

St. Pauli News in Detail



Greeting and Ushering

- Oct. 2 Marc Haugen
- Oct. 9 "Wing-It"
- Oct. 16 Ryan Haugen
- Oct. 23 Gary Iverson
- Oct. 30 Kari Iverson

Altar Preparation: Shelley Mathson

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Group Cleaning

Monday, October 3

6:00 pm

The number who showed up for the spring cleaning this year was very thin. Please come and help so that our church can look its best for our Fall Event on the 9th.

As usual, we will top it off with a hot beverage and a treat.

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Needle Night

Tuesday, November 1

7:00 pm

Needle Night resumes the first Tuesday in November. We will use this time for any and all projects, whether they be personal crafts or quilting for Lutheran World Relief.

Come when you can. The quilting supplies will be laid out on the far table and the coffee pot will be on.

Men are welcome!

FALL EVENT

**Sunday, October 9th
3:00 pm**

"Just Fiddling Around"

Our 2022 Fall Event promises to be a very entertaining program. Hilary Stoltman, historian, long-time fiddle player, and storyteller, will be our main speaker. He will be joined by Thief River's orchestra director and violinist, Derek Druse.

We need pie-bakers, set-up, serving and clean-up crews. Please help us publicize this event by sharing on Facebook, posting a flyer at your workplace, emailing or inviting your friends, etc.

There is a flyer in this newsletter you can use or see Kathy or Jan for extra copies. Faye is sending a pdf of the file for you to post online. We'd love to fill the church!

Please remember that this is also the occasion that replaces our fall supper, when we would have around \$2,500 in profits that would be given to local, national and global charities. So please give generously.

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October Milestones

Birthdays

- Oct. 6 Pastor Carl Hansen
- Oct. 14 Kyland Rondorf
- Oct. 15 Eileen Kotaska
- Oct. 20 Jim Nelson
- Oct. 23 Chris Carter
- Oct. 29 Joan Nelson
- Oct. 31 Jim Kotz

Anniversaries

- Oct. 25 Jim and Joan Nelson
- Oct. 26 Myles and Kathy Alberg

In Memoriam

Ivette Garrett

May 28, 1946 - September 22, 2022

Ivette was baptized, confirmed and married at St. Pauli. She rejoined the church when she moved back to Thief River Falls in 2015 and served as President from 2018-2021.

Ivette DeVerne Torkelson was born May 28, 1946, in Thief River Falls, Minnesota, the eighth of nine children of Melvin and Helen (Wiken) Torkelson. Raised on a farm in Smiley Township, Ivette attended country school with her siblings. The only one in her class, Ivette often remarked how useful it was to hear the older kids recite their lessons.

Ivette was restless, always on the move, always scraped up with skinned knees, and always ready for the next adventure. She graduated from Lincoln High School in 1964 and then attended the Thief River Falls Area Vocational School where she studied business. After working as a secretary for a year in Minneapolis, Ivette returned and enrolled in the inaugural class at the Minnesota State Junior College now known as Northland Community and Technical College. When receiving their Distinguished Graduate award in May 2018, Ivette said in her acceptance speech that Northland had expanded her horizons and she proved that quite quickly when, after graduation, she enrolled at the University of Alaska in Fairbanks.

Ivette often told the story of her initial trip. Her parents gave her what money they could – which was very little – and Ivette paid for her share of the gas money to ride up the AICan highway and to the door of the Registrar's Office in Fairbanks. Without enough for even the first semester's tuition payment, she still managed to enroll and work her way through each and every semester - paying as she went. She took a variety of jobs, one of which was playing her guitar and singing folk songs in a place where, much to her chagrin, her "favorite fur" was stolen. Her family well remembers the cassette tapes she would send back home.

In Fairbanks, Ivette met the love of her life, Bob Garrett. When they both graduated, Bob became an officer and pilot in the U.S. Air Force. They were married in 1972 at St. Pauli Church in rural Thief River Falls and then lived on a variety of air bases in the U.S. Their daughter, Kirsten Lindsay Garrett, was born in September 1976 only six weeks before Bob was killed in a tragic aircraft accident near Offutt Air Force Base in Omaha, Nebraska. As a young widow, Ivette poured herself into raising Kirsten on her own, eventually purchasing a lovely home in South St. Paul where they lived while Kirsten grew into a young adult on her way to West Point and beyond.

Ivette used her time wisely and received an MBA from the College of St. Thomas and a Juris Doctorate from the William Mitchell College of Law. She was doggedly curious and passionately concerned for others, and this eventually led her to a career as an attorney with the U.S. Corps of Engineers where she practiced employment law and traveled throughout

the U.S. largely in support of accidents and disasters such as Hurricane Katrina in New Orleans.

When she retired, she generously helped raise her grand-daughters while

Kirsten was stationed across Europe and the United States until Kirsten and her husband, Rob, settled in Arlington, Virginia. She loved being with the girls and was so proud of everything they had done and were becoming.

Ivette returned to her hometown in 2015 where she purchased and renovated a lovely home and enjoyed unparalleled river views from Birch Lane Drive. An avid gardener throughout her life, she now weeded long-overgrown beds, planted dozens of flowers, and grew a surfeit of tomatoes and cucumbers that she shared with her neighbors. She often remarked that a summertime supper of cucumbers and tomatoes was, indeed, one of her favorites.

She joined a variety of organizations in Thief River Falls but was most committed to volunteering for several hours each week at Challenger Elementary School until the COVID pandemic and her advancing lung disease made it too difficult for her to continue. Even then, she continued to receive school papers that she helped to grade, graciously delivered to her front door.

Ivette was always active, always ready to laugh, and always ready to help but she will be most missed and remembered as a steadfast, caring, and loyal mother, Mormor, sister, aunt, and friend. Left to mourn her passing and celebrate her life are her daughter Kirsten Walker and son-in-law Rob Walker of Arlington, Virginia; granddaughters Mathea, Sofia and Annika; brothers Wallace and Marvin Torkelson of Thief River Falls; sisters Wahna Smith and Faye Auchenpaugh of Thief River Falls and Pamela (Kevin) Kittridge of Maplewood, MN; and many nieces and nephews.

She was preceded in death by her parents, Melvin and Helen Torkelson; husband, Robert Evan Garrett; brothers, Francis Marion Torkelson and Willis Torkelson; and sister, Geraldine Guerard.

A service and celebration of Ivette's life is planned for Thanksgiving week in Thief River Falls. In lieu of flowers or cards, please consider a donation to her beloved St. Pauli Church or planting a peony in her memory.



St. Pauli Church Council Minutes

August 23, 2022

The St. Pauli Church Council held its monthly meeting on Tuesday, August 23, 2022 at 7 p.m. at St. Pauli Church. Members present: Jim Strandlie, Pastor Carl Hansen, Cindy Cedergren, Marisa Benson, and Myles Alberg.

The meeting was called to order by Council President Strandlie. Pastor Hansen opened the meeting with prayer.

Approval of Agenda: Additions were made to the agenda and approved.

Secretary's Report: The minutes of the June 16, 2022 meeting were approved as presented. M/S/C (Benson/Hansen). There was no Council meeting held in July.

Treasurer's Report: The Treasurer's report was approved. M/S/C (Alberg/Hansen). Marisa noted that the property insurance premiums came in higher than budgeted by \$300. She will make sure that increase is reflected in next year's budget.

Checking Account Balance End of June 2022	\$ 13,598.52
July 2022 Revenue:	3,055.00
July 2022 Expenses:	<u>(1,917.63)</u>
Checking Account Balance End of July 2022:	\$ 14,735.89

Other Account Balances End of July 2022:	
Education Fund	\$ 1,402.00
Edward Jones	73,318.88
Memorial Fund	16,298.20
Mission Grant	5,440.39
Savings	<u>36,661.92</u>
Total Account Balances End of July 2022	\$147,857.28

Cemetery Association Funds End of July 2022: \$ 62,710.46

Pastor's Report: Pastor Hansen reported he had presided over two funerals this past week, Edna Rondorf's at Redeemer Church on Friday, and Milan Iverson's at St. Pauli on Saturday. He stated he would be on vacation Oct. 13-17 to preside at his grandson's wedding in Texas. He suggested that for one of the first worship services in Advent we should utilize the Holden Evening Prayer CD program, since it is an advent theme, and enjoyed by the congregation when it is utilized during Lenten services.

Reports of Members in sickness or distress: Pastor Hansen included the Rondorf and Iverson families in his opening prayer.

New Members or Interest in Membership: None

Other Reports:

1) WELCA: Cindy Cedergren reported that WELCA will meet tomorrow, with Kari Nelson as the guest speaker. Quilting is scheduled for September 27-28. Rally Sunday will include a potluck lunch.

2) Board of Education (Sunday School Committee): Cindy Cedergren relayed the calendar information received from Kari Torkelson and the Sunday School Committee:

Rally Sunday – Sept. 18

Classes begin – Sept. 25

No classes: Oct. 23, Nov. 27, Dec. 25, Jan. 1, April 9

Christmas Program – Dec. 18 at 10:30 worship service

Last day of Sunday School: May 14, 2023

3) Synod Meeting: Jim Strandlie reported on the Synod Road Trip meeting held at Zion Church last week. The focus was on stewardship. Five St. Pauli members attended the meal and meeting.

Old Business:

1) AV/Sound System Project: Marisa Benson reported that most of the hardware portion of the project is done. The speakers are temporarily on stands; they will be mounted on the wall.

2) Front Entrance Door: Marisa Benson reported she had received one quote from Crookston Building Center for \$2,360. She was waiting to receive a quote from another supplier in Thief River Falls. Based on the quote received, the project exceeds the limit of \$1,000 that the Council is authorized to spend for an item not included in the annual budget. It was decided to schedule a special congregational meeting for Sunday, Sept 11, immediately following worship services to seek approval from the congregation to expend the funds.

Marisa will announce the meeting at Calvary on Aug. 28th; Cindy will send an email to members and include the notice in the next bulletin.

3) Batteries for Cameras: Jim Strandlie will check with Marc or Ryan Haugen on the status of the cameras.

New Business:

1) Speakers for church services: There will be no worship services at St. Pauli on August 28; members are encouraged to attend the 10:30 am service at Calvary Church in St. Hilaire. This will be the last traditional service at Calvary with Pastor Frank Ehling. Cindy Cedergren will post a sign on the church door on Sunday. Pastor Hansen will inform Jim Strandlie of the Sunday he plans to take off in September.

2) Light for basement rear entry: At the request of WELCA, Jim Strandlie will request Arlo Rude to install a light in the rear basement entry, to make it easier for cleaning purposes.

The meeting closed with the Lord's Prayer and adjourned at 7:50 p.m.

Next regular meeting date: Thursday, September 15, 2022.

Cindy Cedergren
St. Pauli Church Council Secretary

Minutes of the Women of the ELCA

August 24, 2022

The St. Pauli Women of the ELCA met at the Ivette Garrett home on Wednesday, August 24, 2022, at with 6 members present.

President Kathy Alberg opened the meeting with devotions titled "Purposefully Peaceful" based on Psalm 90.

Secretary's Report: Approved as read.

Treasurer's Report:

Balances as of August 24, 2022:

Checking:	\$ 1,481.04
Savings:	573.87
CD balance as of December 31, 2021:	<u>6,209.21</u>
Total Funds:	\$ 8,264.12

Stewardship: Virginia asked what supplies will be needed for backpacks. Kathy has made 11 backpacks and there is fabric for more. We will use stewardship and WELCA money to buy the necessary supplies to fill the backpacks. Sharon had purchased flannel some time ago, so there is plenty of material for diapers. Cindy said diaper sewing is the biggest need right now. Pat Dramdahl has been knitting baby caps for the layettes.

Council report: Cindy said they met last night. The sound system is partially finished. Marc and Ryan Haugen are replacing the batteries in the security camera. Jim Strandlie is checking with Arlo Rude regarding a light for the back entry. A special congregational meeting regarding replacing the front doors is scheduled for September 11th following worship services.

Old Business: Kathy wondered if we should schedule watering for September. We decided not to do so.

New Business:

- 1) Kathy said thank you to everyone who helped serve Edna Rondorf's funeral.
- 2) The Synod conference is scheduled for September 16-17 at Fergus Falls. Attendees should sign up by September 1. They are requesting gift cards of \$25 as an in-kind offering to be given to various organizations for their clients. Motion by Faye, seconded by Virginia that we send a check for \$25 to the Synod treasurer. Carried.
- 3) Our Fall Event is scheduled for October 9th. Our program will be on violins. Jan and Virginia will contact Hilary Stoltman to speak and Alex Conwell from Red Lake Falls to play. We will serve homemade pie and coffee.
- 4) Election of officers is scheduled for our September 28th to be held at 4:00 pm following our second day of quilting.
- 5) Lydia Circle meets September 14th at Ivette's home with Wahna Smith as hostess.
- 6) Rally Sunday is September 18th. Mary Circle is in charge.
- 7) Katy Haugen has communion prep for September.

Offering was taken and the Lord's Prayer prayed.

Faye Auchenpaugh, Secretary

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Fun Facts about North Dakota

(Yes, North Dakota – I needed a "filler," so here you are!)

- Nickname: Peace Garden State
- State Flower: Wild prairie rose
- State Bird: Western meadowlark
- Experts aren't sure when people arrived, but archaeologists have found 10,000-year-old artifacts from hunters in the area.
- France controlled the area after an explore named Pierre Gaultier La Verendrye became the first European to arrive, in 1738. Later, Spain and then England took over. In 1803, the land was acquired by the U.S. in the Louisiana Purchase. For a long time, the region was called the Dakota Territory, and included both North and South Dakota. Railroads were built in the late 1800s, bringing American settlers with them, and North Dakota was declared its own state in 1889.
- Dakota is a Native American Sioux word that roughly means "friend" or "ally."
- President Theodore Roosevelt was once a cattle rancher in North Dakota.
- The International Peace Garden, which stands on the border between North Dakota and Canada, represents a 1932 pledge by the United States and Canada to never go to war with one another.
- The Red River Valley in the east is a flat area that was once the floor of an ancient lake. Heading west, the Drift Prairie region is dotted with hills, valleys, lakes and wetlands. West of the Drift Prairie is the Missouri Plateau, the state's highest region. It includes the Badlands, a harsh stone valley that wind and water have sculpted into pyramids, domes, and buttes. The Badlands contain North Dakota's highest point, 3,506-foot White Butte.
- North Dakota was once under water and it bears the fossils of ancient sea creatures including swimming reptiles called mosasurs, clams, and other fish.
- North Dakota contains the world's biggest deposit of lignite, a type of soft, brown coal. It has been mined since 1873, with enough to last for about another 800 years.



St. Pauli Lutheran Church's Annual Fall Event is back!



Sunday, October 9, 2022

3:00 p.m.



"Just Fiddling Around"



An interesting & entertaining program with a blend of old and new style fiddle playing

featuring

Historian, life-long fiddle player, and storyteller Hilary Stoltman

and orchestra director & violinist Derek Druse

Homemade pie & ice cream following the program

Pies for sale while supplies last

Proceeds from this fundraiser support various charities

~Freewill Donation~



Address: 11015 170th Ave. NE, Thief River Falls, MN

Directions from TRF: 3.5 miles SE on Hwy. 59, 3 miles S. on Co. Rd. 20

When Leif Erickson Went to Washington

Leif Erikson Day is an annual observance that occurs on October 9. It honors Leif Erikson, the Norse explorer who led the first Europeans to set foot in continental North America. The date was chosen because the ship Restauration coming from Stavanger, Norway, arrived in New York Harbor on October 9, 1825, beginning a wave of immigration from Norway to America.

To celebrate the first annual Leif Erikson Day in the U.S., in 1964, Minnesota Governor Rolvaag asked Sons of Norway and the Minnesota press to find a young man with the same name. Fifteen Minnesotans responded, but not all were of Norwegian descent.

Gradually, the number was narrowed to two – a boy of 11 from Austin and Leif, age 17, from Moorhead. Since the Leif Eriksen coming to the ceremony from Norway was 16 years old, the 17-year-old Minnesotan was deemed a better choice.

The very next day, American Leif was flown from Moorhead to the Twin Cities where he was interviewed at the Minnesota State Capitol. A tipping point in the questions was knowing the name of the King of Norway. Leif answered, “Olav,” and the odyssey began. He was flown back to Moorhead, thinking how fortunate he was to have been selected, but at the same time feeling a bit overwhelmed.

With just one day of rest at home, Leif packed and pondered what was to come. He rode the train back to the Cities and was picked up to go directly to the airport. Governor and Mrs. Rolvaag had a private suite in the back of their plane, with 20 seats in front of their enclosure for press and assistants. Landing at Andrews Air Force Base, the governor and entourage were driven via limousine to the Mayflower Hotel in downtown Washington, D.C. Leif was told that he would speak twice. The first occasion was a conference call to Sons of Norway Headquarters in Minneapolis during a breakfast meeting of the International Board of Directors. The second speech was at the State Department Building in front of the Norwegian Ambassador, the press, Dean Rusk, Secretary of State, Governor Rolvaag and Leif Eriksen from Sarpsborg, Norway, who was clad in his Hallingdal bunad.

The Norwegian government had invited Leif Eriksen from Sarpsborg, to present a 900-year-old battle axe to the United States to mark the designation of celebrating the first-ever Leif Erikson Day on October 9, 1964. A sword of the same era had previously been presented to President Eisenhower in 1958 by the captain of the Norwegian school ship *Christian Radich* when the windjammer had visited the United States.

After an impressive ceremony at the State Department, the group got a personal tour of the White House followed by an elegant formal luncheon hosted at the Norwegian Embassy. The whirlwind continued to the airport for the journey back to Minnesota. Leif was thrilled to be asked if he wanted to see the cockpit on the flight home. He sat on a jump seat right behind the pilot as the plane flew over Chicago.



Sec. of State Dean Rusk, Gov. Karl Rolvaag, Norwegian Ambassador, Norwegian Leif Eriksen, and Minnesotan Leif Erickson.



Present day Leif Erickson.

Leif's connection to the celebration on October 9th each year was furthered in Synnøve-Nordkap Lodge's push for the restoration of the Leif Erickson statue at the Minnesota Capitol. Leif was in on the hearings. Half of the restoration costs were raised by Synnøve-Nordkap lodge and half by the State of Minnesota. Each year, for many years, Leif presided over the ceremonies at the statue on Leif Erikson Day.



ALFRED NOBEL and the NOBEL PRIZE

Alfred Nobel was born in Stockholm, United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway on 21 October 1833. Sweden and Norway or Sweden-Norway, officially the United Kingdoms of Sweden and Norway, and known as the United Kingdoms, was a personal union of the separate kingdoms of Sweden and Norway under a common monarch and common foreign policy that lasted from 1814 until its peaceful dissolution in 1905.



National flags during the union of Sweden and Norway.

Top: Flag of Sweden (1844-1905)
Bottom: Flag of Norway (1844-1899)

(Note that Norway quit using this flag six years before the official dissolution of this union in 1905.)

Nobel was the third son of Immanuel Nobel, an inventor and engineer, and Karolina Andriette (Ahlsell) Nobel. The couple married in 1827 and had eight children. The family was impoverished and only Alfred and his three brothers survived beyond childhood. Through his father, Alfred Nobel was a descendant of the Swedish scientist Olaus Rudbeck and in his turn, the boy was interested in engineering, particularly explosives, learning the basic principles from his father at a young age. Alfred Nobel's interest in technology was inherited from his father, an alumnus of the Royal Institute of Technology in Stockholm.



Alfred Nobel as a young man

Following various business failures, Nobel's father moved to Saint Petersburg, Russia and grew successful there as a manufacturer of machine tools and explosives. He invented the veneer lathe (which made possible the production of modern plywood) and started work on the torpedo. In 1842, the family joined him in the city. Now prosperous, his parents were able to send Nobel to private tutors and the boy excelled

in his studies, particularly in chemistry and languages, achieving fluency in English, French, German and Russian. For 18 months, from 1841 to 1842, Nobel went to the only school he ever attended as a child, in Stockholm.

Nobel gained proficiency in Swedish, French, Russian, English, German, and Italian. He also developed sufficient literary skill to write poetry in English.

Health and relationships

Nobel travelled for much of his business life, maintaining companies in Europe and America while keeping a home in Paris from 1873 to 1891. He remained a solitary character, given to periods of depression. He remained unmarried, although his biographers note that he had at least three loves, the first in Russia with a girl named Alexandra who rejected his proposal. In 1876, Austro-Bohemian Countess Bertha Kinsky became his secretary, but she left him after a brief stay to marry her previous lover, Baron Arthur Gundaccar von Suttner. Her contact with Nobel was brief, yet she corresponded with him until his death in 1896, and probably influenced his decision to include a peace prize in his will. She was awarded the 1905 Nobel Peace prize "for her sincere peace activities." Nobel's longest-lasting relationship was with Sofija Hess from Celje whom he met in 1876. The liaison lasted for 18 years.

Residences

In the years of 1865 to 1873, Alfred Nobel had his home in Krümmel, Hamburg, he afterward moved to a house in the Avenue Malakoff in Paris that same year.



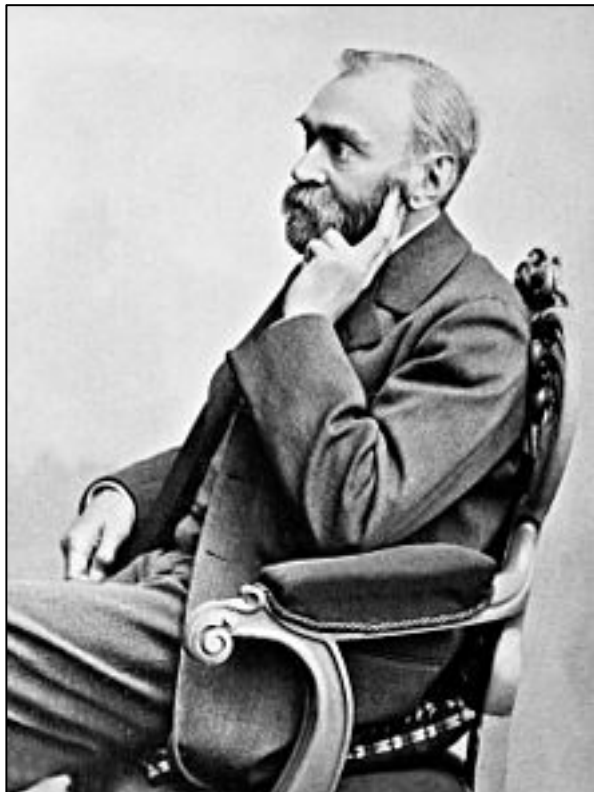
Björkborn Manor, in Karlskoga, was Alfred Nobel's very last residence in Sweden.

In 1894, when he acquired Bofors-Gullspång, the Björkborn Manor was included, he stayed at his manor house in Sweden during the summers. The manor house became his very last residence in Sweden and has after his death functioned as a museum. Alfred Nobel died on 10 December 1896, in Sanremo, Italy, at his very last residence, Villa Nobel, overlooking the Mediterranean.

Scientific career

As a young man, Nobel studied with chemist Nikolai Zinin; then, in 1850, went to Paris to further the work. There he met Ascanio Sobrero, who had invented **nitroglycerin** three years before. Sobrero strongly opposed the use of nitroglycerin because it was unpredictable, exploding when subjected to variable heat or pressure. But Nobel became interested in finding a way to control and use nitroglycerin as a commercially usable explosive; it had much more power than gunpowder. In 1851 at age 18, he went to the United States for one year to study, working for a short period under Swedish-American inventor John Ericsson, who designed the American Civil War ironclad, USS Monitor. Nobel filed his first

patent, an English patent for a gas meter, in 1857, while his first Swedish patent, which he received in 1863, was on "ways to prepare gunpowder."



Portrait of Nobel by Gösta Florman (1831–1900)

The family factory produced armaments for the Crimean War (1853–1856), but had difficulty switching back to regular domestic production when the fighting ended and they filed for bankruptcy. In 1859, Nobel's father left his factory in the care of the second son, Ludvig Nobel, who greatly improved the business. Nobel and his parents returned to Sweden from Russia and Nobel devoted himself to the study of explosives, and especially to the safe manufacture and use of nitroglycerin. Nobel invented a detonator in 1863, and in 1865 designed the blasting cap.

On 3 September 1864, a shed used for preparation of nitroglycerin exploded at the factory in Heleneborg, Stockholm, Sweden, killing five people, including Nobel's younger brother Emil. Fazed by the accident, Nobel founded the company Nitroglycerin Aktiebolaget AB in Vinterviken so that he could continue to work in a more isolated area. Nobel invented dynamite in 1867, a substance easier and safer to handle than the more unstable nitroglycerin. Dynamite was patented in the U.S. and the U.K. and was used extensively in mining and the building of transport networks internationally. In 1875, Nobel invented gelignite, more stable and powerful than dynamite, and in 1887, patented ballistite, a predecessor of cordite.

Nobel was elected a member of the Royal Swedish Academy of Sciences in 1884, the same institution that would later select laureates for two of the Nobel prizes, and he received an honorary doctorate from Uppsala University in 1893.

Nobel's brothers Ludvig and Robert founded the oil company Branobel and became hugely rich in their own right. Nobel invested in these and amassed great wealth through the

development of these new oil regions. During his life, Nobel was issued 355 patents internationally, and by his death, his business had established more than 90 armaments factories, despite his apparently **pacifist** character.

Inventions

Nobel found that when nitroglycerin was incorporated in an absorbent inert substance like *kieselguhr* (diatomaceous earth) it became safer and more convenient to handle, and this mixture he patented in 1867 as "dynamite." Nobel demonstrated his explosive for the first time that year, at a quarry in Redhill, Surrey, England. In order to help reestablish his name and improve the image of his business from the earlier controversies associated with dangerous explosives, Nobel had also considered naming the highly powerful substance "Nobel's Safety Powder," but settled with Dynamite instead, referring to the Greek word for "power" (δύναμις).

Nobel later combined nitroglycerin with various nitrocellulose compounds, similar to collodion, but settled on a more efficient recipe combining another nitrate explosive, and obtained a transparent, jelly-like substance, which was a more powerful explosive than dynamite. Gelignite, or blasting gelatin, as it was named, was patented in 1876; and was followed by a host of similar combinations, modified by the addition of potassium nitrate and various other substances. Gelignite was more stable, transportable and conveniently formed to fit into bored holes, like those used in drilling and mining, than the previously used compounds. It was adopted as the standard technology for mining in the "Age of Engineering," bringing Nobel a great amount of financial success, though at a significant cost to his health. An offshoot of this research resulted in Nobel's invention of ballistite, the precursor of many modern smokeless powder explosives and still used as a rocket propellant.

Nobel Prize

Front side of one of the Nobel Prize medals.

They are handmade with careful precision and in 18 carat recycled gold.



In 1888, the death of his brother Ludvig caused several newspapers to publish obituaries of Alfred in error. One French newspaper condemned him for his invention of military explosives—not, as is commonly quoted, dynamite, which was mainly used for civilian applications—and is said to have brought about his decision to leave a better legacy after his death. The obituary stated, "The merchant of death is dead," and went on to say, "Dr. Alfred Nobel, who became rich by finding ways to kill more people faster than ever before, died yesterday." Nobel read the obituary and was appalled at the idea that he would be remembered in this way. His decision to posthumously donate the majority of his wealth to found the **Nobel Prize** has been credited at least in part to him wanting to leave behind a better legacy.

On 27 November 1895, at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris, Nobel signed his last will and testament and set aside the bulk of his estate to establish the Nobel Prizes, to be awarded annually without distinction of nationality. After taxes and bequests to individuals, Nobel's will allocated 94% of his total assets, 31,225,000 Swedish kronor, to establish the five Nobel Prizes. In 2012, the capital was worth around \$472 million, which is almost twice the amount of the initial capital, taking inflation into account.

The first three of these prizes are awarded for eminence in physical science, in chemistry and in medical science or physiology; the fourth is for literary work "in an ideal direction" and the fifth prize is to be given to the person or society that renders the greatest service to the cause of international fraternity, in the suppression or reduction of standing armies, or in the establishment or furtherance of peace congresses.

The formulation for the literary prize being given for a work "in an ideal direction" is cryptic and has caused much confusion. For many years, the Swedish Academy interpreted "ideal" as "idealistic" and used it as a reason not to give the prize to important but less romantic authors, such as Henrik Ibsen and Leo Tolstoy. This interpretation has since been revised, and the prize has been awarded to, for example, Dario Fo, José Saramago and Bob Dylan, who do not belong to the camp of literary idealism.

There was room for interpretation by the bodies he had named for deciding on the physical sciences and chemistry prizes, given that he had not consulted them before making the will. In his one-page testament, he stipulated that the money go to discoveries or inventions in the physical sciences and to discoveries or improvements in chemistry. He had opened the door to technological awards but had not left instructions on how to deal with the distinction between science and technology. Since the deciding bodies he had chosen were more concerned with the former, the prizes went to scientists more often than engineers, technicians or other inventors.

Sweden's central bank Sveriges Riksbank celebrated its 300th anniversary in 1968 by donating a large sum of money to the Nobel Foundation to be used to set up a sixth prize in the field of economics in honor of Alfred Nobel. In 2001,

Alfred Nobel's great-great-nephew, Peter Nobel (born 1931), asked the Bank of Sweden to differentiate its award to economists given "in Alfred Nobel's memory" from the five other awards. This request added to the controversy over whether the Bank of Sweden Prize in Economic Sciences in Memory of Alfred Nobel is actually a legitimate "Nobel Prize."

Death

Nobel was accused of high treason against France for selling Ballistite to Italy, so he moved from Paris to Sanremo, Italy in 1891. On 10 December 1896, he suffered a stroke and died. He had left most of his wealth in trust, unbeknownst to his family, in order to fund the Nobel Prize awards. He is buried in Stockholm.

Alfred Nobel's Will

On November 27, 1895, Alfred Nobel signed his third and last will at the Swedish-Norwegian Club in Paris. When it was opened and read after his death, the will caused a lot of controversy both in Sweden and internationally, as Nobel had left much of his wealth for the establishment of a prize. His family opposed the establishment of the Nobel Prize, and the prize awarders he named refused to do what he had requested in his will. It was five years before the first Nobel Prize could be awarded in 1901.



THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE NOBEL PRIZE

In this excerpt of the will, Alfred Nobel dictates that his entire remaining estate should be used to endow "prizes to those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind."

"All of my remaining realizable assets are to be disbursed as follows: the capital, converted to safe securities by my executors, is to constitute a fund, the interest on which is to be distributed annually as prizes to those who, during the preceding year, have conferred the greatest benefit to humankind."

"The interest is to be divided into five equal parts and distributed as follows: one part to the person who made the most important discovery or invention in the field of physics; one part to the person who made the most important chemical discovery or improvement; one part to the person who made the most important discovery within the



domain of physiology or medicine; one part to the person who, in the field of literature, produced the most outstanding work in an idealistic direction; and one part to the person who has done the most or best to advance fellowship among nations, the abolition or reduction of standing armies, and the establishment and promotion of peace congresses."

"The prizes for physics and chemistry are to be awarded by the Swedish Academy of Sciences; that for physiological or medical achievements by the Karolinska Institute in Stockholm; that for literature by the Academy in Stockholm;

and that for champions of peace by a committee of five persons to be selected by the Norwegian *Storting*. It is my express wish that when awarding the prizes, no consideration

be given to nationality, but that the prize be awarded to the worthiest person, whether or not they are Scandinavian.”

Between 1901 and 2021, the Nobel Prizes and the prize in economic sciences were awarded 609 times.

Nobel Prize	Number of Prizes	Number of laureates	Awarded to one laureate	Shared by two laureates	Shared by three laureates
Physics	115	219	47	32	36
Chemistry	113	186	63	24	25
Medicine	112	224	39	34	39
Literature	114	118	110	4	-
Peace	103	109+28	69	31	2
Economic sciences	53	89	25	20	8
Total	609	975	353	146	110

In the statutes of the Nobel Foundation, it says: “A prize amount may be equally divided between two works, each of which is considered to merit a prize. If a work that is being rewarded has been produced by two or three persons, the prize shall be awarded to them jointly. In no case may a prize amount be divided between more than three persons.”

975 Nobel Prize laureates

947 laureates* and 28 organizations have been awarded the Nobel Prize between 1901 and 2021. Of them, 89 are economic sciences laureates. A small number of individuals and organizations have been honored more than once, which means that 943 unique individuals and 25 unique organizations have received the Nobel Prize in total.

58 Nobel Prizes to women

Between 1901 and 2021 the Nobel Prize and prize in economic sciences have been awarded 58 times to women.

Two Nobel Prize laureates declined the prize

Jean-Paul Sartre, awarded the 1964 Nobel Prize in Literature, declined the prize because he had consistently declined all official honors. **Le Duc Tho**, awarded the 1973 Nobel Peace Prize jointly with U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger. They were awarded the prize for negotiating the Vietnam peace accord. Le Duc Tho said that he was not in a position to accept the Nobel Peace Prize, citing the situation in Vietnam as his reason.

Forced to decline the Nobel Prize

Four Nobel Prize laureates have been forced by authorities to decline the Nobel Prize. Adolf Hitler forbade three German Nobel Prize laureates, **Richard Kuhn**, **Adolf Butenandt** and **Gerhard Domagk**, from accepting the Prize. All of them could later receive the Nobel Prize diploma and medal, but not the prize amount. **Boris Pasternak**, the 1958 Nobel Laureate in Literature, initially accepted the Nobel Prize but was later coerced by authorities of the Soviet Union, his native country, to decline the Nobel Prize.

Nobel Prize laureates under arrest at the time of the award

Three Nobel Prize laureates were under arrest at the time of the award of the Nobel Prize, all of them Nobel Peace Prize laureates: German pacifist and journalist **Carl von Ossietzky**, Burmese politician **Aung San Suu Kyi**, and Chinese human rights activist **Liu Xiaobo**.

Multiple Nobel Prize laureates

The work of the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) has been honored by a Nobel Peace Prize three times. Besides, the founder of the ICRC, **Henry Dunant**, was awarded the first Nobel Peace Prize in 1901. Linus Pauling is the only person to have been awarded two unshared Nobel Prizes – the 1954 Nobel Prize in Chemistry and the 1962 Nobel Peace Prize.

Posthumous Nobel Prizes

From 1974, the statutes of the Nobel Foundation stipulate that a prize cannot be awarded posthumously, unless death has occurred after the announcement of the Nobel Prize. Before 1974, the Nobel Prize has only been awarded posthumously twice: to **Dag Hammarskjöld** (Peace Prize 1961) and **Erik Axel Karlfeldt** (Literature Prize in 1931). Following the 2011 announcement of the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine, it was discovered that one of the medicine laureates, **Ralph Steinman**, had passed away three days earlier. The Board of the Nobel Foundation examined the statutes, and an interpretation of the purpose of the rule above led to the conclusion that Ralph Steinman should continue to remain a Nobel Prize laureate, as the Nobel Assembly at Karolinska Institutet had announced the 2011 Nobel Prize laureates in physiology or medicine without knowing of his death.

“Family Nobel Prize laureates” The Curies were a very successful “Nobel Prize family.” Marie Curie herself was awarded two.

Married Couples (at the time of the award)

Marie Curie and Pierre Curie	Irene Joliot-Curie and Frederic Joliot	Gerty Cori and Carl Cori
May-Britt Moser and Edvard I. Moser	Alva Myrdal and Gunnar Myrdal	Esther Duflo and Abhijit Banerjee

Mother and Daughter

Marie Curie and Irene Joliot-Curie

Father and Daughter

Pierre Curie and Irene Joliot-Curie

Brothers

Jan Tinbergen and Nikolaas Tinbergen

Father and Son

William Bragg and Lawrence Bragg	Niels Bohr and Aage N. Bohr	Hans von Euler-Chelpin and Ulf von Euler
Arthur Kornberg and Roger D. Kornberg	Manne Siegbahn and Kai M. Siegbahn	J. J. Thomson and George Paget Thomson

The Nobel Prize award ceremonies

On December 10, 1901, the Nobel Prizes were awarded for the first time in Stockholm and in Christiania (now Oslo) respectively. The Nobel Prize award ceremony in Stockholm took place at the Old Royal Academy of Music during the years 1901-1925. Since 1926, the ceremony has taken place at the Stockholm Concert Hall (with a few exceptions). The King of Sweden hands over the prize to the laureate/s. In Norway, during the years 1901-1904 the decision on the peace prize was announced at a meeting of the *Storting* on 10 December, after which the recipients were informed in writing. During 1905-1946 the Nobel Peace Prize award ceremonies were held at the Nobel Institute building, during 1947-1989 in the auditorium of the University of Oslo, and since 1990 at the Oslo City Hall. The King of Norway is present, but it is the Chairman of the Nobel Committee who hands over the prize to the laureate/s.



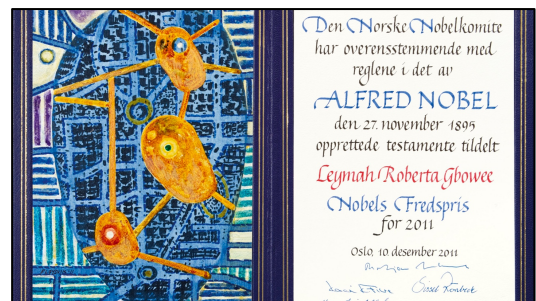
The 2017 Nobel Prize award ceremony in Stockholm, Sweden. © Nobel Media. Photo: Alexander Mahmoud



View of the Oslo City Hall (Rådhus) during the Prize Award Ceremony on 10 December 2001. Copyright © Pressens Bild AB 2001, Stockholm, Sweden

The Nobel Prize insignias

At the Nobel Prize award ceremonies, the Nobel Prize laureates receive three things: a Nobel Prize diploma, a Nobel Prize medal and a document confirming the Nobel Prize amount. Each Nobel Prize diploma is a unique work of art, created by foremost Swedish and Norwegian artists and calligraphers.



Why are the individuals and organizations awarded a Nobel Prize called “Nobel Prize laureates?”

The word “laureate” refers to being signified by the laurel wreath. In Greek mythology, the god Apollo is represented wearing a laurel wreath on his head. A laurel wreath is a circular crown made of branches and leaves of the bay laurel (in Latin: *Laurus nobilis*). In Ancient Greece, laurel wreaths were awarded to victors as a sign of honor – both in athletic competitions and in poetic meets.

The Back Page

OPINIONS

Today I was in a shoe store that sells only shoes, nothing else. A young girl with a tattoo and green hair walked over to me and asked, "What brings you in today?" I looked at her and said, "I'm interested in buying a refrigerator." She didn't quite know how to respond, had that deer in the headlights look.

I was thinking about old age and decided that old age is when you still have something on the ball, but you are just too tired to bounce it.

When people see a cat's litter box they always say, "Oh, have you got a cat?" I just say, "No, it's for company!"

Employment application blanks always ask who is to be called in case of an emergency. I think you should write, "An ambulance."

The older you get the tougher it is to lose weight because by then your body and your fat have gotten to be really good friends.

The easiest way to find something lost around the house is to buy a replacement.

Have you ever noticed: The Roman Numerals for forty (40) are XL.

The sole purpose of a child's middle name is so he knows when he's really in trouble.

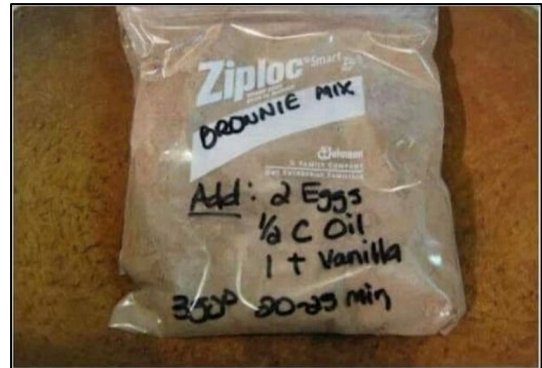
Did you ever notice that when you put the 2 words "The" and "IRS" together it spells "Theirs."

Aging: Eventually you will reach a point when you stop lying about your age and start bragging about it. Some people try to turn back their "odometers." Not me. I want people to know why I look this way. I've traveled a long way and a lot of the roads were not paved.

Ah! Being young is beautiful but being old is comfortable.

Lord, keep your arm around my shoulder and your hand over my mouth.

May you always have:
Love to share,
Cash to spare,
Tires with air,
And friends who care.



Never buy boxed brownie mix again! So simple, so easy. Not just frugal but cuts out the unknown ingredients. Brownie Mix \$0.30 /mix. 1 Cup Sugar, 1/2 Cup Flour, 1/3 Cup Cocoa, 1/4 tsp Salt, 1/4 tsp Baking Powder. Add: 2 Eggs, 1/2 Cup Vegetable Oil, 1 teaspoon Vanilla. Bake @ 350 degrees for 20-25 minutes.

**PEOPLE ARE EXCITED
ABOUT THE NEW IPHONE
BUT NO ONE HAS CAUGHT
UP WITH THE AWESOME
TECHNOLOGY OF USING YOUR
BLINKER WHEN YOU DRIVE.**

WHY ENGLISH IS HARD TO LEARN

We'll begin with *box*; the plural is *boxes*,
But the plural of *ox* is *oxen*, not *oxes*.
One fowl is a *goose*, and two are called *geese*,
Yet the plural of *moose* is never called *meese*.

You may find a lone *mouse* or a house full of *mice*;
But the plural of *house* is *houses*, not *hice*.
The plural of *man* is always *men*,
But the plural of *pan* is never *pen*.

If I speak of a *foot*, and you show me two *feet*,
And I give you a *book*, would a pair be a *beek*?
If one is a *tooth* and a whole set are *teeth*,
Why shouldn't two *booths* be called *beeth*?

If the singular's *this* and the plural is *these*,
Should the plural of *kiss* be ever called *keese*?

We speak of a *brother* and also of *brethren*,
But though we say *mother*, we never say *methren*.
Then the masculine pronouns are *he*, *his*, and *him*;
But imagine the feminine . . . *she*, *shis*, and *shim*!