



The Danish Soldiers Club

March 2020

www.danishsoldiersclub.com

NEWSLETTER FOR THE DANISH SOLDIERS CLUB OF NORTHERN CALIFORNIA, INC. POST OFFICE BOX 41, PETALUMA CA. 94953
MEMBER OF DANSKE SOLDATERFORENINGERS LANDSRÅD. PROTECTOR HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARGRETHE II OF DENMARK

THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER

Greetings.

Approximately 50 hardy souls met on Saturday, March 7, for the first luncheon of the year. The weather was a bit cool and the cloud cover heavy, but there was no rain and all enjoyed a pleasant afternoon.

An important issue to the membership was discussed at the member meeting. We have received requests from several other clubs regarding the use of the club's grounds for their own meetings. A committee headed by Peter Schakow (thank you Peter) was formed to identify the advantages and disadvantages of doing and to recommend a policy regarding outside use for the full membership's approval. Please see the meeting minutes for more details.

The meeting also covered the club's income and expenses over the last three months including the Christmas Party. One of the charges reported was \$1,620 for a liquor license for the event. Treasurer Margrethe Baekgaard has since researched the item and determined that had been misclassified and was Sonoma County's charge for the rental of the hall.

Looking forward to seeing you all soon. Stay well.

Keith Brians
President



The Danish Soldiers Club
Post Office Box 41
Petaluma, CA 94953



Address Correction Requested

The Governing Board for 2020

Keith Brians President to 2020	Petaluma (707) 789-9953 kastaniakeith@gmail.com
Dennis Wimple Vice President to 2021	El Cerrito (510) 525-4120 denniswimple@yahoo.com
Margrethe Bækgaard Treasurer to 2020	Santa Rosa (707) 293-7972 margrethebaekgaard@danishsoldiersclub.com
Jill Brians Secretary to 2022	Petaluma (707) 227-8404 jcbrians@yahoo.com
Michael Stecher Web Master Director to 2022	Mill Valley (415) 624-6215 mstecher@me.com
Ken Fultz Director to 2020	American Canyon (415) 362-7509 KFCVA41@comcast.net
Adam Byer Director to 2021	Oakland (510) 332 6932 adam@cherrystreetgames.com
Vagn Nielsen Director to 2021	Sonoma (707) 996-9950 nielsen.vk@gmail.com
Henrik Olsgaard Director to 2022	Orinda (510) 847-5186 holsgaard@hotmail.com

Volunteers: Lilian Rasmussen Membership Coordinator	Roseville (916) 771-4961 mormor@surewest.net 4397 Coach Whip Way Roseville, CA 95747-8623
Rick Santarini Newsletter Editor	Santa Rosa (707) 477-6669 ricksantarini@danishsoldiersclub.com

2020 Danish Soldiers Club Schedule

April 4th	Luncheon/Meeting	Canceled
May 2nd	BBQ/Meeting	
June 6th	Luncheon/Meeting	
July 4th	Luncheon/Meeting	
August 1st	Luncheon/Meeting	
September 5th	BBQ/Meeting	Board Nominations
October 3rd	Luncheon/Meeting	Board Elections
November 7th	Luncheon/Meeting	
December 20th	Julefest	Sonoma Vets Hall

After having to cancel the February meeting the March meeting more than made up for it. 51 lunches were ordered with only 3 no shows. We auctioned off the extras for \$40. Keith Brians was selected to be President of the club for 2020 and Dennis Wimple was selected to be Vice President and will be in charge of the BBQ's. Vagn Nielsen volunteered to take the remainder of the vacant board term (2 years). We still need to determine who will be in charge of Xmas party etc. .

The general meeting went great with people seemed more vested. A committee of willing volunteers (Peter Schakow, Karen Lysmer, Poul Poulsen, and Dennis Wimple) was formed for discussing (via email) allowing/disallowing the Viking reenactment club to use the facilities a few times and a local Swedish club to use it for a midsummer celebration. Also for discussing the symbiotic relationships potential and possible expansion of activities to lure more members -i.e. readings of HC Andersen stories, lectures of Viking history, etc.

After the Lunch everyone sang happy birthday to Margrethe Bækgaard and Jill Brians daughter Lulu.

If you already have paid your dues for 2020 you can relax. If not, please send a check for \$40 to:

Margrethe Bækgaard
1740 Brandee Lane
Santa Rosa, CA 95403-8676—
Email:

margrethebaekgaard@danishsoldiersclub.com
Also remember that you can pay online thru PayPal at www.danishsoldiersclub.com

Many thanks to those who donated to the raffle: Birthe Bækgaard, Margrethe Bækgaard, Peter Schakow, Keith and Arlene Brians, Tove Lindberg, Ken Fultz, Per Madsen and Kirsten Pedersen.

IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING THE APRIL, 4 MEETING AND THE CORONA VIRUS, COVID-19

To ensure the health and well-being of our membership, the board has regretfully made the decision to cancel the April 4 meeting on the recommendations of health authorities regarding the corona virus, Covid-19. We will revisit the meeting schedule when the situation becomes clearer and then will provide more information on the upcoming meetings

Fellow Members,

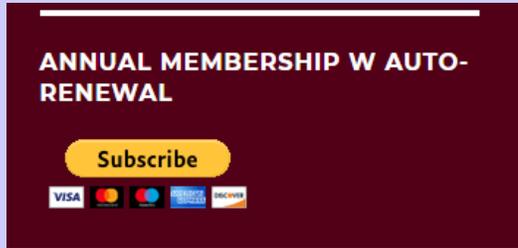
As you know the dues for 2020 have been raised to \$40. The website is updated so that new accounts are \$40, but we cannot control people's **OLD recurring charges** from our end. The account holder has to do that by logging in to [PayPal.com](https://www.paypal.com).

You need to log into your PayPal account and cancel the \$30 recurring payment, and then go to our website and use the new link to approve a new \$40 recurring payment, which works just fine.

But I'm afraid we're going to have to ask every "recurring payment" member to do the same, for security reasons; it's PayPal, not us.

If your recurring dues has already been processed for \$30 this month, we ask that you please get to us at your convenience a check for \$10.00 to Margrethe to cover the balance. Then next year do the above to reset your account.

Again, sorry for any inconvenience this causes you.



Daylight saving time

Hopefully all of you remembered to change your clocks and Spring forward on Sunday March 8th. With today's technology many of our clocks and devices automatically change the time for us. In my case I was reaching the end of a vacation with my son and had forgotten that was the weekend for the time change, with both my watch and phone changing automatically I did not even realize the change had happened. We were on the train from Santa Barbara to the Bay Area when I noticed at 7 PM that it seemed lighter than the day before. When I made that comment another passenger told that was because Sunday was the first day of daylight savings time.

That got me thinking what is the story of why twice a year we seem to disrupt our lives for these time changes.

George Hudson (a British-born New Zealand entomologist and astronomer) proposed the idea of daylight saving in 1895. The German Empire and Austria-Hungary organized the first nationwide implementation starting on April 30, 1916. Many countries have used it at various times since then, particularly since the 1970s energy crisis. DST is generally not observed near the equator, where sunrise and sunset times do not vary enough to justify it. Some countries observe it only in some regions, while other parts do not. Only a minority of the world's population uses DST; Asia and Africa generally do not observe it.

DST clock shifts sometimes complicate timekeeping and can disrupt travel, billing, record keeping, medical devices, heavy equipment, and sleep patterns. Computer soft-

ware often adjusts clocks automatically, but policy changes by various jurisdictions of DST dates and timings may be confusing.

Rationale behind it

Industrialized societies usually follow a clock-based schedule for daily activities that do not change throughout the course of the year. The time of day that individuals begin and end work or school, and the coordination of mass transit, for example, usually remain constant year-round. In contrast, an agrarian society's daily routines for work and personal conduct are more likely governed by the length of daylight hours and by solar time, which change seasonally because of the Earth's axial tilt. North and south of the tropics daylight lasts longer in summer and shorter in winter, with the effect becoming greater the further one moves away from the tropics.

By synchronously resetting all clocks in a region to one hour ahead of standard time, individuals who follow such a year-round schedule will wake an hour earlier than they would have otherwise; they will begin and complete daily work routines an hour earlier, and they will have available to them an extra hour of daylight after their workday activities. However, they will have one less hour of daylight at the start of each day, making the policy less practical during winter.

While the times of sunrise and sunset change at roughly equal rates as the seasons change, proponents of daylight saving time argue that most people prefer a greater increase in daylight hours after the typical "nine to five" workday.¹ Supporters have also argued that DST decreases energy consumption by reducing the need for lighting and heating, but the actual effect on overall energy use is heavily disputed.

The manipulation of time at higher latitudes (for example Iceland, Nunavut, Scandinavia or Alaska) has little impact on daily life, because the length of day and night changes more extremely throughout the seasons, and thus sunrise and sunset times are significantly out of phase with standard working hours regardless of manipulations of the clock. DST is also of little use for locations near the equator, because these regions see only a small variation in daylight in the course of the year.

Dispute over benefits and drawbacks

Proponents of DST generally argue that it saves energy, promotes outdoor leisure activity in the evening (in summer), and is therefore good for physical and psychological health, reduces traffic accidents, reduces crime or is good for business.

Opponents argue that DST disrupts our circadian rhythms, negatively impacting our health, that it increases fatal traffic accidents, that the actual energy savings are inconclusive, and that DST increases health risks such as heart attack. Farmers have tended to oppose



DST.

Having a common agreement about the day's layout or schedule has so many advantages that a standard schedule over whole countries or large areas has generally been chosen over efforts in which some people get up earlier and others do not. The advantages of coordination are so great that many people ignore whether DST is in effect by altering their work schedules to coordinate with television broadcasts or daylight. DST is commonly not observed during most of winter, because the days are shorter than; workers may have no sunlit leisure time, and students may need to leave for school in the dark. Since DST is applied to many varying communities, its effects may be very different depending on their culture, light levels, geography, and climate. Because of this variation, it is hard to make generalized conclusions about the effects of the practice. The costs and benefits may differ between places. Some areas may adopt DST simply as a matter of coordination with other areas rather than for any other benefits.

Permanent daylight saving time

A move to permanent daylight saving time (staying on summer hours all year with no time shifts) is sometimes advocated and is currently implemented in some places such as Argentina, Belarus, Saskatchewan, Yukon, Iceland, Kyrgyzstan, Malaysia, Morocco, Namibia, Singapore, Turkey, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan. Advocates cite the same advantages as normal DST without the problems associated with the twice yearly time shifts. However, many remain unconvinced of the benefits, citing the same problems and the relatively late sunrises, particularly in winter, that year-round DST entails. Other reasons for a permanent change of time zone could be a result of following the time zone of a neighboring region, political will, or other causes.

Russia switched to permanent DST from 2011 to 2014, but the move proved unpopular because of the late sunrises in winter, so the country switched permanently back to standard time in 2014 for the whole Russian Federation. The United Kingdom and Ireland also experi-

mented with year-round summer time between 1968 and 1971, and put clocks forward by an extra hour during World War II.

In the United States, the Florida, Washington, California, and Oregon legislatures have all passed bills to enact permanent DST, but the bills require Congressional approval in order to take effect. Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Rhode Island have also introduced proposals or commissions to that effect. Although 26 states have considered making DST permanent, unless Congress changes federal law, states cannot implement permanent DST—states can only opt out of DST, not standard time.

Under an EU directive, from 2021 twice-yearly adjustment of clocks will cease. Member states will have the option of observing either standard time or summer time all year round.

Experts in circadian rhythms and sleep caution against permanent Daylight Saving Time, recommending year-round Standard Time as the preferred option for public health and safety.

Problems with permanent DST[

Since daylight saving time creates the illusion of the sun rising and setting one hour later on the clock, but does not add any additional daylight, the already later sunrise times under standard time are pushed an hour later on the clock with daylight saving time. Late sunrise times can become unpopular in the winter months which essentially forces workers and schoolchildren to begin the day in darkness. In 1974 following the enactment of the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Act in the United States, complaints of children going to school in the dark and working people commuting and starting their work

day in pitch darkness during the winter months led to the repeal of the act in October 1974 when standard time was restored until February 23, 1975. In 1976, the United States returned to the schedule set under the Uniform Time Act of 1966. In 1971, year-round daylight time in the United Kingdom was abandoned after a 3-year experiment because of complaints about winter sunrise times.

