

Barrenground Caribou on Migration by Clarence Tillenius.

largest cities.

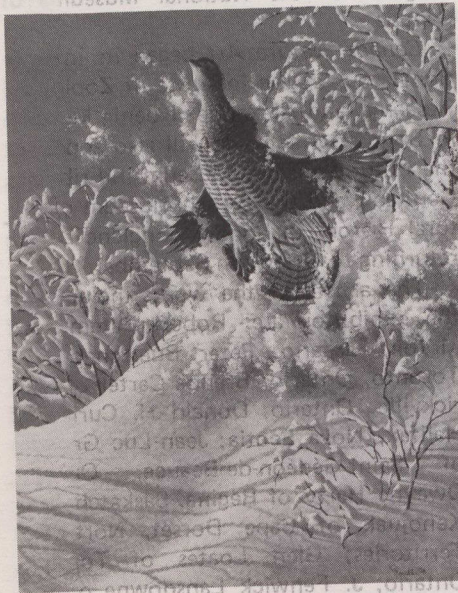
There have always been many wildlife artists in Canada. First visitors and travelers and later inhabitants laid the foundations for modern Canadian wildlife art. One early renowned wildlife artist and visitor to Labrador, John James Audubon, was influenced by the country and contributed to the development of wildlife art with his drawings of gulls, hawks, puffins and guillemots.

The artists represented in this exhibition reflect what they see in different styles: some are linear, some paint light; most fall somewhere in between.

At opposite ends of the spectrum, the differences are obvious. Those who are linear sharply define their outlines and emphasize precise detail. This requires an



The Deer Fawn by Glen Loates.



Ruffed Grouse by Jean-Luc Grondin.

extraordinary degree of technical facility and self-discipline. At the other end of the spectrum, the artists downplay detail but retain accurate values. They see things in terms of abstractions, not just in terms of surface reality.

The catalogue which was prepared to accompany the exhibition contains an introduction on wildlife and the history of wildlife art in Canada. It was written by David Lank, who is an internationally known art critic, lecturer and author of more than 300 books and articles on the history of wildlife art. Biographical information on all the artists and reproductions of all the works in the exhibition are also included.

National Museums of Canada photos

Satellite reception made easier

The federal government has changed its regulations to facilitate the reception of signals from Canadian satellites, particularly in remote and underserved areas.

Under the new regulations, resource camps such as those engaged in logging, mining or petroleum exploration activities will be permitted to own and operate earth stations to receive radio and television programming from Canadian satellites. They will be exempt from the requirement to obtain a licence from the Department of Communications for this purpose.

In addition, persons or organizations wishing to receive from Canadian satellites signals other than radio and TV programming (such as news wire services, stock market information, weather services or other business services) will now be eligible to apply for an earth station licence for this purpose from the Department of Communications.

Telecommunications carriers, cable companies, television broadcasters and provincial educational communications authorities, who until now have been the only groups eligible for licences to operate television receive-only (TVRO) stations, will continue to require federal government licences. However, these groups, as well as radio broadcasters, will be eligible to apply for a licence to operate earth stations for the reception from Canadian satellites of radio programming signals alone. The present policy only allows for reception of radio programming signals originated by the same party as the TV signal and carried on the same channel.

The range of programming carried by Canadian satellites is increasing. Canadian Satellite Communications Incorporated (CANCOM) provides four channels of television including CHAN-Vancouver (CTV), CITV-Edmonton (independent), (CHCH-Hamilton (independent) and a French-language channel consisting of programming by TVA, Télé-Acadie, CHOT-Hull, CHLT-Sherbrooke and Inter-vision-Montreal, and several FM radio stations.

In addition, English, French and northern network services of the Canadian Broadcasting System, plus the House of Commons proceedings in both languages, are distributed by way of the Anik satellite system. Video-taped programming (La Sette) from France is available in eastern Canada by way of Anik B.