

identify one particular place from another; to give bearings to a traveller coming in from the frozen sea to a flat featureless coast; in more recent times, others were built by the explorers to mark their farthest penetration or the places where their records lay buried."

The figure is of near-human scale, 6'0" to 6'6" in height.

Oseotuk was born in Cape Dorset, N.W.T. in 1923, son of Ihuktellik and Ohotok. Until 1956, Oseotuk lived near the settlement of Cape Dorset in several nearby Eskimo camps, moving as hunting demands indicated. When he moved to Cape Dorset he became employed by the then Department of Northern Affairs. Oseotuk is well known for his carvings which are both realistic and representational.

6. Conference Room Wall Tapestry by Joyce Lehto.

This tapestry flows into the carpeted wall surrounding it and becomes an integral part of the wall surface rather than hanging as a clearly defined dimensional piece.

The choice of medium for this work was made to provide a contrast of a soft textured surface against the wood architectural forms in the ceiling.

The design is abstract in concept, which, combined with the chiaroscuro treatment of colour areas and the shaggy ryijy technique, gives the tapestry a sculptural and three-dimensional impact. It is designed to serve as a focal point for persons using the room who share a community of interests.

Joyce Lehto was born in 1928 at Sudbury, Ontario. She studied at the Meinzinger School of Art. In 1968 and 1969 she received Canada Council Grants to study in Scandinavia, Russia and England.