

News of the arts

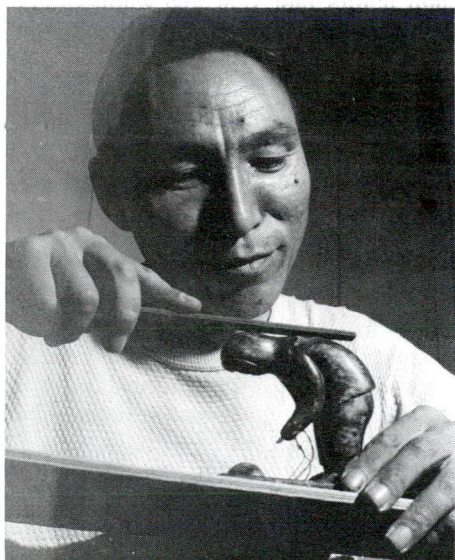
Eskimo art shown in the United States

The Canadian Consulate in Minneapolis, U.S., recently organized an exhibition of native crafts "Arts of Canada", which was displayed in Duluth at the Tweed Museum of Art, University of Minnesota and at the Consulate building in Minneapolis during September and October.

Some 2,000 people saw the collection, which included soapstone and antler sculpture, stonecut and stencil prints, original drawings and applique wallhangings, assembled by Linda Crawford and Jo Weirick of the Raven Gallery in Minneapolis, local native art entrepreneurs. They work closely with the Canadian Arctic Producers and la Fédération des Co-opératives du Nouveau Québec. Auxiliary displays, featuring samples of native art were also on view at libraries in Minneapolis and St. Paul.

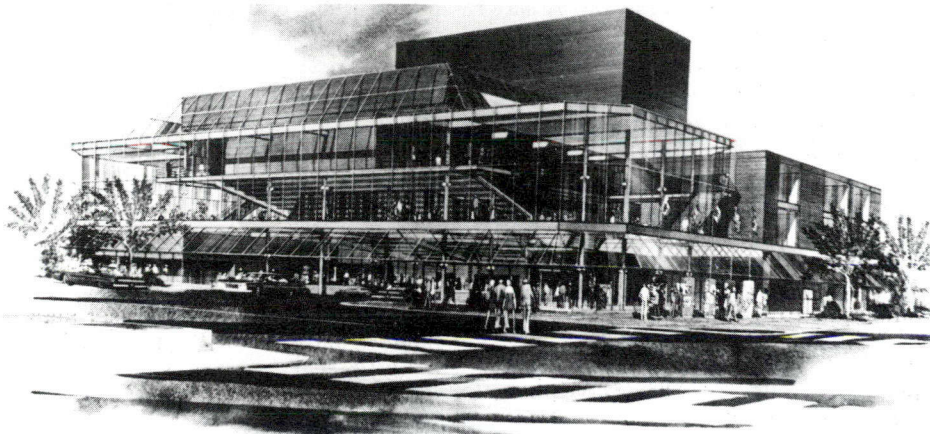
Stone carving has been part of the Inuit (Eskimo) way of life for numerous generations, with purely aesthetic pieces dating from 800 B.C. and utilitarian pieces dating earlier than 2000 B.C. Contemporary pieces are carved with simple tools, such as axes, files and saws and are finished with oil and pumice. All work is done by hand and no two carvings are the same.

Inuit printmaking began in 1958 in



Inuit artist Francis Iksik carves soapstone sculpture.

Edmonton's new Citadel — a theatre of glass



The Citadel Theatre, a three-theatre complex enclosed in glass in Edmonton, Alberta, opened on November 13 with a production of Shakespeare's Romeo and Juliet directed by resident artistic director John Neville. The

90,000-square-foot complex, final cost estimated at \$6.3-million, was financed partly by the Federal Government, the government of Alberta and the municipality of Edmonton, with \$2.8 million from private subscriptions.

Cape Dorset in Canada's Northwest Territories.

The Eskimos first produced stonecut prints using a method similar to that of woodblock printing. Today they also create lithographs, copper engravings and silkscreen and stencil prints. Soapstone art and the prints are displayed in major galleries and museums throughout the world.

Rare musical literature acquired by National Library

The Music Division of the National Library of Canada has recently added several rare and interesting Canadian and foreign items to its holdings of scores, musical literature, sound recordings and manuscripts.

A mint-condition copy of the vocal score from Calixa Lavallée's comic opera *The Widow* (1881), one of only three copies known to survive, was presented to the Music Division. A postcard written by Franz Liszt in 1876 to his publisher, regarding his composition *Saint Cecilia*, was donated to the National Library by the Winnipeg Art Gallery, where it had been discovered during a sorting session. It is a welcome addition to the Music Division's collection of

original letters by such celebrities as Clara Schumann, Sir Edward Elgar, Aaron Copland, Darius Milhaud and Benjamin Britten.

Two of the rarest Canadian hymn-books were discovered by a staff member on a trip to Nova Scotia: the fourth edition of *Union Harmony* (Saint John, N.B., 1840) and the second edition of *The Choir* (Halifax, 1887).

The Music Division has also purchased some of the earliest disc recordings in existence. When Emile Berliner invented the disc record and the gramophone in 1887, he speculated that a talking doll would provide a marketable application of his inventions. As a result, the first series of commercial discs to be manufactured were produced by a doll factory in Thuringia in 1889 and the years following. The National Library has acquired 12 of these. Some feature Berliner reciting nursery rhymes, and others are musical recordings. The five-inch hard rubber discs, recorded on one side only, are among the rarest disc recordings in the world, and their sound quality is remarkably good. They are being added to the Music Division's already extensive collection of more than 700 seven-inch and 200 ten-inch discs made after 1900 by the E. Berliner Company in Montreal.