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AUTUMN 1967

THE ICELANDIC CANADIAN



Ásgeir Ásgeirsson, the President of Iceland, leading the Fjallkona, Signy Eaton to the Seat of Honour at the Icelandic Day Celebration, July 31, 1967



It was back in 1875, on October 21st, that a party of 235 people, from far-away Iceland landed on Willow Point, on the west shore of Lake Winnipeg. They were strangers to Canada and its language, but they were fired by courage and enterprise.

From Winnipeg they had made the slow journey down the Red River in six scows and a York boat. As a storm was threatening, they made for shore on a sandy beach where they found a lone white rock suitable for mooring their little flotilla.

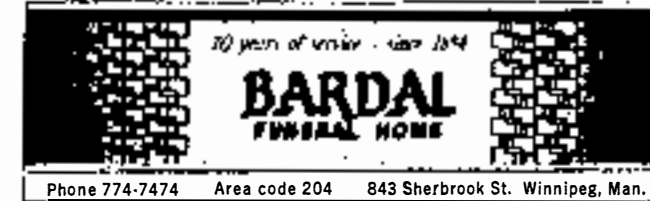
This was the beginning of Icelandic settlement in Manitoba. Nearby they formed a village, which they hopefully named Gimli, the home of the gods, and there Canadians of Icelandic descent foregather yearly, on or near the 2nd of August, for their Islendingadagur.

This year something was added as a Centennial Project. A Gimli family of Arnasens, descendants of that first group of 1875, had White Rock moved a few yards off the beach and suitably mounted on a foundation of stone and mortar. There it was dedicated by the President of the homeland of those earliest settlers.

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The Icelandic Canadian

Volume XXVI, No. 1

Winnipeg, Canada

Autumn 1967

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GUEST EDITORIAL

Canada 1967—HAPPY BIRTHDAY

The last tick-tocks of Canada's first century sound in our ears and warn us of the closing hour. The moment of the full and completed circle is at hand. While eternity hides in strange and unknown silence, marking man's petty hustle-bustle, the world of touch, of feeling of right and all reality rolls on. But today the measurement of hours, months and centuries is our amusement. We have now our excuse to celebrate, raise a clamour and a shout, ring the rusted bells, and shoot off the dazzle of fireworks, to remind ourselves of mortality and the horror of our perishability. Now we can try, with noise and feverish activity, to immortalize our earthly existence and grasp something lasting and eternal while we yet have our life and our will.

So the whooping and the joy of our Centennial is for us all: the toddlers, fresh faced and wonder-eyed will wave their maple-leaves not knowing why. The young set, noisy, restless, full-blooded and untamed will inject their enthusiasm into all their frugs, their life-drives and their serious foolishness. They will know that they are pent and teeming with their new power and that this Canada, lies like a ripe watermelon patch for them to pick and feast upon; and they, when they shout and cheer and clap their hands, will sense the measure of a heritage they soon will clasp and fill. Those few who hold the reins of power—the teachers, the men of business, the mayor and his not always-so-merry men, the bankers, traders and all who give the nod and raise the warning finger, they will try hard to

compete with the youth, knowing with a deep-hidden, deep-hearted, yet utter certainty that time has turned against them, and that they have struggled up the mountain of life only to begin to slip down the other, less precipitous side. Only some of the old will wave their flag with peace, resigned to the imminence of eternity and surrendered to the dogged stalk of time.

And what are we celebrating, do you ask? Confederation's one hundred years. July 1st, 100 years ago Canada became a country, a union of provinces. And why the jubilation? What is 100 years? Perhaps in God's eyes, it is only a moment, yet to us and to the world it is our own span of peace, reason and godliness, an era, in which man, the savage, proved he could be man, the godly, the divine, the paragon of all; proved he could, in spite of the mingled pettiness and meanness, maintain a place where liberty and right and free will could flourish.

That is why we are shouting. It is our way of thanking ourselves and our forefathers for the freedom we cherish. So we shout because we are free and we shout because in this way we can remind ourselves that we are real, that we can exist, and that we are part of that glorious experiment called democracy. We shout because at each milestone of history, it is good to be able to say to oneself "I was there".

So thrice bless you Canada, Sweet Mother of Liberty, yours has been a noble experiment in time.

Paul Sigurdson

In The Editor's Confidence

It is appropriate that a guest editorial, on the Centennial theme, should be re-published in this magazine. Paul Sigurdson has been a contributor to our magazine and in this number appears an article on a play he has written for the Centennial.

Logberg-Heimskringla is to be congratulated on its Centennial number—twenty pages instead of the usual eight.

The Ode to Canada by Guttormur J. Guttormsson was particularly appropriate. The venerable and highly esteemed poet passed away this year. The article by Dr. Valdimar J. Eylands is a constructive survey of the century of progress which has just passed. Dr. Thorvaldur Johnson discusses the production of wheat in Canada—a subject which cannot be over-emphasized in these years of population explosions. Canada's bread basket has to be kept bulging.

More of the stories of Guðrún Finnsdóttir should be translated into English, particularly those that touch on the position of the newcomer in Canada.

The article by Prof. Haraldur Bessason is, as always, fair, informative, and with a purely objective approach.

The address of Hon. Joseph Thorson prompts one question: where in the British North America Act does it say that English is an official language in Canada?

The report which the editor made on the tour last fall of the ethnic editors to the province of Quebec is excellent—reporting at a high level. That report, which, on the merits, is in the

category of an editorial, provides very cogent proof of the value of a publication in the language of the ethnic group on behalf of which the publication primarily exists. A Canadian, whose mother tongue is not English and who feels what that tongue and everything associated with it means to him, is in an excellent position to appreciate fully the depth of feeling in French Canadians who are battling for the preservation of their culture. Mrs. Jonsson states this very forcibly in these words:

"But it is the French tongue, its survival and broadening domain, that seems to be the French Canadian consuming concern. But is not the language of the forebears dear to all people? We, who edit newspapers in languages other than English and French, understand this sentiment. We, too, are eager to extend the survival of our inherited languages as far into the future as possible."

It is this quality of writing which builds Canadian unity.

Then the editor provides comfort to the readers who have retained the language of their fathers by pointing out that they need not learn both French and English. Mrs. Jonsson continues:

"I believe that the majority of Canadians will learn only one or the other of the two official languages."

Very appropriately the Declaration by the Canadian Interfaith Conference appears on the last page as the closing item in this excellent centennial supplement.



Her Majesty Elizabeth II, Queen of Canada and the Rt. Hon. Lester B. Pearson, Prime Minister of Canada, shortly after Her Majesty addressed the Parliament of Canada in the open air on Parliament Hill, July 1st 1967.

The Address of Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth II on Parliament Hill July 1, 1967

Mr. Speaker of the Senate

Mr. Speaker of the House of Commons

I thank you both most sincerely for the Loyal Addresses which you have read on behalf of Parliament and for your welcome to my husband and myself.

One hundred years of Confederation; what a simple statement, but what a remarkable chapter in Canada's history. It is altogether right and fitting that Sovereign and people should meet together here at the heart and centre of Canadian existence to give thanks on this great occasion.

Canada is a country that has been blessed beyond most other countries in this world. Although there have been all the possibilities for human anguish and conflict, the pages of Canada's history during the last hundred years have hardly been stained by serious misfortunes. The problems which faced the statesmen of 1867 and the national problems which have had to be met in the intervening years have been solved, with rare and minor exceptions, through discussion and through an effort of tolerance, goodwill and understanding.

When I visited the scenes of those historic discussions at Charlottetown and Quebec, three years ago, it came to me how quietly this nation had been created by men sitting around a table. Not the least important service rendered by Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Georges Etienne Cartier and the other

Fathers of the Confederation, was this tradition of calm consultation which they established.

Let no one underestimate the imagination and daring shown by those men one hundred years ago. They created one nation of this great country which reaches from sea to sea, a land rich in the things that man needs for a good life, enough to provide for a varied and growing population and to help meet the world's needs as well. They also created a nation that has grown and prospered in an atmosphere of freedom, where differences are respected, and where the rights of individual men and women to work out their own salvations have never been long denied. These are profound reasons for our thanksgiving.

On this day of celebration it is right that we should remember with gratitude the men and women who have held responsibility and authority—at the time of confederation and down through the years in the National Capital as in the Provinces—for their contribution to the birth and growth of Canada.

I can think of no more valiant and fitting representative of the people I have in mind than the late General Vanier, soldier, patriot and servant of Canada.

I have spoken of the great men, the men whose names have an honoured place in Canada's history, but we must not forget that we owe as much to the unsung work and steadfast lives of



After the sitting of Parliament, from left to right: Her Majesty the Queen; Gilles Bergeron, Associate Commissioner; John Fisher, Centennial Commissioner; Prince Philip; Hon. Judy LaMarsh

great numbers of more humble people—men and their families who made the clearings and worked the land, and who built the roads, railways and canals. The greatness and stability of this country also rests on these firm foundations. I am thinking of the eager immigrants who came with such high hopes and had to face the dread of cholera; of the early settlers on the prairies struggling through the harsh winters; of the fishermen determined to wring a livelihood in the storm and danger of unfamiliar waters; of the many thousands who went back in two world wars because they believed so strongly in their own freedom. It is these, the ordinary people of Canada who have given flesh and sinew to the plans of the Fathers of the Confederation.

Confederation has given Canada the economic strength which has made it possible for her to help the needy countries in their economic development; it has made it possible for Canada to provide forces to help keep the peace where it has been threatened, and, above all, it has given increasing power and authority to Canada's voice in world affairs. This power and authority derives from the internal national unity and it can only be sustained and flourish if that national unity prospers.

From the very earliest days, the name of Canada is associated with prodigious voyages; first the voyage of the seamen from Bristol and St. Malo in their tiny ships, then the explorers who went by canoe up the Ottawa to the Great Lakes and along the

waterways of the Middle West to the Rockies and beyond. With the beginning of this new century the whole Canadian nation embarks on another great voyage. May it bring peace and prosperity, happiness and harmony and a just reward for the work and endeavour of each one of you.

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

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For a brochure describing all of the courses, write to the Evening Institute, The University of Manitoba, or telephone 474-9621.

JOHN W. FISHER—*Centennial Commissioner*



John W. Fisher

The man, who, in the last four years, as Canada's Centennial Commissioner, has travelled a distance of more than ten times around the world, and in the two months of May and June this year, has accepted 56 speaking engagements and reluctantly had to refuse 118, took time off to personally write a Centennial

Message to this magazine. He said that to do so was a "labour of love".

All that John Fisher has done these last four years, as he toiled and sweated from early morning until late at night has been to him a labour of love. That love is for Canada—the land in which he was born, in which he has

seen so much accomplished, yet more to be done. It is love for the people who were here before there was a Canada, for the people of the two founding races, for those who later came from many other lands. It is a love for all these people as they press on in the building of a nation, agreeing and disagreeing, yet seeing in the distant blue the heights to be reached of lofty nationhood. It is a love which has preserved within his soul a smile which the grueling tasks of duty may have removed from the physical countenance but could not touch what is deep within.

John Wiggins Fisher, LL.D., D. Litt., D. Univ., was born in Sackville New Brunswick, November 29, 1913. He is a graduate of Dalhousie University School of Law and was admitted to the Bar of Nova Scotia in 1938.

The people of Canada rather than law interested this young Canadian and he felt that a way of reaching them was through public communications such as radio and television. In 1943 he accepted the position of commentator with the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in Toronto and continued in that service until 1956. In the year 1946 he won both the Beaver Award and the LaFleche trophy.

John Fisher's role in the Centennial started as far back as 1949 when he began promoting the idea of a centennial in speeches to service clubs and on his national radio program "John Fisher Reports". In 1955 he devoted one of his CBC broadcasts to urge that a year long celebration of the centennial of Confederation be planned for 1967. Included in the broadcast was a recommendation that Canada should have a world's fair the same year.

In 1956 John Fisher was named

Executive Director of the Canadian Tourist Association. Through his speeches and radio and TV broadcasts, while in that post, he dealt with the potential of Canada's industry but at the same time continued to build the centennial theme. Because of his enthusiasm for the planning of a 1967 celebration he was asked in 1960 to move to Ottawa. In 1963 he was officially appointed Commissioner of the Centennial Commission, a federal government agency charged with the responsibility of arousing an interest in the proposed Centennial celebration. Upon John Fisher fell the responsibility of planning and implementing programs and projects relating to the centennial of Confederation in order that it be observed throughout Canada in a manner in keeping with its national and historical significance. The appointment included the chairmanship of both the Board of Directors and the Executive Committee of the Commission.

Mr. Fisher has done much more than carry out his official duties; he has continued a program he voluntarily took upon himself many years ago of extolling in every possible way the virtues and potential of Canada.

Since his official appointment Mr. Fisher has travelled from coast to coast to carry out his appeal for the centennial. Once a day somewhere in Canada or in the United States he either gives a major address or opens a centennial event such as a celebration, a parade, a convention or the start of a new building project. In addition to the road engagements and official ceremonies there are recording sessions for centennial promotion on radio and television. Proofchecks have to be made for a weekly newspaper column and then

there are the multiple administrative duties which Mr. Fisher has to perform as head of the Commission.

He has been particularly interested in the cultural development of Canada and has in every possible way encouraged the Commission in its promotion of projects of a cultural nature. Special mention should be made of two of those projects. One is the exchange tour of ethnic editors to the Province of Quebec and French-speaking editors of Quebec to Ontario and Western

Canada. The other is the launching of *Ethnica Canadiana*, a series which, it is hoped, will consist of books on the history of over twenty-five ethnic groups in Canada. At least half a dozen of the books will be ready for distribution and sale before Christmas this year.

John Fisher is known as "Mr. Canada" not only in his own country but far beyond its borders. The title has been well earned.

W. J. Lindal

SKULI BJARNASON - - 1888-1967

With the passing away of Skuli Bjarnason on June 19, 1967 in Los Angeles, another chapter has been closed in the continuing history of Icelandic immigration to the western hemisphere.

His death is a great loss to the Icelandic community in the New World and to his friends and family.

Skuli represented in its fullest form the feelings and beliefs of the person who leaves his place of birth, immigrates to another country, and can be true to the country of ones birth as well as to ones adopted country at the same time.

Skuli's name was synonymous with the activities of the Icelandic group in southern California for years. He was one of the main supporters of the Icelandic Club of Southern California as well as any other activities that were

aimed at uniting the Icelandic community; Skuli contributed to reinforcing the ties with Iceland and emphasized the importance of the Icelandic heritage.

Skuli G. Bjarnason was born at Litla-Hrauni at Byrarbakki on the south coast of Iceland on December 3, 1888.

In 1912 Skuli came to Canada with his brother and was joined by his mother and two sisters the following year. He came to Winnipeg from Iceland with his fare paid and a job waiting for him with an Icelandic baker. For eight years he then had his own bakery, called the Bjarnason Bakery until 1930 when he came to California to work for the Van De Kamp Bakery. He was a master baker for this firm for 29 years until his retirement in 1959.

—Felgasbladid, Aug. '67

The Icelandic Day Celebration 1967

Greetings from the Mother of the Mountains

by MRS. JOHN DAVID (SIGNY) EATON
at Gimli, Manitoba, July 31, 1967
in the translation of J. G. Johannsson



The Fjallkona, Mrs. Signy Eaton, and her two attendants Miss Enid Finnbogason and Miss Jennifer Johnson, at the Icelandic Day Celebration at Gimli, Man. on July 31, 1967

I greet you in the words of a language which was first spoken here nearly a thousand years ago.

During the long time which has passed since Leifur Eiriksson first told in Icelandic of what he had seen and experienced here in America our language has often met with difficulties

in its struggle for survival but has never been lost; and has gained strength through its battle for existence. The Icelandic language has through the centuries been one of the main characteristics of the Icelandic nation. Without our language it would have been impossible to preserve our

nationality at home and without it Icelanders would have gained little recognition in the world at large. The Icelandic national character our fathers created as they preserved their language has survived in the literature of the nation. This literature has won admiration for its excellence in composition and a sane outlook on life in general. Ideals and the Arts are not the property of any one nation but are shared by all alike. For that reason the culture and the literature of Iceland are shared by all nations. For the same reason it is the duty of all Icelanders to appreciate this literary heritage so it may continue to exist and be an inspiration to coming generations in new surroundings.

Today, we sense so many reasons for believing destiny has been kind to the sons and daughters of Iceland here in America. The appearance and deportment of those who are attending today's

Greetings . . .

from VIOLET EINARSON, Mayor of Gimli at the Icelandic Day Celebration, July 31, 1967

On behalf of the Council of the Town of Gimli, I extend a very warm and heartfelt greeting to the Fjallkona, the Mother of the Mountains, and to you, the President of Iceland.

I am going to try to explain why I was able to say this with ease and with real pleasure.

The responsibility which falls upon me to preside at a luncheon in honour of the head of a nation would ordinarily have caused me to tremble. I might have completely failed, but I feel perfectly at ease. That in itself tells a story much more meaningful than any words of mine.

The difference is that I know and I feel that you will bear with me,

celebration show clearly that the new world has been kind to us.

A little more than twenty years ago, Iceland became an independent Republic and thereby the fondest dream of her best citizens was realized. Undoubtedly, all her children hope that this state of affairs may continue; that the nation may be free and may be a centre of progress and culture. Never have the sons and daughters of Iceland been so closely knit as during these last few years. The celebration now held here is one of the effective instruments in promoting this.

Today, we have with us Iceland's First Citizen, the President of the Republic of Iceland, Mr. Asgeir Asgeirsson and today also, we celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Canadian confederation. It is my heartfelt prayer that Icelanders will always support every effort to promote peace and kindly relations between nations for only in that way will our world survive.

quickly overlook any shortcomings of mine.

This, I know, does not rest upon your sense of courtesy. It rests upon something much deeper. It rests upon a bond of kith and kin, and that bond continues strong, even though, in my case and in the case of thousands of other Canadians of Icelandic origin, the Icelandic blood has thinned. And I say this without disparagement of other strains that flow through our veins.

Þótt eg sé íslensk aðeins í aðra ætt, þá þykir mér samt afar vænt um íslenzku þjóðina og það, sem gott er í íslenzku fari. Um leið finn eg þann hlýhug og þá straua, sem leggja frá

þér til mín og til allra Kanadaborgara, sem eru að meira eða minna leyti af íslenzku bergi brotnir. Mér finnst eg vera að heilsa skyldmenni. Öli feimni hverfur.

In Icelandic I said I greet you as a relative. That is why I feel at ease, and this is as it should be.

What does it mean? It means that you of Iceland and we of Canada of Icelandic descent have much in common and that common bond need not and is not going to disappear.

We proudly admit that we draw strength from the Icelandic heritage. It is our hope that we will discharge

our duties in a way which will give you cause to be proud of us.

On behalf of the Town of Gimli I welcome you. At the same time I say "komdu sæll" to you, even in your high office of President of Iceland.

N.B. Violet Einarson, Mrs. Einar Einarson, is a daughter of William Herbert Bristow, son of Rev. William James Bristow who was Chaplain of Christ Church College and Balliol College, Oxford, England, and later Vicar of Offenham, Worcestershire. When fifteen years old William Bristow came to Canada. He married Gudrun Gottskáldsdóttir who, in 1876, at the age of three, came with her parents to Willow Point where the first Gimli Icelanders landed.

Toast To Canada . . .

by THE HONOURABLE ROBERT H. WINTERS, Minister of Trade and Commerce at the 78th Icelandic Celebration at Gimli, Manitoba, July 31st, 1967



Robert H. Winters

Minister of Trade and Commerce

I am highly honoured you have invited me to participate in these historic 78th Icelandic Celebrations.

It is a very special honour to have the privilege of presenting a toast to Canada in this Centennial Year, and

in a community which represents such an important element of Canada's heritage.

As we celebrate our Hundredth Anniversary, Canadians must be very mindful of the fact that the first introductory pages in our history were written a millennium ago. For it is nearly 1000 years since your forerunners, the first hardy Icelanders to visit Canada, crossed the uncharted vastness of the Northern Atlantic to touch upon Canadian shores. As a Nova Scotian, I am proud to note that it was the rocky shores of that Maritime province they had the wisdom to honour with their presence. And I am happy to say they were reportedly pleased with what they found in Vinland.

A mere 888 years after that first visit the next Icelanders came to make their contribution to the history of the fledgling Dominion of Canada. Ontario was their first stop, but soon many had moved east and west to Nova Scotia and Manitoba. Finally,

in October of 1875, a band of some 235 Icelandic Canadians made their first home here in Gimli. The Great Hall of Heaven, these new Canadians called their home, a heaven set aside for the spirits of those creative men and women blessed by the gods with rare and special talents.

Today, this community, and others like it, present Canadians with a forceful reminder of the diversity of our heritage, and of the close ties that bind us to the lands of our forefathers. More than 30,000 Canadians proudly claim Iceland as the country of their origin. In fact, Iceland's proportionate contribution of her people to Canada has been greater than that of any other country. Every second Icelandic Canadian lives in Manitoba, but Icelandic Canadians are represented in every other province of Canada as well. Their presence, your presence, has contributed another important strand to the warp and weave of Canada's culture and history.

The distinguished President of Iceland, His Excellency Asgeir Asgeirsson, our guest of honour here today, aptly remarked, on his earlier visit to Canada in 1961: "The bonds between us are growing ever stronger."

The visit of Your Excellency, in itself, is an indication of the strengthening of these ties. As our Prime Minister, Mr. Pearson, said upon welcoming you to Canada three weeks ago: "Canadians look upon you, Sir, not merely as a distinguished visitor from a friendly country, which of course you are, but as representing a significant and meaningful link with a heritage of which all Canadians are proud."

As Minister of Trade and Commerce, I am also keenly aware of a strengthening of trading relations between our two countries. On President Asgeirsson's last visit to Canada, in

1961, just over \$200 thousand-worth of Canadian goods found a market in Iceland, and our total trade, both ways, amounted to less than \$1 million a year. Today, we export more than 30 times as much to your country, Sir. And over the past three years our total trade with Iceland has amounted to more than \$28 million.

But my role here today does not call upon me to extol the virtues of Iceland, or the vital, and growing, importance of our commercial relations. I would like the privilege of doing so but others will do it better. It is my pleasure to choose Canada as my theme, in offering a toast to the country which has become the homeland for more than 20 million people of many races and nationalities and creeds, united to weld out of their variegated cultures and experiences a brave new nation in northern North America.

If I may again refer to His Excellency, President Asgeirsson's remarks on his last visit: "There is a need for unity in a world where there is so much disunity."

But the true greatness of this national effort stems from the fact that here in Canada, unlike almost every other nation of the world, we Canadians have made diversity the cornerstone of our national life, rather than simple unity. Unity in diversity has been our creed, not unity for its own sake. We Canadians have placed a high premium on the integrity and uniqueness of the many cultures that compose our society. Many of us—44 of every 100 Canadians—can trace our origins back to the British Isles, and these Canadians have provided many essential ingredients of the Canadian nationality. Nearly as many of us, a third of all Canadians, are of French origin, and here too, we have sought to utilize the

best this part of our heritage can give us. And more than one in every four of us has brought to Canada the gifts of other nations of the world—African, Asian, Australian, European, North American and South American. From all these countries have come men and women seeking a new life in a new land, but bringing with them the richest elements of their life in the old country.

These are not empty phrases, these are not clichés to those of us here today, brought up in communities in which neither English nor French-Canadians predominate. As Gimli has so much Icelandic flavor, so my own community of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, is uniquely German in character. As the name implies, many Lunenburgers, myself included, trace their ancestry to Germany.

Raised in that community, no one could harbour the illusion that Canada belonged to two peoples alone. But diversity—and often adversity—were the keynotes of our lives, but we were always fiercely proud to be Canadians.

It is often worthy of contemplation that peoples unable to get along with their neighbours in other countries of the world, do when coming to Canada live together happily in an environment where equality of opportunity makes us all the same kind of Canadians. We sometimes do find differences amongst ourselves but our real unity rushes to the fore and we stand together when we are subjected to outside influences, as we have had occasions to experience from time to time.

And so it must continue to be with Canada. Recognition must be paid the greater quantitative contribution of the two nations which have provided the majority of our people. But there must be no questioning the qualitative equality of all people and cultures in our Canadian heritage. And there must be no suggestion that in a simplistic search for unity we will settle for a two-tone gown rather than a "coat of many colours."

Our strength, and the richness of our lives, depends upon a continuation of the cultivation of every source of knowledge and beauty and tradition we have a right to claim as Canada's.

Our country was named after a river, the River of Canada, as Jacques Cartier called the St. Lawrence. At its greatest, as it flows into the Gulf, the river is one river, a very great and powerful river. But its greatness and its strength come from many sources. And the unity of its final glory does not obscure for us its origins in many different tributaries and many different highlands spread throughout the continent.

And so with Canada, the oneness of our ultimate purpose, the essential unity of our national goals, must never overshadow the diversity of our ethnic origins and cultural contributions. Canada is a river that springs from many wells. Her greatest beauty and her finest grandeur find their reason and their strength in this ultimate fact of a nation premised upon the uniqueness of the individual and the importance of our differences.

To this great country, this greater country to be, may I now, with you, offer a heartfelt toast.

THE ICELANDIC DAY CELEBRATION AND THE VISIT OF THE PRESIDENT OF ICELAND

The seventy-eighth Icelandic Celebration—*Íslendingadagurinn*— July 30-31 was a Centennial version of the event. In honor of the occasion, the toast to Canada was delivered by Hon. Robert Winters, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and the toast to Iceland by His Excellency Ásgeir Ásgeirsson, President of Iceland, and the *Fjallkona* was Mrs. Signy Eaton.

The accounts of the Celebration and the President's visit to Manitoba are so inextricably interwoven that our narrative begins with the arrival of the President at the Winnipeg airport on Friday evening, July 28. "The strain of the Icelandic National anthem wafted across the tarmac and the howitzers cracked out a 21-gun salute as Ásgeir Ásgeirsson, president of Iceland, arrived in Winnipeg, Friday", reported one of the Winnipeg dailies.

Other members of the presidential party included Hon. Emil Jónsson, Iceland's Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Mrs. Jónsson; His Excellency Petur J. Thorsteinsson, Iceland's ambassador to the United States and Canada; Hon. Vilhjálmur Thor, Iceland's representative to the International Bank for Reconstruction, and Mrs. Thor; Mr. Thorleifur Thorlacius, Secretary to the President, and Mrs. Thorlacius; His Excellency J. P. Sigvaldason, Canadian Ambassador to Norway and Iceland, and Mrs. Sigvaldason, and Elín Pálmadóttir, Deputy Commissioner-General of the Icelandic Pavilion at Expo.

During his stay in Winnipeg, the President was the guest of Lieutenant-

Governor Richard S. Bowles and Mrs. Bowles at Government House.

The first round of events in the city included the placing of a wreath by the President at the statue of Jón Sigurdsson, on the Legislative Building grounds, and a state dinner at Government House. On Saturday there was a luncheon at the University of Manitoba and, immediately following, the President formally opened the 800-volume *Guttormur J. Guttormsson* section of the Icelandic library at the University, with Dr. Hugh Saunderson, President of the University, presiding.

From the University the presidential party proceeded to view Winnipeg's new and magnificent Pan-American swimming pool.

Saturday evening Manitoba Free Masons of Icelandic origin sponsored a banquet at the Fort Garry Hotel in honor of the President, with some 150 present. J. F. Kristjansson was chairman. L. E. Ostrander, Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Manitoba, presented the President with a copy of "Free Masonry in Manitoba 1864-1925", by William Douglas, former Grand Lodge historian. At the request of the President, Hon. Vilhjálmur Thor responded, giving an inspiring and memorable address.

On Sunday, July 30, the President and his party were guests at a luncheon at Betel II, at Selkirk. Thence they proceeded to the Canadian Forces Base at Gimli, where the President was greeted by Group Captain Michael Dooher, Base Commander; Mayor Vi-

olet Einarson of Gimli, Eric Stefanson, M.P., chairman of the Icelandic Celebration Committee, and other Committee members, and the Gimli town councillors.

Immediately following, the President took part in an unveiling ceremony at the white rock at Willow Point in its new setting on a base—the rock that traditionally marks the landing place of the pioneers of 1875 on their arrival in New Iceland.

A helicopter tour over New Iceland, north to Hecla Island, the unveiling of a Viking statue near the Betel Home, and a visit to Betel rounded out the public formalities of the day. The imposing 15-foot statue of the Viking stepping ashore is the Centennial project of the Gimli Chamber of Commerce. It was designed by Gissur Eliason, of the University of Manitoba, and made by George Barone, an Italian Canadian sculptor, and is of fibreglass, a material considered ideal for the Canadian climate.

The pleasurable Hootenanny program of the Riverton orchestra under the direction of Solly Sigurdson in the Park Sunday evening attracted a large audience.

On Monday morning, in brilliant sunshine, Gimli was en fete. The most elaborate and impressive Icelandic Day parade in memory marked the beginning of the festivities of the day. First prize for the floats went to the attractive floral float of the Transcona Javcees.

The parade halted while the *Fjallkona* and the President each placed a wreath at the Pioneer Memorial Cairn.

At noon the President was honored at a luncheon tendered by the Gimli Council in the lower auditorium of the Lutheran Church.

The park was filled to overflowing

as the *Fjallkona* and her attendants, Miss Enid Finnbogason and Miss Jennifer Johnson, the President, and other dignitaries took their place on the new Starlite stage, which is a break with the former open setting of many years past. Chairman was Eric Stefanson, M.P.

The traditional *Fjallkona* address, in the form of greetings from Mother Iceland to her children in America was delivered by Mrs. Signy Eaton. Greetings were extended from the town of Gimli, delivered by Mrs. Violet Einarson, Mayor of Gimli; from the Province of Manitoba, delivered by Honourable George Johnson, Minister of Education in the Manitoba Government. The afternoon program included the Children's Choir of Gimli, directed by Mrs. Shirley Johnson; Icelandic folk dances by young girls in costume, under the direction of Meros Leckow; the Scandinavian Choir, under the direction of Arthur Anderson and J. O. Anderson, with Gunnar Erlendsson at the piano; a solo by Mrs. Heather Ireland, "Sandy Bar", with Miss Snólaug Sigurdson at the piano; a Mixed Choir under the direction of Miss Snjólaug Sigurdson, with Mrs. Sigríð McKee at the piano, and the two toasts of the afternoon, the toast to Canada, by Hon. Robert Winters, and the toast to Iceland, by His Excellency Ásgeir Ásgeirsson, President of Iceland.

The *Fjallkona* address and the two toasts were collectively noted for historical perspective appropriate to a Centennial Celebration. The *Fjallkona* address and that of the President appear elsewhere in this number of the magazine.

An important feature of the day's program was an excellent Icelandic Canadian display of articles of historical interest, handicrafts, and paintings.

under the direction of Mrs. Lilian Page, of Winnipeg. Contributions to the display came from many Icelandic communities in Manitoba, including Winnipeg, Gimli, Arnes, Arborg, Riverton, Lundar, Ashern and the Argyle district.

The all-day sports were a success although none of the participants did equal the exploits of the Saga hero Gunnar from Hlíðarendi, who from a standing position could leap his own height.

The ever popular community singing in the evening was under the direction of Gus Kristjanson, with Mrs. Jona Kristjanson at the piano.

The winner of the beauty contest in the evening, with representatives from Winnipeg, Gimli, Selkirk, Arborg, Lundar, Oak Point, and Morden taking part, was Miss Sally Anne Gillis, of Morden.

The concluding event of the President's visit to Manitoba was a dinner tendered in his honor by the Icelandic Community, at the Winter Club, in Winnipeg, on August 1. Chairman was the Honorary Consul-General of Iceland, Grettir Johannson. Upwards of 250 were present. Hon. George Johnson, on behalf of the Government of Manitoba, presented the guest of honor with a miniature Red River cart as a parting memento. On behalf of the Icelandic Community in general, Dr. P. H. T. Thorlakson presented a miniature copy of the bronze plaque "A Chapter in Canadian History", which

has been presented to the Government and to the people of Canada as a Centennial Gift from Canadians of Icelandic descent. Musical items on the program were a vocal solo by Mrs. Eve Allen, 1967 Rose Bowl winner in the Manitoba Music Festival, accompanied by Miss Snjolaug Sigurdson, and a piano solo by Miss Snjolaug Sigurdson.

The following morning the President and his party commenced their return journey.

The impression made by the President during his entire visit was one of quiet dignity combined with courtesy and kindness. This is well conveyed in the Lake Centre News.

"The popular and friendly President of Iceland, Asgeir Asgeirsson, who had made many friends locally on his first visit in 1961, renewed acquaintances and made many more in a busy weekend filled with events and receptions in his honour. He did not spare himself in mingling with the people both at the two Betel Homes at Selkirk and Gimli and among the crowds at the Gimli Park. When the afternoon program Monday was completed and Dr. Asgeirsson was leaving, he kept his drivers waiting for almost an hour while he chatted with the people who crowded around him, and signed autographs for them."

The Centennial version of the Icelandic Celebration with the visit of the President was a memorable event.

W. Kristjanson

Paul Sigurdson's Centennial Production, the historical play La Verendrye receives acclaim

LA VERENDRYE, a four-act historical play written, directed, and produced at Morden, Manitoba, by Paul A. Sigurdson was staged at Morden on August 10, 11, 12, 14 and 15. Paul Sigurdson is a Morden Collegiate teacher and twenty students made up the main cast and the extras, including voyageurs and Métis. The Times of Morden reports that the play was a "smash hit".

The following excerpts from **The Times** describe the play and give an account of the author.

The Play

Paul Sigurdson's "La Verendrye" is a towering model, as fresh and invigorating, and as poignant as the beautiful Pembina Hills that provide the background. His characters breathe and walk and even the elusive forest that hides the secrets of the future takes on life and personality. This story of La Verendrye's search for the Western Sea is, by turns, heartbreaking in its frustrations and tragedies, but it also has depth in its triumphs. Best of all, the story rings true.

A Tribute to the Indians

In this play, the Indians are portrayed as intelligent beings who have successfully adapted their way of life to the prairies, following the buffalo herds, living off the land, and developing a culture of their own which is in every respect as interesting as that of the European.

If they were ruthless and sometimes cruel to those hostile to them, they too had to be in order to survive.

If they were suspicious of the white man, they had good reason. The play shows Schwartz, the arrogant, avaricious and bigoted trader as the very essence of all white attitudes which no man of spirit could ever accept as a brother, no matter what his race. He is a despicable character who symbolizes all the errors white men have ever made in their exploitation of any country.

A Love Story

"La Verendrye" is also a poignant story of the young Cree princess, Little Feather, the chief's daughter, who becomes innocently involved in events over which she had no control. She is offered to La Verendrye as a bride, as a token of the bond between the French and the Cree. She is coveted by the medicine man who feels he has a right to marry the daughter of a chief, and is far seeing enough to be suspicious of the white trader. She loves La Verendrye's oldest son and second in command, Jean Baptiste, and disobeys her father to be with him. Her devotion for Jean Baptiste is as unswerving as that of any faithful sweetheart of folk tale or song. Her story is told with pathos and humor in this historical play of romance and adventure in a local setting.

About the Author

Paul Sigurdson is a well known Morden resident. He has lived in this area all his life, except for his university sojourn and one year, which he spent in Iceland, tutoring English.

Mr. Sigurdson has always been interested in drama, and is one of the originators of the Morden Little Theatre Group. He has acted in plays since his "Christmas Concert" debut in a country school house, and, of later years, has proved to be Morden's foremost director.

Having always written, Mr. Sigurdson has scores of poems to his credit, skits of various kinds, between 40 and 50 short stories, a dozen one-act plays. One of

and six full three-act plays. One of the best known of Mr. Sigurdson's varied works is the operetta, "Innocento", produced in Morden last year. Also several of his one-act plays have been produced locally, as well as one three-act play, "The Wolseley Elm".

"La Verendrye" is Mr. Sigurdson's

most ambitious project to date. In four acts, 27 scenes, 20 speaking parts, and numerous 'extra's', "La Verendrye" should prove a Morden "Spectacular".

Mr. Sigurdson is married and has five children.

In a letter to **The Times** Josephine G. McCrea, public relations officer of the Manitoba Centennial Commission, commends the production highly.

"Please congratulate the cast, the committee and Mr. Sigurdson, on behalf of the Manitoba Centennial Corporation, for a splendid production. The script is excellent, the lighting professional, and the actors surprisingly adept. We certainly wish them full houses for the remainder of their run. But far more important than that, I think, is the fact that smaller communities, without the resources of large centres, have the imagination and vision to present this type of historic play, tied to the history of their own communities. The out-door setting was marvelous."

—W. K.

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 1967-68 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.

Qualifications 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 Oct. 15, 1967, 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 Avenue,
Winnipeg 10, Manitoba.

HISTORY REPEATS ITSELF

He emerged from the rubble and saw,
With eyes of a beast at bay,
Everything ravaged and raw
Save himself and his wife, and they
Had been spared from the hydrogen blast
By chance, being far underground,
While neighbors and kin and the rest
One and all were eternity-bound.

His world was devoid of life,
Consumed when the sky fell in.
Thus ended the world-wide strife,
Thus ended folly and sin.

He stared unbelieving at what
Now presented itself to his view,
And silently asked: What their lot—
What would they, what could they do?

But Nature now put in her bill
With demands both familiar and stern:
If results are both fright'ning and ill,
They're something from which you must learn.

Your need at the moment is food,
To sustain you for problems ahead.
If your Eden is now less than good,
YOU are still not entirely dead.

This Adam then called to his Eve:
"Is there anything ready to eat?"
She then went off to retrieve
The fruit so sustaining and sweet.

Returning with apple in hand
She held it out to her man,
Who, horrified, made the demand:
"Let's not start THAT again."

—Bogi Bjarnason

Lake Winnipeg Boats

by Kristjana Magnusson

Lake Winnipeg is one of the world's great fresh-water lakes. It can bring pleasure and joy to those who travel its waters shimmering with golden flecks of spray and dancing whitecaps. At other times it can be an insidious foe, ready to engulf in its cold, grey, turbulent waves, both vessels and men who ply its uncertain waters.

Lake Winnipeg has long served as an important travel route. Along its water routes the Hudson's Bay Company furs were shipped. Along its routes also travelled the Selkirk Settlers in their journey from York Factory to the Red River. When the Icelandic settlers first came to Gimli the Hudson's Bay Company steamer, the Colville, was plying the water routes of Lake Winnipeg. To the early settlers, in their first painful struggle for survival in a new land, the sight of water and a large steamer brought new hope. These sea-faring men of Viking stock may well have envisioned a fleet of ships sailing this inland sea, in quest of fish.

The first boats used by the early settlers were the flat-bottomed York boats. The Victoria was the first large boat owned by Icelandic settlers, Frederickson and Jonasson, who purchased her in 1878. Her captain was Sigtryggur Jonasson, who later built several boats, among them the 35 ton barge Laura, and the 50 ton barge Sophia. These were used for transporting groceries, cordwood and lumber to and from the large sawmill located at Riverton. A larger boat, a sidewheeler named the Aurora, was also built by Jonasson and

later enlarged, and had a motor installed.

The Hanneson Bros., Hannes and Johannes of Gimli built a steamer in 1890 called the Ospray.

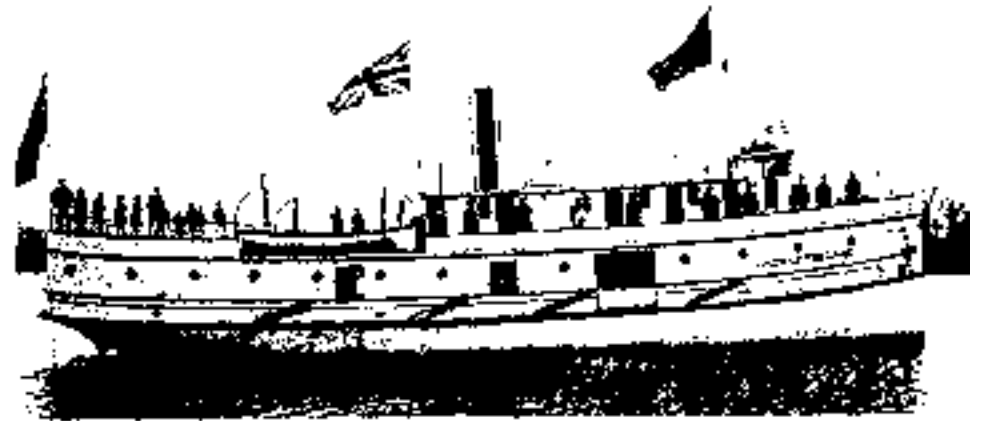
In 1897 the brothers, Stefan and Johannes Sigurdson of Breiduvik (Hnausa) built the 155 ton boat Lady of the Lake. This was the largest boat built by early Icelandic settlers. The Lady of the Lake plied the waters of Lake Winnipeg for many years, as a freight and passenger boat.

At the turn of the century, the City of Selkirk was a large freight and passenger boat. This boat was a colorful sight with its upper and lower decks, and twin flags floating in the breeze, as it carried its load of passengers along the river and up the lake.

The W. J. Guest was a popular tug in the early years. Another boat of that era was the Chieftain, which was used for hauling fish and towing sailboats.

The history of the steamboats has not been without tragedy. In 1890, the steamer Keewatin foundered on Lake Winnipeg, and two mounties were drowned.

The Princess had a colorful history, but she too, ended tragically. A sidewheeler, with 26 staterooms, she was considered one of the finest boats in Manitoba in the late 1800's. In 1885 the Princess had brought home troops from the Riel Rebellion to Selkirk. There was much rejoicing in the town of Selkirk as the Winnipeg and Eastern Regiments marched down Main Street.



The Lady of the Lake

The Princess was later converted to a twin-screw vessel and was used on the lake for freight and passengers. Tragedy struck the Princess on Aug. 6th, 1906, when she sank off Swampy Island, during a terrible storm in which the waves reached a height of 25 feet. Six lives were lost, including the Captain, John Hawes, who would not abandon his passengers. The survivors managed to make their way in the only lifeboat, to the island 12 miles distant. Here they were rescued by the boat, City of Selkirk, which was south bound.

The Premier, which was built at Selkirk in 1896, was considered the fastest boat on the lake. Two years to the day after the sinking of the Princess, the Premier burned at her berth at Warren's Landing. Her passengers and most of her crew were asleep when the fire broke out. Eight lives were lost in this tragic fire.

Another tragedy involved the Glen Devon, owned by Manitoba Fish Company. She was plying the northern waters and had tied up at Little Saskatchewan on the evening of August 7th, 1891. The boat had taken a loaded barge in tow at Black Island. All seem-

ed quiet and serene as the crew had gone to bed. At 1:00 a.m. the captain and his first engineer were awakened by smoke. They quickly aroused the crew, but a fireman, Charles Mathews, who rushed below deck to pick up his belongings, was trapped by fire and smoke. The crew cut the boat adrift and set her in midstream but the vessel burned down. With the exception of the fireman who was trapped below, all were able to reach safety.

In the fishing stations the flat bottomed boats and sailboats were used. It was oftentimes a picturesque sight to see the various sailboats cruising around in the northern stations in quest of fish. These sailboats were later converted and engines were installed. The wooden hulls have been replaced more and more by steel hulls.

From the early days there have been a great number of freight boats and many of these have given long years of service to their owners. The W. S. Newton started off as a freighter to San Antonio Gold Mines but later became a fish freighter.

The Luberg, owned by Manitoba Fish was another fish freighter with

years of service. The Sigmund, owned by Steini Sigmundson of Hnausa, hauled fish freight for a number of years, as did the Bjornson H. and Bjornson B, owned by Bjornson Bros. of Riverton.

The Buck was a familiar sight around the area, as she towed logs up the Icelandic River to the sawmill at Riverton. She was later rebuilt, and enlarged for use as a fish freighter for Booth Fisheries.

The Betty Lou, owned by Magnusson Bros. of Hnausa, was a familiar sight at the Hnausa Pier as she picked up passengers and freight for northern stations. The Luana, another freighter, was owned by Kris Tomasson of Hecla and gave many years of service. The Douglas M, freighter owned by Northern Lakes Fisheries, had originally had its hull shipped by rail to Selkirk. There the houses had been built on it for use as a freighter.

Another lake tragedy, the most recent one, involved the Suzanne-E, a freighter owned by Booth Fisheries. In the fall of 1965, the Suzanne-E capsized and sank, two miles north of Grindstone, as she was travelling north, on course, in a blinding snowstorm. Nine crew members and one passenger were on board when the tragedy occurred. One crew member, Clifford Everett of Berens River, survived after a grueling night, clinging to a floating portion of the pilot house, fighting the swirling waters and the freezing temperatures. Two fellow crew members, who also clung to the floating debris, succumbed to the cold and exposure before reaching shore. The remaining crew members and passengers went down with the boat, which was believed to have gone down within minutes.

The Goldfield, owned by Armstrong Gimli Fisheries, now owned by B. C.

Packers, has a long record of service on the lake. Originally it was called the Frank Burton, then renamed the Minerva, when it was used out of Manigotogan. It was once again rechristened, when it was purchased for fish freighting and named the Goldfield. It is a familiar sight at the Gimli Pier and at various stations on the lake.

The Lady Canadian is another large boat in use today as a freighter. The Lady Canadian is owned by Canadian Fish Producers.

The Keystone, owned by Keystone Fisheries, has an all steel hull, which is becoming increasingly popular in freighters. This boat was built by Chris Thorsteinson of Riverton, who has a large boat yard, and has built boats and ships for use in various parts of Canada. The Red Diamond, owned by Booth Fisheries, is another freighter of steel construction, in use today.

The J. R. Spear, owned by Sigurdson Fisheries of Riverton has had a long history of service. It was built in 1909 at Westbourne, Man., by the Manitoba Gypsum Co. With the coming of the railroad, it was no longer of use in that area, so it was brought down the Dauphin River on a barge to Selkirk. This trip took two years. The J. R. Spears was built for use as a fish freighter, and has been in use ever since on Lake Winnipeg.

One of the largest vessels in use on the lake now is the Bradbury, the Federal Government Department of Transport boat. This vessel is of steel construction, and has the task of patrolling the lake, checking channels, light-houses, and buoys. Her task is also to tow barges of supplies to the various parts of the lake where dredges are in operation.

No mention of boats on Lake Winnipeg is complete without mention of



The Keenora

the Keenora, the old queen of Lake Winnipeg, who has now gone into retirement. The Keenora was for many years, a familiar and welcome sight for the people living up and down the shores of Lake Winnipeg. She was the only passenger-service boat on the lake, and therefore was the embodiment of hope, and service to all the settlers in the northern end of the lake. Her regular weekly runs from Selkirk to Norway House during the summer months proved to be a happy interlude for many a traveller. This cruise took the holidayers along the bays and inlets of Lake Winnipeg, the idyllic island setting around Berens River, and northward, over a wide expanse of water, to Warrens Landing. From Warrens Landing, a smaller boat, the M.S. Chickama, transported the passengers over the shallower waters of the Nelson River to historic Norway House. For the traveller, the slow roll of the boat and the soft swish of the waves were conducive to sleep and utter relaxation. The pin points of lights, along the settled shores of the

lake, gave an added illusion of adventure. Wherever she docked, the Keenora's arrival was eagerly awaited. To the oldsters, who lined the docks to await her arrival, she was a strong link with the past and with old friends. To the young people she was a white messenger beckoning them onward to greener pastures over the horizon; to the children she was a never-never land of adventure, with her treasure house of candy bars, pop and ice cream.

After the fall of 1965 the Keenora was no longer considered seaworthy to carry passengers unless extensive repairs would be carried out. The prohibitively high cost of rebuilding the vessel to Federal Government regulations made it unfeasible to operate the Keenora any longer. To the Northern settlers, along Lake Winnipeg, who depended on the Keenora for passenger service this loss is deeply felt. To the many holidayers, who enjoyed travelling on this old queen of Lake Winnipeg, there is a sense of lost nostalgia for the days when the Keenora cruised her way into the heart of the North.



Fellowship and Scholarship Winners and Graduates

FELLOWSHIPS:

The Rhodes Scholarship

MAGNUSSON, Warren.

Parents: Group Captain and Mrs. N. L. Magnusson, Ottawa, Ontario.

Thorsteinn J. Gislason Memorial Scholarship

EINARSSON, David Wayne.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Ingi and Runa Einarsson, Gimli, Manitoba.

PRIZES:

Manitoba Association of Social Worker's Award (for highest standing in Social Welfare Services II)

JOHANNSSON, Joan Isabell,

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. John Wm. Parker, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

GRADUATES 1967

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Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Paul Thorke-
kesson, 1112 Wolesley Ave, Win-
nipeg 10, Manitoba.

BACHELOR OF ARTS

(General Course)

ASGEIRSON, Marilyn.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. George and
Ellen Asgeirson, 1125 Downing St.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

BORGFORD, Karen Thora.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Skapti J. Borg-
ford, 1292 Valour Rd., Winnipeg.

FJELDSTED, Donald Sigurdur.

Parents: Dr. and Mrs. F. Fjeldsted.
1530 Victoria Ave., Brandon, Man.

FREDERICKSON, Kenneth Brock.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Marino and
Margret Frederickson, Winnipeg,
(Frederickson Nursing Home).

JONASSON, Iona Ruth. (as at Oct. 18,
1966)

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Jonas and
Evelyn Jonasson, Winnipeg, Man.

OLESON, Brian Thomas.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Kari Oleson.
Box 197, Riverton, Manitoba.

OLESEN, Dennis Sigurbjorn.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Kari Olesen,
Box 197, Riverton, Manitoba.

PETERSON, Robert Sigurdur.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Sigurdur and
Gudlaug Peterson, Gimli, Man.

SIGURDSON, John Randolph.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Arnthor and
Magnea Sigurdson, Arborg, Man.

SOLMUNDSON, Herbert Gunnar.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Einar Sol-
mundson, Hecla, Manitoba.

VOPNI, Wilbert Terrence.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. August and
Myrtle Vopni, Winnipeg, Man.

BACHELOR OF ARTS (Honors)

MAGNUSSON, Warren Elmer Norris.
(First Class Honors).

Parents: Group Captain and Mrs. N.
L. Magnusson, Ottawa, Ont.

BACHELOR OF EDUCATION

HALLDORSON, Kenneth, B.A. (as at
Oct. 18, 1966).

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Halldor and
Sylvia Halldorson, Hecla, Man.

JOHANNSSON, Thorkell Wallace, B.A.
(as at Oct. 1966).

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Thorkell and
Gudrun Johannson, Arborg, Man.

SIGFUSSON, Eugene Alfred, B.A. (as
at Oct. 18, 1966).

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Sam Sigfusson,
4321 Wynyard, Saskatchewan.

SOLMUNDSON, Stefan Vern Julius,
B.A. (as at Oct. 18, 1966).

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Franz Julius
Solmundson, Charleswood, Man.

TAYLOR, Winston Byron, B.A. (as at
Aug. 19, 1963).

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Taylor,
Clarkleigh, Man. Grandparents: The
late Mr. and Mrs. Stefan Byron,
Vestfold, Manitoba.

VALGARDSON, William Dempsey,
B.A. (as at Oct. 18, 1966).

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Dempsey Val-
gardson, Gimli, Manitoba.

BACHELOR OF FINE ARTS

JOHANNSSON, Ingibjorg Karen.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Skuli and
Erika Johannson, Winnipeg, Man.

BACHELOR OF HOME ECONOMICS

EINARSON, Judith Anne.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Palmi Einar-
son, Gimli, Manitoba.

BACHELOR OF INTERIOR DESIGN

SAMSON, Margret.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. John and
Audrey Samson, 1023 Dominion St.,
Winnipeg 10, Manitoba.

At present Miss Samson is heading a
design department with a Montreal
Industrial designer. Miss Samson's
name was inadvertently omitted from
the 1966 list of University of Manitoba
graduates.

BACHELOR OF LAWS (Honors) (Four year program)

SAMSON, Jon Timothy, B.A.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. John and
Audrey Samson, 1023 Dominion St.,
Winnipeg 10, Man.

BACHELOR OF PEDAGOGY

JONASSON, Hubert John (as at Oct.
18, 1966).

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Beverley Jon-
asson, 768 Brazier St., Selkirk, Man.

STEFANSON, Dennis Neil (as at Oct.
18, 1966), 668 Lipton St. Win-
nipeg, Manitoba.

BACHELOR OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION

HANSEN, Signy Joyce.

Parents: Mrs. Jessie H. Hansen, 754
South Drive, Winnipeg, Man. and
the late Stefan Hansen.

LINDAL, Gordon Einar.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. John and
Violet Lindal, Lynn Lake, Man.

BACHELOR OF SCIENCE (Honors)

WILSON, Frank Josep Skaptason.
Parents: F/L and Mrs. A. Wilson,
378 Maryland St., Winnipeg, Man...

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(General Course)**

DANIELSON, Baldur Le Roy.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Hjalmur and
Freda Danielson, 869 Garfield St.,
Winnipeg, Manitoba.

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(General Course)**

JOHNSON, Frank Gudmundur (as at
Oct. 1966).
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Johnson,
Vogar, Manitoba

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
(General)**

STEPHANSSON, Stephan Edward
Parents: Dr. and Mrs. Norman Steph-
ansson, 64 Church St., Flin Flon,
Manitoba.

THORSTEINSSON, Thomas Marvin.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Thor-
steinsson, Kingston Row, Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
IN ENGINEERING (Electrical)**

KRISTJANSON, Ronald James.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Gustaf and
Nora Kristjanson, Bella Bella Island,
British Columbia

WESTDAL, John Arthur Swain (as at
Oct. 18, 1966).
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Westdal,
Fort Garry 19, Manitoba.

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
IN ENGINEERING (Mechanical)**

GOODMUNDSON, Terry Lloyd.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin T., and

Anna Goodmundson, 1029 Domin-
ion St., Winnipeg 10, Manitoba.

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
IN MEDICINE**

BERGEN, Barry Johannes, M.D.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Lynn and Sig-
urlin Bergen, Riverton, Manitoba.

**BACHELOR OF SCIENCE
IN PHARMACY**

THORKELSON, Margaret Lynne.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thor-
kelson, 51 Amundsen Bay, Winnipeg
22, Manitoba.

CERTIFICATE IN EDUCATION

BERGMAN, Villa Elin, B.A. (as at
Feb. 21, 1967).
Parents: The late John and Anna
Bergman, 28 Purcell, Winnipeg.

JOHNSON, Darryl Sigurdur, B.A.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. F. Johnson,
1157 Ashburn St., Winnipeg, Man.

JOHNSON, Gudjon Roy, B. Sc. (U. of
B.C.) (as at Feb. 21, 1967).
Parents: Mrs. G. Johnson, Kitimat.
B. C., and the late Bjorn Johnson.
The family moved from Vogar. Man.
in 1956.

JOHNSON, Salina Margaret.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Johnson,
477 Beverley St., Winnipeg 10, Man.

MAGNUSSON, Victoria Helena, B.A.
(as at Oct. 18, 1966).
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Magnus-
son, Hnausa, Manitoba.

CLARK, Loretta Carol, B.Sc.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Emil and
Alice Lindal, The Pas, Manitoba.

DIPLOMA IN AGRICULTURE

HANNESSON, William Arni, (as at

April 1,4 1967).
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Hannes-
son, Lakeland, Manitoba.

DIPLOMA IN CITY PLANNING

BORGFJORD, Marvin Robert,
B. Arch. 1963.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Borg-
fjord, Arborg, Manitoba.

DOCTOR OF MEDICINE

BERGEN, Barry Johannes.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Lynn and Sig-
urlin Bergen, Riverton, Manitoba.

INGIMUNDSON, Janice Carolyne,
B. Sc.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. F. Ingimund-
son, 160 Scotia St., Winnipeg, Man.

MASTER OF EDUCATION

WILSON, Johanna Gudrun, B.Sc.,
(H. Ec.) 1945; B. Ed. 1954.
Parents: The late Capt. Joe and Gud-
run Skaptason.

MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK

JOHANNSSON, Joan Isabell, B.A.,
B.S.W.
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. John Wm.
Parker, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
Husband: Robert Donald Johann-
son, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

MASTERS IN CITY PLANNING

University of British Columbia

VOPNFJORD, Leonard Walter,
B. of Com. (U. of Manitoba).
Parents: Mr. and Mrs. Axel Vopn-
fjord, 1206 Dominion St., Winnipeg,
Manitoba.

BJERRING, Barbara Frances, B.Sc.
(H. Ec.) U. of Man., 1967.
Master in Social Work. U. B. C.
Vancouver, British Columbia.

Wife of Kari H. Bjerring, Vancouver

BJERRING, Andrew K., B. Sc. (E.E.)
Awarded \$2,500.00 bursary and
plans to continue studies in Tor-
onto, Ontario.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. K. H. Bjer-
ring, Vancouver, British Columbia.

PEILUCK, Ronald, B. Sc., Man. 1963.
(Dp. B.A. U. of Western Ont.,
1965). Master of Arts, U. of M.,
1967.

Parents: Mr. and Mrs. V. Peiluck,
nee Margret Bjerring, Vancouver.

Ronald is with the department of the
Man. Government as research analyst.
Canada Land Inventory Project.

**Grand Chapter of Manitoba Order of
the Eastern Star Bursary in Dentistry.
Award of \$200.00 (First Year Dentistry)**

OLAFSSON, Irvin Hjalmar.

Parents: Names not available at pres-
ent.

JOHANNES EINARSSON

Second- and third-generation Canadians of Icelandic descent may well be proud of the part played by their parents and grandparents in the building of Western Canada. Of those courageous, hard-working Icelandic pioneer farmers who settled in Saskatchewan and contributed to its development, Johannes Einarsson was an outstanding representative. He possessed to a high degree those qualities which seem to typify the Icelandic character at its best: Intellectual curiosity, independence of spirit, a strong sense of social responsibility. The combination of these qualities gave him in his life-time a far-reaching reputation as an esteemed and respected citizen, and at his death he was described as ". . . a community leader of the first magnitude. . ."¹⁾

Johannes Einarsson was born in Iceland, June 19, 1863. He grew up in the home of his fosterparents, a home which was a favorite meeting-place for friends and neighbours, where a young boy listened to the deliberations of his elders and acquired a maturity beyond his years. His fosterfather, Jón Loftsson, whom he greatly admired, was a distinguished man—a farmer and a sailor, one of whose accomplishments was the establishment of the first school of navigation in Iceland. Johannes learned to read at a very early age and there quickly developed in him a love of learning and study that was to remain with him all his life. Indeed he would undoubtedly have become a



Johannes Einarsson

teacher and scholar if that had been possible; but he was a dutiful son and at the death of his fosterfather he assumed the management of the latter's farming and fishing interests. (The fishing evidently took its toll. In his diary he recorded on his 80th birthday: "Still mentally normal but my feet are weak, the result of too much wet and cold at fishing in Iceland in youth from 11 to 26 years of age".) As a young man he was closely associated with the formation of the first co-operatives in Iceland as well as with the political movement for the independence of his country.²⁾

In 1886 he married Sigurlaug Þorsteinsdóttir and in 1889 came with his

wife and baby daughter to America. They went first to Mountain in North Dakota but a year later came to Canada and homesteaded in the district that was later called Logberg. The difficulties of this new life were many, but they simply acted as a spur for an ambitious, hardworking young man. Johannes' first task was to build a shelter out of logs for himself and his family, and then a shed for the cattle. After that he was able to begin clearing the land. The first four years there was not much return but Johannes did not discourage easily; he had great faith in his adopted country and in the future. He used to take long trips from home to seek work and money. The second winter he made 46 trips to Saltcoats with logs to sell, trips made in an ox-drawn sled, over terrible roads and in all kinds of weather. And he left at home his wonderful wife who patiently and efficiently carried out her domestic chores with never a word of complaint. These two worked together in great harmony to build their new life and their prospects soon brightened. The farm grew, the cattle herd increased, the fields began to yield good harvests; eventually they were able to leave the log hut and move into a fine new house.

All this, of course, is not exceptional in the history of Western Canada; countless other pioneers did the same. But the tale does not end here. For Johannes Einarsson was one of those men who do not stop at providing material comfort for themselves and their families, but who are imbued with other values, who also consider it their duty to build good communities, to help develop responsible governments. Johannes, because of his own gifts, his upbringing and his experiences in Iceland, was uniquely qual-

ified to become a community leader and it was not long before he assumed such a position. Among his first enterprises was the organization of a co-operative store for farmers and in 1891 he helped organize a co-operative creamery at Saltcoats. In 1898 when the government established a co-operative creamery at Churchbridge, he was chosen its president. He was responsible for the formation of a school district and the building of a schoolhouse near his farm, and he sat on the schoolboard for 15 years. He worked for the Agricultural Societies of both Churchbridge and Saltcoats and served as president of both organizations at various times. Both before and after Saskatchewan became a province he was active in the Local Improvement District of Logberg-Þingvalla. In 1905 he became chairman and served in that capacity until 1913. When this District became the Rural Municipality of Churchbridge he was elected reeve, a position he held continuously for 12 years and afterwards at intervals³⁾. The Yorkton Enterprise said of him: ". . . He attended almost all public meetings in this wide area as long as his strength would allow and invariably entered into any discussion when the opportunity arose. It is said he served more often as chairman of meetings throughout this district than any other man."

It is not surprising to find that when the Wheat Pool was established in Western Canada he was among the first to support it and share in its formation. This was an enterprise greatly to his liking for it promised much for the improvement of the conditions of his fellow-farmers, a cause always dear to his heart. He was a Wheat Pool delegate for many years.

These many activities, so time-con-

³⁾ These activities are well-documented in W. J. Lindal's book, *The Saskatchewan Icelanders*.

1) The Yorkton Enterprise.

2) This information and much of the substance of what follows is taken from a tribute to J. E. by his friend J. J. Bildfell, published in *Logberg*, August 31, 1950.

suming and often costly as well, would by themselves have been almost too much for any ordinary man and these things formed only a part of his rich life. He also devoted enough time to his farm so that it flourished year after year, and helped raise and educate his large family. He and Sigurlaug had thirteen children in all, two of whom died in infancy. One of his chief concerns was that his children should receive a good education and he saw to it that all nine boys and the two girls were sent away to high school and some to university in Winnipeg as well. This in itself would be a remarkable achievement at any time but particularly so in those days.

It can be seen from the record of his accomplishments that Johannes Einarsson was a man of vision, one who was deeply concerned about the world he lived in. Reference has already been made to his early love of study and reading. This aspect of his life was always very important to him. One of his first tasks on coming to his new homeland, one of his ways of showing his allegiance to it, was to learn its language. But he not only learned, he mastered it, and soon knew English just as well as Icelandic. His eloquence in both languages was out of the ordinary. And of course his reading in both was extensive and varied. He had a very large library and it is obvious from the titles in his collection that the principles and ideals which governed his conduct in public life were inspired and nurtured to a great extent by the thinkers and philosophers he met in his reading. It is interesting to glance through a small notebook which he kept and in which he used to jot down passages from his reading which obviously impressed him. Throughout these quotations we find the same themes recurring, them-

and ideas which were important to him and which played a large part in his own philosophy: freedom, justice, education, good government. The passages range from the statement in the **Magna Carta** on universal justice to Woodrow Wilson's homily on the moral responsibilities of governors, from Caton on the art of statesmanship to John Stuart Mill on civil liberty and liberal education. One extract, illustrates what it was that caught his attention. Here in part is a footnote he copied down from the saga of Magnus the Good, in *Heimskringla*:

. . . Law appears to have been so far advanced among them (the Northmen of the eleventh century) that the forms were not merely established, but the slightest breach of the legal forms of proceeding involved the loss of the case. . . .

Elsewhere there appear isolated maxims, such as this anonymous remark: "Some men grow, others swell."

In the diary that he faithfully kept all his life he recorded not only his day to day activities but also his observations on things in general. These comments, always forceful and often amusing, reveal his constant preoccupation with the state of the world and reveal as well something of his personality and character. He particularly liked to pause and take stock on his birthday and at the end of the year. On June 19, 1939, for example, he wrote:

My 76th birthday. In good health and clear mind, worried over the future because of wobbling Governments who do not govern, being the worst species known. . . .

And on December 31st of that year:

. . . And so an eventful year. . . the world in travail which no man can predict the outcome of. Canada having declared war on Germany is diligently taking her part. At home I feel we are suffering—have been for years—from government inertia, i.e. our governments do not govern. A mental state similar to the one described in the last verse of the Second Book of Judges appears to be prevalent.⁴⁾ May God help us all.

On his 85th birthday he gave credit where it was due:

. . . A quiet day after an eventful year which I did not expect to survive. But God's grace and medical skill at the Winnipeg Clinic saved my life. . . .

He always expressed himself well, but so **clearly and simply** that he could share his thoughts with anyone, even with children. In a letter to a nine year old granddaughter in 1942 he expressed his feelings about something that meant a great deal to him:

. . . There is a great slogan, "There will always be an England." It is like the North Star in the night. When on my thoughts of night—When on my hundreds of night-trips I saw that star, I could travel with security to where I was going as it never changes its position. I also think there will always be a king in England. . . Our present King George VI visited here some years ago and the Canadian people . . . admired him as man and king.

4) In those days there was no king in Israel: every man did that which was right in his own eyes.

A dollar was cast in memory of that event. . . My son Sveinn gave me one. Now my day will soon be over, so I send you this memorial coin. When you are an old lady with silvery hair you can show it to your grandchildren and tell them of the good King. . . Now I always think that although flags are beautiful, still when there is a human being behind those flags, our impressions will be more impressive, our feelings deeper and more real. . .

This coin and letter have been treasured for 25 years, mementos of a well-loved afo whose stature could be recognized even by a young child.

This letter helps to show that although Johannes' life-long involvement and concern with public life was nourished by books it was not merely an intellectual abstract concern, but stemmed equally from a warm, vital interest in people. He was an extremely likeable man, and a very gregarious one. He loved family gatherings, indeed gatherings of any sort. He visited a good deal and liked to have people visit him. He was never happier than when he was surrounded by family and friends in his own home, enjoying good company and good conversation (preferably controversial). The only thing that could give him equal pleasure was a night-long bridge session. His home was always open to friends and strangers alike and the list of people, among them many eminent public figures, who have tasted the hospitality of that home would fill a book.

In remembering a distinguished Canadian pioneer it is fitting that we should also pay tribute to his wonder-

I couldn't afford a part-time maid so I hired 100 full time servants



I can hire more anytime I want to. But night now 100 amps is enough to do all the work around the house.

All I do is plug in my appliances—electricity does the rest. It vacuums the rug, does the dishes, washes and dries my clothes, polishes the floor, dries my hair.

Thanks to electricity I have more time to do the things I've always wanted to. Like take advantage of special sales, spend more time with the children.

I'm rather proud of the way I've solved the part-time help problem . . . with electricity, the versatile servant. I couldn't do without it. Could you?

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ful wife without whom he could not have achieved what he did. Too often those brave pioneer women of whom she was one go unsung, but their contribution to the world was as great as that of their husbands. This was certainly true of Sigurlaug Einarsson who left behind a rich legacy of courage and industry to her children and grandchildren. **Amma** may be the only Icelandic word some of these grandchildren know, but because of her it is a word invested with her qualities of gentleness and serenity, and Icelandic is a beautiful language. Certainly it was largely her graciousness and warmth that made that lovely farm-house the welcoming haven it was. The relationship between this couple was loving and tender and the best description one could give of the wife, the best tribute one could pay her is found in her husband's own words. On the day she died he had recorded in his diary his private sorrow and told what she had meant not only to him but to all who knew her.

Sept. 16, 1944: My wife passed away . . . a sweet soul gone to her reward, leaving us a memory of a hard-working, unpretentious woman who loved her children dearly and was always ready and willing to succour strangers who needed food or rest.
Blessed be her memory.

And two days later:

. . . We took a last look at that face, lovely in death, now resting

in peace. Our six sons present carried the remains to their resting place and the spirit flew to her God who gave it. So ended our earthly union after 58 years of married life. . .


On the first anniversary of her death he remembered:

. . . This date 1944 my beloved wife left us for peace and reward for a long life of hard work, mainly raising a large family which she nursed with motherly care; she took care of a large household and guided and found a way when means were small to stretch same to nourish us all and the many who came here for shelter and food. . . *Síðan hún fór hafa dagarnir verið dimmir og langir. En innan skamms munum við sjást aftur.*⁵⁾

He was 81 when she died and he was to live for six more years. Although troubled by failing sight and rheumatism, he continued as active and mentally vigorous as ever until the end. Only the last month of his life was he ill enough to be put in hospital. During this month he was unconscious most of the time, but some part of his being remained very much alert, for he would recite for hours on end the Icelandic poetry he had learned as a boy. He died in the Yorkton Hospital August 2, 1950, and was buried beside his dear wife in the cemetery on their farm.

(Mrs.) Marian Hughes

⁵⁾ Since she went away, the days have been dark and long, but soon we shall see each other again.



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IN THE NEWS

JOHN STEPHEN MATTHIASSEN RECEIVES DOCTORATE



John Stephen Matthiasson

John Stephen Matthiasson of Winnipeg, who took his post graduate studies in Anthropology at Cornell University and did his field work among the Eskimos at Pond Inlet, Baffin Island, has received his degree as Doctor of Philosophy from Cornell University.

Dr. Matthiasson lectured in Anthropology at Marquette University in Milwaukee for the past two years and has now received an appointment at the University of Manitoba as Research Associate and Assistant Professor in the Department of Anthropology.

In the past summer Dr. Matthiasson conducted a University of Saskatchewan course in applied Anthropology at Rankin Inlet N.W.T., some 250 miles north of Churchill, Manitoba. Students enrolled included graduate and undergraduate students from Canada and the United States.

W. D. VALGARDSON WINS RECOGNITION

W. D. Valgardson, of Gimli, a high school teacher in Manitoba, has written a series of some seventy free verse poems with the setting Gimli and the surrounding area. Samples of these poems were published in the Centennial issue of the Icelandic Canadian and his poems have appeared in the Canadian Forum and elsewhere.

On the basis of his writings, Mr. Valgardson has been awarded a \$1,900 teaching fellowship at the University of Iowa. He has been admitted to the Fine Arts program in Creative Writing at the University and will be working towards his degree of Master of Fine Arts.

★

EDWARD VOPNI ELECTED PRESIDENT OF AIR CADET LEAGUE OF CANADA

Edward Vopni, of Winnipeg, was early in the year elected president of the Air Cadet League of Canada. Mr. Vopni was previously national vice-president of the League, and has been a member since 1914.

★

HARVARD FELLOWSHIP AWARDED TO SIMUNDSON

Rev. Daniel J. Simundson, originally of Seattle, Washington, and son of Rev. and Mrs. K. Simundson of that city, has been awarded a fellowship at Harvard University.

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K. J. (Kelly) SVEINSON HONORED



K. J. (Kelly) Sveinson

Sveinson and his son, K. S. Sveinson, to Eastern Canada as guests of the company. They were taken to see Expo 67 in Montreal where they saw various chimney and vent installations as well as the Selkirk Chaleur fireplace, on display in the Man and His Home exhibit.

The senior Sveinson designed his product after helping a neighbor extinguish a fire in an old masonry chimney. He built his of galvanized metal and designed it in such a way that it prevented condensation of flue gases and the resulting formation of the ensuing soot deposits.

After Winnipeg businessmen formed the company in 1944, a factory was built in Winnipeg and Kelly Sveinson became plant manager, a position he held until his retirement.

★

Rev. Mr. Simundson, who has served a Lutheran congregation at Mendon, Illinois, for about two years, and as chaplain of the large Barnes Hospital Centre in St. Louis, Missouri, for six years, will now be embarking on a course in post graduate studies leading to his Ph.D. degree. A letter from Harvard University reads in part:

"It gives me great pleasure to inform you that you have been admitted to the Graduate School of Arts and Sciences for the academic year 1967-68 to study toward the Ph.D. degree in the subject of Near Eastern Languages and Literatures and that you have been awarded a Graduate Prize Fellowship."

The Fellowship pays full tuition plus about \$200 a month. It is renewable each year, up to five years if necessary, if a record of distinction is maintained. The department he will be in is Near Eastern Languages and Literatures. He will be concentrating on Hebrew and the Old Testament,

The man who invented the world's first factory-built chimney has been honored by the industry he helped to found.

K. J. (Kelly) Sveinson designed the chimney in 1933 in his small tinsmith shop at Selkirk, Man. The invention was to earn him a place in Canadian history. The idea was patented in 1941, but until 1944 he continued to work alone in his small shop, producing about 100 chimneys a year. That was not enough to meet the rapidly growing demand for his product.

Later in 1944 Winnipeg's industrial development board recognized the chimney's potential and a company was formed by five city businessmen to market it. That company was the forerunner of Selkirk Metalbestos Ltd., the group that honored Mr. Sveinson in Brockville in May. It was a testimonial dinner attended by the firm's personnel from across Canada. Present were past and present directors of the company.

The dinner, in Brockville's Skyline Hotel, climaxed a five-day visit by Mr.



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but he also will have to take other ancient Near Eastern Languages.

Both Yale and Vanderbilt Universities offered him similar Scholarships. And the Board of Theological Education of the Lutheran Church in America is giving him a \$1000 scholarship.

He will begin his studies at Harvard this fall.

★

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