

ESKIMO ART COUNCIL FORMED

Nine representatives of the arts in Canada who had accepted the invitation of the Minister of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, Mr. Arthur Laing, to form an Eskimo Art Council, met for the first time in Ottawa on June 5. "The Eskimo Art Council will assist Eskimo art-producing co-operatives to maintain their high standards of quality," said Mr. Laing. "Members will appraise new art forms and advise on selection and pricing of the annual graphic art collections. Eskimo art and fine crafts approved by the Council will bear its stamp, or a registered tag, as a guarantee of authenticity to the buying public."

COUNCIL MEMBERS

Members of the new Council are: Mrs. Doris Shadbolt, Acting Director of the Vancouver Art Gallery; George Swinton, head of the Fine Arts Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg; Mrs. Alma Houston, of the Fine Arts Division, Canadian Arctic Producers, Ottawa; M.F. Feheley, head of TDF Artists, Toronto; George Elliott, Vice President, Maclaren Advertising Company, Toronto; Jacques Folch-Ribas, architect and town planner, Montreal; Jean-Noel Poliquin, President of the Sculptors Association of Quebec, Montreal; Alex Colville, Canadian artist, New

Brunswick; James Houston, design consultant, Steuben Glass, New York. The Council members serve without fee.

HISTORY OF COUNCIL

The first advisory group on Eskimo art was formed in 1959 at the request of the West Baffin Eskimo Co-operative; its members were available to advise the artists on standards, price and policy. Two years later a Canadian Eskimo Art Committee was formed.

The rapid expansion of interest in Eskimo art in recent years has created the need for a formal Eskimo Art Council. The newly-formed group is larger, has more explicit terms of reference and more extensive financial support.

The Eskimo Art Council will meet from time to time to appraise new art forms, advise on the selection and pricing of annual collections of Eskimo graphic art, and advise the Minister on matters relating to Eskimo art and fine crafts. Its seal of approval on Eskimo prints is a guarantee of authenticity and an assurance to buyers that the art has met high critical standards. Authentic Eskimo soapstone sculpture carries a registered tag with a black and white igloo design. Genuine Eskimo fine crafts are identified by the blue and gold kayak tag.

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SILVER CONTROL EXTENDED

Mr. R.H. Winters, the Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced recently that export control had been extended to cover silver coin, wrought and unwrought silver and silver alloy, chemicals, salts and compounds of silver, and silver and silver-alloy scrap, to all destinations including the United States.

The Minister indicated that the extension of this control had been necessitated by abnormal movements of the materials mentioned in trade following recent action by the United States. He said the control was not intended to interfere with normal commercial shipment of these materials, for which export permits would be made available.

A general permit will also be available to permit the export of silver coinage, not in excess of \$5 in value, in the personal possession of individual travellers leaving Canada.

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IMMIGRATION HIGHEST IN DECADE

According to the Immigration Division of the Department of Manpower and Immigration, more than nine million immigrants have entered Canada since Confederation. Including the 1966 total of 194,743, in the past 100 years Canada has admitted 9,139,567 immigrants. The figure for 1966 represents a 33 per-

cent increase over the 1965 total of 146,758 and is the highest number since the postwar peak period of 1957. The increase for 1966 is not attributable to an upsurge from any one particular country or a small group of countries, since an increase has been recorded from nearly all countries.

COUNTRY OF LAST RESIDENCE AND BIRTH

Immigrants from Britain and Ireland in 1966 numbered 65,065 and represented 33.4 per cent of the total immigration to Canada during the year. Other large groups came from Italy (31,625, representing 16.2 per cent of the total) the United States (17,514, representing 9 per cent), Germany (9,263, representing 4.8 per cent), Portugal (7,930, representing 4 per cent), France (7,872, representing 4 per cent), and Greece (7,174, representing 3.7 per cent).

Of the 1965 immigrants, approximately 37 per cent were born in Commonwealth countries or in the Republic of Ireland; 21 per cent were born in Italy or Greece; 7.3 per cent in the United States; 8.3 per cent in Germany, France or The Netherlands; 5.5 per cent in Spain or Portugal; and 3.4 per cent in Poland or Yugoslavia.

OCCUPATION AND DESTINATION

The total movement for 1966 was divided almost equally between entrants into the labour force and non-workers. Just over half (50.9 per cent) of the immigrants declared that they would enter the labour