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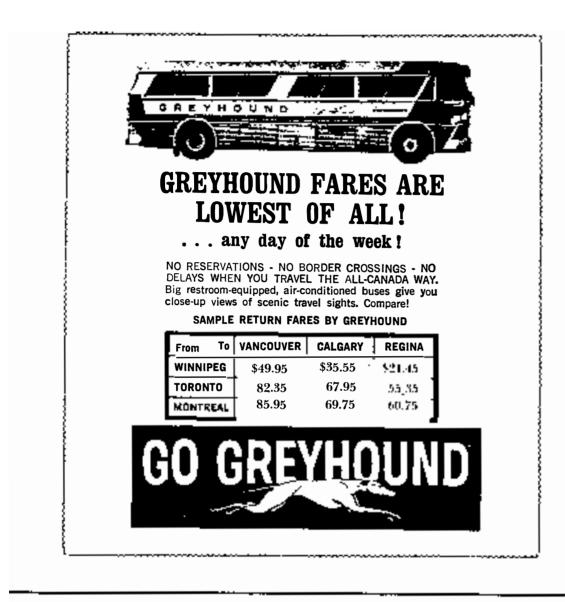
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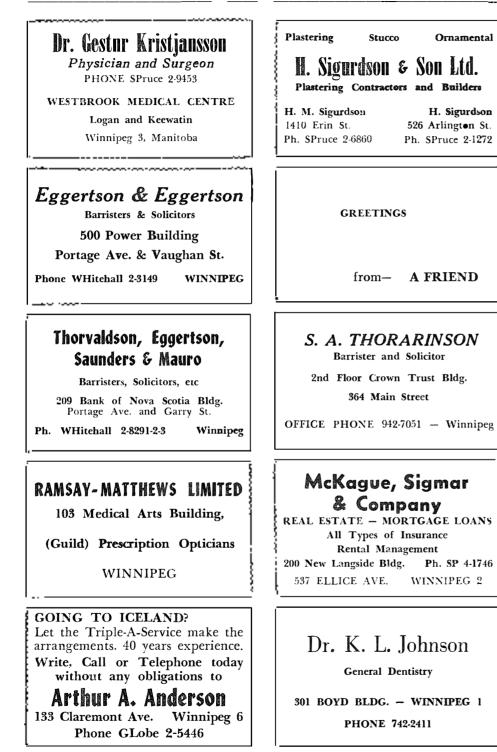
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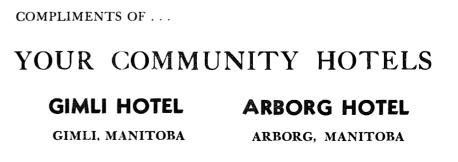
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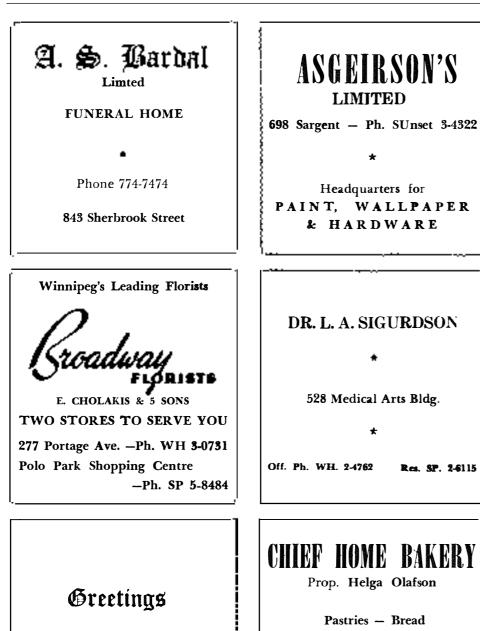


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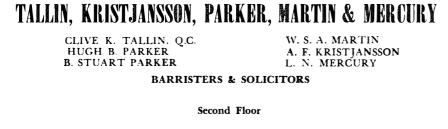
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The Icelandic Canadian Volume XXIV, No. 4 Winnipeg, Canada Summer 1966 GUEST EDITORIAL, Our Future in a Changing Society, John J. Arnason To Establish a Leifur Eiriksson Commemorative Trust Fund 13 FEATURE ARTICLES: Scandinavian Studies: teaching of Icelandic in North American Universities, Haraldur Bessason 14 **PRE-CENTENNIAL CANADIAN NEWS:** Centennial Report 214 20 Report No. 6 - Helicopter Canada Royal Bank of Canada Report 21 **MISCELLANEOUS:** 25 On Track and Field, W. Kristjanson.... Official Opening of The Thorvaldson Building, U. of Sask., H. Bessason 29 Exemplary Co-operation, W. J. Lindal 30 Presentation to Ambassador Thorsteinson 32, 33 .41 **Íslendingadagurinn** 1966 Selfless Service, Mrs. Annie M. Long 42 On Community Spirit, Bruce Thordarson 41\_46 Bella Bella, Gustaf Kristjanson 48 Compassion, Winnipeg Free Press **POETRY** – Behind the Laurel Hedge, Fanny G. Brunt 28 53 - 62**GRADUATES, SCHOLARSHIP AND AWARD WINNERS NEWS**: 18, 24, 31, 34, 35, 43, 45, 46, 47, 49, 50, 51 ..... THE ICELANDIC CANADIAN A quarterly published by The Icelandic Canadian Club, Winnipeg, Manitoba MAGAZINE BOARD

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### **Guest Editorial**

### Our Future In A Changing Society

day activities too infrequently do we knowledge. In making our assessment sit back and reflect on matters that we are at the point in our life span may be far more important than our where we are a bridge between these daily accomplishments. It is with this two groups, a link tha binds together thought in mind that I accepted the the youngsters and the senior citizens. invitation to express my views on the Our task then must be to understand, relationship between our ethnic group interpret and communicate what role and society as a whole and the role our younger generation wants to play I would like to see our children play. as a good Canadians and members of These views are a result of many an ethnic group. This information factors, some of which are that of be- must be communicated to our senior ing a third generation Canadian, be- members who can quite easily get ing brought up in a home strongly "out of touch" with the junior citizens. influenced by our heritage and Ice- By the same token, we must relate to landic background, having had an op- our youngsters the experiences that portunity of dealing with influential have helped our senior citizens, who people in the business world, having have made such a tremendous contrihad the opportunity to work with bution to our community and country, members of the Icelandic community and also caution them about the misin various organizations. This in it- takes tha have been made, so they self gives me no right to expect that my views are those of the community as a whole but it provides a background of knowledge which enables one to make an assessment based on in superimposing influences on our these experiences.

groups greatly influence our thinking. The older group is influenced by fac- ity. tors such as being born in Iceland, goconflicts of years gone by, and the

In the hustle and bustle of our every mation and a fast moving world of will not be repeated.

What was successful in our society three decades ago will not necessarily work today. Hence we must be careful youngsters that could be a detriment We must understand that our age rather than an asset, for the passage of time can change an asse to a liabil-

Today we are competing for the ing through the depression, ethnic individual's time with such important factors as entertainment, student stuvaluable experience from travelling dies, business and organized activities life's highway. The youngsters of In any competition you must provide school age and those starting their something better than your counterbusiness career are the product of post part. You must prove to the individual war influences, the space age, auto- that you have something to offer

which will go towards fulfilling his children to seek out this information; social or educational needs. Thirty we are not providing a climate of enyears ago people had time to spend. couraging them to participate in our commodity, because we are in a society organized ethnic activities are slanted that is basically overorganized, extreme- and designed to attract the over-fifty ly demanding, and moving at a fast pace. Time must be rationed-each one formats are completely outdated to enof us has the same amount of it-but courage the younger generation to use it in different ways. We cannot afford not to use some of it to pre- for a quarter of a century primarly beserve our heritage-otherwise a very impersonal relationship could exist in seniors and partly because of lack of fifty years between our ethnic group in Canada and Iceland.

group has created in our social and business world is one that I have found particularly gratifying in mv travels. This is a valuable asset, one that very few if any other ethnic groups have to the degree that Icelanders do. This image is the net result of our deeds, acts, contributions and approach to society as a whole. This must be jealously preserved and nutured, not only by us but also by our children.

By the year 2,000 what convictions would I like to see firmly implanted in my children? This must include first and foremost a dedication to improving our community and country in a world that has shrunk by an interplanetary space age. This would also include a deep sense of pride for their ethnic background and an understanding of the history and contribution made · their forefathers. I would hope that they in turn would be dedicated to work towards preserving these (a) things for future generations.

If there aims are worthwhile then what are we doing today to accomplish them? Not enough in my estimation. What is done is mostly on an individual short term basis rather than the result of a planned long term approach. We are not encouraging our

Today in our society, time is a valuable ethnic endeavours. The majority of group. The programmes, procedures, participate. Many have not changed cause of a resistance to change by our a sense of direction. All is not lost recently we have heard a voice crying The excellent image our ethnic in the wilderness that indicates some

people recognize this problem. If we honestly have an interest in preserving our heritage then how better can this be accomplished than through the younger generation. There is a need to reassess our position and make sure that we are contributing something worthwhile for those who will be here o carry on beyond the year 2000-

We must acknowledge the contribution of excellent programmes and projects that dedicated individuals and groups have made such as the establishment of the Icelandic Chair at the University of Manitoba, preservation of our ethnic history through the publication of books and scholarships.

Besides making an evaluation of what is wrong we must be able to suggest some alternatives to correct the situation. These include:

The preservation of our heritage through our homes and home life is the key. The attitude of he parents in the home will determine if their children will be encouraged to seek out or be taught more about their background. The parents should realize this and understand the future implications of a positive approach to influencing the attitude of children to preserve our heritage.

- (b) Our ethnic organizations should jointly sponsor, possibly twice per (f) year, functions designed around the family unit, for the purpose of bringing together our children and geared to their age level. This will at least provide a means of communicating with those to whom we entrust the future.
- (c) Establish a junior league. as an arm of an amalgamated ethnic orgnization, to be organized and operated by our under-twentyfive group, to be financed by the senior clubs. They will have one common aspect, being of Icelandic descent. These programmes will be designed to suit their needs in a changing world but will provide a focal point to learn more about their heritage.
- (d) Establish a far greater number of scholarships – both for travelling to Iceland and for furthering education. To travel is a form of education. The enthusiasm from those who have visited Iceland would indicate this opportunity should be made available to our youngsters. This will create a thirst for learning more about their heritage and in turn should arouse the interest of the members of a junior league.
- (e) Encourage financially the preser-

vation of our history and accomplishments through the publication of newspapers, magazines and books.

Although our integration through marriage and time will result in few individuals speaking the language, we should encourage short courses in speaking and reading Icelandic- I appreciate that some efforts have been made along these lines but we require greater salesmanship, more advertisingfinancial sponsorship, to get the desired effects. We seem to have a half apologetic approach to a very important programme. Let's beat the drums and let the community know what we have to offer.

Although it is desirable to have our children understand and speak Icelandic, it is not vital in the long term picture. It is more important that they understand, study, speak with authority on their heritage, about the motherland and the contribution of our ethnic group to society. In the final analysis it really matters not what ethnic group makes a contribution to improving our society, but it is always a source of pride to Icelanders when one of our group is responsible. This encourages us to strive to do our best in order that our children can have this same sense of pride. In our conglomeration of nationalities and backgrounds that make up Canada, we too often lose our identity and become a small spoke in the so-called wheel of progress. Having our ethnic distinction is becoming more of a status symbol, for others recognize the contribution

Icelanders have made and are making Within our community we have fiin all fields. This contribution stems from an inherent characteristic that we have acquired through heredity, that if we are going to run life's race, there is one goal to aim for and that is to lead all the rest in our chosen fields.

If these thoughts have merit as a goal that we should work towards, then financial resources are required. The main ingredients in accomplishment are the plan, leadership and finances.

nancial resources that can be used to preserve our heritage. The owners of these resources can make a great contribution by earmarking them for this purpose.

These rambling thoughts are the result of my experience and my views on our future in a changing society.

J. J. Arnason

# To Establish a Leifur Eiriksson Commemorative Trust Fund

hoc" committee in existence which consists of two representatives of each of the four following organizations: The Icelandic National League, The Icelandic Canadian Club, the Icelandic Day Celebration Committee, and the Canada-Iceland Foundation. This ad hoc committee has had two objectives, one long and one short range. The long range objective is to try to bring about a co-ordination of effort or an amalgamation of the various Icelandic organizations. The short range one is concerned with an Icelandic project, associated with Leifur Eiriksson, as part of Canada's Centennial celebration in 1967.

A meeting of the ad hoc committee to hear a report up to date of discussions on the proposed centennial project was held on Tuesday, June 14, 1966. The full slate of eight representatives attended namely: John A. Arnason, Prof. Haraldur Bessason, Consul G. L. Johannson, J. F. Kristjansson, Hon. W. J. Lindal, OC., Rev P. M.

For some time there has been an "ad Petursson, A. J. Thorarinson, Dr. P. H. T. Thorlakson. John J. Arnason. The pro-tem chairman presided and Alex J. Thorarinson was secretary.

> The chairman briefly reviewed what had been done at previous meetings and called for a discussion in the course of which Dr. Thorlakson moved seconded by Judge Lindal.

"That a Leifur Eiriksson Commemorative Trust Fund be established." This was carried unanimously.

Dr. Thorlakson then moved, seconded by Mr. Kristjansson "that the primary minimum objective be \$75,000.00." Carried.

It was decided to enlarge the committee by including The Jon Sigurdson Chapter I.O.D.E., The North American Publishing Co. Ltd., The Icelandic Canadian and the Timarit. To obtain the approval of the organization it was decided to call a meeting of these organizations to meet in the Winnipeg Clinic, June 28th, at 8 p.m.

# THE FIFTY-SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE ADVANCE-MENT OF SCANDINAVIAN STUDY

#### and the teaching of Icelandic in North American Universities

I.

Advancement of Scandinavian Study is an academic organization which draws a large portion of its membership from university teachers of Scandinavian languages and literatures in the United States. Also, a fair number of European scholars and a few instructors employed in Canada belong to this Society (its name is commonly abbreviated SASS) and attend with their American colleagues its annual meetings which are held in the month of May at some American university.

This spring the annual meeting of SASS, held at the University of Wisconsin in Madison in the first week of May, marked the end of the fifty-fifth year of the organization's history. The founders of the society held their first meeting in Chicago late in May of 1911. Previously, a few hard working enthusiastic scholars had done a good deal of preparatory work. These men were so successful in arousing interest in their project that when their first meeting was convened some seventy members were registered for the proposed society

At the first meeting in Chicago Professor G. T. Flom, acting as chairman. landic area. One could rather say that announced the appointment of the necessary committees. Among committee members there were such well known scholars as Dr. Henry Goddard Leach, and Dr. Lee M. Hollander, both ship in North America is bound to in-

of whom are still active in the Scandinavian studies field. It was in keeping As is well known the Society for the with the pioneer spirit that Dr. Hollander should open the fifty-sixth annual meeting of the society this spring with a scholarly address on the origin of the Icelanders, for not only did Dr. Hollander take part in laving the foundation of the SASS, but he was responsible for giving it the name under which scholarly activities in Scandinavian studies have made great progress during the last fifty years.

Summer 1966

#### II.

Among the functions of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study is the publication of a quarterly. a scholarly journal which bears the title Scandinavian Studies (formerly Scandinavian Studies and Notes). Over the years this publication has offered its readers a considerable variety of articles of academic interest, many of which can be regarded as expanded versions of papers previously read and discussed at the annual meeting of the Society.

Just a cursory glance at Scandinavian Studies is enough to convince one that the journal has not neglected the Iceits editors have given articles on Icelandic, both Modern and ●ld, a place of prominence.

Any survey of Scandinavian scholar-

clude teaching and lecturing, which is after all, the chief task of most scholars in the various academic disciplines. It is not within the scope of this article to discuss this aspect of the academic work in any detail, but with the readers of this magazine in mind. university courses in Icelandic at North American universities have been selected for further discussion in the following chapter.

#### 111

When the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study was founded in 1911, courses in Scandinavian languages had already been introduced at various American universities. In the United States Scandinavian languages were first seriously presented as academic subjects in 1869 when the Department of Scandinavian Languages and Literatures was founded at the University of Wisconsin, and a new professorship in North European Languages was announced by Cornell University. The founding of these two academic institutions was motivated in two ways: in 1869 Wisconsin had already become the home of a number of immigrants from Scandinavia. The establishment of a Scandinavian department at the University of Wisconsin was therefore in accordance with a heavy demand from Scandinavian patronage on campus. As a result of this, it became a major function within the department to assist Scandinavian immigrants in fostering and maintaining their cultural heritage. The professorship at Cornell was founded on somewhat different premises since it did not have to meet the demands of communities of Scandinavian immigrants. In the opinion of influencial Cornellians the humanistic value of Icelandic alone was sufficient to warrant its inclusion ceedings Series Vol. I. No 1, p. 15-16).

in the broader field of language study.

The writer of this account is not in a position to determine the relative value of these two motivating elements, but it is in order to quote Professor G. T Flom's discussion from 1911 of the above mentioned institutions of learning. Professor Flom had this to say:

"The conditions which obtained in these two pioneer institutions (i.e. Cornell and University of Wisconsin) in the two sections of the country at the beginning indicate in general as far as nature of courses offered are concerned the difference that has also since existed between the two sections. In the East the work was fostered by men who were inspired by love of the literature and the learning of Old Iceland, and this emphasis upon the older literature has prevailed in the Scandinavian instruction of the Eastern universities down to the present time. As a result of this Old Norse language and literature has won for itself something like a tradition among Germanic scholars there: its place is as secure as that of Gothic and Old High German in the requirements for a higher degree in Germanics. In the West the point of departure was the modern period, a modern language, and the instructors in charge have in nearly all cases been of Scandinavian nationality. The older period, however, gradually came to receive a larger share of attention in the West, until now (1911) nearly all the institutions also offer Old Norse, and some of them give more instruction in the older periods than is given in any of the eastern schools. And in the eastern group there has been offered an increasing number of courses upon the modern languages and literatures of the Scandinavian North". (SASS, Pro-

ican students of Scandinavian descent ber and distribution of enrollments have had a stronger motivation to study in Scandinavian subjects. It was felt Scandinavian languages that students with other national backgrounds Some scholars have therefore been concerned, and not without reason. that the slowly vanishing influence of an immigrantion period which is now hoped, of course, that an expected dea part of the past will eventually weaken the position of Scandinavian langu- ed by a corresponding increase at uniages in American institutions of learning. Since 1940 these same men have anxiously watched an ominous trend which has manifested itself in a steady decline in the number of high school students who have selected a Scandinavian language as one of their subjects. However, an increased interest in Scandinavian language programs, offered by evening schools, has counteracted the above trend somewhat.

About 1950 there was a noticeable decline in the number of university students registered in Scandinavian languages in American universities. Fortunately this situation has improved during the last decade and recently an upsurge of interest has taken place on the academic level. To give one example only, the enrollment in Old Icelandic has in recent years made a 200% forward leap (or from 30 to 90 students). A very recent analysis of Scandinavian language programs in the United States summarizes the situation as follows:

"Even the most objective and conservative analyst would be impelled to express satisfaction with the unprecedented advancement of Scandinavian studies revealed in the most recent enrollment figures. A question

As one can easily understand Amer-period would be reflected in the numthat inevitably the interest in Scandinaivan studies would shift away from the traditionally Scandinavian communities and away from the lower levels of education. It could only be cline at lower levels would be matchversity level. This hope has thus far been encouraged beyond all expecta tion," (Scandinavian Studies Vol. 36, No. 4, p. 306-307).

> The following is a brief account of university courses in Icelandic which are currently on the curricula of North American universities and colleges. The names of the instructors are also listed here, when known to the writer of this report.

The University of California at Berkeley offers at least three courses, mainly devoted to Old Icelandic, with Professor Hakon Hamre as instructor. The Scandinavian department at the University of California, Los Angeles offers both Old Icelandic and Advanced Icelandic under the guidance of Professor Erik Wahlgren and Professor Kenneth Chapman. The University of Chicago offers at least three courses which comprise Old Icelandic material, under the direction of Professor Gösta Franzen It is also of interest to note that this university has been offering instruction in Modern Icelandic under the supervision of Dr. Arni Helgason Consul of Iceland. Columbia University lists Old Icelandic among Scandinavian subjects, a course which is undoubtedly the responsibility of Profesthat has engaged the authors (i.e. the sor Carl P. Bayersmidt, a noted English analysts) since the inceptions of the translator of Old Icelandic. At Cornell surveys (these are surveys carried out University Vilhjalmur Bjarnar, the once in every five years) has been how Curator of the Fiske-Icelandic Colthe termination of the immigration lection, teaches Old Icelandic. Old Ice-

landic is also taught at George Washington University by Professor John G. Allee. Harvard offers a course in Old Icelandic which could be either the responsibility of Professor Theodore M Anderson or Professor Einar Haugen, both of whom have written extensively on various aspects of both Old and Modern Icelandic. At the University of Illinois Professor Philip M. Mitchell teaches Old Icelandic and courses in Old Icelandic are given at Indiana University in Bloomington under the direction of Professor Foster W. Blaisdell Jr. Professor John C. McGalliard is in charge of the teaching of Old Icelandic at the State University of Iowa. The University of Nebraska has both Modern Icelandic and Old Icelandic with Professor Paul Schach as instructor. Professor George S Lane is the instructor in Old Icelandic at the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C., and Professor Robert A. Fowkes teaches Old Norse at New York University. At the University of North Dakota Professor Richard Beck teaches both Modern Icelandic and Old Icelandic. Rice University at Houston, Texas, offers a course in Germanic Philology of which approximately one-third is devoted to Old Icelandic, and Stanford University has both Old Norse and Advanced Old Norse on its curriculum. Professor Lee M. Hollander teaches Old Icelandic at the University of Texas at Austin, and Professor Walter Johnson is in charge of the Old Icelandic course at the University of Washington in Seattle. Washington State University offers a course in Germanic Civilization, a part of which is undoubtedly devoted to Old Icelandic. The extensive Scandinavian program offered at the University of Wisconsin in Madison under the supervision of Professor Harold Ness, includes both Old Icelandic and

Modern Icelandic: Mr. Ottar Halldorsson is presently the instrucor of Modern Icelandic. At the University of Minnesota a course in Old Icelandic is given by Professor N. Hasselmo. Yale University has an extensive program in Old Norse and Germanic Philology with Professor Konstantin Reichardt and Professor Herwig G. Zauchenberger as instructors.

It comes as a pleasant surprise that American Colleges have both Modern Icelandic and Old Icelandic on their curricula The City College in New York offers instruction in conversational Icelandic, with Einar Thorkelsson as instructor. At Concordia College in Moorhead Mrs. Anne G. Schoberg teaches Norse, and Waldorf College in Forest City, Iowa offers two courses in Norse with Professor Martha Kleppe as instructor. (For additional information, see Scandinavian Studies, Vol. 36, No. 1, p. 303 ff.)

In Canada instruction in Icelandia has been lately confined to the University of Manitoba where six courses in Icelandic were taught during the last academic session and the University of Toronto where Professor Bekker-Nielsen has aroused considerable interest through his lectures on Old Icelandic. It perhaps augurs well for Icelandic Studies in Canada that this spring two of the papers which were read at the annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study came from Canada. Professor Bekker-Nielsen from the University of Toronto gave a lecture on Codex Scardensis (Skarðsbók), and the compiler of this report read a paper on some aspects of Modern Icelandic. Other papers dealing with Old Icelandic were read by Professor Lee M. Hollander, Professor Foster Blaisdell, Professor Cecil Wood, and Professor Lars Lonnroth. Of fourteen lectures which were delivered in the Language and Literature Section at the 56th annual meeting of the Society for the Advancement of Scandinavian Study seven were devoted to Icelandic language and literature

conference he gave a lecture at the Wisconsin Center Auditorium. That lecture, on the Edda poems and Homer, was well attended, and proved

memorable scholarship symposium. Dr. Einar Ólafur Sveinsson from the University of Iceland was a special guest of honour at the annual meeting

-Haraldur Bessason.

this year. On the first evening of the

to be the highlight of an inspiring and

Summer 1966



# The Canada-Iceland Foundation

#### AND THE ICELANDIC CANADIAN CLUB SCHOLARSHIPS

The Canada-Iceland Foundation and The Icelandic Canadian Club are offering scholarships of from \$100.00 to \$200.00 for the 1966-67 academic term to students showing an interest in Icelandic language and literature who have completed Gr. XII in one of the high schools of Manitoba, and who plan to attend the University of Manitoba or one of its affiliated colleges.

Oualifications will be based primarily on the results of the Department Examinations; but consideration will also be given to qualities of leadership, and to need for financial assistance.

Candidates are hereby invited to send their applications to the undersigned before August 5. 1966, together with a statement of examination results and testimonials from two leaders in the community.

People who read this announcement are asked to bring it to the attention of any worthy candidate.

> W. J. Lindal, Icel. Scholarship Com. Sec. 788 Wolseley Ave. Winnipeg 10, Man.

# **Pre-Centennial Canadian News**

# Centennial Report-1867-1967

#### by John Fisher

When I took over the job of organiz- man across the table from me. He was ing Canada's biggest celebration in a Canadian working at an airline ofhistory I ran into a number of pessi- fice in London. With no prodding mists. This is the sort of line they gave from me he poured out all his me: "Canadians aren't noisy patriots. thoughts about home and about Can-You'll have a tough job stirring up ada much flag waving for 1967." Well, some of their facts were correct but fact I'm against nationalism. It causes the spirit in which those few pessimists a lot of trouble in the world. That's presented their views to me was not what I like about my country. We're what I accepted as Canadian. I have not aggressive nationalists." (I'm sure travelled enough in this country to he thought I was an American.) – "But know that Canadians really have really, mister." he said, "it's hard to strong, positive feeling about their describe my feelings about my councountry. I could agree with some of the try." He thought his feeling for his statements by my pessimistic friends homeland was not just the house he if they were in a different context was born in back in Ontario. nor was Canadians are not given to wild it necessarily his home town. It was demonstrations of patriotism in their the lake country where he used to go own country. Such things can embarass on canoe trips in the summer, the big us. I believe our kind of nationalism rushing rivers and the roads that go is more thoughtful than emotional and forever. "I always felt if I wouldn't find that is why I believe so fervently that a job in Canada I could always go to our Centennial will be a successful and the north country and trap or huntmeaningful event in our history.

deciding what we are, what we are for, He admitted it was just a "fancy of the and what we are against in the world. But we know what home is and though ada always gave him a feeling of securwe may be embarrassed to express it, ity, he said. "I always felt that the we love our land. When we are world Rockies or the Gaspe wildernesses were travelling we are more apt to open up mine, even though I didn't go there and reveal our inner thoughts. A few every weekend. (I only saw the Rockies years ago I was breakfasting at a small once.)" The young man went on, hotel in London, England, and became exposing his mind and being very sentiengaged in conversation with a young mental and patriotic. I thought to my-

"I'm not a nationalist" he said. "In something one couldn't do over here-Yes, we may have difficulty at times and at least make a living," he said. mind," probably he'd starve-but Canself he probably would be far too in- small, are finding ways to express their hibited and embarrassed to talk like true feelings about Canada. I'll tell that back home.

From now to 1967 Canadians. as individuals and in groups, large and you more about these in future reports.

-Canadian Scene.

# Report No. 6 - Helicopter Canada

Before the end of this year a full- audience will be making a trip across length Canadian feature film will be the country, discovering Canada as released in Great Britain, the United though he were in that helicopter. The States and other countries. It is certain to encourage people to visit our country during the 1967 Centennial.

The film, called Helicopter Canada, an hour-long Panavista production for cinemas during 1967.

Helicopter Canada is the first full length moving picture feature to be made entirely from a helicopter-inflight anywhere in he world. It is an exciting coast-to-coast color sweep of Canada-its geography, its wildlife, its people and ways of life. It is being produced by the National Film Board of Canada for and with the aid of the Centennial Commission Peter Jones is the producer and George Salverson is the script writer. The director-cameraman is Eugene "Jeep" Boyko of the National Film Board staff who had some interesting experiences filming this project across Canada from the open door of a helicopter.

Boyko was born in Saskatoon, has been a dishwasher, shipyard worker, private chauffeur in various parts of the country and he was a country western singer in Saskatoon in 1937 when a broadcaster named Jack Wells tagged him with his nick name, Jeep, after a comic-strip creature. . . .

By means of Jeep Boyko's camera, background narration, dialogue and sound effects, the viewer in the cinema

'copter, during shooting, was able to get as close to the face of anything as its blades permitted and hovered from six to 600 feet.

Boyko spent more than a year on wide screens, will be shown in our own the filming-a good deal of the time 500 feet up in the air, crash helmet on head, hanging out the side of a Frenchbuilt turbine helicopter. . . .

> In Toronto Boyko hovered a few feet above Nathan Phillips Square for a dramatic view of the new clam-shell city hall. He caught the Old Fort Henry Guard, at Kingston, doing its drill

The helicopter camera shot the convoluted tubing and towers of a vast oil refinery complex at Edmonton, paddle wheelers, rising new buildings in western cities, the lush North Saskatchewan River Valley. . . .

In Newfoundland the camera made contact with a lighthouse keeper and a ship's skipper seeking guidance into the harbour thus symbolizing the entry of Canada through her most eastern gateway.

The film's viewers will have the sen sation of being virtually on the surface of the gorge beneath the Honeymoon Bridge at Niagara Falls, and being on a slow trip straight up the face of the bridal veil falls almost at arm's length.

THE ICELANDIC CANADIAN

They will view skiers and mountain climbers, wheat farmers, miners and prospectors, lumbermen, assembly-line productions, football clubs, outdoor activities of various ethnic groups and of the first Canadians-the Indians.

It is noted with interest that the script writer is George Salverson, son of Mr. George Sr. and Laura Goodman

Salverson, all of Toronto.

# A Citizen Of Canada

Extracts from The Royal Bank of Canada Monthly Letter of March, 1966

To Be a Citizen of Canada is to be a citizen of no mean country. She may be an old-fashioned country in some ways: she has differences of language and economics and perplexities in government: but her foundations are solid and the spires of her many faiths point to the same ideal.

There is something vital and singular about being a citizen of Canada. As J. B. Brebner said in his presidential address to the Canadian Historical Association in 1940: "Canadianism is made up of over three centuries of successful struggle with a recalcitrant environment, of over a century's original and successful political adaptation and inventiveness, and of a kind of conservatism which history has shown can be converted by adversity into stubborn, indomitable will."

We have assembled in Canada the adventurous spirits of numerous races in surroundings favourable to the creation of a great citizenship. They have brought with them vivid ideas and principles a thousand years old. No commonwealth ever wished for more ideal conditions than are provided by the contribution all these people can make toward the good life.

Centennial year offers us the opportunity to mobilize our imagination and our institutions in a vigorous national effort to improve knowledge about citizenship and expand participation in it. This will require commitment, energy and time from every well-disposed person and association, but we must not postpone it or the very undoing of our way of life could begin.

Canada is something we are building. Canadians are on the move. They have been on the move west and north ever since Louis Hébert ploughed that first patch of farm land in the shadow of Port Royal in 1604 and then moved westward in 1623 to plant his seeds in ground that is today the Upper Town of Quebec. We are participating now in space exploration. Canada was the third nation to have a satellite in orbit around the earth.

Canada has developed her thinking, too. This is a nation with its own cultural and political and social identity, and not merely a marginal tribe of French and English adventurers united only by the desire to make a living. Canada's first government, made up

of French and English cabinet ministers, proclamed in the speech from the throne at the first session of the first parliament that "a new nationality" had come into being. From that time on, people had the opportunity to realize their highest potentialities as citizens of a democratic national state

But having made ourselves sovereign as a nation we must now behave intelligently as citizens.

#### The roominess of life

It is a pity that we worry so greatly about our diversity, because it is just this diversity that gives Canada individuality. Out of manifold talents and different ways of looking at things come originality, strength, and a forward-moving spirit. Out of our heritage have come our basic freedoms, our democratic way of life, our art, literature and music. Most important, we have inherited the spirit of challenge, of exploring and pioneering. We are pushing forward on many frontiers, geographical, scientific, cultural and spiritual.

Canadians have always encouraged the newcomer to join them, and have been eager for him to find the roominess of life that Canada offers. This is a land where every man and every woman can find a place in society suited to his or her inclinations and capabilities. It is a country where the ordinary citizen, no matter how humble, has a chance to better his life. But he must accept the spirit of our institutions. It is upon observance of the spirit of the laws and customs by which we live that the worthiness of our citizenship is tested.

#### Democracy and freedom

Good citizenship is important to those who think that democracy is worth more than a couple of cheers at a patriotic gathering. Citizens in a democracy are free and upright people who take pride in governing themselves and do govern themselves.

Democracy is a spirit, not a law. It provides the environment for bringing out the extraordinary possibilities in ordinary people. Personal effort is of the greatest significance in keeping democracy on the rails and progressing.

Canada's democracy is democracy in a changing society. It is not imprisoned by a rigid constitution that declares: "This is the extent and the limit of freedom which citizens shall enjoy for all time."

Democracy is something learned, not bestowed or legalized or seized. We learn about it by studying or working alongside people who do or say things unusual to us, and by listening sympathetically to people who question some of our assumptions. Without the interchange of ideas the human race would still be sitting in primitive darkness.

Democracy presupposes the right of every minority, even of only one person, to dissent from the opinions of the majority. As George W. Brown wrote in Canadian Democracy in Action (J. M. Dent & Sons, Ltd., Toronto, 1947): "Whatever democracy is, it is not government by brute force but by persuasion. It is a sense of fair play, of justice and sportsmanship in the highest sense of that term."

#### Many roles to play

The citizen has many roles to play on the nation's stage.

He is a good neighbor. As a member of the community he will have real

needs of other people. He will support city's." his institutions, and will give people of sideration as he expects. He will set apart some of his time and put forth some effort to help his neighbors to to live in. He will take an active part in helping his neighbors to make the government of the community work better.

#### Sense of responsibility

It is evident, then, that more than the privilege of being inserted on the tax roll is meant by becoming a citizen of Canada. The essence of good ciizenship is the acceptance of responsibility, and every citizen is under bond to do his best in caring not only for himself and his family but for society.

Citizenship is not something for passive minds. The lonely person who stands on the side-lines watching the parade, speculating and conjecturing and criticizing and thinking how much better the show might be, is not a citizen, for citizenship demands participation, involvement, and contribution. No man gains a feeling of significance in life if he lives in isolation.

First of all a citizen must do what all good people are expeced to do, and then he must do what his own particular position in the world demands of him and puts him in position to do. Pericles, Athenian statesman of the fifth century B.C. said: "We do not al-

consideration for the feelings and interfere with participation in the

Canada is being enriched every year another religion or race the same con- by the cross-fertilization of many different minds and many different abilities. Citizens are showing how people can be themselves and at the same time make the community a better place be part of the nation and of the human race.

> The most conspicuous enterprise of the citizen is that of discovering or creating relationships of sharing, not only the business and government of the land, but space, thought, esteem, dignity and tolerance.

#### Sense of values

The citizen needs to cultivate sharp witted tests of values, or he will find himself at the mercy of professional purveyors of mistaken theories.

Canadians have reached their present high standing among the peoples of the world by developing discrimination in the quality of things and ideas. If there are people who invoke new ways and praise new systems, they do not go so far as to say that democracy has been tried and found wanting, but only that democracy has been tried and found difficult. The new ways are not said to be better, but easier.

#### Learning together

People who go through life with granite-like convictions on every subject under the sun lead a cheerless low absorption in our own affairs to existence. They miss all the fun of ex24

ploring, all the challenge of debating, and all the thrill of finding something 100%

It is natural that people should disagree on some points, but to disagree because of ignorance is deplorable and to disagree because of disinterest is not civil. This is why the Citizenship Branch of the Department of Citizen ship and Immigration is charged with promoting greater understanding on the part of all Canadians of the privileges and responsibilities of citizenship-It publishes several books, available from the Queen's Printer, Ottawa, and through Government book stores in several cities, and it encourages groups, agencies and organizations to participate in programmes designed to promote mutual understanding and co-operation among ethnic groups.

#### A sense of direction

Citizenship gives orientation to life. Of course, some will say: "all this is counsel of perfection: things are not so simple." Good citizenship can be simple if Canadians will think of it as not something merely legal or intellectual, but something transcending law and reason, something deeply felt, deeply believed, dominant even in our dreams.

Canada exists in terms of each separate citizen of Canada and every person's contribution through active citizenship benefits the nation. The worthy citizen is one who stands upright so that he looks beyond his own toes to get a long and wide view of the good of the whole country. It is upon that good that his own good depends.



#### Appointed Director of Construction for Manitoba Hydro

April was appointed director of construction for Manitoba Hydro, and in his new position is responsible for organizing a new division in charge of all construction for this provincial crown corporation apart from major generating station additions.

A graduate in 1948 in electrical engineering from the University of Manitoba, Mr. Arnason began his career with the then Manitoba Power Commission in the farm electrification

John J. Arnason of Winnipeg in program, and by 1958 was co-ordinating and methods engineer. When in 1961 the Manitoba Power Commission and Manitoba Hydro Electric Board was amalgamated to become Manitoba Hydro, Mr. Arnason was named field operations manager in charge of ~ district operations in the province.

Mr. Arnason is the son of Mrs. Gudridur Arnason and the late Vilhialmur Arnason of Gimli. His wife Lilja is the daughter of Mrs. Kristin R. Johnson and the late Bergthor E. Johnson. of Winnipeg.

### ON TRACK AND FIELD

(Based on an address given at an Icelandic Canadian Club luncheon, February 22, 1966)

by W. Kristjanson

Club honored the Falcon hockey team. Olympic champions in 1920. This year, the club honored track and field athletes of Icelandic origin.

The Olympic games were held in Ancient Greece for over one thousand years Before the contests opened all the competitors and their families, the trainers and the judges swore a solemn oath to keep the competition clean and fair and to give just decisions. The gracefulness and sportsmanship of the contestants and the method of winning were stressed equally with the victory itself.

People in our world today have been and are keenly interested in sports and cherish the ideal of good sportsmanship. Athletes are endowed with qualities we admire: a competitive spirit in the best sense, coordination and skill, determination and stamina.

The early Icelandic immigrants took an active part in sports, including track and field events. In 1879 Sigurdur Antonius took part in a 24-hour "Go-as-you-please", or walking match. covering 132 miles in the 24 hours, wearing leather shoes. In 1880, in a 24hour "Go-as-you-please", three Icelanders came first, second and third. They were Jon Hordal, Magnus Markusson, and Thorarinn Johnson. Magnus Markusson also distinguished himself in 10 and 25-mile races

From the beginning of the Icelandic Celebration, in 1890, a program of

Two year ago the Icelandic Canadian track and field events has been a feature of the day.

> Well before the First World War the Clemens, Arnason, Palmason trophy was donated for annual competition for the individual championship of the day. Shortly before the war, however, there was a move on the part of several interested persons who were dissatisfied with the general run of prizes offered, to endeavor to raise the competition to a higher level. Active in this move was one of the athletes of the day, Jack Baldwin. Chairman of the new Icelandic Celebration committee in 1913 was Arni Anderson and Honorary Chairman was Thos. H. Johnson. New trophies were donated for annual competition, the Hanson cup for the individual championship and the Oddson Shield for Club competition. The Clemens, Arnason, Palmason trophy had been won permanently by Einar Johnson, in 1913. In the years before the war and for several years after the war, there were numerous entries from the city and from the rural communities. Competition was keen and the standard of performance high.

> Mention is now made of some of the more prominent athletes competing at the Icelandic Celebration since the turn of the century.

> Svein Sigfusson is pre-eminent among the track and field athletes of recent times. His stature is not merely that of the Icelandic Celebration, or

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monwealth.

To begin with, Svein was the winner of the Hanson cup, emblematic of the individual championship at the Icelandic Celebration, three years in succession, 1934, 1935 and 1936.

He won the grand aggregate at the Scottish sports in Winnipeg six times and was the runner-up four times.

At the Canadian championship meet in 1938 he was the first in the hammer throw and second in four other events

In 1939, at a Canadian meet in Vancouver, he won the grand aggregate and was slated for the 1940 Olympic games, the games that did not materialize

In 1949, he was a member of the Canadian team at the British Commonwealth Sports in Australia and placed second in the discus throw.

In 1954, he was named to the All Canada track and field team as top ranking in the hammer throw.

Einar Johnson, in his time, was the best all-round athlete competing in the Celebration sports. He would enter in half a dozen events and do well in all of them. He won the Individual championship five times, tied for first place once, and was a close second on vet another occasion. In 1913 he won the Clemens, Arnason, Palmason trophy permanently. Several years later, in 1919, when he won the Hanson cup for the second time, he was first in the 100 vard dash, the 220, the 440, and the hop-step, and placed in the running broad jump. His was truly an ironman performance.

A. O. (Gusti) Magnusson was one of the best middle distance (1-5 miles)runners in Manitoba in his dav. He had a beautiful style, seeming to run without effort – light as a feather on his feet. "He is the most beautiful run-

Manitoba, or Canada, but of the Com- ner I have ever seen", said the veteran sports enthusiast, Paul Reykdal, who also saw Magnus Markusson run. It is to be remembered that never did Gusti have an opportunity to train and no record of his best times was kept, but he could and did run the five miles under wraps in very nearly the same time as Alfred Shrubb, the well-known Winnipeg runner before World War One. Paul Reykdal considered Gusti Olympic material in 1916, for the Games that did not take place because of the war.

> Bjorgvin Stefansson excelled in the pole vault, the high jump, and the running broad jump. At the Icelandic Celebration in 1912 he tied for the individual championship and he was prominent in the University of Manitoba sports in the years 1911-1914.

> At the Manitoba championship meet in 1918 he was first in the running broad jump and was officially credited with second place in the running high, a tie for first in this event being broken only with the toss of a com.

> At the Western Canada Olympic trials in 1919, Bjorgvin won he running high and the running broad, and tied for first in the pole vault He was unable to proceed to Toronto for the Canadian finals.

Oscar Thorgilson was another prominent all-round athlete and he excelled in several individual events. He competed with credit to himself in the Canadian army sports overseas in 1918 and he won the Hanson Cup in 1920 and 1921. A. W. Morrison, a wellknown Winnipeg sports-official, is quoted as saying at one of the Celebration meets when Oscar had won the 440 that it was too bad that the event was closed, for Oscar had broken the Canadian record. In the running broad

Oscar's unofficial record was 23 feet 1908, the latter at one meet placing  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches.

Prominent in the Icelandic Celebration sports before the first World Stanley Fridfinnson was Manitoba War were the brothers Jack and Ben Baldwin.

Jack Baldwin's record in the 100 vards was 10 seconds; thus he was one of the country's best. Siebert, Canadian champion at that time, was no better than a consistent ten second man. Army Howard, of Winnipeg, tied the world's record when he did the 100 vards in 93/5 seconds.

Special mention is due to some athletes who have passed on. Kristjan I. Backman was the individual champion at the Icelandic Celebration in 1908. being first to win the Clemens Arnason, Palmason trophy. He was a splendid all-round athlete and his performance in University soccer is still spoken of with admiration by a contemporary. He was also a stellar performer at second base in baseball. In 1909, at the Canadian track and field championship meet, in Winnipeg, Siebert, the Canadian champion sprinter, was entered. Kris was well in the lead in his heat when his spikes caught in the lane tape Since Kris is reported to have bettered the 10-second mark, this mishap was unfortunate.

Magnus Kelly was prominent in the Icelandic Celebration, university, and army sports. He tied for the Hanson Cup in 1912, and won it in 1914. His record in the hurdles at the University of Manitoba still stood many years later. He was individual champion at the Camp Hughes army sports in 1916, at a time when some 30,000 men were stationed there. Magnus Kelly lost his life in France when his plane and a French plane collided in mid-air.

Baldur Olson and Stefan Bjarnason were both prominent in track events in University of Manitoba sports about first in the 440, the 880 and the mile.

Returning to more recent times, champion sprinter in 1937 and 1938 and Johann Johnson, of Oak Point, was also twice Manitoba champion sprinter.

Reference has been made to Oscar Thorgilson's performances in army sports overseas. Oliver Bjornson was the Canadian representative in the 440 yard relay in the British Isles army championship meet in 1918 and Norman Vestdal was first in the standing broad in a Canadian army meet in 1942.

Others should be menioned. Stefan (Steve) Holm was a middle distance runner. In 1910, at a T. Eaton Company three mile road race, Steve outdistanced Joe Keeper, Manitoba champion in the ten miles and winner of fourth place in the ten-mile race at the Olympics, in 1912. Julius Jonsson, of Saskatoon, twice won the Saskatchewan championship in the twelve-mile event, in 1909 and 1912. Gudjon Hallson's picture appeared in the Icelandic papers about 1910, with his breast covered with medals. He placed in the Winnipeg Telegram ten-mile road race in 1908, and in 1910 he won the ten-mile race at the Icelandic celebration.

Three time winners of the Individual Championship at the Icelandic Celebration before 1940 have been Svein Sigfusson, and Rognvaldur Petursson, and twice winners in the same period have been Oscar Thorgilson, Edward Thorlakson, L Anderson, Eric Stefanson (another 10-second man in the sprints), and Stanley Fridfinnson. S. Evolfson won the cup in 1939 and 1941.

Speaking on the subject of track and field, one would be remiss not to mention the Grettir Athletic Club of Lun- amateur sports, generally, there are dar and the Shoal Lake district. "Gret- names that shine, including that of tir", formed in 1912, won the club Fred Ingaldson and Herb Olafson, in trophy at the Icelandic Celebration for basketball. Janet Maddin is a rising the ten consecutive years, 1914 to 1923. star on track and field, competing as and five times in the '30s, or fifteen she does in all-Canadian events in her times before the Second World War. class.

Mentioned have been the athletes yesterday should be a source of inspirof yesterday. What of the rising gener- ation for the athletes of today and toation in our automobile age? In morrow

BEHIND THE LAUREL HEDGE

Summer 1966

The achievements of the athletes of

#### by Fanny G. Brunt

We went to different churches. When we chased around in play, Each parent viewed the other As a sinner gone astray. They tried to keep us separate We were warned and guarded well Against the snares and lures -That would lead us down to Hell.

They planted English Laurel Between his house and mine, We could laugh and talk together, But never cross that line. The Laurel sprouts were tiny; It seemed three years or more, As they grew tall, and we grew tall We loved each other more

Then came a day, the hedge was dense, Like a solid wall it seemed, We would sometimes push the leaves apart And tell the dreams we dreamed. Those were stolen pleasures, We were subtle, tricky, sly, We went to different colleges, The years went stealing by.

Still our parents visioned sorrow For us both if we should wed, So we promised to obey them And find different mates instead. Now our college days are over-Still we're faithful to that pledge, And each knows the other's waiting Just behind the laurel hedge.

# The Official Opening of the Thorvaldson Building on the U. of Sask. Campus

valdson Building on the 6th of June this year will be recognized as an nephews Senator G. S. Thorvaldson important event in the history of the University of Saskatchewan. The F.R.S.C., accompanied by their wives. Thorvaldson Building is impressive both in size and appearance, and it will accommodate The College of Home Economics, The College of Pharmacy, and the Department of Chemistry and Chemical Engineering.

The plaque at the main entrance of the Building bears the following inscription:

THE THORVALDSON BUILDING This Building is named for Thorbergur Thorvaldson, C.F. 1919 - 1949M.A., Ph.D. Sc., LL.D., F.R.S.C. Head of Department of Chemistry 1910 - 1949Dean of the College of Graduate Studies 1946 - 1949Nineteen hundred and sixty-six

The opening ceremony at the University was attended by numerous Canadian scientists for whom this event marked the beginning of an anual conference

Among official representatives who had come to the University to attend the function were Hon. Frank L. Bastedo, Lieutenant-Governor of Saskatchewan; Hon. W. R. Thatcher. lifetime Dr. Thorvaldson received the Premier of Saskatchewan; Mr. G. L. highest honours of the academic order. Johannson, Consul General of Iceland He passed away at the age of 82, only to the Prairie Provinces; also the Minister of Education of Saskatchewan and the Mayor of Saskatoon.

Mrs. Thorbergur Thorvaldson, whose

The official opening of The Thor- way of a presentation of flowers, and Dr. Thorvaldson's distinguished and Dr Thorvaldur Johnson LL.D. President H. G. Thode of McMaster University, Hamilton, one of Canada's leading scientists, delivered the main address in which he spoke in high praise of his former teacher and colleague, Dr Thorvaldson. Dr. Thode emphasized that Dr. Thorvaldson had not only built up his own Deparment at the University of Saskatchewan to become one of the finest research centres in Canada, but that he had in his capacity as Head of the Department of Chemistry and Dean of Graduate Studies and Vice-President of the University of Saskatchewan made a unique contribution to the University as a whole. Dr. Thode referred to Dr. Thorvaldson's Icelandic origin, his academic training at Harvard and stated that his academic attainments had won him recognition among scientists the world over.

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A dedicated scientist and an unassuming man of learning Dr. Thorvaldson was highly thought of by students, colleagues, and all who came to know him. He never publicized his own achievements, but even the most modest of men will receive recognition for work well done, and during his a few months before the official opening of the Thorvaldson Building in Saskatoon. That building is the most Among other special guests were impressive monument ever to be dedicated to the Icelandic pioneer spirit in presence was specially recognized by North America. -Haraldur Bessason

### **EXEMPLARY CO-OPERATION**

The two-day conference which Japanese and Chinese Canadians held in Toronto in April was a truly historic conference. Over 100 delegates were present from across Canada and panel discussions took place with equal representation on the platform from each side The conclusion reached at the end of the conference was that the differences between the two groups in the past must be buried, and a new approach made in a spirit of friendliness and co-operation, based upon a common Canadian citizenship coupled with an awareness of the common Oriental background.

An editorial in the Chinatown News, of Vancouver, (published in English) of April 18th, reads in part as follows:

> "There hasn't been any event in recent years that has aroused so much interest as the just concluded Japanese-Chinese-Canadian conference in Toronto on the theme of getting to know each other better. The two-day historic palava took place at the Buddist Church where more than 100 were in attendance. Already it has been hailed by many as a positive step ushering in a new era of harmony and co-operation between the two communities.

"Mr. Dave Quam, of the Chinese

Canadian Association, noted that today Canadian-born Orientals have no language or culture problems. . . There was general agreement that at this juncture more effort should be directed at acheiving important public offices requiring administrative and deciion-making abilities. In short, to become fully integrated, the Oriental Canadian must move into the policy-making environs.

Summer 1966

"If this objective is to be achieved, greater co-operation between the two communities is a must. In the words of Mr. Roy Sato, President of the Japanese Canadian Citizens Association, 'our parents and their parents have kept digging each others graves for 75 years. In failing to work together and help each other, we failed to be good citizens. . . .

"We concur with this view and are deeply encouraged by the results of this epoch-making conference. . . .

"The organizers of this meeting are to be congratulated for their wisdom and initiative. They deserve encouragement and support not only from members of our respective communities but from

the exchange of ideas has helped all Canadians, there will soon come a time when no one will worry about their status as full partners in Canada."

In a press despatch the following appears:

"Chinese and Japanese decided to put behind them a century-long record of rivalry in this country and work together to overcome a system which they said made Orientals second-class citizens."

Roy Mah, the editor of Chinatown News, is to be congratulated in placing before us the larger Canadian lesson to

NAMES - CONTRACTOR OF A SUBMITION OF A SUBMITION

the public at large as well. For if be learned. If these Canadians, whose cousins in the Far East have so tragicalto develop a togetherness among ly and wastefully spilled each other's blood during the centuries and until within the last score of years, are able to get together and settle their differences at the conference table, we can look forward with hope that this will work with problems in the wider Canadian field. If rivalries and jealousies have existed between ethnic groups should even conferences be necessary to settle these differences? One can even go a step farther and ask that if such differences exist within any of the groups, should more be needed than the application of common sense? Our Chinese-Japanese-Canadians are to be congratulated for the example they have set for all Canadians. -W. J. L.

# Bergie Thorsteinsson

E. A. Cote, Deputy Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources. paid warm tribute to Bergie Thorsteinsson who, for the past six years. was Chief of the Education Division. On behalf of friends throughout the Department the Deputy Minister presented Mr Thorsteinsson with a framed replica of the coat of arms of the Northwest Territories in colour and a piece of Eskimo sculpture.

During Mr. Thorsteinsson's term of service, the Deputy Minister noted. great progress had been made throughout the education system in the northparticularly with the construction of adwhen he joined the Department in August 1960, had had extensive ex-

At a farewell gathering April 28th, perience in teaching and in education administration. As Chief of the Education Division he was responsible for the development of the educational program in the Northwest Territories and for Eskimo education in Arctic Ouebec.

Mr. Thorsteinsson, who hails from British Columbia, is leaving Northern Affairs to take up a position with the Government of British Columbia. Mr Thorsteinsson taught school in Britsh Columbia and after some years of teaching became a Superintendent of Schools. He was District Superintendent of the districts of University Hill, Delta and Howe Sound, and for two ditional schools. Mr. Thorsteinsson, years served as Director of Educational and Vocational Guidance for B. C.

#### Eric Stefanson, M.P.

To His Excellence **Pétur Uhwesteinsson** Ambassador of Iceland to Canada



Occommentorate the occasion of your first risit to Winniper Manitoba in February 1966 The Leelandic Canadian Club & The Teelandie Canadian are happy to present to you Tolumes I XXIV and subsequent is mes of their Alagazine. We hope that you will discern the natural blend of the herituge of language and literature of our be loved Motherland with the evolving characteristics and customs of our cquality for heloved land of our adoption of the

Dated at Winnipeg February 22, 1966

The Icelandic Canadian The Tcelandic Canadian Club Editor in Chie Y- fille an Business Manager Treasurer

Presentation to Ambassador PETUR THORSTEINSSON

At the annual concert of The Icelandic Canadian Club held in the Parish Hall, First Lutheran Church, Winnipeg, on Tuesday, February 22, 1966, a presentation was made to His Excellency Petur Thorsteinsson, Ambassador of Iceland to Canada, on behalf of The Icelandic Canadian Club and The Icelandic Canadian of Volume 1 to XXIV and subsequent issues of the magazine. The presentation was made by John J. Arnason, President of the Club and Hon. W. J. Lindal, Q.C., Editor-in-Chief of the Magazine.

On the opposite page is a photograph of the presentation greeting which appears immediately before the frontispiece of No. 1 of Volume I of the magazine presented to the Ambassador.

Now that a reference is made to the first number of the magazine it is not out of place to republish the very appropriate poem composed by the late Dr. Sig. Jul. Johannesson for the occasion. It appeared in the inside of the front cover.

# HELLO

Hello!—If you hear I am knocking, I hope you will open the door: "Who are you?"—I knew you would ask me. You never have seen me before. Who am I?—as yet I am no one To somebody hoping to grow. Today is my very first birthday. I'm starting by saying hello.

"Oh!-What is your mission?" you ask me, I'll tell you with juvenile pride, For I am not timid nor bashful; Why should I? there's nothing to hide. Believe me: I'm coming to serve you As nobody served you before, By adding some life to your living-I hope you will open the door. 34

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PAUL SIGURDSON PRESENTED WITH KINSMEN "CITIZEN OF THE YEAR" AWARD

Above, Paul Sigurdson of Morden is presented with the annual "Citizen of the Year" award by Jack Duncan of the Kinsmen Club of Morden. Mrs. Sigurdson and Kinsmen president Doug Brunn are pictured to the right. The presentation took place at the 21st birthday party of the local service club. The award has been presented since 1946. In the presentation remarks to Mr. Sigurdson, he was told that he was chosen for the annual award "for his active part in community affairs without seeking personal glory or public honor." Mr. Duncan added that "he has taken a keen interest in the youth of the community through his profession of teaching and in particular the arts, dramatics and literature." Mr. Sigurdson is well known for his part in producing and directing Collegiate plays and operettas. Of the award, Mr. Sigurdson said "I feel humble and at the same time proud of my associations in this community."

-The Morden Times

#### CHILDREN'S OPERETTA PRESENTED IN MORDEN, MAN.

children's operetta was presented in try to win his soul. For a while it apthe Morden Collegiate Auditorium on June 3 and 4 by the Morden Studio Choir. All participants were local children

The theme of the operetta is one of the basic themes of mankind: the struggle of good and evil. Innocento, a young boy, is left out in the world alone and falls under the spells of the personified seven sins: Evil, Anger, Pride Lust. Gluttony, Covetousness and

DE INNOCENTO - an original Sloth. Because he is defenceless they pears as if they will be successful. They persuade him that he is wicked and he begins to believe it himself. At this point he sings one of the 20 odd original songs of the show:

> I'm wicked and I'm mean And it's delightful I'm vinegar and spleen And very blightful-etc.

Fortunately, his mother finds him

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and saves him from the wicked life. the operetta will be submitted to the Innocento emerges a wiser and a sad- Manitoba Music Educators Association der boy, as virtue triumphs in the end. who will submit it to the Centennia! The music was written by Olga Musical Committee for competition. Friesen and the libretto by Paul A Sigurdson of Morden. In September

-The Morden Times

Judge W. J. Lindal serves on the **Canadian Pension Committee** 

The Royal Canadian Legion has for some time past been pressing for a review of the work of the Canadian Pension Commission. In response to this request the Federal Government appointed on September 8, 1965, a committee "to survey the organization and work of the Canadian Pension Commission". This committee is in effect a royal commission but is not so designated, as one commission could not appropriately examine the operation of another commission.

Though not limited in the scope of its report, this committee's function is specifically "to study organization, methods, and procedures used in the adjudication of disability and other pensions paid under the provisions of the Pensions Act, and to study the interpretation by the Commission of such sections of the Pensions Act as it ditions not recorded on enlistment." deems should be considered."

The Pensions Act applies to war veterans and members of the peace time military forces of Canada.

The review committee consists of three persons: The Honourable Mr.

Justice Mervyn Wood, a judge of the Court of Appeal of Saskatchewan, Chairman; the Honourable Walter J. Lindal, Q.C., retired Manitoba judge, and Col. G. A. M. Mantel, of Montreal, member of the permanent military forces of Canada

The committee commenced its sittings in December, 1965, and is expected to complete its work in August. It has held most of its sittings in Ottawa, but some in Toronto and Quebec City. It has heard close to forty briefs already and has held seventy sittings. The Legion submission alone was incorporated in a carefully prepared 136page brief.

The major emphasis of the Legion submission is directed to the "Benefit of the Doubt" section of the Act and strong emphasis is also placed on "con-

It is expected that formal hearings will be completed in June of this year. Already four books of evidence, each about 300 pages of foolscap size pages have been transcribed.

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# Annual Meeting of the Icelandic Canadian Club

The Annual Meeting of the Iceland- NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT ic Canadian Club was held on June ICELANDIC CANADIAN CLUB 6, in the Parish Hall of the First Lutheran Church. For an annual meeting so late in the year the attendance was very good.

The president, John J. Arnason, who is retiring, gave a report which an pears below. Reports were heard from the treasurer, Oli G. Bjornson, the constitution chairman, now the President and the chairman of the Program Committee, Axel Vopnfjord.

The chairman of the Magazine Board made a report, which also appears below. The Business Manager of the magazine read a report which showed a net profit of over \$300.00.

Mrs. Lara B. Sigurdson, one of the first presidents of the club was presented with a Life Certificate for service rendered for many years and in many capacities.

The following is the list of officers and the executive committee elected for the ensuing year.

EXECUTIVE - 1966-1967

Past President: John J. Arnason. President: Leifur Hallgrimson. Vice-President: B. Sigurdson. Treasurer: Oliver G. Bjornson.

Secretary: H. J. (Dori) Stefansson.

### President's Report

We will attempt to cover the year's activities of the Club as clearly and concisely as possible with a minimum of duplication as other chairmen will cover our finances, programmes and legislation in some detail.



Leifur Hallgrimson

#### EXECUTIVE-AT-LARGE

William H. Finnbogason, Lil Eyolfson, G. Eliasson, Doug Stefanson, Axel Vopnfjord.

#### THE ICELANDIC CANADIAN MAGAZINE BOARD

Prof. Haraldur Bessason, Shirley Bjarnason, Caroline Gunnarsson, Mattie Halldorson, Salome Halldorson, Arelius Isfeld, Wilhelm Kristjanson, Hon. W. J. Lindal, Kristin Olson, T. O. S. Thorsteinson.

The Club was extremely active during the summer months, when most clubs have a recess. Our presentation at Gimli on the Icelandic Celebration Day in the form of a handicraft, art and museum display resulted in a great

deal of work during July. This was one to die a pre-mature death and no disof the most successful ventures under- cussion has taken place on Bill C-66. taken by your club this season and represented a major undertaking. It ing relations with other clubs in our certainly fitted into our objectives of ethnic group. We have a good working perpetuating our tradition as far as relationship with groups such as the possible and encouraging the cultural Icelandic Celebration Committee. contributions. We estimate that over Winnipeg Chapter of the Icelandic 2,000 people saw the display and were National League and others. One joint impressed with it. Our thanks to the convener, Mrs. G. Thorlakson, who did her usual capable job.

lution was left in the hands of the incoming executive. This resolution stated in brief terms that the Government of Canada should declare a holiday and/or erect a suitable monument founded to review problems of comor memorial to Leif Ericson as a Can- mon interest. An item of common inadian Centennial Project. We obtain- terest is the Centennial and what parted support for this resolution from the if any, our clubs can play. In discus-Icelandic National League and The sions with the Centennial Commission Icelandic Canadian Club. The reso- representatives, some useful suggestlution was forwarded to Rt. Hon, L. ions have been made. The question of B. Pearson, the Prime Minister of whether we should be working towards Canada, and copies to Hon. P. Martin, a 1970 or 1975 programme rather than Hon. W. M. Benedickson, Hon. M. a 1967 has been discussed. Also, any Lamontagne, Rt. Hon J. Diefenbaker, programmes require considerable fin-Hon. T. C. Douglas, R. Thompson, R. ancing and this has been a stumbling Caouette, Senator Thorvaldson, Eric block in coming up with a concrete Stefansson, Hon. D. Roblin, Hon. J. Smallwood, Hon. M. Steinkopf and required if we are to take an active John Fisher, Centennial Commissioner.

from many including the Prime Minister, R. Thompson, T. Douglas, E. Stefansson. The Prime Minister indi-volved in nine separate functions in cated this was not a feasible thing to do as the practice of the government was never to issue a proclamation un- gramme Chairman, Axel Vopnfjord less there was a statutory requirement but we will briefly mention them. for them. He also expressed his appreciation for the great contribution made to our country by Canadians of Icelandic origin. Eric Stefansson assist- concert, one evening of card playing ed by presenting a private member's and dancing, annual dinner and dance, bill for this purpose; however, these Christmas programme for the senior

Progress has been made on improvpresentation was shared with "Frón" during the year.

Your president held informal explor-At the last annual meeting a reso- atory discussions with members of other Icelandic organizations to encourage closer working relationships. with the hope of some form of an integration. An "ad hoc" committee was programme. A great deal of work is part as a club in 1967 celebrations and it may be more practical to work to-Acknowledgements were received wards a contribution for Manitoba's centennial in 1970.

During the year the Club was inwhich members could participate. This will be covered in detail by the Pro-These included a display, three programmes of presentations by individuals or groups of individuals, luncheon, private members' bills have a tendency citizens. Hence our work has primar-

evenings for the entertainment of club members and friends. In general our attendance was good except for two of nine events. Weather conditions in from seeing much of our programmes. both of these cases played a role in It certainly is surprising to find that limiting attendance.

cerned about the Club finances. Our ed over \$90.00 to the treasurer at the activities are restricted in many ways because of our limited membership fees. We propose changes which will be covered in detail in another report. Our sustaining membership fund drive in January was only reasonably successful with slightly under \$400.00 collected. However, when we consider that revised and consolidated our memberone donation was for \$100.00, this accounted for more than  $25^{\circ}_{\circ}$  of what 384. This is a difficult task due to the was collected. In any event, it certainly helped us and we have earmarked \$200.00 of this money to be used for our scholarship fund.

arship in the amount of \$100.00 to all concerned and established a format Frederick Dean Anderson of Libau, which handles this aspect of our Club Manitoba. The Scholarship Committee made this award on the basis of general proficiency and scholastic ability. The Club also decided on helping our older folks by making a \$500.00 contribution over a period of three years towards furnishing a room at the Selkirk Old Folks Home. Of this amount is to reach out into our community \$200.00 was contributed this year

During the year one book was added to our library. This was the publication, "The Icelandic People of Manitoba," by W. Kristjanson. Mr. and Mrs. Kristjanson are active members of our Club and we have all enjoyed his book immenselv.

Our Social Committee, under the chairmanship of Jona Kristjanson. do an outstanding job all year. They are responsible for the refreshments after ilv concept and make a special effort each function which are enjoyed by to have the teenagers and young adults all. Special favours were provided our attend. To do this we must reassess our

ily been one of supplying various social Lights Tour" and also for those who attended the dinner and dance. They are the unseen heroes whose role in providing refreshments prevents them with an absolute minimum of finances During the year we have been con- at the beginning of the year they turnend of the season.

> The Publicity Committee under the chairmanship of T. Skulason took care of the newspaper, radio and special publicity required for our programme.

The Membership Committee under the chairmanship of Mrs. C. Appleby ship listing. The total membership is number of changes each year. Close liaison has been maintained with the Treasurer in order to obtain a listing of members in good standing Our This year your Club awarded a schol- Treasurre issued proper statements to in a more businesslike fashion. We hereby acknowledge the excellent work done this year by our Treasurer, O. Björnson. Leo Johnson, our secretary handled efficiently the secretarial duties of the Club.

The greatest need within the Club and attract the younger generation. The executive have realized this from the attendance at our meeings. The younger generation is conspicuous by its absence. If we are to progress, we must do a better job in this regard. Our programmes in the future must be designed with this in mind. We certainly recommend to the incoming executive that one or two presentations next year be designed around the famsenior citizens after our "Christmas approach to the year's programmes and

come up with a considerable change iduals when so many are deserving but in format. This is also important if we are to provide club activities that will attract people to become members and take an active part. The burden seems to fall on the shoulders of the executive. The only time one really feels he is a member of any club is when he can contribute by taking part in its activities. We require more volunteers to work on our various committees from the membership at large.

The members of the executive committee certainly have given of their time and talent during the past year. I would like to express my appreciation for their support, and a special thank you for those who have decided to be relieved of their executive duties. It 15 always dangerous to identify indiv-

I would be remiss in my duties if I failed to acknowledge the contribution of Mrs. Jona Kristjanson. She has been active on our executive for many years and has done more than her share in promoting its betterment. If you want your Club to take a different role than has been provided in the past, we suggest vou get involved in committee work or speak to the executive. They will welcome your help and suggestions.

It has been a very interesting year for me, serving as your President. The incoming executive are extremely capable and we solicit your support in assisting them to make the Club grow bigger and better.

# Report of the Chairman or the Magazine Board

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One of the main purposes of The Icelandic Canadian is to interpret the duties of us, Canadians of Icelandic descent. A rare opportunity was given your Editor-in-Chief to do so when he appeared before the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism. The report appeared in the Summer 1965 issue of the magazine. It was reproduced in toto by Iceland Review of Reykjavik and in the German Canadian Business Review of Winnipeg. Favourable comments on that analysis have been received from members of the government of both Canada and Iceland, and from top political men in Quebec.

That report pointed out the twofold duty that rests upon all Canadians of non-English, non-French descent - a duty to Canada, now their homeland and a duty to the cultural inheritance from the land of origin.

As tangible evidence of this duty we have been sending the magazine to members of the Canadian government definitely interested, and to Mr. John Fisher, the Centennial Commissioner and some of his senior officers. The following letter was received from Arthur MacDonald, Senior Editor of the Centennial Commission.

Judge W. J. Lindal

Editor-in-Chief and Chairman of the Board,

#### The Icelandic Canadian

788 Wolseley Avenue, Winnipeg 10.

#### Dear Judge Lindal:

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Your decision to publicize our Canadian Centennial via your "Pre-Centennial Canadian News" in your excellent **The Icelandic Canadian** prompts us to consider that perhaps your actions are guided by a broad realization of Samuel Johnson's definition of Law as "... result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of all".

May we congratulate and heartily endorse the national spirit demonstrated in your publication.

Yours sincerely,

Arthur MacDonald Senior Editor Your Chairman has worked closely with the Canada Ethnic Press Federation which has been amazingly successful in its approaches to the Centennial Commission. It emphasized three main projects and all of them were approved. I have no hesitation in stating that the quality of The Icelandic Canadian and the policy it has followed verv materially contributed to that success.

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In closing I want to emphasize two points. Credit for the success of the magazine goes to the whole Board. The editors work as a closelv knit team, each accepting his or her duty without hesitation.

The Icelandic Canadian Club and the magazine it sponsors are also a closely meshed unit in the wider and ampler field. It is neither imagination nor mere hope to say that the one cannot successfully perform its service without the help of the other.

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-W. J. Lindal

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# The Icelandic Canadian Centennial Issue

The Icelandic Canadian editorial board has begun plans for a Centennial issue of the Icelandic Canadian, to be published in June, 1967.

It is to be hoped that this issue will be a very special one and readers are invited to send in contributions in prose and poetry and pictures, which would be used at the discretion of the editorial board.

A centennial poem would be specially welcomed.

Readers are also invited to send in suggestions regarding subject matter. including the general nature of the issue, special articles, literary features, and pictures.

Contributions and suggestions should be in by February 1, 1967.

#### W. Kristjanson,

(Convener of the Centennial Issue Committee).

# Islendingadagurinn 1966

This summer on August 1st at Gimli the Icelandic Celebration Day Committee will hold its 77th consecutive Icelandic Day celebration. The festivities this year promise to be very interesting indeed, and the committee has plans for a very active not only one day but two days.

On Sunday July 31st, about 2 p.m. there will be a one mile swimming race, one for ladies and one for the men. The committee has obtained the assistance of the Manitoba Swimming Association to help with these races and also, while these races are being held, weather permitting, there will be a water skiing display. Very fine trophies will be presented to the winners of the swimming races.

On Monday, August 1st the day will start with the ever popular parade which has been gaining momentum every year. The parade is of course led and graced by the "Fjallkona" who this year will be Mrs. Jona Kristjansson and her two maids of honour. Miss Ingrid Farewell and Miss Eliasson.

The parade will start at 10 a.m. and proceed from the C.P.R. station down Centre Street. There are many interesting floats and displays including the lovely beauty contestants in bathing suits who will be driven in open convertibles. At the cairn the "Fjallkona" will place the traditional wreath and from there the floats will proceed to the park where the judges will award prizes for the best float.

The junior sports events will commence in the Gimli Park at 11 a.m., D.S.T., followed by the senior sporting events during the afternoon. This year a beautiful new trophy, donated by Einar Johnson will be awarded to

the senior lady or man who obtains the largest number of points in the track events. This trophy is truly a handsome addition to the awards presently being offered.

The afternoon program commences at 2 p.m., under the chairmanship of Eric Stefansson, M.P. and several interesting speeches and displays have been planned for your entertainment. — Young girls in Icelandic costumes will dance and there will be a "Glíma" demonstration. Both of these events to take place on a platform where all can see. The Swedish Choir will again sing Icelandic selections and efforts are at present under way to obtain a very popular soloist.

Hardfish imported from Iceland will again be sold at popular prices and the committee advises that Icelandic flags will also be made available.

In the evening commencing at 7 o'clock there will be the customary and everliked singsong in both English and Icelandic. Following this the Beauty Contest will be held in the Dance Pavilion. Each beauty contestant will be presented in turn and the three lucky winners will be awarded prizes. When the sun has set, films will be shown and efforts are presently being made to obtain coloured films of the new island—Surtsey.

Dancing in the Pavilion will end the day to the music of Johnny and b<sup>‡</sup> Musical Mates.

A very warm welcome is extended to everyone to attend at Gimli this year and the committee hopes that their hard work will give vou both diversified and inspiring entertainment.

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# SELFLESS SERVICE

Motion made at the annual meeting of the Women's Auxiliary to the C.N.I.B.

#### Madam President,

#### Members and Friends:

It has been entrusted to me today to acknowledge the very fine work of the very fine women who have served as officers of the Women's Auxiliary to the Canadian National Institute for the Blind and are at this time retiring from office. This I do with much pleasure

McLung published a book called "Flowers for the Living". Both the book and the title appealed to me, and today I am in the happy position of being able to bestow verbal flowers on those retiring officers who have truly lived for the blind, and in doing so, have tasted the rewards of good living.

To our retiring President, Mrs. W. I. Lindal, I would present orchids, sorry only that they must be imagined Mrs. Lindal has given her talents to the demanding duties of her responsible office in a most devoted way. She has known the blind personally, at their work, at their social functions and in their homes, sparing herself not at all. She has used her ingenuity to explore new fields and has further developed the old. Our grateful thanks go to Mrs. Lindal – with orchids.

For Mrs. Fred Nickle, our retiring

with gav tulips, daffodils, lilacs and freesias symbolizing the many colorful events which were so well organized and so efficiently presented during the year. Like the bouquet, they were varied but always bright and delightful.

I shall not run out of flowers in thanking the other officers who have served us so well but I may run out It was, I believe, in 1931 that Nellie of time, so from a beautiful bouquet of fragrant, red roses, I shall bestow a perfect bloom on the following:

> Mrs. W. Bruce Gunn who was our Treasurer; Mrs. C. A. Mitchell who has been in charge of education and who has handled this responsibility in a most capable manner; Mrs. J. R. McConkey who, as Finance Chairman, directed us wisely through our monetary problems; Mrs. W. A. Bell whoin charge of transportation, (a most difficult position) never saved herself so long as her duties were well executed..

To them all-our thanks.

#### (Mrs.) Annie M. Long May 5, 1966

Leaving aside all names this tribute is in itself a beautiful flower-in words. Social Convener, a Spring bouquet May we receive more of them. -A.I.

### **Receives U.S. Navy Commendation Medal**

(The following news item from a Florida paper has been forwarded to The Icelandic Canadian)



Commander John V. Josephson

The Navy Commendation Medal was awarded to Commander John V. Josephson USN, executive officer of Patrol Squadron 5, in a ceremony at the Naval Air Station, Jacksonville, on August 18, 1965.

In the citation from the Secretary of the Navy, Paul H. Nitze, Commander Josephson was commended for his outstanding performance of duty while serving as a Naval Assistant to the Military Aide to The President of the United States from May 1, 1964 to August 18, 1965

The citation reads as follows: "During this period Commander Josephson fulfilled a variety of diverse and sensitive assignments with exceptional dedication and skill. Through his resourceful management and over-all supervision of the Presidential yachts, the White House Staff Mess and the Presidential retreat at Camp David, he contributed immeasurably to the unfailing excellence of those units and activities which provide invaluable support to the White House and to the President.

"Additionally he has assisted in coordinating the functions of the White House Emergency plans, plans for the continuity of government and other classified assignments.

"Commander Josephson's participation as White House liaison with the Federal Communications Commission and the National Industry Advisory Committee was instrumental in the successful adoption and implementation of plans for a nationwide emergency broadcast system. His leadership, professional ability, and devotion to duty reflect great credit upon himself and the United States Naval Service."

Commander Josephson is a graduate of the United States Naval Academy, class of 1949. During the Korean war he served for two years, flying hospital supplies between the United States and Japan. He was then assigned to the Naval Academy, where he served for two years as an Electronics Instructor, and a further two years he served on the Dew Line. From 1963 to 1965 he served as Naval Assistant to the Military Aide to the President of the United States. His most recent posting is Executive Officer of Patrol Squadron 5. USN.

Commander Josephson was born in Deer Lodge, Montana, and is the son of the late Joseph T. Josephson and Clara (nee Hanson) Josephson, the latter of Norwegian descent. His father served in the First World War (see Hermannabók, page 248) and he and Jón Ólafsson, poet and journalist, were first cousins.

Commander Josephson is married to the former Miss Mary Allison, of Mc-Lean, Virginia. They have two children, Susan, age 15, and Peter, age 12.

The Saskatoon Star-Phoenix has allotted space on the editorial page under the title "Youth Editorial". Each one is headed by this note:

> These youth editorials are intended to give young people a chance to express their views, and adults to read them. The students are grade 12 students, and the views are their own.

The following youth editorial is by BRUCE THORDARSON, attending Aden Bowman Collegiate in Saskatoon. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Leo Thordarson of 1413 Cairns Ave. Saskatoon. Saskatchewan.

#### **ON COMMUNITY SPIRIT-**

Call it community spirit, civic pride, or whatever you want, Saskatoon just does not seem to have much of it. During the past few years, our baseball and hockey teams have received very limited fan support; last year the public voted down certain money by-laws which were essential for the development and expansion of the city; many Saskatonians frequently express an earnest desire to live elsewhere; and their annual Fire Festival. now, when preparations for our Diamond Jubilee should be in their final stages, we find that very little has actually been done.

occasionally, it is the responsibility of the collegiate's Students' Representative Council to organize activities such as pep rallies and sock hops, which are designed to focus the stu- events and projects, though, it is vital dents' attention on their school. Similarly when apathy creeps into a com- tion to instill in all Saskatonians a munity, the onus rests on city council and other interested groups to take steps to remove this lethargy.

An affair such as last summer's Gala Night Under the Stars is an excellent example of the kind of action that we must convince ourselves that Saskcouncil and local service groups should atoon is not just any ordinary city. For

undertake. Any events that create high interest and bring a large number of people together are bound to foster some community pride. Even today, many Saskatonians still think fondlyand with pride-of the excitement surrounding Lorne Greene's visit and the excellent performances by the various local acts. Surely interested civic groups could stage their own special promotions at various times during the year, just as the Jaycees have done with

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The formation of additional family athletic and social clubs, priced for the average citizen, would also encourage the group participation that is When school spirit drops, as it does essential if Saskatoon is to develop as a true community and not merely as a collection of individual, indifferent citizens.

> In addition to promoting special that the community leaders take acgenuine civic pride-something that will make us all proud to tell New Yorkers, Parisians, and the rest that we come from Saskatoon.

If such a situation is ever to exist.

example, our University Hospital is nize the vital role our city is to play in recognized abroad as one of the very the development of this resource. In adbest on the North American continent. dition, every attempt should be made and a degree from the University of to save Pion-Era and to transform this Saskatchewan is as highly regarded in most parts of the world as one from of being compared with the Calgary almost any other university. Unfortunately, we fail to show much interest in such facts. But if a strong publicity program were adopted, perhaps we would begin to recognize the importance of these institutions and would develop a proper pride for them.

Similarly, a distinctively Saskatoon reputation could be developed in other fields. In view of the importance of potash to the future of the community, a full-scale drive advertising Saskatoon as the "Potash Capital of the World" could be launched. Souvenirs and publicity packages could be distributed across the country so that all of Canada, not just Saskatoon, would recog-

event into a gigantic spectacle worthy Stampede. With imaginative and diligent management Saskatoon will gain a worthy reputation and will become a source of genuine pride to its citizens.

It would be unwise, however, to delay instituting such programs much longer lest the present apathy become too deeply rooted to be removed. Our Diamond Jubilee year offers us an excellent opportunity to discard our indifference towards Saskatoon and to develop a sincere appreciation of it. If the proper leadership is provided, our best years may not be far away.

-Bruce Thordarson

#### THE JOHANNA GUDRUN SKAPTASON AND ELINBORG

#### HANSON I. O. D. E. MEMORIAL SCHOLARSHIPS

The Jon Sigurdson Chapter, 1.O.D. 1. The marks obtained in Grade E., are offering two scholarships for students with complete Grade XII 2. standing who have been accepted as 3. students in any faculty leading to a degree at the University of Manitoba or its affiliated colleges. The scholarships of \$150.00 and \$75.00 respectively are open to anyone of Icelandic origin and in addition to high scholastic standing, consideration will be given to personal worth, good ciizenship and leadership potential.

We would be pleased if you would make your students aware that the scholarships are available. Students interested should make application in writing and include the following information:

XII subjects this year.

- The Degree Course planned.
- High school activities and awarde if any.
- References names of 3 citizens 4 of the applicant's community, one of whom is a school principal or teacher.

Applications should be submitted BEFORE September 10, 1966.

Send all applications to:

Mrs. P. H. Westdal, Educational Secretary, Jon Sigurdson Chapter I.O.D.E., 40 Garnet Bay, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba. Telephone: GL 2-6203.

# BELLA BELLA

of sea-water channel that separates us moved on to this Indian reserve, and from the adjoining island, with its the community is known as Bella Bella. steep tree-clad hills rising to the moun- The only white people in the village tains beyond, we often reflect on the are the United Church minister, the chance that brought us to this part Pentecostal church minister, the docof the world-so different from the tors and nurses on the staff of the Red River plain of north-east Man- United Church hospital here, the resitoba.

To those who read this who may not be aware of our startling change of employment: Last spring we answered an ad in the paper just to see what would result; and the end result of the the whole thing was that we both obtained jobs teaching school at the Indian Bay School here in this Indian fishing village situated on Campbell Island, roughly three hundred miles up the British Columbia coast from Vancouver. We teach kindergarten and Grades 5 and 6, respectively. We quit the CBC, gave up the private kindergarten, sold our house and came out here. We settled Ron in an apartment in Winnipeg (along with another University student), to finish his Engineering course at the University of Manitoba. He is due to graduate in the spring.

They call it "Beautiful beautiful" Bella Bella. This is not only the trans lation for the Italian work but likewise for that of the Bella Bella Indians themselves. The Bella Bella (part of the linguistic stock known as Kwakiutl) originally occupied all of the islands

As we gaze across the mile or two hereabouts. Now they have almost all ident engineer, and of course the teachers (and wives and families of all these). One rather tends to forget this fact when you live here, however, as the villagers (for the most part) do not look or act "Indian" in any way. For the most part, only the older inhabitants speak the native tongue. Everyone is English-speaking, and I should think the majority speak nothing else. Everyone has running water (piped down out of a dam up in the hills), electric lights (the village has its own power plant), and such like obvious amenities of civilization. Except for a couple of trucks owned by the hospital and itinerant labourers employed on construction projects, there is no automobile transportation of any kind, whatever. There is no television of any kind, but radio reception is fairly good at night and in the morning up to about breakfast time. Many other vices of civilization-coca cola, bubble-gum, etc., are likewise present. A lot of teen-agers have little walkie-

> So the place is not really primitive, merely isolated. There are no highways

talkie sets that they play with.

side" world is by aircraft and by boat. There's a small settlement of white walks). Also the way in which most people on the adjoining island where British Columbia Packers have a general store and supply depot and also a post office. The former RCAF base -now a repair depot-is also on this island. At the edge of our settlement there is also a general store and post office. The closest town of any consequence is Ocean Falls, a "company" town owned by the Crown Zellerbach Pulp and Paper people. It's about thirty miles away. However, since one can only reach it by plane or boat it's rather inaccessible. We've been there only once. The only longish outing we've taken since we came here was a trip all of the teachers took on a fishing boat we chartered up to Prince Rupert and back to attend an Indian Teachers' convention. This expedition took several days. Prince Rupert is about two hundred miles away.

So what are the distinctive things about Bella Bella? Its beautiful setting

of any kind. Connection with the "out- and scenery, of course. And its raised boardwalks (in place of roads and sidehouses are raised off the ground-built on stilts, as it were. These things are made necessary by the fact that it seems to rain almost continuously for long periods of the year and measures have to be taken to keep everyone "high and dry". I would suppose the annual rainfall is about 125 inches, more or less. Weather permitting, we're planning to fly out of here at Chrsitmas time down to Vancouver, and from there we hope to go down to California to visit Sharon for three or four days and see

> Apart from that, I'm afraid we're stuck here for many months to come. We'd love to be able to visit our friends and have them visit us here in this Indian village, but we must concede that it's a long way off the beaten path. We wish them all a happy holiday season nevertheless.

our little grandchildren again.

-Gustaf Kristjanson

# Seventieth Wedding Anniversary

and the Magazine is glad to report the their home. following.

have lived on their farm near Wynvard, Sask., since 1905, celebrated their 70th wedding anniversary on July 12th, 1965. A large gathering of relatives Mrs. Solvason is 92.

Seventy year anniversaries are rare and friends attended the celebration at

Mr. and Mrs. Solvason are in good Mr. and Mrs. Sigurdur Solvason who health. They have three daughters, two sons, seventeen grandchildren and twenty-two great grandchildren.

Mr. Solvason is 100 years old and

-Winnipeg Free Press

# COMPASSION

words in the dictionary. It's probably the word that best describes the heart and deeds of **Winnie Jonasson**, a widowed school teacher who lives on a farm with her children about 14 miles

With her four children, all under the age of 17, Mrs. Jonasson successfully operates the 400-acre farm. They do everything. Mrs. Jonasson and her boys even built a huge barn for the livestock.

There's plenty to keep her busy right at home, but Winnie Jonasson isn't the kind of woman to let work interfere with a project that has gained the admiration of everyone in the Arborg area.

Every morning after she finishes milking the cows, Mrs. Jonasson drives to Arborg to teach the school she founded for the retarded children in the area.

The room, above Tergeson's drug store, is donated free of charge. Joey Tergeson was well known in the Interlake area as a hockey player and one of his children attends the school. But what intrigued me is how a highly successful school which was so badly needed could be started under such humble circumstances.

Compassion is one of the warmest She Played It By Ear

At a delicious dinner at the charming farm home, prepared and served beautifully by 12-vear-old Heather Jonasson, the modest teacher explained how it came about. She has been a school teacher in the area most of her adult life, but there had never been any kind of facilities available for the retarded. The handicapped children just wilted away at home, even though the parents wanted to do something for them.

Three years ago some of the parents decided it was time to act and they advertised for a teacher capable of dealing with the retarded. No one answered. But Mrs. Jonasson decided someone had to do something and she volunteered to organize the school.

"I had to play it by ear since I had never taught retarded youngsters. Luckily, I'm blessed with patience, and gradually the school started to thrive. Boys and girls who never made contact with outsiders seemed to come to life," she said with obvious feeling.

Mrs. Jonasson visited each child at home. It seemed to be a case of love at first sight. The children took to her readily despite their handicaps of being mongoloids, idiots, or in other phases of retardation.

#### Every Day A Triumph

Classes begin at 9 a.m. for the eight children in the school and ends at 2:30 in the afternoon. Now the little class has been accepted as an established fact by the provincial government which is allowing a grant for each child taught by Mrs. Jonasson.

"I really like it better than regular teaching," Mrs. Jonasson said. "When you teach normal children you expect them to produce. But when I see these children accomplish things I feel good inside. Every single day there's another little triumph."

There's no doubt the retarded children have made marvellous progress under Mrs. Jonasson's patient methods They make a great many items which are sold at yearly bazaars, and as the teacher said, "It gives them such pride to know they can do things and actually raise money through their own efforts. Before there was nothing for them."

# Mrs. Louisa G. Gislason

THE ICELANDIC CANADIAN

Mrs. Louisa G. Gislason, of the town of Morden, Manitoba, will be remembered for her many deeds of kindness. her active participation in several projects and her devotion to her church.

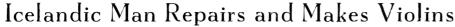
She was keenly interested in all things Icelandic. She had learned her mother tongue as a child and spoke and loved it all her life. She was a member of the Icelandic National League. attended its conventions and took in the various functions which were held. A few years ago she gave The University of Manitoba \$10,000 in memory of her husband. Porsteinn J. Gislason, to be used to promote the study of Icelandic language and letters. This was but one of the many generous contributions she made to different projects. Mrs. Gislason was an accomplished pianist and gave instruction on the piano to a number of students in her district. She graduated as a nurse in 1913 from the City and Country Hospital in St. Paul, Minnesota.

She had a host of friends. She gave courage in time of distress, encouragement when needed and a pat on the back when deserved. Truly a remarkable person.

Death came in the quiet of the night, February 24, 1966, just after she had attended the final session of The Icelandic National League convention.

She is survived by her son, Louis, his wife and three children, two brothers, Walter and Danny, five sisters, Pauline, Inga, Esther. Grace and Thorun. Mattie Halldorson. 50

Summer 1966





A unique and interesting hobby pleasantly pursued by Kristin Ada' stein Grandy, a long time resident of Blaine, Washington U.S.A.

Mr. Grandy makes and repairs violins, which he says are his favorite musical instrument. A small corner of hi kitchen in his home on Peace Portal Drive serves as his workshop, and as may be seen in the picture which accompanies this article, he has quite a number of instruments in his care. He has also made a Viola, and a Cello, and

he makes his instruments from the plank up.

Last fall a String Ensemily from Vancouver, B. C., some of whose members are former residents of Winnipeg, Manitoba, came to Blaine and borrowed several of Mr Grandy's instruments and gave a concert at Stafholt, the Irelandic Old People's Home in Blaine. much to the joy of the residents who never seem to get enough muli

Mr. Grandy studied violin for some time until an unfortunate accident left

him with a partially stiffened wrist of making and repairing his favorite instrument. He made his first violin in 1913, and has some of its parts to this day. He worked on some very old violins and uses mosly imported wood from West Germany for his work. One particular instrument which came to him for repair was all in pieces and had been stored in a pillow case, and some of the feathers from the pillow wer imbedded in the varnish. It had been bought by an old time band leader and collector of violins. After repairowner shining and intact, with its original seal which, though barely read able, still bore the name "Paginini". a great violinist of Antiquity

Born in Akra, N. D., Mr. Grandy are deceased.

#### came to Blaine with his parents in It was then that he conceived the idea 1907, and has made his home here ever since that time.

Through the years he has been employed in a number of occupations including railroad bridge building, the lumber and shingle industries, boiler and engine room work, and in the fishing industry. The last ten years before his retirement in 1963, Mr. Grandy was employed as clerk in one of the local hardware stores in Blaine. He plans to continue his interesting hobby indefinitely.

Mr. Grandy's parents, Magnus and ing the violin, he returned it to the Margaret Grandy were born in Iceland. They married in 1894 and moved to Piney, Manitoba, where they made their home until 1907, when they moved to Blaine, Washington. Both

### APPOINTED HONORARY CONSUL GENERAL

The following announcement has been recieved from the Embassy of Iceland in Ottawa:

"The Embassy of Iceland has the honor to announce that the Consulate of Iceland in Winnipeg, Manitoba. has been elevated to the status of Consulate General.

Mr. Grettir L. Johannson, former Honorary Consul, has been appointed Honorary Consul General of Iceland in Winnipeg."

The Icelandic Canadian extends congratulations to Grettir L. Johannson, the first Honorary Consul General of Iceland in Canada.



Grettir Johannson Honorary Consul General of Iceland in Winnipeg

-Courtesy Logberg-Heimskringla

# GRADUATES, SCHOLARSHIP AND AWARD WINNERS

at the University of Utah. In his Senior year at Westminster, he won the Bank of America Award for distinguished achievement in English.

He went on to California State Polytechnic College and for each of his four years there received a State scholarship. There he majored in Social Science, graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree in June of 1966.

He has recently been awarded a National Defense Education Act Fellowship to the amount of \$9,750.00, for three years' study towards a doctorate in Political Science in government.

\* William Allan Harry Halderson, of Westminster, California, has a brilliant

Valdina, resides with her daughter Emily, and son-in-law Thomas D. Finnbogason, at 105 Lodge Ave., Winnipeg Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Halderson lived in Prince Albert, Sask., for a

William Allan Harry Halderson

scholastic record. His parents Marvin and Margaret (nee Anderson) Halderson, both hail from Winnipeg, Man.

Marvin Halderson's father who played hockey with the original Vikings and

was in the hav business in the Win-

nipeg Grain Exchange Building, died

a number of years ago. His widow,

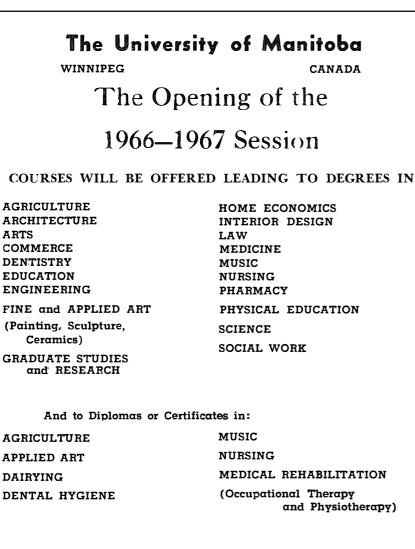
while and moved from there to West-

minster, California.

12.

Joanne Elizabeth Holm

Joanne Elizabeth Holm, a Home In grade nine and ten William won Economics student at U. of Manitoba, the CKBI award for highest scholastic has been elected president of Alpha achievement at Riverside Collegiate, Delta Phi Sorority. She is the daughter Prince Albert, Sask. In his Junior year of Dr. and Mrs. Arnold W. Holm of at Westminster High School, Calif., he 1220 Wellington Crescent, Winnipeg. was awarded the National Science Her paternal grandparents are Mr. and Foundation Grant for a summer course Mrs. S. D. Holm of Lundar, Man.

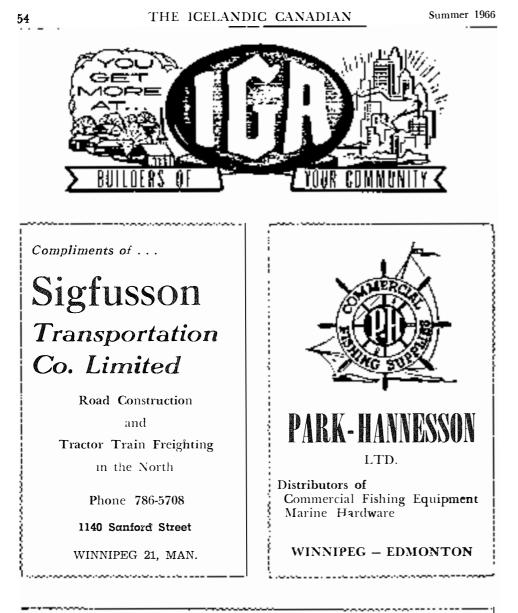


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Her brother Trevor Douglas Holm ricular activities. She was Lady Stick of Science degree and a certificate in Education, and is at present teaching at Gordon Bell High School.

#### WINNER OF MANY AWARDS

Marion Andrea Scrvmgeour, daugher of Charles and Valdine Scrvmgeour (nee Ingaldson) and granddaughter of Mrs. Violet Ingaldson, graduated from Silver Heights Collegiate in 1963 and the following September, entered the School of Home Economics at the University of Manitoba. After three years at University, she graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Home Economics.

While at the university, she was awarded 3 scholarships-two Icelandi/ Canadian scholarships plus an Isbister scholarship (for obtaining the second highest average in Home Economics during the '65-'65 school year). Upon graduation, she received two awards. the Home Economics Medal of Merit which is awarded for Scholarship and Pensonal Qualities plus the Eaton's of Canada award for obtaining the highest standing in one of her subjects. As winner of this award, Marion received a silver tea service.

During her undergraduate very Marion took part in many extra cur-

# ARTS, BACHELOR OF ARTS-

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- CHRISTIANSON, CHRIS CONRAD, Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Conrad Christianson, Portage La Prairie.

graduated in 1963-64 with a Bachelor (President) of her faculty in her final vear and also received an award for outstanding participation in faculty activities.

> Her average in her final year was 78.5%

MARGARET JOANN MOORE received her Bachelor of Social Work at the University of British Columbia, in June, 1966. In 1965 she secured her Bachelor of Arts degree at McMaster University at Hamilton. Ontario.

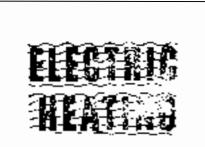
Her brother David Robert Moore who graduated in Electrical Engineering from the University of Manitoba in 1963 returned from a two-year training program with A.S.E.A. (Swedish Electri Vastrás), Sweden, June 15. Their parents are Robert and (Sigga Johannson) Moore of Toronto, Ont. -See Icel. Can. Winter 1963.

ALICE HALL, graduate, Bachelor of Art from United College, 1966. She is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George and Ruth Hall, Winnipeg. Her maternal grandparents were the late Magnus Petursson and Mrs. Petursson (Ingibjorg Olafsdottir, Johnson) of Big Point, Manitoba.

HALL, ALICE. Parents: George and Ruth Hall, Winnipeg.

HALLSON, HAROLD LYNDEN, Parents: Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Hallson, Winnipeg, Man

JOHNSON, DARRYL SIGURDSON, Parents: names not available at present.



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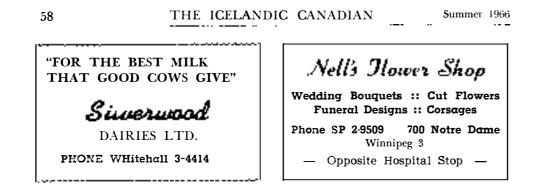
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	FREDERICKSON, ROBERT CURT: TIS ARTHUR. Parents' names not	
LINDAL, HAROLD VINNIE. Par- ents: Mr. and Mrs. V. Lindal, Win-	available at present.	
nipeg, Man.	General Course	
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SIGFUSSON, EUGENE ALFRED. Parents' names not available at pre- usen.	EYOLFSON, RONALD CLAYTON. Parents: Mr. and Mrs. S. Eyolfson, Dryden, Ontario.	
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SIGURDSON, KONRAD GORDON. Parents: Mr. and Mrs. T. Sigurdson. Winnipegosis, Manitoba.	SIGURDSON, KENNETH WESLEY. (as of Oct. 19, 1965). Parents' names not available at present.	
SIGURDSON, LILLIAN JOAN. Par- ents: Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Sigurdson.	STEPHANSSON, NEIL ALLEN. Par- ents' names not available at present.	
<ul> <li>Lundar, Manitoba.</li> <li>SIGURDSON, LINDA FAY. (Mrs. N. Colletty) Beausejour, Man Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Joe Sigurdson, Lundar Manitoba.</li> <li>SIGURDSON, SIGGI (as at Oct. 19, 1965). Guardian, Mrs. S. Nordal. Selkirk, Manitoba.</li> </ul>	SVEINSON, CONRAD PAUL (as at Oct. 19, 1965). Parents' names not available at present.	
	VOPNI, LORNE KENEIM. (as at Oct.	
	19, 1965). Parents: Mr. and Mrs. J. Walter Vopni, Swan River, Man.	
	Master of Science	
SOLMUNDSON, DAVID AUSTIN. – (as at Oct. 19, 1965). Parents: Mr. J. Solmundson and Mrs. J. Wlosek, (formerly Mrs. Solmundson) Win- nipeg, Manitoba.	THORLACIUS, SIGURBERG OR- MAR, B.Sc.A. (as of Oct. 19, 1965). Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Oli Thor- lacius, Ashern, Manitoba.	
STEFANSON, KRISTJAN FREDRIC	Doctor of Dental Medicine	
Parents: Eric Stefanson, M.P. for Selkirk and Mrs. Sigrun Stefanson, Gimli, Manitoba.	NOWAZEK, GARRY. Flin Flon, Man. Parents' names not available at pre- sent.	

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KRISTJANSON, GUSTAF, B.A. (Sask.), (as at Oct. 19, 1965) Parents: Hakon and Guðny Kristjanson, Wynvard, Sask. (see Icel. Can. vol. 6, No. 1).

- PETURSON, LINCOLN JORGEN, B. Sc. (as at Oct. 19, 1965). Parents: Mrs. J. J. Peturson and the late Mr. Peturson, St. James, Manitoba.
- SIGURDSON, PAUL ADALGEIR, B.A. (as at Oct. 19, 1965). Parents: the late Tryggvi O. Sigurdson and Mrs. Pauline (Thorlakson) Sigurdson, Morden, Manitoba

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HALLDORSON, KENNETH, B.A., (as at Oct. 19, 1965) Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Halldor and Sylvia Halldorson, Hecla, Manitoba.

JOHANNESSON, ARLEEN KRIST-VEIG, B.A. Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Johannesson, St. Vital, Man.

GRADUATE OF U. OF B. C.

DR. DAVID BJARNASON, - Univerof British Columbia, M.D. degree, 1966. Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Harold and Agustina Bjarnason, Victoria, British Columbia.

### AWARDED GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S MEDAL



#### Janet Maddin

Charlie Maddin of Winnipeg soon won't have a trophy case big enough to hold awards being won by daughter Janet. Another award came to her in June when she was given the coveted governor-general's medal for all-round proficiency at Daniel McIntyre Collegiate, the highest award a school can bestow on a student.

Janet, in addition to maintaining high marks in her Grade 12 matriculation course at the collegiate, is more noted as Winnipeg's best female sprinter, and has taken active part in numerous other extra-curricular school activities and athletics.

While she may go on to the University of Manitoba for a degree in physical education, there is also the chance that some American university will come through with an athletic scholarship, a rare happening in girls' track and field.

lanet's mother is the former Here' Eyolfson, daughter of Anna and the late Sigurdur Eyolfson, formerly of Vestfold, near Lundar, Man.

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2	Western Paint Co. Ltd.	7
$\frac{2}{58}$	Whitehall Laundry and Dry Clear	ı J
5	Winnipeg Hydro Electric	56
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THE ICELANDIC CANADIAN

ROOD GLANT - Game new automated processing plants are skyrock. RESEARCH eting Manitoba's food products output.

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COMPLEX world. Manitoba has a growing network of rocket sites, space fuel, rocketry guidance, electronic and nuclear power research facilities.

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SPECIFIC OPPORTUNITIES available right now, are: iron and steel plant; integrated vegetable oil plant; vegetable freezing plant; egg melange plant; agricultural implement plant; glass container plants; livestock feed facilities; soft goods manufacturing facilities; kraft paper board mill; dimension stock lumber mill: chemicals complex.

• For details write Department of Industry and Commerce, Winnipeg 1, Manitoba, Canada.



Summer 1966

Manitoba serves the rich Midwest Canadian [ 11] MIL NA and United States mar- LINIHI ket of 35 million con- A burgeoning Man-

sumers; exports to the itoba chemicals and refining industry - latest addition, a \$30 million chemical fertilizer complex.

planning; the best management-labourgovernment co-operation in the nation; realistic business climate and practical assistance programs help industry realize full potential. Manitoba's physical advantages:- plentiful land, water, power and raw materials; diverse manufacturing base; skilled and vigorous labour force; strategic location, excellent transport and rich markets.

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