had intervened in Russia to prevent the Poles from placing their own candidate on the Russian throne; the election of the Russian Michael Romanov in 1613 had ended that danger, and Gustav continued the struggle with the deliberate intention of annexing as much of Russian territory as possible. He feared Russia's military and naval potential; he feared that once the country's position was stabilized, a new tsar might try to make Russia a Baltic maritime power. He was determined, therefore, to exploit Russia's momentary weakness to cut it off from direct maritime contact with the West and to channel Russian trade through Swedish middlemen, thus enriching his impoverished exchequer with tolls and duties. In this last respect the outcome proved disappointing, but politically and strategically Stolbova was a treaty of European importance. By annexing Ingria and Kexholm, Sweden came to possess a continuous belt of territory connecting Finland with the Swedish province of Estonia. It thus cut Russia off entirely from the Baltic, thrust it back toward Asia, and postponed its emergence as a major European power until the time of Peter I. the Great (1672-1725).

Resolution of internal problems.

Meanwhile, the internal tensions that Gustav Adolf had inherited had been largely resolved. The charter that the Estates extorted from Gustav when he became king in 1611 might well have entailed the virtual subjection of the monarchy to the council and the high aristocracy. This, however, did not happen; for the man who had drawn the charter, the chancellor Axel Oxenstierna, became, in fact, the king's closest collaborator and remained so for the whole of the reign—a great historic partnership in which the temperaments and gifts of each supplemented those of the other. The king observed the spirit of the charter, and the aristocracy did not always insist on the observance of its exact provisions. They found in Gustav a king favourable to their interests. He enlisted the nobility in the service of the state and thus provided them with numerous economic benefits. It was one of the healthiest features of Swedish society during this period that the nobility served the state, prepared to sacrifice even its privileges in the interests of the country. Thus the long-standing constitutional struggle between crown and aristocracy was suspended during his reign, largely because of the personality of the sovereign and the unique collaboration between himself and Oxenstierna. In this improved climate it was possible to undertake measures of sweeping reform.

The first decade of the reign, therefore, saw the creation of a new Supreme Court (1614) and the establishment of the Treasury and the Chancery as permanent administrative boards (1618), and by the end of the reign an Admiralty and a War Office had been created—each presided over by one of the great officers of state. The Form of Government of 1634 summed up these reforms in a general statute giving Sweden a central administration more modern and efficient than that of any other European country. Stockholm became a true capital with a permanent population of civil servants, the most important of whom were noblemen. And in the 1620s a thorough reform professionalized local government and placed it securely under the control of the crown. The Council of State became, for the first time, a permanent organ of government, able to assume charge of affairs while the king was fighting overseas. An ordinance of 1617 fixed the number of Estates in the Riksdag at four (nobles, clergy, burghers, and peasants) and regulated its procedures on a basis that lasted until 1866. Both council and Riksdag were identified with the king's policies, not least because of Gustav's brilliant gift for expounding them: his speeches reveal him as a master of debate and an orator of extraordinary eloquence and force. And the decisions were always his, though they were usually arrived at after intimate consultation with Axel Oxenstierna. His hesitations, his vacillation in the face of grave decisions (such as that of intervening in the Thirty Years' War in Germany), reflect his profound sense of responsibility to the nation. Of all these domestic reforms, however, none had a more enduring and more beneficial effect upon his country than his work for education: his creation of the Gymnasia in the 1620s gave Sweden, for the first time, an effective provision for secondary education; his splendid munificence to the University of Uppsala gave it the financial security that was essential to its development; and his foundation of the University of Dorpat (now Tartu State University) provided the first centre for higher learning in the Baltic languages.

In 1620 he married Maria Eleonora of Brandenburg. In 1621, taking advantage of a Turkish attack upon Poland, Gustav renewed the war with Sigismund. His capture of Riga was followed by a gradual conquest of Livonia (present-day Latvia and Estonia). His object was to compel Sigismund to renounce his claims to Sweden, and he hoped to gain his end by the economic pressure

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that would result from Poland's loss of access to its main export routes to western Europe. It was in pursuit of this policy that, in 1626, he transferred the seat of war to Prussia: a stranglehold on the Vistula River, he hoped, would bring Poland to its knees. But already he was concerned with the larger question of the danger to German Protestantism entailed by the victorious campaigns of the Habsburg commanders, Johann Tserclaes (1559-1632) and Albrecht von Wallenstein. He saw his Polish campaigns as one aspect of the general struggle of Protestantism against the Counter-Reformation: if Sigismund were restored to the Swedish throne, the re-Catholicization of Scandinavia would follow soon after, the Habsburgs and their allies would be able to close the passage into the Baltic to Dutch shipping, and the United Netherlands might then be unable to continue their struggle against Spain.

Thus, the fate of Europe was bound up with what happened in Livonia or Prussia. Protestant Europe was slow to appreciate the connection, but as the Protestant cause plunged to disaster in Germany, its leaders increasingly turned their eyes to Gustav as a possible saviour. But before he was prepared to commit himself to any Protestant league and undertake a military campaign in Germany, Gustav required adequate assurance of support. The disastrous defeat (1626) of Christian IV. (1577-1648) of Denmark, who had intervened in Germany without such an assurance, justified his caution, but it also made Swedish intervention inevitable. The Habsburg forces' occupation of the German Baltic shore and their plans for a Habsburg-Polish navy seemed to pose a direct threat of invasion. In this emergency, Gustav and Christian joined forces to send an expedition to Stralsund, the last remaining Protestant bastion in Pomerania, which arrived just in time to prevent its capture by Wallenstein (1628). From this moment, full-scale involvement in the German war became simply a question of time. The Polish war was resolved in 1629 by the Truce of Altmark, and Gustav was at last free to turn his attention to Germany. In June 1630 the Swedish expeditionary force landed at Peenemünde.

(Swedish History is interesting to me, and this article will be concluded in the next issue. I'd like feedback as to whether this type of article is interesting to you)

Forty Seveth Rosemaling Seminar at Camp Norge April 26/27. 2008

Three classes will be offered at the Spring Rosemaling Seminar at Camp Norge. The teachers are Julie Anne Droivold, Sandra Cole and Kay White. We will be using the firehouse for classes. We will be painting on a 12 inch round rimed plate.

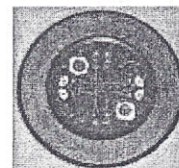
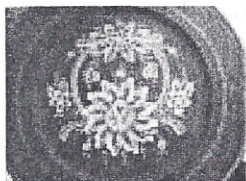
Julie Anne is teaching a Valdres style with flowers ribbons and bows and border is a rope made of "s" strokes. The background is black. Kay is teaching a Rogaland style on red background with round bonnet flowers, tulips, and small pretty flowers. The rim is medium blue with a simple saying surrounded by a yellow, a dark blue rim. Sandra Cole is teaching the beginner's class using a Rogaland style on a brown and blue background. See pictures below.

SEMINAR RESERVATION FORM: Reservations must be prepaid. The cost of the seminar is \$78, which includes the class and wood piece, base coated and ready to go, the fire hall clean up and the meals. There will be \$25 cancellation fee, but absolutely no cancellations after April 2. Class registration fees can be refunded if you have to cancel up to April 1 if there is someone on the waiting list who wants your space. Debbie Dawson will again do our cooking. The cost for food for the weekend is included in the \$78 registration fee. The food includes breakfast, lunch and dinner on Saturday and breakfast and lunch on Sunday. [Click for Reservation Form](#)

ROOM RESERVATIONS: Please make your room reservation with Penny. Rooms are \$15 per night for members, \$20 for non-members; RV space is \$20 per night for members and \$25 for non-members; Tents are \$15 and \$18 per night. You will pay the Hostess for your room when you arrive at Camp. It is not included in your class fee. Bring your current membership card. The campground will be open for RV and tent camping. No reservations necessary, if you have questions please call the camp. (530) 389-2508.

Penny Joseph Knudsen, Seminar Coordinator
pennyjknudsen@sbcglobal.net

(916) 941-6433 **Forty Seveth Rosemaling Seminar at Camp Norge**
April 26/27. 2008



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