

CANADIAN ART EXHIBIT TO AFRICA

An exhibition of contemporary Canadian painting and graphic art has been sent by the National Gallery of Canada to Africa, where it will be on tour for eight months or so. This is the first exhibition of Canadian painting sent to Africa in about 25 years. Thirteen artists are represented by paintings and seven by prints. There are 56 works, lent by the National Gallery of Canada, the artists themselves, private collectors and galleries in Canada, on display.

The exhibit, entitled "Contemporary Canadian Art", opened at the Sorsbie Gallery in Nairobi, Kenya, early in November. It will also be shown at the South African National Gallery in Cape Town, at the art gallery in Kimberley, at the Margaret Trowell School of Fine Arts, Makerere College, Uganda, and in several other centres not yet announced.

The exhibition, initiated at the request of the Sorsbie Gallery and organized by Willem A. Blom, Research Curator, National Gallery, illustrates some of the most important trends among the younger contemporary Canadian artists, their stylistic differences and divergent ideals. The works by graphic artists show the importance of print-making in Canada today.

ESKIMO PRINTS

In addition to paintings and graphic art by southern Canadian artists, a small group of Eskimo prints selected from the 1961 production has been included. Eleven works by Eskimo artists were lent by the Department of External Affairs. It was felt that this group of prints would give an idea of that aspect of Canadian art which has caused so much interest among art galleries and collectors both in North America and abroad.

ST. LAWRENCE SEAWAY TRAFFIC

St. Lawrence Seaway traffic set new records for the period ending November 30, 1962, with a rise of 9.0 per cent on the Montreal-Lake Ontario portion and an increase of over 12.0 per cent on the Welland Canal. November tonnage exceeded that for the same month in 1961.

The total cargo for the season, excluding December, amounted to over 25,500,000 tons on the Montreal-Lake Ontario portion and 34,645,000 tons on the Welland section, according to preliminary figures issued by the Canadian and United States Seaway entities.

During November, 3,320,000 tons of traffic passed through the "new" Seaway locks, an increase of 4.2 per cent over the total for the same month of 1961.

For the April-November period, tabulations show that cargoes upbound through the Montreal-Lake Ontario section increased by 32.0 per cent, from 8,226,000 to 10,861,000 tons, though downbound cargoes decreased by 3.5 per cent, from 15,176,000 to 14,639,000 tons. The decrease in downbound traffic is almost entirely owing to the reduced movement of wheat, which was extremely heavy during the latter part of the 1961 season.

The Welland Canal shows an increase for 1962 for both upbound and downbound cargoes, with an increase of 12.8 per cent, to 34,645,000 tons from 30,721,000 tons in 1961. The increase in upbound traffic amounted to 41.7 per cent, with a total tonnage exceeding 10,708,000; downbound shipments increased by 3.3 per cent from 23,165,000 to 23,936,000 tons. Since navigation through the Welland Canal did not close until December 15, these figures will be slightly larger when final returns are complete and may reach a total of 35,000,000 tons.

The message continued as follows: "There are longer-range challenges which must be faced now if we are to advance economically and socially. We are taking steps to upgrade the skills and education of Canadian workers to fit them for the more complex and demanding jobs of modern industry. We are planning to anticipate the effect on the working man and woman of automation and other technological advances to prevent dislocation and hardship. We are finding ways of increasing productivity of man and machine. The 24th Regiment of the British Columbia Air Force has been honoured by the Canada Council for outstanding work in the human and social sciences. Canada Council Medals, first instituted in 1961, will be presented at a special dinner to be held early in 1963 at the Leonard Brockington, Claude Champagne and Arthur Lismer. The Canada Council Medal was created as an award of the highest possible distinction to Can-