

NEW CURATOR OF CANADIAN ART

A position significant for the future of Canadian art has been filled at the National Gallery of Canada with the appointment of Mr. Jean-René Ostiguy of Montreal and Ottawa as Curator of Canadian Art.

Mr. Ostiguy was born in Marieville, Quebec, in August 1925, and moved to Valleyfield three years later. He joined the National Gallery in 1955 as Information and Extension Officer, was promoted to Education Officer in 1958 and to Director of Exhibition and Extension Services in 1963. As such he has been responsible for many of the major exhibitions at the National Gallery, and for the large number of exhibitions that the Gallery circulates to other galleries and museums throughout Canada.

The chief function of the Curator of Canadian Art is to build up and preserve permanent collections of Canadian art for the benefit of present and future generations of Canadians, and to encourage and assist the visual arts in Canada. It is his responsibility to search for, select, authenticate and obtain Canadian works of art of high quality, to arrange important exhibitions in the National Gallery and in other museums both in Canada and abroad, and to direct research into all aspects of the art in Canada, particularly in such areas as the lives, works and styles of Canadian artists.

ZINC PRODUCTION

According to preliminary figures in a report issued recently by the Mineral Resources Division of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Canadian zinc production in 1964 was 44 percent greater than in 1963 and reached a record of 682,000 short tons. The value of production rose by 60 per cent to \$193,285,000 as a result of higher production and prices during the year.

The output of zinc contained in concentrates was 735,100 tons in 1964, compared to 497,200 tons the previous year.

NEW MINES

The increase in mine production was largely due to new mines in Quebec and New Brunswick. In the Matagami district of northwestern Quebec, two new zinc-copper mines completed their first year of operation and produced 190,000 tons of contained zinc, compared to 18,000 tons in 1963. In the Noranda district, another copper-zinc mine was opened in the latter part of the year. In New Brunswick, a zinc-lead-copper mine was brought into production in March, which increased the province's output from 11,000 tons of recoverable zinc in 1963 to 54,000 tons in 1964.

Also contributing to the increase in mine production in 1964 were smaller amounts from several new mines, which included a copper-zinc mine at Snow Lake, Manitoba, a zinc-copper mine in Newfoundland, and the first-recorded output of zinc from the Northwest Territories with the start of test shipments of ore from Pine Point in November. Production from Pine Point will increase substantially Canadian output in 1965.

CANADA'S FEATURE FILMS

A recent catalogue from the Canadian Film Archives entitled "Canadian Feature Films 1914-1964" reveals the fact that more than 150 feature films have been produced by Canadians since 1914. This publication represents the first attempt to assemble the basic information concerning the production of feature films in Canada during the past 50 years.

Among the early films described are a 1914 version of the "Battle of the Long Sault", based on the life of Dollard des Ormeaux, "The Great Shadow", a war film shot in 1917 at Trenton, Ontario, featuring Tyrone Power (Senior), and a 1921 version of Ralph Connor's "Glengarry School Days", shot in the Ottawa Valley. Also listed are several films featuring Rita Hayworth, which were made in Vancouver in the late 30s, before the actress became a star.

CANADIAN FILM ARCHIVES

In December 1963 the Canadian Film Archives were established as a division of the Canadian Film Institute. The Institute itself had been established in 1935 to encourage and promote the study, appreciation and use of films and television. The function of the Archives is to preserve Canadian films of historical interest and of artistic merit made in Canada and elsewhere.

MOBILE INSTRUCTION CENTRE

The first mobile reading-instruction centre on the North American continent is being put into service this autumn by the Nova Scotia Department of Education. Built by the Educational Development Laboratory of Huntington, New York, it is the product of three years of research and development by some of North America's outstanding educators. Several thousand dollars worth of specialized equipment has been designed and perfected to equip the unit. During its first year of operation, the mobile unit will be sent to five provincial centres, remaining about seven weeks in each. A minimum of 400 grade seven students, about 99 in each centre, will receive testing and instruction through use of the unit's facilities.

SPECIAL STUDY

In the programme planned for the current school session, preliminary group testing and individual diagnoses are to precede the arrival of the unit at each centre. Members of the staff will be a professional diagnostician and a remedial instructor, who will devote themselves to more refined diagnosis of individual cases, treatment of specific disabilities, and promotion of abilities in the gifted. "In-service" training, with demonstrations of equipment and of developmental and remedial classroom techniques, will be given.

The mobile reading centre will also be used as a testing laboratory for audio-visual teaching equipment and aids as they are developed by educational research laboratories in Canada and the United States. It is intended eventually to establish permanent centres, similarly equipped, at major points throughout the province, as instruments for teaching-training.