



Chapter 25

District XIII – The Nordic District (1962–1986)¹

1935–1962: The non-districted period.²

1958: After longtime cooperation, the Nordic clubs decided to establish the Nordic Council, which functioned as a de facto district. The board of the Nordic Council was listed in the Zonta International Directory starting in 1960.

1960: At a pre-convention Zonta International board meeting in Toronto, Ontario, the group decided to create two new districts in Europe.

1962: Zonta International adopted the creation of District XIII, comprising 31 clubs located in the Nordic countries — Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway and Sweden. Denmark, Iceland and Norway each had two clubs, Finland had 11, and Sweden 14.

1975: District XIII grew to comprise 57 clubs. Denmark had two clubs, Finland 24, Iceland three, Norway four, and Sweden 24.

1978: District XIII encompassed 73 clubs.³

1982: District XIII encompassed 88 clubs. Area 01 (Denmark) had six clubs; Area 02 (Finland), had 36; Area 03 (Iceland) had three; Area 04 (Norway) had seven; and Area 05 (Sweden) had 36.⁴

1986: Zonta International adopted a decision to split District XIII into three districts: District XIII, comprising clubs in Denmark, Iceland and Norway; District XX, comprising clubs in Finland; and District XXI, comprising clubs in Sweden.

Denmark

Year Chartered	Club Number	Club Name	Closed
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¹ Research compiled by Eva Nielsen.

² See *Zonta in Europe. The Non-Districted period 1930-1962*.

³ Zonta International Directory, 1978–79

⁴ Zonta International Directory, 1982–83

1935	0135	Zonta Club of Copenhagen I	
1937	0154	Zonta Club of Aalborg	
1978	0822	Zonta Club of Copenhagen II	
1980	0948	Zonta Club of Randers	2013
1980	0964	Zonta Club of Aarhus I	
1982	1022	Zonta Club of Copenhagen III	
1984	1080	Zonta Club of Gentofte	2007
1985	1137	Zonta Club of Odense	
1986	1157	Zonta Club of Vejle	

Finland

Year Chartered	Club Number	Club Name	Closed
1947 (1934)*	0189	Zonta Club of Helsinki I	
1948	0239	Zonta Club of Lahti	
1952 (1950)*	0290	Zonta Club of Helsinki II	
1954	0325	Zonta Club of Borgaa-Parvoo	
1955	0335	Zonta Club of Jacobstad/ Pietarsaari	
1956	0371	Zonta Club of Kouvola	
1957 (1955)*	0390	Zonta Club of Kotka	
1957 (1955)*	0391	Zonta Club of Hameenlinna	
1959	0437	Zonta Club of Hamina	
1959	0443	Zonta Club of Tampere	
1961	0482	Zonta Club of Oulu I	
1963	0508	Zonta Club of Jyvaskyla	
1963	0509	Zonta Club of Pori	
1965 (1964)*	0537	Zonta Club of Lappeenranta	
1965	0541	Zonta Club of Rovaniemi	
1967 (1966)*	0581	Zonta Club of Turku	
1968	0597	Zonta Club of Raseborg-Raasepori	
1968	0614	Zonta Club of Savonlinna	2012
1968	0616	Zonta Club of Kemi-Tornio	
1971	0668	Zonta Club of Tapiola	
1971	0674	Zonta Club of Kuopio	
1972	0698	Zonta Club of Riihimaki Area	
1972	0700	Zonta Club of Vaasa	
1972	0701	Zonta Club of Joensuu	
1977	0804	Zonta Club of Mikkeli Area	
1978	0830	Zonta Club of Oulu II	
1978	0835	Zonta Club of Kainuu Area	
1978	0836	Zonta Club of Narpes Area	
1978	0841	Zonta Club of Espoo-Kauniainen	
1978	0847	Zonta Club of Salo Area	
1978	0854	Zonta Club of Imatra Area	
1979	0890	Zonta Club of Seinajoki	
1979	0894	Zonta Club of Vantaa	
1981	0984	Zonta Club of Kuopio Area II	
1982	1007	Zonta Club of Hango-Hanko	
1982	1010	Zonta Club of Tampere II	
1983	1041	Zonta Club of Mariehamn	

1983	1052	Zonta Club of Turku II	2013
1984	1093	Zonta Club of Lieksa	
1984	1094	Zonta Club of Lohja	
1985	1107	Zonta Club of Pori II Area	
1985	1110	Zonta Club of Helsinki III	
1985	1120	Zonta Club of Hyvinkaa Area	

*Years in brackets indicate year in which clubs were organized.

Iceland

Year Chartered	Club Number	Club Name	Closed
1941	0176	Zonta Club of Reykjavik	
1949 (1948)*	0221	Zonta Club of Akureyri	
1972	0711	Zonta Club of Selfoss	2016
1983	1082	Zonta Club of Thorunn-Hyrna	

*Years in brackets indicate year in which clubs were organized.

Norway

Year Chartered	Club Number	Club Name	Closed
1947	0198	Zonta Club of Oslo	
1958 (1955)*	0407	Zonta Club of Bergen**	
1967	0594	Zonta Club of Trondheim	2012
1974	0753	Zonta Club of Oslo II	2012
1977	0810	Zonta Club of Troms	2003
1977 (1976)*	0813	Zonta Club of Stavanger	
1979	0868	Zonta Club of Bergen II	2001
1984	1098	Zonta Club of Haugesund	
1985	1114	Zonta Club of Oslo III	1987

*Years in brackets indicate year in which clubs were organized.

** Re-named Zonta Club of Bergen I in 1979 and reverted to Zonta Club of Bergen in 2015.

Sweden

Year Chartered	Club Number	Club Name	Closed
1935	0136	Zonta Club of Stockholm I	
1939	0171	Zonta Club of Gothenburg I	
1948	0206	Zonta Club of Malmö I	
1949	0234	Zonta Club of Gavle	
1950 (1949)*	0240	Zonta Club of Uppsala	
1955 (1954)*	0333	Zonta Club of Stockholm II	
1955 (1953)*	0347	Zonta Club of Jönköping	
1956 (1954)*	0354	Zonta Club of Vanersborg	
1956 (1955)*	0358	Zonta Club of Umea	2005
1957 (1956)*	0382	Zonta Club of Halmstad	
1960 (1959)*	0463	Zonta Club of Gällivare	
1960 (1959)*	0465	Zonta Club of Kiruna	2013
1961	0483	Zonta Club of Vasteras	

1961	0484	Zonta Club of Enköping	
1967 (1966)*	0578	Zonta Club of Pitea	2005
1967	0589	Zonta Club of Nyköping-Oxelösund	
1968	0617	Zonta Club of Stockholm III	
1969	0631	Zonta Club of Gothenburg II	
1972	0688	Zonta Club of Malmö II	
1973	0736	Zonta Club of Falun-Borlange	
1973	0738	Zonta Club of Norrköping	
1974	0745	Zonta Club of Orebro	
1974	0746	Zonta Club of Helsingborg	2016
1975	0779	Zonta Club of Trelleborg-Vellinge	
1977	0799	Zonta Club of Sundsvall	
1977	0819	Zonta Club of Linköping	
1978	0848	Zonta Club of Karlstad I	
1978	0827	Zonta Club of Kristianstad	
1978	0828	Zonta Club of Lulea	
1978	0844	Zonta Club of Trosa	
1979	0882	Zonta Club of Falköping-Skovde	
1980	0920	Zonta Club of Strangnas-Mariefred	2010
1980	0961	Zonta Club of Visby	
1981	0968	Zonta Club of Sydostra Skanes/Ystad-Tomelilla	
1981	0972	Zonta Club of Lund	
1981	0973	Zonta Club of Skelleftea	
1983	1048	Zonta Club of Vaxjo	
1983	1050	Zonta Club of Boras	2016
1983	1058	Zonta Club of Molndal	
1983	1063	Zonta Club of Eskilstuna	
1985	1108	Zonta Club of Lidingo	
1985	1127	Zonta Club of Sodertalje	
1986	1149	Zonta Club of Malmö III	2016
1986	1152	Zonta Club of Hoglandet Area	

*Years in brackets indicate year in which clubs were organized.

District XIII (1962–1975)

From 31 clubs in 1962, District XIII grew to 57 clubs in 1975, comprising two clubs in Denmark, three in Iceland, four in Norway, 24 in Sweden, and 24 in Finland. In Iceland, the Zonta Club of Selfoss was organized in October of 1972 by the Zonta Club of Reykjavik. In Norway, Maaghild Haarberg and Barbara Jakhelin, from the Zonta Club of Oslo, organized a new club in Trondheim in 1967, which was chartered in February of 1968. The Zonta Club of Oslo II was organized in June of 1974 but disbanded in 2012.

The Nordic Zonta Council proposed a service project offering support to a vocational and teacher training center in Ramallah in 1961. This was adopted at the 1962 Zonta International convention and recommended to clubs at the European meetings. Several clubs donated to this project. The mother of the Ramallah project was Helvi Sipilä, from the Zonta Club of Helsinki I, who became acquainted with the Palestinians' situation when she visited the area as a representative of World Association of Girl Scouts.

Although they had worked together in Zonta's Nordic Council, the Nordic Zonta clubs had different approaches to the new District XIII bylaws, which were not adopted until 1967.

Should the district bylaws and the proceedings, for instance, be in English or in Scandinavian languages? Could the governor represent an area, or was each area to be represented by the area director? Should each club have a vote at the district conference, or should each area have a vote?

So-called “Scandinavian” became the official language in District XIII, which meant Danish, Norwegian or Swedish spoken slowly and pronounced distinctly. In March 1959, the Finnish Zontians established the Secretariat of Finnish Zontians, which operated until 1986. They were first to assist the Finnish representative in Zonta’s Nordic Council, and since 1962, the group has assisted the Finnish representative on the District XIII Board and promoted connections between the Finnish Zonta clubs and Zonta International.

The oldest Nordic club, the Zonta Club of Copenhagen, wanted a “one area, one vote” system; all other Nordic clubs wanted “one club, one vote”. The reason for these differences is easily understood. In the opinion of the Zonta Club of Copenhagen, it was impossible to create new Zonta clubs in Denmark at the same rate as in Sweden and Finland. The Zonta Club of Copenhagen wanted each area to have one vote, regardless of how many clubs were in the area, as a way to try to maintain influence. This was not acceptable to clubs in the other areas or to the other Danish clubs.

There were also different opinions on what sort of an international organization Zonta International was or should be. Again, the Zonta Club of Copenhagen clearly stated it wanted its own interpretation, stressing that the network between Zontians was more important than Zonta as an organization in advocating for women’s rights and empowering women through international service projects.

The debate over the meaning of “internationalism” revealed some tension in the organization. Zonta International Presidents Helvi Sipilä (1968–1970) and Harriette Yeckel (1972–1974) were both aware of this and at the District XIII conference in Oslo (1–2 June 1973), President Yeckel gave a speech on responsibility. Among other items, she stressed that European Zontians “do not do nearly as much as you should, to assume your share of common responsibility which each Zontian, the world over, has for our international service projects”. Moreover, she said, “with increased rights and privileges in Zonta, go increased responsibilities on your part”.

This speech in Oslo caused great anger in District XIII. Governor Annikki Mäkinen, from the Zonta Club of Helsinki II, met with Past International President Helvi Sipilä in Helsinki to discuss the speech as the latter had not attended the district meeting and she had heard little of the speech until she read it in *The Zontian* (June 1973, pp. 6–7).

Governor Mäkinen described Helvi Sipilä’s reaction in a letter to the district board dated 9 September 1973:

My dear friends, I can tell you, it was very hard on her, she took it highly personally – which also was the intention of the speech. Zonta International Executive Committee has almost ten years ago accepted the way clubs in District XIII handle the Ramallah Project and donations to this project. It has functioned satisfactorily; however, headquarters has not registered our donations. Harriette was not on the committee when decision was taken during Ruth Knight’s biennium (1964–1966), and she is not well informed. Helvi was very upset and wanted to answer Harriette’s speech in *The Zontian*. She promised we will see the text before it will be published.

The minutes of the 29 May 1974 district board meeting show Annikki Mäkinen had received Helvi Sipilä’s letter, which was meant to be published but was not. With Helvi Sipilä’s agreement, Anniki Mäkinen read the letter aloud to the board members. (The letter is not in District 13 archives, and no further explanation is in the minutes.)

The theme of the panel discussion at the 1975 inter-district (XIII-XIV) conference was “Equal Career Opportunities – Fiction or Fact?”. The boards of district XIII and XIV decided to publish all papers from the conference, i.e. the lectures, minutes of the debate and all proposals made by the clubs. The publication was ready in December 1975 and each club received a copy. UN Assistant Secretary General and Honorary Member of Zonta International, Helvi Sipilä took the publication with her to the United Nations to illustrate the contribution made by European Zontians during that year, the International Women’s Year.

District XIII (1975–1986)

The number of clubs in Sweden and Finland in 1976 was the same: 24 in each country, while there were only nine clubs in the remaining three countries – two in Denmark, three in Iceland and four in Norway. While the number of clubs in all the Nordic countries grew over time, the imbalance in the number of clubs was the same at the end of the period. In 1986, Sweden had 44 clubs and Finland 43 while Denmark had eight, Iceland four and Norway nine.

While the imbalance in the number of clubs did not prevent the division of the district, the structure of the international board did. With the Bylaws amendments effective as of July 1986, District XIII was divided into District XIII (clubs in Denmark, Iceland and Norway), District XX (clubs in Finland), and District XXI (clubs in Sweden).

It was not an easy job to be governor of District XIII in the period 1976–1986. The total area of the district was huge, and the number of clubs expanded quickly. Modern technological communication was in its early stages, and travelling was still very expensive. The five governors in this period were from Denmark, Finland, Norway and Sweden. None came from Iceland.

During the decade, the debates about the objects of Zonta continued; many Nordic clubs still wanted to have their own interpretation and stressed more than once that the organization should allow for different cultures and ways of life. Many Nordic Zontians wanted Zonta to be the network where they could share experiences and ideas on business leadership and discuss women’s education and career opportunities. Of course, they appreciated women’s rights, but they did not see this as a priority for Zonta.

However, it is also possible to see another trend: Nordic Zontians putting their names forward for the highest positions in Zonta. After serving as second and first vice president, Helvi Sipilä, Zonta Club of Helsinki I, was elected as International President for the 1968-1970 biennium, and Annikki Mäkinen, Zonta Club of Helsinki II served as International President for the 1984–1986 biennium. They wanted to make Zonta International a strong, influential NGO, advocating for women’s rights in cooperation with the UN.

Attitudes and background of European career women

From 1977 to 1978, research was undertaken to determine the factors that have helped or hindered women holding an executive position in various fields.

The research was made possible by a September 1974 bequest on the death of Dr. Gertie Deneke of the Zonta Club of Basel. Dr Deneke had acted as Zonta International’s observer at the United Nations in Geneva and had followed the activities of the United Nations in all fields of interest to Zonta International, including questions related to the status of women. In her will, she had expressed her wish that part of her legacy be used for the purpose of International Women’s Year.

The governors of the two European districts and the European members of the Zonta International Executive Committee agreed to the proposal that the study would be

undertaken by the Institute of Social Psychology of the University of Helsinki, Finland, and the necessary questionnaires would be sent to all Zonta clubs in Europe to target the 4,000 Zontians in Europe. The minutes of the District XIII board meeting in February 1977 reveal that more than 50 per cent of the responses came from District XIII.

The resultant publication, *Attitudes and Background of European Career Women, a Survey Among the European Members of Zonta International* revealed a wide range of interesting results:

- 52 per cent of European Zontians were over fifty years of age, and a slight majority were married at the time of the survey
- 58 per cent of respondents had received some form of higher education
- respondents were generally better educated than others in their immediate family
- careers of members were concentrated largely in the fields of medicine, teaching, commerce and industry
- women's working conditions, salaries and employment opportunities were generally viewed as poorer than those of men
- employment opportunities for women were poorest in the Federal Republic of Germany, France, Great Britain, the Netherlands, Greece and Italy
- in the opinion of 31 per cent of the respondents, the main obstacle to women making progress in their field is family commitment.
- 48 per cent of European Zontians were of the opinion that more is required of women than of men in a career, and that there is discrimination against women in the respondent's own field.
- only a minority considered that their prospects were equal to those of men in finding adequate employment. 34 per cent considered that the prospects were equal for single women, but only 20 per cent thought they were equal for married women.
- 30 per cent of respondents were of the opinion that "the achievement of political rights has not had concrete results in terms of greater equality between the sexes in professional life"
- Half the respondents considered that the feminist movement had made real progress in their country. However, only 18 per cent felt that feminist ideology has motivated their own advancement.
- a slight majority (58 per cent) believe that Zonta clubs could advance the position of women unofficially by acting as [political] pressure groups by disseminating information and other activities, and by supporting their members informally.
- Although a majority of respondents did not consider themselves feminists, they favored the idea of Zonta clubs acting as agents of change and trying to advance the position of women in society.

Zonta International Scholarship Project (1977–1982)

In 1977, the District XIII conference body in Reykjavik adopted a proposal from the Zonta clubs in Gothenburg for a new international service project, scheduled to be presented at the Denver convention in 1978. It was a revolving project, intended to educate women in developing countries to become teachers, instructors or coaches, who afterwards would educate other women in their countries. The Denver convention body did not approve the proposal. However, District XIII was promised it would be on the agenda for the Washington convention in 1980 without the need for a new motion.

District XIII appointed a committee and named the project Zonta International Scholarship (ZIS). Past Governor Karen-Margrethe Ahlmann-Ohlsen, from the Zonta Club of Copenhagen I, was chair of the committee; the other members were Valborg von Ehrenheim from the Zonta Club of Malmö and Ingrid Rydgren from the Zonta Club of Malmö. From time to time, there were other members. The first ZIS Committee meeting was 8 March 1980,

much too late for presentation of the ZIS project at the Washington convention. However, the committee continued to work on the project.

During the spring of 1980, the committee wrote to 19 Zonta clubs in Africa and Asia to seek their opinion on the project and ideas. The committee wrote to Past International President Helvi Sipilä, the then UN assistant general secretary, and UNESCO asking if the UN Voluntary Fund might be a partner for the ZIS project. During the 1980 convention, Past Governor Ahlmann-Ohlsen organized a meeting for delegates from Districts XII and XVII (Asia) and Region II (Africa), as well as meetings with delegates from District XIV (Europe) and members of the International Service Committee.

At the district conference in Turku (Åbo) in Finland in 1981, the delegates adopted the proposal for a resolution at the San Diego convention in the United States in 1982. The ZIS project goals involved helping women in developing countries, starting in Asian countries, with educational grants or financial support given to local educational projects concentrating primarily on education, home economics and business. Women wanting to study in their own countries would receive priority and recipients were to be selected by a committee appointed by Zonta International which would include representatives of each 'receiver region', viz. the regions chosen to receive grants.

In November 1981, Past Governor Ahlmann-Ohlsen presented the ZIS project at the District XVII conference in Bangkok, where the conference body approved it. The ZIS committee held three meetings after the Turku (Åbo) conference on 9 January 1982, and then forwarded a plan of action for the initial stage of a ZIS project with a budget, comments and attachments to the chairs of the International Resolutions Committee, Long Range Planning Committee and Service Committee, in addition to the members of the Executive Committee.

First, a message from Zonta International told District XIII that an international committee was working on the project, which was to be presented at the 1982 Convention; later, another message explained that the ZIS project had not been selected for presentation. Nevertheless, Inge Egeskjold, from the Zonta Club of Copenhagen I, and Ulla-Britt Lagerroth, from the Zonta Club of Malmö I, recommended the ZIS project to the Zonta International board at its meeting immediately before the convention. When the convention body did not approve the project, an attempt was made to rescue it by turning it into a Scandinavian service project under the name Zonta International Scandinavian Scholarship. However, because of its similarity to other ZI projects, the scholarship project was finally abandoned.

In 1979, San Remo in Italy hosted the eighth European meeting and the District XIII and District XIV conferences. The keynote speakers were Dr. H.P.M. Adriaansens and Professor A.C. Zijderveld. Their presentation was "Service in the Welfare State: an American Idea in European Dress". The two district boards had sent questionnaires to all European Zonta clubs and received answers prior to the conference. Professor Zijderveld commented on the answers.

The two governors gave presentations involving the survey answers, which were also the subject of a panel discussion entitled "Zonta International 60 Years: Our Challenge for the Future". The participants were past District XIII Governor Kata Jouhki, Area Director of Great Britain, Norma Turbett, Zonta Club of Hamburg President, Barbara Hauke, and Nanna Dahlerup from the Zonta Club of Copenhagen II, as well as the event's keynote speakers. Ingrid Sundberg from the Zonta Club of Malmö was facilitator. The discussion touched on service, organization, communication, recruitment, the image of Zonta International, its international character and the Amelia Earhart award.

The UN hosted the World Conference on Women in Copenhagen in 1980. In the early spring, when Hevli Sipilä was visiting Zontians in Copenhagen, she expressed her wish to identify a manufacturer willing to produce a scarf under franchise for the fund for the UN Decade for Women. Inge Toft produced a lovely design featuring the Decade for Women symbol, and the scarves were sold in the booth organized by the Zonta Club of Copenhagen II at the conference venue, the Bella Centre, for USD\$13.00, with one dollar from each sale donated to the fund. More than 2000 scarves were sold.

Members of the two Copenhagen Zonta clubs hosted two evening events for Zontians who attended the conference – a reception at the Danske Bank headquarters in the center of Copenhagen and a visit to the home and studio of Sculptor Helen Schou, a member of the Zonta Club of Copenhagen I.

Finally, the 1986 Convention attendees adopted a decision to divide District XIII so that it encompassed the Danish, Icelandic and Norwegian clubs, while District XX contained the Finnish clubs, and District XXI the Swedish clubs.

District XIII Meetings and Conferences (1963–1985)

European Meetings and District Conferences and Themes

- 1963: Hamburg, Germany, fourth European meeting; District XIII and District XIV conferences. Theme: “European Economic Cooperation”.
- 1965: Halmstad, Sweden, District XIII Conference, adoption of district bylaws.
- 1967: Helsinki, Finland, fifth European meeting; District XIII and District XIV conferences. Theme: “Responsibility for a Better Future”.
- 1969: Aalborg, Denmark, District XIII conference. Theme: “The Nordic View of Zonta”.
- 1971: Rotterdam, Netherlands, sixth European meeting; District XIII and District XIV conferences.
- 1973: Oslo, Norway, District XIII Conference. Theme: “Why are there not more women in politics?”
- 1975: Malmö, Sweden, seventh European meeting; District XIII and DXIV Conferences. Theme: “Equal Career Opportunities. Fiction or Fact?”
- 1977: Reykjavik, Iceland, District XIII Conference. Theme: “Our Zonta International”.
- 1979: San Remo, Italy, eighth European meeting; District XIII and District XIV conferences. Theme “Zonta International 60 Years: Our Challenge for the Future?”
- 1981: Turku (Åbo) Finland, District XIII and District XIV conferences, “Impact of the National Heritage on the National Identity”.
- 1983: Copenhagen, Denmark, ninth European meeting, District XIII and District XIV. Conferences. Theme: “Human Beings and the Society, Today and Tomorrow”.
- 1985: Bergen, Norway, District XIII conference.

District XIII Zontians on the International Board

Helvi Sipilä: member of Zonta Club of Helsinki I, Finland; Zonta International Second Vice President 1964–1966; Zonta International First Vice President 1966–1968; 1968–1970 Zonta International President. Theme: *Widening Our Vistas in the Service of Mankind*.

Annikiki Makinen: member of Zonta Club of Helsinki, Finland; 1978–1980 Zonta International Second Vice President; 1980–1982 Zonta International First Vice President; 1982–1984 Zonta International President-Elect; 1984–1986 Zonta International President. Theme: *Growth and Progress through Personal Involvement*.

Zonta International Organization and Extension Committee

1970–1972: Past International President Helvi Sipilä, member of the Zonta Club of Helsinki I.
1982–1984: Kata Jouhki, Helsinki, Finland, co-chairman.

Zonta International Membership Committee

1970–1972: Margareta Dahlgren, member of the Zonta Club of Stockholm, Sweden.

1984–1986: Brita Reiner, Zonta Club of Norrköping, Sweden, co-chairman.

District XIII Amelia Earhart Fellows

- 1971: Vappu Nuotio-Antar, Finland
Area of study: Fundamentals of low gravity fluid dynamics and heat transfer
- 1979: Kaija Linnainmaa, Finland
Area of study: Genotoxicity
- 1984: Aslaug Haraldsdottir, Iceland
Area of study: mechanical engineering at the University of Michigan
- 1984: Gunilla Kreiss, Sweden
- 1985: Marie Finnström, Sweden
- 1986: Lone Appel, Denmark
Area of study: astrophysics at Copenhagen University
- 1986: Aslaug Haraldsdottir, Iceland
Area of study: mechanical engineering at the University of Michigan

Z and Golden Z Clubs

District XIII did not charter any Z or Golden Z Clubs during between the years 1962 and 1986.