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EDITORIAL

The University of Winnipeg Centennial

The University of Winnipeg celebrates its centennial this year. The University as such was not founded till 1967, but its origin dates back to 1871 for it evolved from Manitoba College, Wesley College and United College. Manitoba College was founded in 1871.

Because of the large number of Icelandic students who attended these colleges, principally Wesley College, the Icelandic Canadian recognizes this centennial celebration.

Reverend George Bryce came to Winnipeg in 1871 to found a Presbyterian college. This was only one year after Manitoba was created a province, and in 1870 the total population of the Province had been a mere 11,963, with 1,565 white people. Winnipeg was a hamlet of 217 people, with one church, no post office and one doctor. (This did not include the old settlement at Kildonan)

Manitoba College had a small beginning. Reverend Bryce, the first professor, proved a versatile teacher, an able administrator, and a noted historian, but it was only a group of seven students that gathered in a one-room institution in Kildonan Parish.

on November 10, 1871; (the number grew to 17 that winter) and the course of study consisted only of the fundamentals of high school education. In 1880, Manitoba College produced the first graduate of the newly formed University of Manitoba.

The Methodists entered the field of higher learning in 1873, with the founding of the Wesleyan Institute, which offered primary and secondary education till its doors closed four years later because of development in public school education.

Wesley College received its charter in 1877, but as yet had no home, no equipment and no financial backing. In 1888 teaching commenced and in 1896 the students moved into the fine new college building on Portage Ave., between Balmoral and Spence. The first two students to graduate received their degree in 1890.

In 1971 the Wesley College building has become the historic centre of a complex of buildings, Graham Hall, Manitoba Hall, Ashdown Hall, George Bryce Hall, and Lockhart Hall, and an eight-million dollar superstructure is nearing completion. The enrollment in 1970-1971 was over seven thousand.

THE GRADUATE'S RESPONSE TO THE UNIVERSITY CENTENNIAL

What is the graduate's response to the University of Winnipeg Centennial? It is a measure of pride and satisfaction that the University, a development from its two founding colleges, has stood the test of time and has played an increasingly important role for one hundred years.

This is an occasion for the graduate to look back over the trail of past years, in some cases a long, long trail. At the far end there is the image of a building. For some of the earlier graduates it is a light sandstone building with two main coneshaped towers; for others it is a many-buttressed and many-spired brick building.

Young people are there, from country, town, and city homes. They are imbued with idealism and zest for new and rewarding experiences and expanding horizons.

Youth meets youth and abiding friendships are formed. Youth meets with professors, each contributing to the development of mind and spirit. One professor is the disciplined classical scholar, demanding excellence, seemingly austere but genuinely interested in his students; one, in striking contrast, is overflowing with warmth and kindness; one is Ariel-like, stimulating, inspiring; one is ever ready to listen to a student's account of his problem and gives good advice;

one has a universality of knowledge and interests, not excluding human warmth, and by his example sets a high standard for the young student.

Fields of study open up and are explored: the classics, history, literature, philosophy, government, science, mathematics, modern languages, theology, and others.

The privilege of being there, sharing in all the cultural riches offered and preparing for a future career is often hard-earned, bespeaking the sacrifice of fond parents, and hard-earned money and stringent economy on the part of the student. The privilege is correspondingly appreciated.

Looking back to the two early buildings and the present expanding complex of buildings, these can be seen as a centre from which, like spokes from a hub, trails radiate in all directions, geographical and occupational, the trails of graduates who have gone on and out into the world. At the end of these trails, in the centennial year of 1971, a host of graduates look back to the college-university with a warm glow of memories and deep affection.

W. Kristjanson

PRESENTATION TO DR. WILFRED C. LOCKHART



Dr. P. H. T. Thorlakson, Chancellor, makes presentation to Dr. Wilfred C. Lockhart.

Explaining the purpose of the Banquet and Dance held May 27th at the Hotel Fort Garry, Dr. Thorlakson said it was "to pay tribute to Dr. and Mrs Lockhart for their contribution to the life of the province."

Dr. Lockhart served as Principal of United College 1955-1967 and as the University's first President when it achieved full University status in 1967. At the time of his retirement Dr. Lockhart has the distinction of being the longest reigning (16 years) president of a Canadian institute of higher learning.

SOME OF THE ICELANDIC STUDENTS AT WESLEY AND MANITOBA COLLEGES TO THE TURN OF THE CENTURY

Icelandic students attended Manitoba and Wesley colleges early. The first Icelandic student at Manitoba College was Frimann B. Anderson, who received his B.A. degree in 1885. Another early Icelandic student at the college was Jonas Johannsson, who was enrolled in 1888. He preached at the Kate Street Mission (later, the Martin Luther Icelandic Church), founded by Dr. George Bryce. Ingvar Buason, after one year of public school, attended Manitoba College

for six years, for his secondary and college education. He graduated in 1902. At that time, Fred Olsen, famed hockey player, was a student at the college.

At Wesley College, Rognvaldur Petursson was a matriculation student 1896-1898, and Thorvaldur Thorvaldson commenced his Arts studies in January, 1898. By 1901 over a score had arrived, and Stefan Guttormsson graduated with a silver medal in 1904.

W. K.

THE WESLEY COLLEGE CHESS AND CHECKERS CLUB

All the Saturday evening meetings of the Chess and Checkers Club so far have brought out large numbers of players, and keen contests are taking place in all the series.

Of the seniors a large number are undefeated, as follows: S. McGill, W. Lindal, A.M.S. Stack, S. E. Bjornson, J. Arnason, K. J. O. Austman, J. G.

Johannson and J. Thorarinnson. S. B. Stefansson is the only player of the intermediates who has won all his games.

W. Lindal and C. W. McCool are representatives to the Intercollegiate Chess Association, which will meet shortly.

—Vox Wesleyana, Dec. 1909

Manitoba College, Wesley College and United College

by Hon. W. J. Lindal

Introduction

The history of higher education in Manitoba is a most fascinating study. Viewed in the light of present day tendencies, particularly the population bulge and the student participation in higher education management policy, the future appears to be as uncertain as it was back in 1877 when the Charter of the University of Manitoba was granted by the Provincial Legislature.

The Saga of higher education in this Province begins with the development of four denominational colleges: St. Boniface College in 1819; St. John's College (known as the Red River Academy until 1850) in 1821; Manitoba College in 1871; Wesley College in 1877, the same year the University received its charter

These four denominational colleges, each with its respective religious department, continued to expand with the growth of the Province and the Cities of Winnipeg and St. Boniface. The zenith of their expansion was reached, or rather the expansion suddenly came to a halt, with the outbreak of World War I. The years of that war, 1914-1918, and to a lesser extent the Second World War, 1939-1945, caused not only a cessation of expansion but a very heavy decrease in enrolments, because of recruit-

ments, very largely on a voluntary basis, for war services.

The college dominance developed rapidly after 1877 when all four colleges were actively in the field. Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, F.R.C.S., LL.D., said in his "Golden Jubilee of Wesley College" that for nearly half a century after 1877 the University existed largely as a "holding company for the four Arts and Church Colleges". It was a degree conferring and not a teaching institution. In fact it is on record that it was stated at the very beginning "that there should be no professorship or teachership at present".

The increasing strength of the University

The first indication of the University assuming teaching duties is to be found in the meeting of the University Council in November, 1889. The Board of Studies drew up a scheme for the teaching of the Natural Sciences on a co-operative basis by the three affiliated Colleges, St. John's, Manitoba, and Wesley. This work was carried out in the original McIntyre Block until 1898 when that building burnt down.

In January 1901 the first University Building was ready for occupation. Dr. G. J. Laird, Ph.D., of Wesley College became Registrar of

the University. In 1904, Professor R. R. Cochrane, B.A., of Wesley College, accepted the position as Head of the Department of Mathematics in the University.

By this time opinion began to divide as to the teaching functions of the University and of the Colleges. In 1907, a Royal Commission was appointed by the Government, with Hon. J. A. M. Aikins as Chairman, to study the situation.

The main question was whether the University would continue to be a federation of Colleges, but the question of site also arose.

The Royal Commission reported on February 14, 1910. The report was in three sections: a federal University as then established; a provincial University, rejecting any consideration for the Colleges; a middle course. (Eventually, in the main, the middle course was followed).

In 1910 the University entered into an agreement with the Tuxedo Park Company for a site in Tuxedo. It may appear surprising but the Board of Wesley College went on record that year stating that it "was prepared to locate itself beside its sister colleges and the new university buildings on the new site (Tuxedo)" and "join in heartily in opening up a new era of **University development**". The need of higher education was given precedence over denominational considerations.

That, however, did not settle the higher education issue. On January 24, 1911, the Board of Wesley College passed a resolution favoring a petition to the Legislative Assembly asking for university powers. It is creditably reported that the Premier, the late Sir Rodmond Roblin, favored the suggestion.

However, a decision on the Royal Commission Report had to be made

and when the Report showed that the decision would be to establish a University at Tuxedo with Colleges around it, "one of the Colleges declared its inability to accept the solution". (A. S. Cummings, in *A History of Wesley College, Winnipeg*.)

This left the question wide open, but a note should be made of the position taken by the Methodist Conference of 1911, the Young Church, which reaffirmed its belief in a collegiate organization "and agreed that the Provincial University should give instruction in all subjects and recommended that such instruction should be given in a college with separate buildings, faculty, principal and name." (Cummings).

In 1913 the Methodist Conference, by resolution, declared to the Board of Wesley College their "strong conviction of the desirability, whatever may be her future relation in Manitoba University, of maintaining an Arts Department at least to cover the field of the so-called humanities".

Manitoba College joined in the struggle for the maintenance of the Colleges and on August 12 and 13, 1913, arrangements were made for a closer union of the colleges in the teaching of Arts and Theology. During the session 1913-1914 the Colleges operated under a common Board of Governors. This was really the beginning of United College.

Pressure was continued to have the colleges (virtually by that time only one college) forebear the teaching of Arts. Opinions divided. The President elect of the University, Dr. James A. MacLean, Ph.D., took the position that the Colleges should give up the teaching of Arts.

Confusion reigned for a number of years whether or not the one university plan should be carried out. Dis-

cussions ranged from the Department of Education, the President of the University, the College Boards, and down to leading educationists, and included *Vox Wesleyana*.

Two points must be mentioned on which there was little or no disagreement.

1. The University is growing and the time is bound to come when by sheer weight of numbers the University will not be able to do the best for the students.

2. In the community the church has a very important function to perform. In a College where both Arts and Theology students mingle, the result is beneficial to both, producing virility in thought and providing moral stimuli.

In 1920 Wesley College approached the University with the idea that there be co-operation in some subjects in the senior years of the Arts Course. The University flatly rejected the idea and suggested that Wesley College confine its activities to the junior years. This proved to be a turning point for Wesley College (and Manitoba College). Offering a full course in the Humanities it started on the most prosperous years of its history. Registrations increased threefold.

The thought of separating junior and senior work in the Arts and Science course, however, was not dropped by the University and led, eventually, to a period of teaching at the University where the junior work was done on the Winnipeg site and the senior work at the St. Vital, or Fort Garry site.

The thought of one University had not yet completely disappeared at Wesley College. On April 24, 1929, the Board reached this conclusion:—

"The College will eventually follow the University if the University were

to move to some other site." (The agreement in regard to the Tuxedo site did not lapse until 1928.)

(In November, 1929, a Committee of the Legislature recommended that St. Vital be the location of the University; that the Senior Division be moved to that site and that the Junior Division be maintained in Winnipeg.)

This did not affect Wesley College except that all co-operation in the Senior work ceased.

It is a matter of common knowledge that in time the University's Junior Division moved to the St. Vital campus and became a part of the University itself.

This meant that Wesley College became separated from the University of Manitoba, except for examinations, degree granting powers, and University of Manitoba Student Union activities such as sports, debating, and "The Manitoban."

Only to a limited extent did Manitoba College resist the development of the University from a degree conferring institution to a full-fledged teaching university. Actually, prior to 1883 Manitoba College had been an Arts College only and preceding the turn of the century, and particularly during the first ten years of the twentieth century, it graduated some excellent Arts students. In 1912 the College closed its Matriculation Department and in 1914 handed its Arts students and its Arts staff to the University of Manitoba.

In 1915 Wesley College decided to carry on as an Arts institution, a decision which was most fortunate, everyone now agrees.

Manitoba College

In 1871, Rev. Dr. George Bryce, D.D., L.L.D., laid the foundation of

Manitoba College, carrying out an inevitable step to be taken by the Selkirk Settlers of 1812 on the banks of the Red River. In the establishment of Manitoba College, in 1871, Dr. Bryce assembled a group of Scottish Presbyterian Ministers and influential Presbyterian church leaders and educators. Foremost was Rev. Thomas Hart, D.D., who joined Dr. Bryce in 1872. The main burden of raising funds fell upon Rev. James Robertson, D.D. He was followed by Rev. John Mark King, D.D., who became Principal in 1883, a position he held until 1899.

A building was purchased on the north-west corner of Main and Henry which became known as the Franklin House, a frame structure.

When the University of Manitoba was incorporated, Drs. Bryce, Hart, and Robertson took prominent parts, the relationship being taken that Manitoba College was affiliated with the University of Manitoba.

In 1881 the permanent site for the College, between Ellice Avenue and Qu'Appelle Streets, was purchased from the Hudson's Bay Company.

Prior to 1883 Manitoba College had been an Arts College only, but the teaching of Theology began almost immediately and Dr. King became both Principal of the College and Professor in Theology. In the spring of 1899 Dr. King died and in 1900 Dr. William Patrick, D.D., was appointed Principal. He died in 1911 and in 1912 his residence was acquired to provide a Ladies' Residence for the daughters of Presbyterian homes. Miss Edna Sutherland became the Dean of Women.

In 1912 the Board of Governors agreed to drop the Matriculation Department and in 1914 it handed its Arts Staff to the University of Manitoba.

A Department of Social Ethics was created in 1915 and the Rev. J. W. McMillan, D.D., was placed in charge.

From the death of Dr. Patrick, in 1911, Rev. Andrew Browning Baird, D.D., was acting Principal until 1919 when Rev. John Mackay, D.D., was appointed Principal.

Rev. F. W. Kerr, B.A., was appointed Professor of the Department of Religious Education and Pastor of Theology in the year 1920.

In 1921, Manitoba College celebrated the fiftieth year of its founding. The guest speaker was Rev. Professor G. A. Johnston Ross, D.D., of Union Theological Seminary of New York. He addressed himself primarily to the "preacher of tomorrow". His inspiring message was applicable at the time it was delivered, and applies even more forcibly in the confused world of today. Here are a few penetrating excerpts:

"I strike a note of what too many of my younger ministerial friends will be almost incredible platitude. The point is this: that the preaching of tomorrow must take seriously the primacy of character as the end of preaching; that in the preacher's mind, helping people simply to be good, must take precedence as the 'end of ends' of his preaching over everything, over the preaching of doctrine, or religious attitude, or even the preaching of God."

"On the spiritual plane you cannot do good until you be good."

WESLEY COLLEGE

Wesley College obtained its Charter in 1877. No immediate steps were taken, but in 1886 the original Charter was amended, a Board of Governors came into existence and it was decided to open a teaching institution

in 1888 in affiliation with the University of Manitoba.

In October 1888 classes began in the parlors of Grace Church. Late in the autumn of 1889 new quarters were rented at 12 Albert Street, near the present St. Charles Hotel. These quarters proved most unsatisfactory and the next move was to a brick dwelling house at the corner of Broadway and Edmonton, where the College carried on from 1890 to 1895.

The Wesley College Site

Lack of space prohibits a detailed account of the selection of the site of Wesley College, now Wesley Hall of the University of Winnipeg, and the raising of the necessary funds. The largest part of the present site was owned by Mr. James Spence, while a part was owned by a Mr. Scott. Matters were complicated by the fact that corner lots on Portage Avenue had already been sold and had to be bought back. The site finally settled upon was an entire city block fronting on Portage Avenue from Spence Street to Balmoral Street, and extending north to Ellice Avenue. The price was \$12,000 but a far larger sum had to be raised for the building.

Subscriptions were generous both from the West and the East. Outstanding at the time were gifts of \$20,000 from Hart A. Massey and \$5,000 from George A. Cox, both of Toronto. Local subscriptions were \$75,751.

Work on the building began in May, 1894. The original estimate for the erection of the building was \$75,000, but, as always seems to be the case, the final cost was much more.

The formal opening of the building took place on June 3, 1896. Vox Wesleyana, which had started publishing the year before, said it was "the finest

and best equipped college building in the country".

Prior to 1900, Wesley College had no endowment fund. For this purpose Hart A. Massey contributed \$100,000, R. J. Whitla, of Winnipeg, \$15,000, E. R. Wood \$5,000, and \$9,000 came from smaller benefactors. Later James H. Ashdown donated \$100,000, the Twentieth Century Fund of the Methodist Church \$100,000, Sir James Aikins \$5,000, and Miss Marion Spence \$1,000. There have also been a number of bequests.

An endowment fund for scholarships was started by Sir John C. Eaton, followed by the J. W. Sparling Scholarship, and the Logie Butchart Memorial Bursaries. Subsequently many generous gifts for scholarship purposes have been made. By bequest two-thirds of the residue of the estate of the late James H. Ashdown has been left to establish an Ashdown Foundation, the interest from which is to be used to help the College. All these funds will continue in perpetuity as only interest can be expended.

Dr. Watson Kirkconnell has, both seriously and in the lighter vein, divided the history of Wesley College into ages, including the Paleozoic (Old Stone) age and the Mesozoic (Middle Age, 1900-1915), a period of "Sturm and Drang", and a transition period. Rev. J. W. Sparling, M.A., D.D., Principal 1888-1912, belongs to both periods. He was an outstanding church and community leader, who, Dr. Kirkconnell said had "an incomparable air of cordiality" and "a winsome persuasiveness" that could melt "the most stubborn resistance to an appeal for endowment". Second place in that brilliant staff must be allotted to Dr. G. J. Blewett, M.A., Ph.D., of whom Kirkconnell said he was "one of the most learned men and most keenly

inspiring teachers that Winnipeg has known". Of a totally different type was Prof. R. O. Jolliffe, B.A., Ph.D., superb teacher of Latin, an athletic giant with a biting vocabulary, at times hardly fit for print. Watson Kirkconnell includes in the array (and the writer concurs) Rev. Fridrik J. Bergmann, B.A., and approvingly quotes an old colleague of Bergmann who said he was "a scholar and a gentleman, liberal in philosophy beyond the comprehension of most of his constituency."

Principal, 1920-1938, was Rev. Dr. J. H. Riddell, B.D., D.D., LL.D. He was an excellent manager, pragmatic and flexible, could see the permanent value of the Portage Avenue frontage and had the College completely modernized (at that time it was badly in need of repair), up to the highest standards of that time. In this group are A. D. Longman, B.A., Carl N. Halstead, M.A. Dr. Kirkconnell includes Olafur T. Anderson, M.A., B.Sc., and says (with which the writer also agrees) he was noted for his cheerfulness, his aggressiveness, his fondness for sport "and his enthusiasm for inventing still more effective methods of teaching mathematics".

Graduates of Wesley and of Manitoba College have served with distinction. From Wesley College there was Rev. James Endicott, '93, twenty years missionary in China and later Moderator of the United Church of Canada, 1926-28; Rev. J. S. Woodsworth, '96, M.P. and Dominion Leader of the C.C.F. Party; and J. T. M. Anderson '11, Premier of Saskatchewan, 1928-34. Whitla, of '93, were appointed to the Both S. E. Clement, '91, and H. W. judiciary. Prominent physicians were Dr. Jasper Halpennv, '94, and Dr. J. A. Gorrell, of '03.

From Manitoba College, Hon. James G. Gardiner, of '11, heads the list. He was Premier of Saskatchewan and later Minister of Agriculture in the MacKenzie King government. Other prominent 'Tobans were E. D. Honeyman, K.C., of '09, many years a Winnipeg Alderman; and Lt. Col. Clark Hopper, of '12, Professor of English in the University of Manitoba and University C.O.T.C. Commander during World War II.

The feeling prevailed in both Colleges that education divorced from religion "tend to omit the most essential element in the building and moulding of character" (Kirkconnell). The concern was not the inculcation of creeds and dogmas but a training of the student that would combine need factual knowledge with a reverence for spiritual values in human life. Even after Manitoba dropped all Arts work it continued its support of Wesley College in its struggle to maintain the spiritual side of higher education.

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THE DEPARTMENT OF ICELANDIC IN WESLEY COLLEGE

In 1901 Wesley College made an offer to the Icelandic Lutheran Synod to engage Rev. Fridrik J. Bergmann, B.A., to teach Icelandic at Wesley College on the basis that the Icelandic Lutheran Synod pay the salary and the College retain all fees paid by the students. The Synod accepted the offer and Rev. Fridrik J. Bergmann was appointed lecturer in Icelandic at a salary of \$1,000 a year.

Classes commenced in October, 1901. By Christmas fifteen Icelandic students had enrolled and after the New Year the number increased to twenty-five. Courses were given in the

Matriculation Department and in First and Second Year Arts.

Even though the lecturer was appointed and paid by the Icelandic Lutheran Synod that did not stop non-Lutheran students from taking the course. All Icelanders felt that here was an institution which would do much to help maintain an interest in Icelandic Language, History and Literature.

The number of Icelandic students kept increasing and the highest number reached 48, in the year 1909. A few of the Icelandic students, however, did not take Icelandic, and the number included medical students and a few high school students. All activity centred on Wesley College. The only Arts student who did not go to Wesley College was Joseph T. Thorson, who went to Manitoba College.

The Mesozoic period of Icelandic students at Wesley College, 1900-1915, is truly remarkable. Approximately one-half of the graduates up to and including the spring of 1914 received top medals or equivalent awards. The best records were in the years 1907 and 1911. In 1907 there were four Icelandic graduates in Arts, three of whom received top medals. (Gold medals were not given in those years.) In 1911 there were four Arts graduates, all medallists, three silver and one bronze. In this period there were two Icelandic Rhodes Scholars: Skuli Johnson and Joseph T. Thorson.

It can truly be said that the splendid record of the Icelandic students earned added recognition for the Icelandic people among their fellow Canadians in this period.

A new period in the story of the Icelandic students began in 1920 and continued until United College became a reality in 1938. There was a

sharp drop in top scholarship, in fact during the whole period there were only three top medal Arts graduates, all in the early 1920's. Wilhelm Kristjanson was awarded an I.O.D.E. Overseas Scholarship to Oxford.

Many factors contributed to this sudden drop and affluence of parents of students undoubtedly was one of them. But there were two compensating features. The word compensating is used as the changes were in the best interests of the Icelanders themselves.

In the early period of Icelandic students at Wesley College the Icelandic language was first and the Canadian language, English, second. (French was not a factor in this area.) In the new period, the Canadian language came first and Icelandic second. The second compensating feature was that Canadian outlook now in a prior position, spread in all directions among the Icelandic people.

A belated but natural compensating feature in a more limited emphasis on scholarship already mentioned is to be seen in the third and fourth generation of Icelanders, in men such as John Harvard and Norman Bergman, whose knowledge of the Icelandic language is almost zero, but who take pride in emphasizing their Icelandic heritage.

Although the Canadianizing process centred in the students of that period in Wesley College it is but fair to point out that the same attitude had, almost from the beginning of Icelandic settlement, been taking place but in individuals rather than in groups. Here distinguished Icelanders may be mentioned such as Dr. B. J. Brandson, Dr. Olafur Bjornson, and Hon. Thomas H. Johnson, former Attorney-General of Manitoba.

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UNITED COLLEGE

Actual teaching commenced in Wesley College in 1888, and the following winter co-operation began between the two Colleges, Manitoba and Wesley. This was but natural as both were Arts and Theological Colleges and both were on Ellice Avenue, Manitoba to the North, facing Ellice, and Wesley, a little further west, to the south, facing Portage Avenue. Three Manitoba College students took mathematics in Wesley College, and two from Wesley took Classics, and Mental and Moral Science, in Manitoba College.

One would have thought that there would be a steady increase in his co-operation but that was not the case. Co-operation continued but at the same time a healthy competition and rivalry developed between the two Colleges, in sports, debating and in examination results.

In 1913 a joint committee on closer co-operation was appointed. This was the first step taken in a series extending over a period of twenty-five years. The committee made its report on August 12, the main recommendation of which was that there should be one Principal and he was to be the head of the two Colleges. Each Board was to appoint five of its members to an advisor body of ten, called the Governors. It was under this plan that the session of 1913-1914 was carried on.

This did not meet with general approval. As the session of 1913-14 developed, thoughts began to gather momentum that the Colleges should drop the teaching of Arts subjects. In 1914 Manitoba College decided to drop the Arts.

War broke out on August 4, 1914, with its inevitable results both as to

enrolments and in policy. Wesley College apparently had decided to drop the teaching of Arts but this was not carried through and in 1914-15 session the two boards met separately, Wesley teaching Arts and Theology and Manitoba teaching Theology and certain Arts courses which implemented Theological studies.

For some years union of the churches had received some attention and by 1925 the Union of the two churches had become imminent. One would have thought that the union of the two Colleges would immediately follow but this was not to be.

The thirteen year period from 1925 to 1938, the year that United College came into existence, cannot be gone into in detail but certain outstanding facts and events should be set out.

Rev. Dr. J. H. Riddell, D.D., LL.D., became Principal of Wesley College in 1917 and remained Principal throughout the period. He was the undoubted leader in this period. He saw at once the value of United College as a predominant centre, and even though not averse to have the College site follow the University, if that conclusion should be reached, he proceeded to have the building repaired and fully equipped. His sincerity in his plan for one College and his modesty and readiness to adjust can be seen in the fact that at one stage, to effect a complete merger of the two Colleges, he offered to take second place to Rev. John Mackay, D.D. However, Manitoba College still insisted that if they moved to the new University site (Fort Garry) the United Church should have **two units**.

Dr. John Mackay, on the other hand was a dignified scholarly theologian of the urban type. He found many advocates of the Presbyterian view. It must not be forgotten that

there is a continuing Presbyterian Church today.

The Wesley College advocates pointed to the very high value of the Portage Avenue frontage and the gathering strength of Wesley College.

Early in 1927 the executive of the Boards began to give thought to the question of a Senate. Here, again, there was a lack of joint effort. Actually, in April 1927 the joint Executive made provision for three Senates — a Theological Senate, an Arts Senate, and a Joint Senate composed of thirty members. This plan did not materialize. Here it is well to point out that discussions at all times were on a high plane and there was always a total absence of rancour or prejudice.

Questions of honorary degrees came up for discussion, and questions of finances consumed considerable periods of time.

In June 1929, Manitoba College proposed a sale of its building, which later was carried out and the building was sold to the Catholic Church and St. Paul's College came into existence.

In the summer of 1929, a Committee of the Legislature took the whole question into consideration and its report was sent to the Legislature in 1930. It recommended the Fort Garry site as the proper locality for the Senior Division and Winnipeg as the proper locality of the Junior Division. The University itself carried out its work on that basis.

However, complete unanimity as between the two Colleges did not materialize until 1931 when the sale

of Manitoba College building to the Catholic Church was consummated.

Wesley College immediately offered space to Manitoba students and even at that date expressed its willingness to move to the Fort Garry site.

Wesley lacked funds to erect a building on the Fort Garry site and the crop failure of 1937 made appeals for funds almost hopeless. Efforts were made through conferences of the United Church but they failed. Finally in the summer of 1936 President Riddell drew up an outline which the Union of the Colleges might be effected.

Wesley College had amended its charter in 1919 but had retained the first clause so as to retain its precedence as of 1877.

The Legislature stepped into the picture and a Bill was submitted in 1936 by which the Wesley Act was continued and Manitoba College joined with a new "Wesley United College". Its head bore the title of Principal. When the Bill came before the Legislature a petition was submitted by 47 graduates of Manitoba College objecting to the elimination of the word "Manitoba". To avert a struggle the Bill was withdrawn. In 1938 it was finally agreed that the name of the new institution should be "United College".

The amended Bill was finally passed by the Legislature of the Province of Manitoba on March 8, 1938. A later change came when United College was succeeded by the University of Winnipeg in a Charter dated on Canada's Centennial, July 1, 1967.



ICELANDIC SETTLEMENT ON THE NORTHERN B. C. COAST

by Gus Kristjanson

(based on information obtained from E. J. Fridleifson)

The spirit of the viking—the rover, the pioneer—has always been strong in the Icelandic tradition. From the days of Eric the Red and of the settlements chronicled in the *Landnámabók*, this desire to push off into new worlds has formed an important part of their historical heritage. Since Icelanders began to emigrate to North America in the latter part of the nineteenth century, the pioneering urge had carried them to widely dispersed areas of the continent. At one time, for example, serious consideration was given to establishing a settlement on Kodiak Island in Alaska. Most such plans proved to be abortive, but they form a fascinating chapter in the story of Icelanders in America.

One such settlement was established for a few years by a small group of Icelanders on the north end of Hunter Island, on British Columbia's rugged North Pacific Coast. This is a remote area, and one that is little known to most Canadians—a wilderness region of islands, bays, and channels roughly three hundred miles northwest of Vancouver. Scenically, it is an area of breath-taking beauty. The lush rain-forests of jackpine and cedar covers the hills that rise steeply from the edges of the fjords and waterways. This, also, is the ancestral home of the Bella Bella Indians, a proud group of people who once lived the rich and varied cultural life that is characteristic of the Northwest Coast natives.

When Captain George Vancouver surveyed the region in the spring of 1793, he found them living in their plank-constructed homes supported by pilings (or stilts) that kept them clear of the damp earth. In describing these native dwellings the great navigator noted in his journal: "The gable ends were decorated with curious paintings, and near one or two of the most conspicuous mansions were carved figures in large logs of timber, representing a gigantic human form with strange and uncommonly distorted features." This must be one of the earliest recorded impressions of a white man to native totem-pole art.

That very same spring (one of the fascinating coincidences of history)—in fact only a few weeks after Vancouver completed his survey of the area—another famous explorer, Alexander MacKenzie, reached salt water from overland by way of the Bella Coola River. On the shore of Dean Channel—which is part of the historic territory of the Bella Bella Indians—he painted his historic message "... from Canada, by land ..." on a rock to mark the first overland passage by white men to the Pacific Ocean north of Mexico.

The locale is rich in history, but history has not been kind to the Bella Bella Indians. Decimated by white men's diseases and the encroachment of white men's civilization, the tribes of the Bella Bella declined in power and influence. By the time the twent-



Homestead scene of the Icelandic settlement on Hunter Island British Columbia

eenth century arrived, these people, who once had occupied the mainland around Dean and Burke channels, and whose settlements had fanned out over Calvert, Hunter, Denny and Campbell Islands, had been reduced to a single permanent settlement near the northeast corner of Campbell Island.

It was to Hunter Island—about six or seven miles from the present Bella Bella village—that a body of settlers of Icelandic descent came in the years shortly prior to the First World War to try to form a settlement of their own. Perhaps the fjords and inlets teeming with salmon and other marine life provided a particular attraction to these latter-day Norse pioneers. The principal resources of the region was and is, of course, fish. Canneries at nearby Namu and Rivers Inlet also provided opportunities for employment. At that time there were logging

camps in the area as well. The most important industrial town in the locality was Ocean Falls (still today the site of a large pulp-and-paper operation). These places, however, were miles away, and accessible only by boat. It must have seemed a lonely spot to the families who came to Hunter Island to try to establish a new life for themselves in this remote coastal wilderness.

The first Icelandic settler on the island was T. S. (Sam) Johnson, a middle-aged single man. He had settled there about 1912 on Howyet Bay, on the northern end of the island. At about the same time a Dane, known as "Buckskin" Willson, settled on the next bay to the west. Early in 1913 Jon F. Leifson (from Fishing Lake, Sask) visited the island and took a pre-emption on a piece of land at Fanny Creek. The following year he moved there with his family.

Information on this is supplied by E. J. Fridleifson of Vancouver, who was himself a member of one of the pioneer families who took part in this venture. Mr. Fridleifson describes the experience in this way:

"Halldor Fridleifson, then living at Foam Lake, Sask., went to Vancouver in the early summer of 1913 to see the coast of B.C. He fished at Kimsquit, B.C. that summer. He also liked the island and took a pre-emption on the east side of Howyet Bay. That fall he sold what he could of his farm and belonging, as it was getting harder to make a living on the farm there at that time. He then moved to North Vancouver, with his wife and seven children and also his mother, who had a broken hip and was bed-ridden and had to be carried. Two young men also came along with us—Gusti Iverson and Thorbergur Jonsson.

"That winter he bought a 25-foot boat at Steveston, B.C. We rode it to Point Roberts where we put an engine in it and a cabin on it. That year, 1914, in May or April we left for Hunter's Island In our boat were Halldor (Dad), Julius (myself) Gusti Iverson, and a man whose name I can not remember. We arrived a Howyet Bay safe and sound, after running over a log in one of the rapids on the way up there . . . We then built a cabin. The family came out a little later by steamboat to Bella Bella.

"That summer most of us went to Namu to fish or to work in the cannery. We got twelve-and-a-half cents a sockeye salmon and two-and-a-half for a humpback salmon there at that time. The cannery supplied the net and boat.

"Most of the families came to Hunter's Island in late 1914 or early 1915—most of them from Vancouver."



A School house on Hunter Island

Mr. Fridleifson describes how some of the young men went to Ocean Falls to work on the new dam and the new mill which opened in 1917. Later, more people went there to work, some taking their families with them. Some worked for a while in logging camps. In the summer time, of course, the principal activity was fishing, although some would find jobs in the cannery.

Here are some more impressions which Mr. Fridleifson has recorded:

Salmon and other fish were plentiful in Howyet Bay at that time. We used to smoke a lot of salmon, and salt three or four barrels full; or just salmon bellies (throwing the rest away or putting them in the garden for fertilizer).

"Wild ducks of various kinds and deer were also plentiful, and in the spring there was the blue-back salmon.

"Later some had cows, chickens, or a pig. One had a goat or two. We lived largely on fish and game.

"Bella Bella was our post office. We used to go there about once a week for our mail and some supplies at the store. We also sent to Vancouver for larger quantities from Kelv-Douglas and from Eaton's catalogue. (Also Namu and Rivers Inlet during the fishing season).



SOME OF THE PIONEERS OF HUNTER ISLAND — left to right: Albert Erlendson, Gudmundur Sigurdson, Mrs. and Miss Erlendson, Gisli Gislason and Baldvin Sigurdson

"Some of the Indians from Bella Bella would come in the fall to fish in the bay and smoke or dry their salmon in shacks which they had at the head of the inlet.

"Sam Johnson took pictures of them quite often, and once in a while they would come to get milk for their babies after we got the cows. Otherwise there was little or no fraternization with them.

"Life on the island for us was rather pleasant and varied. People were friendly and there was a lot of visiting, especially at our place (we being in about the centre of the settlement and being a large family. The teacher also stayed at our place.

"There were a few parties and some picnics, where most of us got together."

Here is a list of people (possibly

not complete) who lived at one time in the settlement:

Sam Johnson, Jon Leifson (and three children), Halldor Fridleifson and wife Hildur and seven children, Gusti Iverson, Hannes Einarson, Petur Bjornson and wife Sigrigur and four young children, Barney Johnson and wife Bertha, Einar Gislason, Einar Stefanson and wife Maria, Gudmundur Johnson, Thordur Kristie and wife and four children, Sigurdur Johnson and wife Johanna and daughter and son, Sigurdur Gillis and two sons, Martein Johnson and wife Gudrun and five children, Bjarni Lyngholt and wife Anna, Ole Olafson, Gisli Gislason and wife and son, Stefan Christianson and wife Nina and four children, Vigfus Erlendson and wife Oddbjörg and three children, Gud-

mundur Sigurdson and daughter Lilly, and Baldvin Sigurdson.

At one time there were about seventy people in the settlement, comprising some fifteen or twenty families. When there were enough children of school age, a school was built and a teacher engaged. The community flourished for not much more than a decade, however. Not a great many remained after 1923. Generally, the young people were the first to leave. They wished to get an education, or to take up some occupation or employment. According to Mr. Fridleifson, most of the families went to Ocean Falls at first to work, and stayed there for a while before leaving for other

places. Eventually, the population dwindled to a point where a viable settlement was impossible.

Hunter's Island is uninhabited now. The silvery salmon make their way up the freshwater streams undisturbed, the beaver can build his dam in solitude, and the spirits of the Indians who dwelt in former times at the foot of the mountain at Howyet have the island all to themselves. Passengers and crews of hips that make their way through Lama Passage on their way to Alaska may gaze at those tree-clad shores and never suspect that for a few years a little bit of Iceland flourished here in this British Columbia coastal wilderness.

VIKING HARBOUR DISCOVERED IN GREENLAND

Remains of a viking harbor—from which ships may have sailed for North America—have been uncovered near Cape Farewell, the southern-most point of Greenland.

It seems to be the site of a port mentioned by medieval Icelandic writers as a base for ships sailing to the old Norse settlement on the west coast of Greenland, and possibly to North America as well. The discovery is one more of the series in Greenland and North America over the past few decades confirming the veracity of the Icelandic Sagas and Medieval Norse writers.

The remains have been identified as the harbor which was called Sand by Ivar Barðarson, an Icelandic scholar who was in Greenland about A.D.

1340. He said it was used by Norsemen and "other traders". It was about this time that the last recorded Norse voyage between Greenland and North America is mentioned in Icelandic sources.

Ove Bak, a Danish school-teacher working in Greenland and an amateur archaeologist, has carried out the excavations. He was working with the Danish National Museum in Copenhagen.

Mr. Bak has uncovered traces of about 60 houses and farms. The site abuts on to a long, gently sloping beach of the type selected by the Vikings for their harbors, so that they could haul their boats out of the water. —Free Press, 10-3-69.

A WALK ON THE SHORE OF HECLA

by Val Werier

It was a walk of joy. We were sauntering through the woods along the west shore of Hecla Island, 115 miles north of Winnipeg. There was the fragrance of balsam and spruce and poplar and birch, and the fresh growth of the young underbrush. Overhead the branches of the heavy stands formed an airy roof, the sun streaming through and twinkling with the movement of the leaves.

We walked on cushions for the ground was covered with humous — the decayed leaves and branches and woodfall that had settled over decades on the limestone formations. And we heard gentle music in the sound of Lake Winnipeg shushing against the shore below.

There is so much to see on a walk through the woods — the vine maple so green and tender, the red osier so supple and bright, wild raspberries still green, the wild strawberries cone-shaped and ripe, the delicate pea-vine flower, the white mayflowers.

Happily, this walk is going to be preserved for posterity. It will be one of the beauties of Hecla Island, now being made into a provincial park. The three-mile walk at the high shore's edge ends in a beach and campsite. Those who will want to camp or swim there will have to come by foot.

Hecla is one of a group of five larger islands (Black, Deer, Punk and Woody Islands) that will constitute the park. There are also about 500 inlets without names.

The park is being built to accommodate the great demand for recre-

ation and tourist facilities. Other than Hecla, the other Islands will remain as they are in their natural state for those who want to enjoy the peace and solitude of nature. Black Island, for example, is beautifully treed with red pine, the furthest known northern extension of these beautiful trees in the province.

A causeway 2¼ miles long has now been connected to Hecla Island from the mainland, replacing the old ferry. It should be completed in November. Underway too is an 18-hole golf course, which appears as an intrusion in the lovely woods. Is it necessary in a provincial park? The answer is that it is supposed to draw vacationers...

The golf course and other facilities such as campgrounds, scenic drives and riding stables should be ready in 1973. Private developers will be invited to build motels and other facilities for the public. The islands will also be open for winter use.

Hecla, where the chief facilities will be built, is an island with a variety of terrain. At the southeast, the entrance causeway, it is a series of marshes with rushes, cattails, duckweed and many other species of grasses. Thousands of ducks and geese nest there and occasionally there are pelicans, cranes and herons. Moose come to feed at dawn at the edge of the marsh.

Observation towers may be erected near the marsh to view the variety of wildlife. There may be tresle-type walkways to allow nature lovers to pass through the area.

One of the most interesting develop-

ments planned for the park is an authentic Icelandic settlers' fishing village, to maintain in history the colorful story of Hecla, first settled 95 years ago. The plan is to retain some of the old homes and effects of the settlers, some abandoned in recent years and others expropriated for the park.

I saw one of the houses, perhaps 60 years old, the wood weathered a grey-brown, wild oats high by the steps and swallows nesting on the verandah. Through the front windows I saw an unusual sight. In a series of panels, about two foot deep, were oil paintings once done by the householder, perhaps as he or she looked out at Lake Winnipeg from the window. There

were floral designs, a viking ship, a homestead scene, a panorama of the lake.

Was this an Icelandic custom, or was this a whim of the householder to create something beautiful at home during the long winter? It couldn't be too difficult to find the name of the painter and to include his story in the historical village being planned.

Manitoba has much interesting history in the peoples who migrated from other lands and these stories should be presented in imaginative and informative ways as at Hecla, which will change considerably in the future.

—Winnipeg Tribune

NORMAN HALMARSON—Manager Information Canada Book Shop

Mr. Norman Halmarson is the manager of the Information Canada Book Shop in Winnipeg. His office handles the distribution of publications issued by the Canadian Government and United Nations Agencies. In the spacious Book Room, 393 Portage Avenue, there is a wealth of literature, including a UNESCO **Introduction to Life Long Education and Impact of Science on Society and Federal Government Paul Kane, 1810-1870; Call Them Canadians**, a photographic point of view; **The Canadian Family Tree** (Ethnic), and **A Northern Cook Book**.

Mr. Halmarson was born in Wynyard, Saskatchewan, in 1922. He is the adopted son of the late Björn and Sigrún (nee Frederickson) Hjalmarson. Björn Hjalmarson was a graduate

of Wesley College, Winnipeg, taught school in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, and was the first Canadian of Icelandic descent to be appointed Inspector of Schools and was at one time Canada's youngest School Inspector.

Norman's original family name was Skördal. His maternal grandfather was Jón Jónsson frá Mýri, in Iceland and an aunt on his mother's side was the well-known musician Mrs. Baldur Olson, of Winnipeg.

Mr. Halmarson was educated in Wynyard and Regina. For a number of years he was with Simpson-Sears in Portage la Prairie, Edmonton, and Regina. For the past six years he has been in the service of the Federal government.

Mr. Halmarson is married and is the father of three sons.

ANNUAL MEETING, ICELANDIC CANADIAN CLUB



Timothy Samson

President, Icelandic Canadian Club

The annual meeting of the Icelandic Canadian Club was held on June 23, 1971 at the First Lutheran Church. The attendance was quite satisfactory considering the number of members away in Iceland at the time.

The following persons were elected as officers and executives of the Club for the ensuing year:

Past President: Prof. Gissur Eliasson.
 President: Timothy Samson.
 Vice-President: Dr. John Matthiasson.
 Secretary: H. J. (Dori) Stefansson.
 Treasurer: John H. Johannson.
 Laura Sigurdson, J. E. Sigurjonsson,
 Caroline Gunnarson, Ted Arnason,
 Mattie Halldorson.

The two appointed members of the executive are W. Kristjanson and J. V. Samson.

The reports of the Treasurer of the Club and the Business Manager and the Editor-in-Chief of the Icelandic Canadian were received and approved.

The meeting also approved the raising of the membership fee of the Club from one to two dollars per person, three dollars per couple. It was pointed out that the former fee was insufficient even to cover the cost of mailings to members.

The President pointed out that membership in the Club had been declining and action must be taken to reverse this trend. He reported that advertisements had been placed in the Icelandic Canadian and in Logberg-Heimskringla soliciting members. It was suggested as well that the Club operate in the future on a committee basis in an attempt to widen the number of people involved in the direct operation of the Club. Such committees would be better able to execute long range planning for the Club's various annual events.

A general meeting of the membership will be planned for the fall of the year to decide upon the events to be held during the year.

Membership in the Club can be obtained by writing to the Icelandic Canadian Club at 532 Helmsdale, Winnipeg 15, Manitoba.

THANK YOU FOR CALLING — *John Harvard*

All is quiet in the little studio. The man sitting directly behind the large CBC microphone takes a lingering drag from his cigarette and glances quickly at the clock. Suddenly a small red light on the wall flashes on and the man hits one of three flashing telephone buttons.

"Good morning, this is Harvard on Talkback. . ."

John Harvard comes out of the break and gets right down to his nitty-gritty; the public. Today's Talkback Program has been what they call a non-subject day. People are talking about anything and everything this morning — the ombudsman, the NDP government, new grain policies, what's going to happen to Manitoba's fish industry, hippies, abortion, a neighborhood squabble . . . all are handled in the inimitable Harvard fashion. His answers are abrupt, concise; his questions seemingly rude but always to the point.

". . . no I didn't know the NDP did that but I'll find out. Thanks for calling."

Harvard strives for accuracy and most of the time he is accurate. After all, it's taken him a long time to establish his sources. At city hall, in the Legislature, even in the federal government. But it's difficult to be accurate at all times, especially when you handle over 30 calls per hour. That's over thirty problems an hour, thirty enquiries, well over a thousand calls per month and errors do occur. They're corrected as soon as they're found out—which is usually the next day.



John Harvard

Talkback is simple in design. A speaker phone, a microphone, and a transmitter, essentially. When CBW initiated Talkback in the latter part of 1970 it was meant to bolster a sagging rating situation that threatened to cut CBW off from all but a small minority in the community. Harvard turned the tables (not to mention Information Radio) . . . with a little help from his friends, and in so doing has brought CBW closer to the community. Closer than it has ever been before.

Despite the fact that it takes the hard work of many people behind the Talkback scenes, the final product is still up to John Harvard. That final product is talk and that's the business John's been in since he first walked

off his father's Glenboro farm in the early 50's to "go and get into radio". John was raw and admits it. "There was straw and manure still in my pants . . . but I had to do something other than farming." So he knocked on a door in Portage la Prairie, a door which fortunately for John Harvard (and, as he likes to put it, unfortunately for the listeners in that area) opened before him. It belonged to radio station CFRY, a station not unknown for giving absolute green-horns their start in radio. Though he didn't like it much, John like most newsmen before him, cut his radio teeth playing records like any other DJ. But he also found out about news, weather, the public, the station, and how the whole thing was interwoven into one product known as radio.

He soon found out that what ticks in a small way at a small radio station ticks louder at a larger one. So John moved to Brandon and CKX Radio, where he got right into what turned out to be the love of his life (with sincere apologies to his wife Dianne), namely, news. He stayed at CKX for a short period, then moved to a more "with it" station and a more responsible position at CKCR in Kitchener-Waterloo in 1958. He was hired as newsmen and reporter. While there, John gained valuable experience and more groundwork that would ultimately serve him in good stead in later life. Recalls John: "I remember just getting to the Kitchener-Waterloo area and feeling like an alien. A couple of weeks later a fire broke out. I think it was one of the largest fires in the Kitchener-Waterloo area ever to happen but guess where I was? Flat on my back and sicker than a dog at the YMCA. But I got out of my sick bed, covered the fire and filed a report to the CBC

from CKCR. It was the first time I'd ever sent a report to the CBC and they paid me a whole \$21.00 for it. Too bad I was too sick to enjoy it at the time!"

John Harvard was there for fires, for press conferences by the nation's leaders, and for community events that involved the citizens around him. His interest in politics grew with his interest in news and what makes people tick. In 1960 John felt some growing pains and decided it was time to move back to the Prairies. He did, taking up a news position at CJOB in Winnipeg.

"Thanks for calling ma'm. I guess you're entitled to an opinion as much as anyone else." The voice was its usual staccato crispness, perhaps a little more tired this morning. After all, the show was almost finished. "This is Harvard on Talkback at 772-9594 . . ." The cue signalled another break. John Harvard, a little heavier around the middle, a little less hair on top, and quite a few more lines across his forehead, leaned away from the microphone and flashing phone buttons to light another cigarette. He flipped the match into a large brown ashtray standing next to 3 empty plastic coffee cups. It had been a long road since that naive young farmer's son first knocked on the doors at CFRY.

As a newsmen for CJOB John specialized in a subject that was ever closer to his heart—public affairs; working at it through 1960, pounding the Winnipeg beat until 1965 when he packed up his belongings (which by this time included a wife and family) and headed for newer horizons and more responsibility at an old friend's namely CKY in Brandon. This time John joined the staff

as News Director for both radio and television.

In 1967 CJOB beckoned once more and John came back (as all of us eventually do!) as Special Events Director and host of his own open-line show at CJOB. Open-line or "talk" shows fit Harvard to a tee; they're his life, his bread and butter, and his home. They combine the best of rapid news presentation with the instant reaction of the community. The thing ends up working, if done correctly, as an informative and educational, yet entertaining communication force. Later, when CBC Producer Ken Johnson asked John Harvard and his main competitor, CKY's talkman Gerry Haslam to work for and appear on the CBC-TV Program 24-Hours, both took the job. It seemed only natural that John would continue to do some form of radio talk show while he worked at the CBC, hence the inception of CBW-990's Talkback program with John as host.

"OK Sir. I'm sure someone in the

provincial cabinet was listening today, thanks for calling. I see my time is up. I'll be back tomorrow at 10:03. This is John Harvard for Talkback. Good morning."

Short, not too sweet. Almost abrupt. But that's the way he lives. News is abrupt and when you've been involved with it for close to 20 years some of the abruptness can't help but rub off. John Harvard will be back in the morning to answer more calls and solve more problems, dig up more information, and set some things right. That's what Talkback is all about. That's what Harvard is all about. The little red light clicks off for the final time that morning but the phones keep lighting up.

Footnote:

John recently signed a new one-year contract to host "24-Hours", a one hour Public Affairs Program which appears every week night on the CBC in Manitoba.

THE I.O.D.E. SCHOLARSHIPS

The Jon Sigurdson I.O.D.E. scholarships in memory of Johanna Gudrun Skaptason and Elinborg Hanson are awarded to students of Icelandic origin, who have completed their Grade XII Manitoba Departmental examinations and who are enrolled in the first year degree course at the University of Manitoba or its affiliated colleges. Selection will be made by October 15, 1971.

The Jon Sigurdson chapter I.O.D.E. Music scholarship is open to candi-

dates of Icelandic origin who have taken exams with the Western Board of Music or Royal Conservatory of Toronto for Grade VI and over, in instrumental, piano or voice.

Please send immediately for application forms for these scholarships to:

Mrs. H. F. Danielson,
869 Garfield Street,
Winnipeg 10, Man.
Phone 783-8528

Relinquishes post as Editor of Logberg-Heimskringla



Ingibjorg Jonsson

Ingibjorg Jonsson, editor of *Lögberg-Heimskringla* since 1959, has relinquished her position. She has been appointed Editor Emeritus.

Mrs. Jonsson has a long record of faithful service with the paper. She was assisting her husband, Einar Pall Jonsson, then editor of *Lögberg*, in 1938, was Editor of the Womens Page of *Lögberg* 1944-1959, and Assistant Editor, 1956-1959. On the amalgamation of the two historic weeklies, *Heimskringla* and *Lögberg*, in 1959, she became Editor.

Mrs. Jonsson was born on Hecla Island, in New Iceland. She taught public school, elementary and high school, in Manitoba and Saskatchewan. In 1935-1936 she spent a year in Iceland, teaching at the Co-operative School (Samvinnuskólanum) in Reykjavik. She taught at the Icelandic "Saturday" school of the National League in Winnipeg, 1938-1952, with the position of Superintendent for 12 years. In community work she was Secretary of the National League, 1951-1956, and President of the Frón Chapter, 1950-1952.

—W. K.

CAROLINE GUNNARSON TAKES OVER AS EDITOR

LOGBERG-HEIMSKRINGLA

People of Icelandic descent, though few in number, are scattered throughout the length and breadth of the North American Continent from the Arctic Circle to the Rio Grande and from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Somehow when contacts are made between people with Icelandic blood in their veins, a feeling of comradeship seldom fails to materialize. Perhaps "blood is

thicker than water". But without some media to maintain it, that sense of kinship would soon be broken. What are these media? Need it be stated that they are the quarterly magazine published in English, *THE ICELANDIC CANADIAN*, and the weekly published in Icelandic, "*LOGBERG-HEIMSKRINGLA*".

The latter has a proud tradition



Caroline Gunnarsson

dating back to a time soon after the arrival of the first Icelandic settlers in Manitoba. Heimskringla had some outstanding editors such as Jón Ólafsson, Gestur Pálsson, B. L. Baldvinsson and Stefán Einarsson. Lögberg had Jón Bildfell, Dr. Sig. Júlíus Jóhannesson, Einar Páll Jónsson, and others. After the amalgamation of the two weeklies Ingibjörg Jónsson carried on. Her retirement posed the question, "Who amongst us has a sufficient command of the beloved tongue to step into the breach"?

Few, indeed, are those amongst us whose mastery of Icelandic is so adequate as to enable them to continue the journalistic expertise of previous editors. There are, fortunately, a baker's dozen of such people that do exist, but because of geography and other considerations are not in a position to undertake the task. By sheer good luck one was available, the present editor of Lögberg-Heimskringla, Caroline Gunnarsson.

Caroline was born in Fáskrúsfjörður

in Suður Múlasysla, Iceland. Ten years of age she came with her parents, Gunnar Gunnarsson and Gróa Magnúsdóttir, to Canada. The family settled in the Thingvalla community near Churchbridge, Saskatchewan. She was educated in a one-room rural school near her home and in a Winnipeg business college. In accordance with a long-standing Icelandic tradition, she admittedly received the bulk of her literary education within the family circle. Her parents were intellectually active people, and avid readers. Many a pleasant evening was spent by the family in reading the literary treasures brought from Iceland. It was a happy home.

During the depression in the 1930's she worked in the Municipal Office at Churchbridge. At this time she began to write short stories for the Winnipeg Free Press and Tribune. During World War II she was stationed in Ottawa with the army where she was editor of the News Letter published by the Canadian Women's Army Corps. Subsequently she was with the Department of Veterans' Affairs, stationed in Winnipeg. Her next move was to Shaunavon, Saskatchewan where she was news editor of the Shaunavon Standard. For eighteen years she was the Women's Editor of the Free Press Weekly, and also editor of its Magazine Section. In 1961 she won the first award for her writing from the Canadian Women's Press Club, and in 1970 the second award. Another year she was the runner-up in a contest featuring travel articles. For two years she was the President of the Icelandic Canadian Club and for many years she has been a member of The Icelandic Canadian editorial board.

Axel Vopnfjord

INGIBJORG, CAROLINE, AND LOGBERG-HEIMSKRINGLA

by Gus Sigurdson

Here is to her, retired
who sat in the Editor's chair
A lady we all admired
And all she accomplished there;
With all of her love and devotion
To the Icelandic cause we share.
She bridged the Atlantic Ocean
This lady beyond compare.

And here is to her, well -known,
Who inherits the other's seat

From off our prairies blown
To sit at our fathers' feet.
With her bit of their salty humour
She spices our lives like meat.
We know she can cook, and assume her
Food is the best to eat.

Now, here is to this, small voice,
In Canada's wide domain
That has but a minor choice
To give of its ancient strain —
A spark of our deep-felt culture
New growth of its olden grain,
To blossom beyond each vulture
And bloom like a rose again.

—Lögberg-Heimskringla

KRISTJAN (KRIS) KRISTJANSON JOINS GREAT-WEST LIFE

Kristjan (Kris) Kristjanson of Winnipeg, former assistant general manager of Manitoba Hydro, has joined the Great-West Life Assurance Company as an executive assistant.

In announcing the new appointment, J. W. Burns, President of Great West Life, said in a statement that Mr. Kristjanson will undertake studies related to long range planning.

The opportunity to work in the international sphere, yet stay in Winnipeg, were two reasons given by Mr. Kristjanson for choosing Great-West Life from several other offers he considered. The Company operates in Canada and the United States.

While with Manitoba Hydro, the Department of External Affairs requested his services for a period in Ghana, West Africa, to give guidance in the development of hydro-electric power.

Mr. Kristjanson's popularity at Manitoba Hydro was attested to by a farewell party with an attendance



KRISTJAN (Kris) KRISTJANSON

of some 400 people, at the Fort Garry Hotel.

Mr. Kristjanson is one of six brothers from Gimli, Manitoba, who have their Ph.D. degree, the sons of Hannes and Elin Kristjanson.

GRADUATES AND AWARD WINNERS

BRANDON UNIVERSITY

Bachelor of Arts

Margaret Ruth Christie, as of Oct., /70
Glenboro, Manitoba.

Dorothy Jean Davidson, Baldur, Man.
William Lyle Gudnason, Glenboro
Brian Algot Josephson, Brandon.

Olof Gudrun Margaret McMahon (as
of Oct., /70), Brandon, Man.

Bachelor of Education

Harold Gordon Jonasson, B.A. (as of
Oct. /70) Brandon, Manitoba

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

Bachelor of Arts

Beverley Erin Goodman
Irma Beth Johnson
Shirley Gudrun Margaret Johnson
Harold Keith Kristofferson
Kenneth Murray Kristofferson
Philip Andrew Petursson
Elaine Ann Sigurdson
Judith Ann Vidal

Bachelor of Education

William Allen Helgason

Bachelor of Pedagogy

Gudmundur Albert Johannson
Robert Harold Isfeld, (as at Oct. /70)
Vice-principal, Kelsey Elementary
School at The Pas, Man.

Certificate in Education

Robert William Arnason

Alice Arney Einarson

Verna Valdina Isfeld

Valerie Jo-Anne Olafson

Bachelor of Science (General)

Allan Herbert Kristofferson
Beverley Gail Rafinkelsson
Johann Straumfjord Sigurdson
Stefan Jonas Thorarinson

Bachelor of Science (Honours)

Gordon Stephen Gislason
Gordon Wayne Thorgeirson

Bachelor of Commerce (Honours)

Oliver Wayne Nordal

Bachelor of Nursing

Patricia Belle Johannesson

Bachelor of Laws

Grant James Einarson

Master of Arts

Geoffrey Ronald Hjorleifson
(Economics)

Franklin Albert Sigurdson (History)
Margaret Rose Harry (not Icelandic)
B.A., (Hons.) London. Major:
Icelandic; Ancillary German.
Thesis, Prophetic Dreams and
Other Forms of Anticipation in
Old Icelandic Poetry.

Master of Natural Resources Management

David Gunnar Tomasson (B.A. Wpg.)

Diploma in Psychiatry

Dr. Harold Keith Sigmundson
Dr. Wilfred Franklin Sigurdson

Diploma in Agriculture

Kenneth Allan Hallson

FELLOWSHIPS

Postgraduate Scholarship (\$3,600)
Frederick A. Holm

University of Manitoba Graduate
Fellowship (\$2,000)

S. M. Johnson

PRIZES

Thorsteinn J. Gislason Memorial
Scholarship (to pursue graduate
studies in Icelandic)

Kenneth Murray Kristofferson



UNIVERSITY OF WINNIPEG

Bachelor of Arts

Wayne Kari Byron
Ingrid Farewell
Norma Joyce Fredrickson
Douglas Richard Johannson
Bjarni Allan Thompson
Gordon William Vidal

Bachelor of Science

Marvin Kjartan Goodman
Bryan Gestur Sigurdson
Robert Harold Isfeld, Winnipeg Beach
Manitoba

ACADEMIC AWARDS



Bryan Gestur Sigurdson

Bryan Gestur Sigurdson has been
awarded the following awards:

- The Senate Gold Medal for the
highest standing in science
(General Course).
- The University Gold Medal in
Mathematics (General Course)
in memory of Dean O. T. And-
erson.
- The Senate Medal in Science.



UNIVERSITY OF SASKAT- CHEWAN

Bachelor of Education

Karen Ray Hanson. Parents: Owen
and Evilyn Hanson, Victoria,
B. C. Paternal grandparents:
Hilda (Hanson) Crout, of
McCreary, Manitoba.

Roger Karton Eyvindson, B.S.A. /60
and M.Sc. /61, received his Doc-
tor of Philosophy degree in
Agriculture from Iowa State
University.

FELLOWSHIP AWARD



Frederick (Rick) Holm

Postgraduate Scholarship (\$3,600)

Entered faculty of Science, Univer-

sity of Manitoba Sept. 1964. Received Manitoba Department of Education bursary and University of Manitoba Board of Governors Bursary in first and second year. Graduated from faculty of Agriculture with B.S.A. (Honors) degree in May 1969. Deans Honour Roll, 1969.

Entered faculty of Graduate Studies, Weed Control Research Sept. 1969. Awarded Miriam Green Ellis Bursary for graduate work in plant science in both 1969 and 1970.

Awarded University of Manitoba Graduate Fellowship in 1970. Awarded National Research Council of Canada Scholarship, for further graduate study in 1971.

Completed research project in Master's program May 1971.

Mr. Holm's parents are Árnor and Della Holm of Husavik, Manitoba.

ISLENDINGADAGURINN 1971

(The Icelandic Festival of Manitoba)

"A successful summer day greeted the thousands of Icelanders and their friends on the highlighted day of the 82nd Icelandic Festival of Manitoba. The Festival this year continued to grow in number of events to entertain people of all ages", says Lake Centre News.

Monday, August 2nd, was the main day of the Festival but Sunday had some memorable offerings. The Western Canadian Ten-mile championship road race was again featured and is now an established event on the Manitoba sports calendar. Chris McCubbins of the University of Manitoba was again first. Despite a cool adverse wind, his time was 52 minutes, 31.8 seconds. The Icelandic Festival Open Event was won by Ron Melnichuk (56.37); the juvenile event was won by Garry Swanson (60.39) and the midget (fifteen years and under) won by Richard Bourrier (62.07). Seventeen year old Marilyn Fraser ran the distance for her own satisfaction (was it women's lib?) Robert Steadman won the ten-mile walk (85.22), with the 51-year old Bishop third.

"The Icelander", a three-act play by Paul Sigurdson, was presented Sunday afternoon and evening. The play is reviewed elsewhere in this issue of the magazine. Suffice it to say here that the performance was even stronger than at the Manitoba Theatre Centre last May. Better enunciation brought out more clearly Astrid's break with her father; Thora's complex tragedy; Fjola's great understanding of her daughter Astrid's problem,

and the imaginative significance of Mount Esja in the background and of the sod hut.



The fine arts displays and the associated New Iceland Music and Poetry Appreciation Society Program are developing.

The purchase award of the display was "Vaki Fjallatindar", an oil on masonite painting by Mrs. Sigrídur Olafsdóttir Candi, of Willowdale, Ontario. The following received honorable mention:

Mrs. Gail (Gudmundson) Magnusson, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, for oil on canvas, Lava Mt. Hekla. Clifford Martin, of Winnipeg, for sculpture, "Old Man". Mrs. Pauline Sigurdson, of Morden, Man., for water color, "Dutch Harbor". Nelson Gerrard, of Strathclair, Man., for poetry.

(The Investors Syndicate donated \$150.00 toward the prize money).

The Music and Poetry Society program included vocal and instrumental music, and prose and poetry readings by the authors themselves, William D. Valgardson and Robert Johannson.

A movie of Icelandic celebrations—festivals in past years, taken by Dr. Larus A. Sigurdson, was featured.

The first event of Monday morning was the parade. The splendid perform-

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ance of the Shriners, including the Scottish Shrine and the Oriental bands, the motor cyclists, the flag patrol and the Komedians, was outstanding.

Also in the parade was the Winnipeg Firefighters Band; a splendid addition to the parade.

Winners of floats were:

Commercial category,
First prize: Calverts of Canada,
Second prize: Almond Acres, Third
prize: Yamaha Sports Centre.

Honorary mention:

Taylor Pharmacy, Gimli.

Organizational category:

First prize: Viking Ship, promoted by the Gimli Branch of the Icelandic National League, the Gimli Women's Institute, the Icelandic Cultural Corporation, and the Gimli Kinsmen and Kinettes.

The afternoon program, chaired by Mr. V. B. Arnason, President of the Festival Committee, was opened with "O Canada" and the Icelandic National Anthem, "O Guð vors lands". The Fjallkona, Mrs. Kristin Rannveig Johnson, of Winnipeg, speaking as Mother Iceland, brought greetings and well wishes to her descendants in the Western World. Maids of honor were

Misses Joyce Kristjansson and Christine Arnason.

Dr. Hugh H. Saunderson, former President of the University of Manitoba, gave the Toast to Canada. In his opening remarks he compared the Icelandic people with his own Scottish forebears, who had also pioneered. Both these Northern people, he pointed out, were venturesome people with daring and courage and the inherent strength to meet difficulties and master them as they came. Common characteristics were love of literature and learning, an intellectual climate. He made specific reference to the Chair of Icelandic at the University of Manitoba, founded by donations from the Icelandic people themselves. Both the Scots and the Icelanders have a justifiable pride in ancestry. The British people have a long history of Parliament, but the Icelandic Althing tradition goes farther back than England's Magna Carta.

Today, Dr. Saunderson said, there is need for the qualities of the pioneers. There are people who do not turn up for work. There are people who are willing to cheat the government, which is the organized structure of all the people. There is a call for industry, ingenuity, toughness, and personal honesty and integrity. If we are to be proud of Canada, as we

should be, it behooves all of us to do our part as individuals or as groups. Canada, our country, has need for people who will put their minds and hearts and courage into the task of developing this great growing country and make it a better place to live in.

Gísli Guðmundsson, of Reykjavík, Iceland, gave the Toast to Iceland. His speech, which was delivered partly in Icelandic and partly in English, had a literary, imaginative flavor.

He brought greetings, he said, from Iceland from the Karlakór and many, many others. Referring to a group of 150 from Canada who took a tour in Iceland this summer, which he had been "privileged to conduct", he said, "The more you come, the better we like it."

Iceland, he said, is no longer a small and poor country. "We now have our oil in our hot water."

He spoke of the first small group of Icelandic pioneers in Canada. They brought with them, he said, a heritage a cultural language. They brought, too, the tradition of the Hidden Folk (huldúfolk), which taught people to have respect for things not to be seen, the intangible values of life.

As you build Canada, Gísli Guðmundsson said, retain your Icelandic heritage, including the literature and much more.

The Saga Singers from Edmonton, some twenty in number, with Mrs. Dilla Roland as director and pianist and Margaret (Helgason) De Cosse as pianist, provided the music of the afternoon program and theirs was a valuable contribution. A group devoted to their Icelandic musical heritage, they had extended themselves in rehearsals, the women had acquired Icelandic costumes, two members paid their return fare by airplane to take part, and the non-Icelandic husbands

co-operated wholeheartedly. They sang many beautiful, melodious Icelandic numbers. Among Margaret De Cosse's solo numbers was an old-time favorite "Draumalandið".

Greetings were brought by Mr. John Gottfried, M.L.A.; Alderman Magnus Eliason; Mr. Dan Sigurdson, Mayor of Gimli, and the Consul-General for Iceland in Winnipeg, Mr. Grettir L. Johannson.

The Beauty Queen candidates of Icelandic descent, fifteen in number, were presented in the Park, in the evening. They hailed from Arborg, Ashern, Baldur, East Kildonan, Gimli, Lunda, Oakview, St. Vital, Winnipeg and Toronto. Miss Kristin (Chris) Guðmundson, of East Kildonan, was chosen Beauty Queen, and runners up

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were Miss Kristin McLeod, of St. Vital, and Miss Jane Olafson, of Toronto.

The large concourse re-assembled in the Park Monday evening took part in the community singing with enthusiasm. Gus Kristjanson, supported by Jona Kristjanson at the piano and Neil Bardal with his banjo, led in familiar Icelandic and English songs till the growing dusk and the cool

of the evening brought this ever popular event to a close.

Other events of the Festival not mentioned include a hootenanny, sports, children's entertainment, a YMCA gym team, an archery display, and three dances.

Such was the Festival of Manitoba 1971.

W. Kristjanson

IN THE NEWS

MRS. JOHN DAVID (SIGNY) EATON HONORARY DOCTOR OF LETTERS

Mrs. John David Eaton, chairman of York University, Toronto, advisory committee on Arts and one of the founding members of its Board of Governors, received an honorary Doctor of Letters degree at the spring convocation of the University.

Mrs. Eaton was one of six distinguished Canadians to receive this honor, another Westerner being Samuel Freedman, Chief Justice of Manitoba.

Mrs. Eaton, in receiving her degree, expressed the hope that in the not too distant future there would be a permanent exhibition gallery and a teaching museum at York University.

★

BRIG.-GEN. N. L. MAGNUSSON PROMOTED

Brig.-Gen. N. L. Magnusson, of Winnipeg, has been promoted to Major-General and takes over as Commander of the Air Defence Command, North Bay, Ontario.

Major-Gen. Magnusson was formerly Deputy Director of NORAD's operation centre in Colorado Springs, Colorado.

★

W. D. VALGARDSON'S STORY AMONG "THE BEST AMERICAN SHORT STORIES 1971"

"Blood flowers", a short story by the Manitoba writer W. D. Valgardson, appeared recently in *The Tamarack Review*. Blood flowers has been chosen by Martha Foley for inclusion in *The Best American Short Stories 1971*. This book includes some of the best known writers in America.

During the past year Bill Valgardson has published, besides Blood flowers, "The Burning"; in *The Atlantic Advocate*. *The Fiddlehead* will be publishing two more stories and *Queen's Quarterly* will be publishing another. Poems of his will be published in *Jeopardy*, University of Washington; *The Midwest Quarterly*, University of Kansas, *Poet Lore*, Boston, and *Zeitgeist*, Michigan.

AN ICELANDIC CANADIAN CLUB FORMED AT CALGARY

An Icelandic Canadian Club of Calgary was fairly launched at a gathering promoted by Dr. Clive Cardinal, of the University of Calgary, on March 3, 1971. "So far our efforts have been a great success", writes Dr. Cardinal. His letter, dated April 19th, reads in part:

On March 3, 1971, the Icelandic Canadian Club of Calgary was finally brought into existence. The opportunity for this great event was the lecture of Mr. Andres Bjornsson on the subject of "The Historical Novel in modern Icelandic Literature". The founding of the first Icelandic Club in Calgary was preceded by last year's evening with Dr. Gudrun Helgadóttir of Reykjavik and Judge Lindal's visit in January. The increasing interest and attendance at these meetings indicated that we could take this final step towards a Club for Calgary.

The membership last spring was nearly seventy. Mr. Sigurjon Austman, of Calgary, was elected president.

Subsequently, the Club has been named for Leifr Eiriksson.

★

VALERIE PETERSON WINS GOLD MEDAL

"Valerie Peterson of Gimli also gave Manitoba a gold medal. She beat the country's best — Jay Dalgren — in the senior javelin." (*Free Press* Aug. 23, 1971).

The occasion referred to was the Canadian Senior and Junior track and field championship of 1971. Valerie threw the javelin 165 ft. 4½ inches, which won her the gold medal and an


assured place on the Canadian team which goes to Italy this month.

★

CHRIS McCUBBINS AT THE CANADIAN TRACK AND FIELD MEET

Chris McCubbins, who won the 10-mile road race at the Icelandic Festival, competed at the Canadian Track and Field meet.

"Chris McCubbins, wearing Manitoba sweats was a sight to see in one of the most interesting races . . . the 3000 metre steeplechase. . . He took the lead in the first lap and turned in a time of 8:49 flat, far ahead of second place Bob Koehar of Saskatoon."



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WINNIPEG HYDRO

David Tomasson, from Hecla Island, a University of Manitoba graduate is one of seven students who are the first to graduate in a new field of study, Natural Resources Management. David received his M.A. in this subject at the University of Manitoba in 1971.

David has been appointed to a position with the Manitoba Department of Mines and Natural Resources.

David's great grandfather, Gunnar Tomasson, was born on Hecla Island 85 years ago.

★

Dr. Helgi Austman is first Assistant Deputy to the Minister of Agriculture in the Manitoba Government.

★

Ronald W. Kristjanson, of Winnipeg, who has been studying for a Ph.D. degree at the University of No.

Dakota, at Grand Forks, has been appointed student counsellor at the University of Manitoba.

★

J. Victor Jonasson, of Winnipeg was named chairman of the board of directors of the Betel Homes for the Elderly at the annual meeting last spring. He succeeds K. W. Johanson. There are two Betel Homes, located at Gimli and Selkirk.

★

Mrs. Olof Egilson of Deerfield, Ill. last spring was elected president of the 900-member Ill. Dental Hygienists' Association. Both she and her husband, Dr. Valur Egilson, a dentist, were born and raised in Iceland, and came to the United States in the 1940's. Mrs. Egilson is a graduate in dental hygiene and is associated with her

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husband in his dental practice in Deerfield.

★

Edward W. Oddleifson, B.Sc., E.E. University of Manitoba, 1929, has retired and is the Reeve of the Village of Bayfield, Ontario.

★

Mrs. George T. Richardson is president of the Women's Musical Club of Winnipeg.

★

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Fridfinnson, of Winnipeg, celebrated their diamond wedding anniversary, in May 1971.

★

Dr. A. J. Thorsteinson, of the Department of Entomology, University of Manitoba, has received a grant of \$6,250 from the Metropolitan Corporation of Greater Winnipeg for "Mosquito Investigation".



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LAUFABRAUD — [LEAF BREAD]

It was a pleasure and privilege to visit with Mrs. W. McArthur, Mrs. Hrund Skulason, and their Mother, Mrs. Sigrun Thorgrimson, when they were making the Icelandic delicacy "Laufabrauð". Mrs. Sigrún Thorgrimson brought the recipe with her when she came from Iceland in 1919 and has been making it every year near the Christmas season since that time. In Einarstaður, where she was brought up, about twenty people would have a "bee" to make it and they called it 'Laufabrauð dagur' (Leaf Bread Day).

The following is the recipe for approximately 85 pieces of this unique delicacy from the northern part of Iceland:

- 8 cups milk
- 1 cup sugar
- 1 tablespoon salt
- 1 teaspoon soda
- 3 level tablespoons shortening
- 8 to 10 lbs. of flour approximately.

METHOD:

Scald the milk with the sugar, shortening and salt.

Put flour and soda in a large pan and make a well.

Pour the scalded milk mixture into the well, stirring with a wooden spoon.

Cool just enough to handle and knead dough until it is smooth. Divide into three portions in a covered pan until ready to use.

Each portion is formed into small patties and rolled thin to the size of a nine inch pie plate. Let each cake or crust stand until it is firm enough to fold in half to make a design, starting with the centre fold. Make a half-inch diagonal cut with a sharp paring knife. Unfold and turn up every alternate cut. It is essential to have a design, otherwise the dough would become puffy when fried. Various designs, such as trees, flowers, and geometric can be used, according to ones ingenuity. Keep the crusts covered until ready to fry.

Fry at 375° in about five or six pounds of beef fat in a large pot, adding one tablespoon of vinegar to the fat, before heating. When the cake rises to the top, in approximately 20 seconds, fry on the other side for about 15 seconds. Shake off the extra fat and place in a dish covered with brown paper.

Laufabrauð can be kept for several weeks in a cool, dry place or may be frozen, if desired. Serve with tea, coffee or other liquid refreshments. This delicacy is crisp and crunchy and has a distinctive flavour.

Mattie Halldorson

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