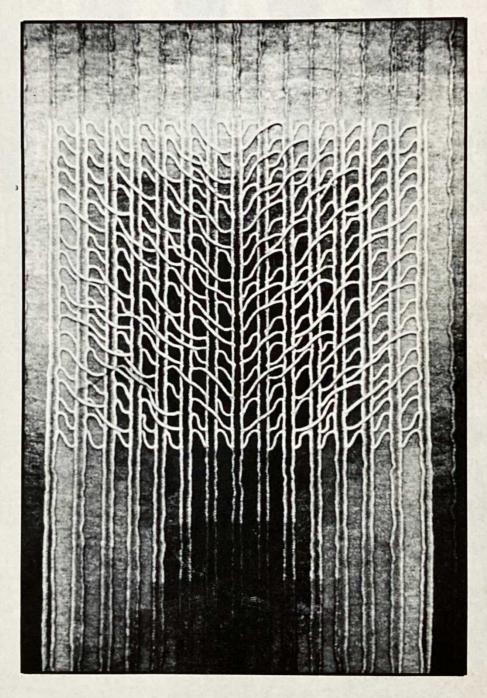
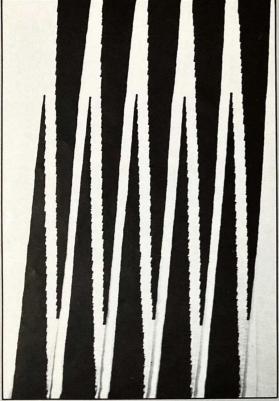
Volume 9, Number of Summer Fall 1984 \$3.00 COOFT FOOTON







"Dilemma" by Akiko Kotani wool tapestry 80" x 43" 8 lbs. fiber

photo courtesy of artist

Andrea Walker

Margaret Hryniuk

Pam Hanna

Cover: Counterpoint VI - Spring Bluff by Kaija Sanelma Harris Doublewoven Tapestry - 1.55 m x 1.77 m. Premier's Prize Award

Dimensions '84 - 11th Annual Saskatchewan Handcraft Festival Photo: F-11, Saskatoon. Courtesy of the artist SCC's new craft gallery Crafts and health hazards First peace prize awarded Bird sculptor aims for perfection Premier's prize for tapestry Akiko Kotani

Michelle Heinemann Cathryn Miller Diane Iordan

The shape of things to come \ominus

The Museum Shoppe

Committee reports

This is my third issue of The Craft Factor. Producing it has been easier, yet at the same time considerably more challenging, than the previous two. Not that they weren't that. It's simply that I have a clearer focus about what the magazine does, can and should do, and how to achieve at least some of that. I've gained a better understanding about the role and purpose of SCC in the wider cultural scheme of things. I've begun to know many more of you and have learned a lot about the work you are engaged in. Not bad for a short time!

There is something bothering me though. In fact, it's been on my mind for a while. Your reaction to the printed word and/or photographs that appear in The Craft Factor is missing. Letters to the editor are noticeable only by their absence. I wonder if you are aware that your feedback is the only real gauge I have to measure the impact of the "mag" you presently hold in your hands

There have and will continue to be some regular departments and feature topics in The Craft Factor. Over the next while, I'll use some of this space to let you know more about the purpose of some of them. To start, I have begun a new item to appear in the News Digest column. Entitled Awards and Exhibitions, it will list the names of Saskatchewan craftspeople who have been awarded grants, prizes, or who have upcoming exhibitions. That catch is that you must supply this information to me. I need details of the nature of the project or the exhibit (when, where, what, etc.). Keeping our deadlines in mind, copy is due at the end of February, May, August and November. If your exhibition is happening in March, I need to be advised by the end of November. That way, the news will appear in time to let people know about it, instead of after the fact.

SCC is to be congratulated on its new gallery. When hired in January, I heard rumours that a move and a gallery were in the wind. Frankly, I never expected to see it happen so quickly and so efficiently. Beginning with the fall issue, The Craft Factor will devote a special section to gallery exhibits. Of course, shows in other galleries will also continue to

In closing, a most appreciative thank-you to Shelley Sopher, the University of Saskatchewan Art Department and the Mendel, Photographers and AKA Galleries for sponsoring the Critical Writing Workshop held recently in Saskatoon. I was afforded the opportunity to attend both the public and closed sessions and found them to be very stimulating. We need more of this in the future

Michelle Heinemann

Saskatchewan Craft Council Board Members: Patrick Adams, Chairman; Marigold Cribb, Gallery, CCC Rep.; Michael Hosaluk, Education, Treasurer, Publications; Anne McLelland, Secretary, Membership; John Peet, Exhibitions, Alternate CCC Rep.; Ed Schille, Vice President, Marketing; Michael Martin, Executive Director. Editor: Michelle Heinemann, 427 9th St. E., Saskatoon, S7N 0A7, 665-6754 Legal Advisor: Barry Singer

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CRAFT FACTOR/FALL 84

SCC Craft Gallery

SCC's new craft gallery was official-

ly opened on Thursday, October 4th. Di-

mensions '84, the juried exhibition of

contemporary craft from the 11th An-

nual Saskatchewan Handcraft Festival.

sult of a co-operative effort by profes-

sional and amateur craftspeople of the

province who contributed hours of

expertise and labour in the renovation of

the new site, located at Idylwyld Dr. N.

and 34th St. in Saskatoon. Renovation

costs are expected to be approximately

itions opening on the first Saturday of

each month. Hours are 1 p.m. to 5 p.m.

Monday through Saturday. List of up-

coming exhibits appears on page 19.

The gallery will show monthly exhib-

The opening of the gallery is the re-

opens

Canada Council receives Jean A. Chalmers gift for craft

On September 26, Canada Council Chairperson Maureen Forrester accepted a \$500,000 gift from the Chalmers family. The donation to the Council, to be called the Jean A. Chalmers Fund, will be used for projects in the

At a ceremony held at the Ontario Crafts Council offices in Toronto. Floyd S. Chalmers, on behalf of his wife Jean. said he was delighted that the Council had accepted the donation: "This is a first for the Chalmers family - the first time we've funded a program at the Council We're delighted to provide the Council with the opportunity to give crafts a higher level of recognition as an important activity in the arts in Canada.

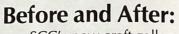
The money from the Fund will be administered by the Council's Visual Arts Section. The program, to be established by early 1985, will provide for special activities in the crafts, on a one-time basis. Grants are intended to assist groups of professional craftspeople or non-profit craft organizations (as opposed to individual craftspeople) that propose innovative, experimental and creative projects, whether theoretical or practical, for the development or advancement of the crafts in Canada. Seminars, colloquia, special publications, research projects, and special workshops are examples of craft activities eligible for grants.

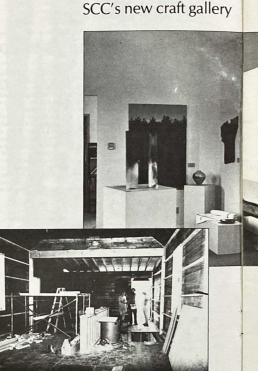
Awards and **Exhibitions**

Canada Council, Explorations

Barry Lipton, Marquis, \$7,150 for "completion of plans for and construction of a warp dye table which will permit dyeing while warp is on the loom.

Richard Diener, Regina, \$10,460 to study "variations in some of the basic structural elements of harp design.





Dimensions '84 SCC Juried

Donovan Chester, Regina, Best In Clay and SCC Purchase Award. Raku bowl. Saskatchewan Arts Board Purchase Award, Raku jar

Elly Danica, Barry Lipton, Marquis. Merit Award and Handweavers' Guild of America Award. "African Ice" komono

Joan Flood, Saskatoon. Merit Award, "Medieval Permutations" - two knitted

Myrna Gent. Saskatoon. Town of Battleford Purchase Award. Silk top

Brian Gladwell, Regina. Merit Award, Best in Wood and Saskatchewan Arts Board Purchase Award, Table

Kajia Sanelma Harris Saskatoon Premier's Prize. "Counterpoint VI - Spring Bluff" - Doublewoven Tapestry.

William Hazzard, Regina. Best Traditional Piece in Show. Black Duck. Ned Herperger, Regina. Merit Award. Untitled and "Probe #1", wood,

Sandra Ledingham, Saskatoon, Merit Award. "Forbodance" and "Maelstrom". Smoked Vase. Saskatchewan Arts Board Purchase Award. "Aurora Borealis". Smoked Vace

Carole McLean, Grenfell. Battleford Allied Arts Council Purchase Award. Stoneware Clay Sculpture

Cathyrn Miller, Saskatoon. SCC Award. "Ice Cream Sundae". Dress.

Jamie Russell, Saskatoon. SCC Purchase Award, Manitoba Maple Burl Bowl. Ewa Sylwestrowicz Saskatoon Peace Award, "Meadow" Weaving,

Annabel Taylor, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan Arts Board Purchase Award. Rug with Silver Stripe.

The First National Bienneal of Ceramics (Evolution) Trois-Rivieres, Ouebec.

Sandra Ledingham, Saskatoon. Honourable Mention. Smoked Vessels - "The Evolution of Mona Lisa", "The Nebulous Inception", and "Figure in Formation".

CRAFT FACTOR/FALL 84



Crafts and occupational health hazards: The Art of Living Dangerously

Did Nero fiddle while Rome burned with a collective, undiagnosed, and unrecorded case of lead poisoning?

Just yesterday a friend told me about a radio program she had heard a couple of years ago. The guest, an anthropologist (or the equivalent) was discussing a collection of recipes he had discovered among some ancient Roman artifacts, one of which called for a cup of salt to be added for flavor. The guest proceeded to quote from various medical sources which suggested that chronic lead-poisoning, because it can often affect the kidneys, caused an unnatural and excessive craving for salt. The large quantity of salt required in some recipes, he claimed. could easily be explained by the fact that during this period the Romans were using the first irrigation and water-work system constructed with, you guessed it, lead pipes. So - did Nero fiddle while Rome burned with a collective, undiagnosed, and unrecorded case of lead poi soning? This is curious stuff.

There has also been speculation recently that Vincent Van Gogh's long and unsuccessful struggle with psychic disorders may not have been the result of psychological abnormalities. Instead, some people choose to believe that his 'insanity' could have been caused by long-term exposue to lead-based paints. particularly to highly toxic Naples vellow. Apparently Van Gogh had the careless habit of putting the ends of his brushes in his mouth and unintentionally ingesting quantities of paint. Dr. B. Carnow, of the University of Illinois School of Public Health has even theorized that the halos around lights and the blurry stars which appeared frequently in the artist's later paintings were conceived in a swollen optic nerve, further evidence of lead-poisoning.

Not surprisingly, I wondered then about other artists and the romantic myths of tragedy which have evolved around them. Could the famous emotional maladies of Modiglianni, or even Gaugin be the product of toxic chemical build-up? Is lead-poisoning at the root of the popular fantasy that supposes crea-

tivity and a troubled artistic soul are universally coupled? An interesting, perhaps even feasible phenomenon, but one better left to the enthusiastic legion of would-be biographers.



A grain dust turned wood dust helmet respirator for Fiona Anderson.

The correlation between certain diseases, some cancers, and specific occupations (and/or processes) has been positively identified for many years. Unfortunately, a number of these lessons have been learned the hard way through direct experiences within the gloom and soot of the industrial sector. For example, many people had to suffer and others die from black-lung disease before its cause, coal dust, was finally recognized and legislation to protect workers' health was introduced. For most folks it's still an almost automatic response to associate occupational health and safety vernacular with the factories, the mines, and the dehumanizing production liens but our awareness of hazards in the working world (some of them previously unsuspected) is extending beyond the traditional definition of 'work' and is becoming increasingly sophisticated.

However, must we include artists and craftspeople on the endangered species list? We know for sure that 20th century society is decomposing when 7-11 and MacDonald's employees must jeopardize their physical lives (isn't it punishment enough just to have to work there?) but artists, too? How can those people who have conscientiously chosen not to participate in the plodding drudge of the daily grind share the same perils as the miner who shudders and slaves under ground? The dream-vision of the working artist painting landscapes in rural solitude and creative serenity is as out-dated as red-dye #2. We are learning that creating art is certainly not the 'safe' occupation it was once thought to

The first inkling of possible trouble in paradise appeared in the article "The Air of Art is Poisoned" by Robert Mallary in a 1963 issue of ArtNews. He seems to be the first one to fit all the pieces together (publicly at least) in a not so pleasant puzzle-picture. After a sequence of frustrating misdiagnoses he managed to connect his repetitious flu-like illness with the fact that he had been working with spray paints, solvents, plastics, and various types of resins for more than 15 years. Since then other, similar connections have been firing as rapidly as neuro-transmitters and the issue of occupational health and safety in the art world has become a major concern. Once Robert Mallery opened that can of worms health horror stories circulated swiftly in the art community and a national network of artisans, health officials and legislators starting spreading words of caution through publications, workshops and ad-hoc committees. There is plenty of visible evidence that artists and craftspeople today are more conscientious about their working environments than ever before - and with good reason.

Fiona Anderson, a craftsperson who lives in Saskatoon, used to spend most of Story, illustrations and photo by Andrea Walker Andrea Walker is a Saskatoon freelance writer.



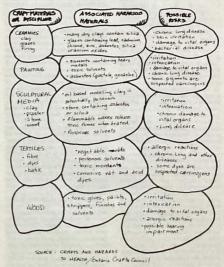
Artists and craftspeople today are more concientious about their working environment.

her creative time developing photographs. Several years ago Fiona became seriously ill. The doctors were concerned that her malaise was neurological in origin. They thought it might be one thing, and then another, but they were never able to arrive at an accurate diagnosis, or a consensus. Fiona became so sick she could no longer work in the darkroom. About 6 months to 1 year after she stopped developing photographs she began to feel better and better... and better. In retrospect, Fiona is convinced that the chemicals which she was exposed to during her work were a definite link in the chain of her illness. Even though she has no medical proof to substantiate that instinct, Fiona is so convinced she won't ever set foot in a darkroom again. A tough decision for an artist full of enthusiasm and potential.

That didn't stop Fiona from creating. That then't stop Fiona from creating. For the past four years she has devoted herself to woodworking, but not without additional health problems. Initially she suffered from chronic bronchits, sometimes had difficulty breathing, and developed a collection of other allergi-like symptoms. Too many trips to the door tors' office, plus her previous experience had sensitized her to hazardous materials. Fiona talked to other woodworkers and consulted with a sympathetic, helpful medical person. She has learned that she is allergic to certain exotic woods like red cedar and ebony and cannot work with them at all. Dust from domestic wood was also troublesome but she now wears a special helmet-type respirator to protect herself. The helmet, originally designed for grain farmers, has two filters and encloses her entire face and head. "I look just like Darth Vadar," laughs Fiona. Even though she may look like a science fiction character while she works, the helmet has been remarkably beneficial to Fiona's health. She explained that "it is capable of trapping the extremely fine particles of dust and fresh air is passed directly in front of my face. Red-rimmed irritated eyes aren't a problem any more either." Fiona has also moved her studio from the basement of her house out to the garage where the overall ventilation is superior and she has invested in a localized vacuum system which attaches directly to her various machines and

Elly Danica has been a weaver for 15 years. She used to work almost exclusively with wool fibres but a continuous runny nose, itchy, puffy eyes, chest infections and "weavers' cough" were her day-to-day companions. One winter, about 5 or 6 years ago, Elly went away from her home in Marquis for a couple of months... her symptoms went away too! It was during this vacation that Elly discovered she had some major food allergies. Almost by accident investigating the dietary problems led her to the conclusion that she was also allergic to some of the animal fibres she had been using in her art. As a result, Elly must be very selective about her materials and she has noticed a considerable improvement in her health since she has restricted her work primarily to silk fibres.

Elly is currently redesigning the existing ventilation system in her large studio and plans to install a regulation fan directly over the dyeing area where a hooded vent will discharge all the fumes outdoors. A respirator, worn in conjunction with the new system, will make her



health

work even less hazardous. Auxilliary protection is provided by wearing gloves during the dyeing process and keeping the studio area methodically clean.

The tally of possible hazards associated with this craft is frightening. Who would ever have thought that such a gentle, earthy skill should hide so many snakes in the grass. Weavers not only have to contend with air-borne toxins and avoiding chemical contamination, but eye-strain, sore muscles, and stressrelated symptoms can also plague the weaver unless their loom is designed to fit their particular body-type and height. The non-North American looms are preferable since they are adjustable but Elly also suggests that "weavers can learn to use more of their body and in a more fluid way, like rocking back and forth as well as from side to side instead of keeping the body rigid." Elly has drastically reduced the strain on her eyes with a special incandescent, color-corrected and articulated light called a 'Luxo'.

You would think that all this hassle is enough to put the lid on any creative process, wouldn't you? The fussing and planning, the anxiety and mystery, the vague, irritating symptoms. Surely there are enough impediments to creativity without additional burdens. However, some artists and craftspeople like Elly Danica believe that they have an obligation to carefully select what they use and how they use it in order to stay healthy. "Changing processes in industry is more difficult," she says, "and because we work with potentially dangerous substances with less information and less protection than industrial workers. we owe it to ourselves and the art community to make sure that we are in the vanguard of health and safety." Creative juices are bound to squirt more freely if you are energetic and fit.

The dangers faced by working people (yes, even artists) are real. They require caution and sometimes more than careful planning to avoid. This is where the Occupational Health and Safety Branch of the Department of Labour can literally be a life-sayer. The Occupational Health and Safety Act itself exists to protect employees and committees are required in the workplace, by law, to minimze risks and maximize safety by identifying potentially dangerous situations (and/or activities) and to ensure that they are rectified before more serious problems occur. The legislation very specifically states that every worker in the province is covered, including selfemployed persons (the category which applies to most artists and craftspeople). But here's the Catch-22. Artisans are considered both the employee and the employee and, as such, must act as their own Health and Safety Committee. The oms is on the individual artist to unearth whatever resources are available to protect themselves (and their families) and to guarantee a safe and healthy passage through the dark maze of toxins and carcinogens.



Herb Wooley, an Occupational Hygenist with the Department of Labour in Regina is more than impressed by the number of artisans who take this responsibility seriously. It depends on the attitude of the user," he explains. "After all, it's in the artists' own best interest to comply with government standards. The situation is more adversarial in industry where we often have to fight to get things done.

According to Herb Wooley the biggest problem faced by artists and craftspeople is improper or inadequate ventilation. Ventilation in industrial settings, where there are generally a large number of workers in a given area. is carefully monitored. Personal protective equipment such as respirators are not allowed in these circumstances because the regulatory agency assumes that workers would be exposed to the noxious substance for a full 8 hours and that the entire working space would be contaminated. Respirators are approved and advised protection for artists, craftspeople and other self-employed persons since it is presumed that the individual will work for only a portion of any given day. While this may not always be the case (I know several artists who put in a good deal more than an 8 hour shift in their studios) the individual at least has the option of leaving the work area at any

time, for any length of time, and will not (as a one-person company) be exposing others to dangerous materials.

Bob Sass, the former Executive Di rector of the Occupational Health and Safety Branch of the Department of Labour in Regina says that an important amendment to the Act was passed in 1981. Every employer is now required by law to compile a formal registry, or log, of each and every chemical which is being used and every employee is entitled to have access to that information. Because artists and craftspeople frequently obtain their materials from wholesale suppliers the containers can be poorly labeled and the chemical contents a complete mystery. Now. however, the supplier must provide a dossier to their customers upon request. If they refuse, or are hesitant, the Occupational Health Department can use considerable legal clout to persuade

Another pertinent piece of legislation. the Hazardous Products Act. applies to the sale of the products but not to their use. Essentially, this means that if you have an accident with one of these items or are momentarily careless and fall ill as a result, it's just too bad because it's your own damn fault. It's too damn bad all right, especially when the 'pre-cautionary' instructions on many dangerous products are often less than adequate. It seems that when the goods are in the bag and leave the store the manufacturer can wash his hands of all responsibility regarding their handling. The legislation already overlaps before the products even appear on the shelf and the word 'bureaucracy' takes on a whole new meaning. The shipping of hazardous goods is administered by the Department of Transportation while responsibility for the labeling of the products is the Department of Consumer Affairs' jurisdiction. It's difficult to know where to place the blame in the event of a misfortune. Perhaps a Kurt Vonnegut type diagram could simplify the exact chain of accountablity

of accountability.

Under the terms of this Act the Federal government has the power to fine and/or imprison the seller for manufacturer) of goods which are found to be hazardous to the public. The government can also confiscate the offending material(s), related production equipment and prohibit any further production. To date the casualties are divided.

Certain products have been completely banned and the use of others has been re-

health

stricted or severely regulated. Looks good on paper but if the product is sold for industrial use it appears that the restrictions can easily be avoided. What disturbs me is considering what kind of disaster has to happen to an individual, or to a community, before the government is ready to declare a certain product as potentially dangerous? Remember the Thabelondie tragedy?

At any rate the Act can be amended to include additional products. Almost by definition such amendments are a protracted business and considerable

harm could be done while the Order for Addition turtles its way to pass both the House of Commons and the Senate.

There is good news though. The Department of Labour's Occupational Health branch offers a wide range of valuable services to the art community. They will inspect artists' studies, test for air-borne contaminants, and can mare recommendations for possible improvements in order to meet provincial studards. The department can assist the artist or craftsperson by providing special charts which indicate the compatability of certain chemicals with other materials so that Individuals can determine exactly what type of protective equipment is bet suited for their needs. A laboratory, well-stocked resource library, and a direct link to the Toxicology and Health Services Department in Hamilton, Ontario via the computer are also available. Artists and craftspeople are encouraged to contact Herb Wooley or the Occupational Health Department in Regina if they have any questions or concerns.

What's toxic, and how it gets to be that way

The study of toxicity is still in diapers and, to date, there have been no longitudinal studies of health problems related to artists and craftspeople. We're writing on a blank slate in the dark. Industrial sources have provided the data base for most of the information which is available.

The list of chemicals, metals and fumes which an artisan might encounter during the course of his/her work reads like the Saskatoon Telephone Directory. From Arsenic to Nitric Acid to Zinc chromate. Asbestos, Benzene, Formaldahyde, glycol ethers and their acetates are considered the most dangerous. They are present in many common products including varnishes, paint removers, fixatives, clays, treated woods and even gasoline. They are capable of inducing a stunning array of debilitating physical ailments and serious, even fatal diseases. Some of these substances are known to be carcinogenic.

For instance, Benzene is so deadly that in 1977 the American Occupational Health Administration issued a temporary emergency standard to strictly govern the levels of exposure to the stuff. A section of the relevant notice in the U.S. Federal Bevistry reads:

the nature of a cancer hazard difjers from other types of toxicity... no symptomatic evidence of the development of the cancer may be apparent to the employee during a long latenty period. A single exposure episodemay be sufficient to cause cancer... The best scientific evidence indicates that no safe level for exposure to a carcinogen, including Benzene, can be established, or assumed to exist [emplosis mine]... these factors lead to the conclusion that it is necessary to provide immediate protection for employees...

I would be more optimistic if I was assured that this attitude was the rule rather than the exception. Inclusion of this statement in our new Federal Constitution' would be even more comforting. Imagine — the inalienable right to be free from exposure to carcinogens!

Benzene is an extremely ugly example but illustrates just how cautiously we should approach the use of potentially dangerous materials whether we are artists or not. Our day-to-day lives are crowded with toxic evils. No one deliberately chooses to co-habitate with them - they are in the polluted air, in our processed foods, and in our waters. One of the most frightening aspects of these modern poisons is that symptoms of low-level contamination often have such extended latency periods that they may not appear for years and years - so long in fact that accurately recalling what may have inducted them is virtually impossible. When symptoms do manifest themselves they are often vague and can resemble a cold, or the 'flu'

Should a potter worry excessively about contracting potter's or? Potter's rot for silicosis) is a permanent scarring of the lungs caused by inhaling minute particles of free silica which is frequently found in dry clays. This disease takes from ten to twently years to develop. Should a print-maker, photographer or stained-glass worker lose sleep because they used some unlabelled, mysterious products several years ago? Should a weaver or potter or woodworker become overly anxious because they haven't worn a respirator except for the last few years?

It all depends. There are a number of

factors which influence an individuals reaction to a given toxic substance. The most critical of course is the 'degree of exposure' which includes the amount of the toxin, the frequency of exposure to it, and the length of time of the exposure(s). Even relatively innocuous items like television can become potential hazards for some people, given a large and long enough dose.

The government standards used to determine the level of toxicity of a product are calculated on an 8 hour exposure period and a sixteen hour detoxification time. Essentially this means that if the body cannot completely eliminate the 'burden' of a chemical substance from the system within that sixteen hour period, its accumulation is considered to be potentially hazardous. It makes sense too that the higher the toxicity rating, the less of the substance is required to cause injury. The artist or craftsperson should also be aware of the 'synergistic effect' of chemicals when they work with hazardous products. Like the double-trouble alcohol/barbituate duo, the combined effects of both chemicals is much worse than the effect of one alone. A heavy smoker is more likely to feel the consequences of exposure to asbestos, for example, or wood-dusts than a non-smoker would.

In addition, some groups of people are simply, by their very biological nature, more sensitive and more susceptible to the effects of various hazardous materials than other people are. Young children are at an unusually high risk because their little body tissues are metabolizing like crazy — much faster than an adults and they can aborb trocie substances at a much higher rate. The elder, by creenant women, those who suffer

from various chronic diseases as well as heavy drinkers and heavy smokers are also members of the high risk group

General precautions

If an artist or craftsperson has observed some suspicious symptoms they should make sure that their physician is aware of exactly what materials they are using in their art. Medical technology has advanced sufficiently that a number of tests can now be performed to accurately determine the presence of various occupational diseases. If the doctor 'poo-pooh's' the artists' concerns or tries to convince them to "take two aspirins and call me in the morning" a

the best medicine. There are several general precautions that all artists should try to incorporate into their working en-

- · separate the studio from the living
- · never eat, drink or smoke in the studio · always wash up before leaving the
- · keep the work area as clean as possible and wet mop the floor daily
- · make sure the ventilation is adequate This also helps to control heat and humidity and can reduce the risk of fires and/or explosions
- · wear the necessary protective clothing such as respirators, gloves and eye protection, etc.

· make sure all chemicals and products are properly covered and stored according to the manufacturer's instruc-

- · keep children out of the studio area.
- · have a regular medical check-up, including a blood test.

Artists and craftspeople, like other workers in the modern world, may have to take certain physical risks but they take other, equally important risks, not the least of which is trying to make a successful and meaningful living from their art. It is definitely chancy to break tradition and experiment with new techniques, new processes, new materials and new forms, especially in this economic down-turn. It's a gamble all the way and the odds for recognition aren't particularly favourable. But the pay-off is still magnificent, making the occupational



First peace prize awarded

by Pam Hanna

Pam is a freelance writer in Midnight Lake, Sask.

On July 20 the first Peace Prize was presented to Eva Sylwestrowicz at the Battlefords Craft Fair for the weaving entitled Meadows. The prize, sponsored by the Battlefords Association for Nuclear Disarmament, (BAND) was awarded on artistic merit in an effort to celebrate world peace.

The weaving is a pastoral landscape in sepia tones that captured the tranquility of undisturbed wildlife. Cranes resting and feeding in the tall grass of a meadow were woven into a tapestry one metre by two metres.

According to John Goveche, president of BAND, the prize is designed to stimulate a positive reaction. "There is so much negative coverage in the media with an emphasis on war and weapons. We want to encourage people to think along positive lines," he said. "Art deals with symbols and symbols affect emotions more than words," Goveche said. "The Battlefords Handcraft Festival is an opportunity to try to reverse the negative impact and to promote international goodwill."

The winning entry was selected on the basis of artistic merit by the jurors of the Handcraft Festival.

Eva Sylwestrowicz is a Polish immigrant who has been in Canada for two years. She received her Masters in Design after six years of post secondary study in Poland. A four year background in painting and drawing led to a specialization in weaving design.

She began her professional career in 1972 designing for weaving factories in Poland. "I did designs for curtains, upholstery and fabrics, often working with floral designs but soon became bored with it. In 1974 I began weaving myself. I began to do landscapes using a different technique called Sunak." With this method, the warp is wool and the thread goes around the warp on both passes leading to a piece that looks something like knitting. It is often used in weavings of old towns and church windows in Poland.

The weaving technique employed by Ms. Sylwestrowicz in Meadows is called Gobelin and is named after a city in France where the method was developed in the 13th century. By weaving the thread in very short pieces, sometimes as short as one centimetre, minute details can be woven into pictures. It was used for centuries in Europe originally where pictures of religious themes were woven into tapestries.

This technique of creating a picture with thread and warp lends itself to a subdued tone that retains remarkable accuracy and detail. In combination with the subject, a peaceful effect is gained. As Mr. Goyeche pointed out during the presentation of the award, the Japanese crane has long been a symbol of happiness and longevity in the Orient.

"It is a real challenge to translate feelings into symbols through art. We hope that Saskatchewan artists will take up that challenge and make a statement reflecting hope, humanism and caring through this forum at next year's festival," Goveche said.

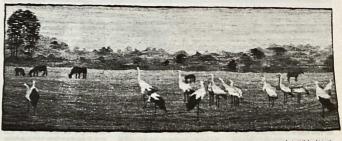
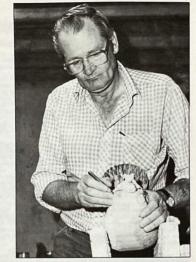


photo: Michael Martin

Bird sculptor aims for perfection



photos: Roy Antal

by Margaret Hryniuk of The Leader Post reprinted by permission

The word most often applied to the works of Regina sculptor William Hazzard is "amazing".

Courting or ripping at a dead mouse, strutting or calmly appraising the world below, the owls, grouse, hawks and ducks of William Hazzard are carved with such astonishing detail, are so lifelike in color, proportion and stance, their origins as a block of wood, their creation by a pair of human hands, can hardly be imagined.

And equally impressive as the work is the man who does it. William Hazzard, a former service station owner and construction worker, took up wood carving 11 years ago while recuperating at home from a torn knee ligament. His exasperated wife said to him, "You like carving. Why don't you go down to the basement and carve a bird." So he did.

"Then one thing led to another," he says. Three years later, while visiting family in the U.S., he entered the world championship carving competition in Ocean City, Maryland. He submitted 17 pieces and won all three prizes in the novice category.

Today Hazzard judges the novice, amateur and professional categories at the Ocean City world championships, competes and wins in the professional category, and his work, along with that of fellow Canadians Robert Bateman and James Lansdowne, was included in the Leigh Yawkev World Tour. an exhibition of wildlife art. Most recently, he was notified that he had won the \$20,000 Saidye Bronfman award, the highest merit for excellence in craft in Canada, Hazzard, the first Saskatchewan craftsperson to win this award, will receive it at the annual general meeting of the Canada Craft Council in September.

Although proud of his achievement, Hazzard also appreciates the financial reward. Some of his pieces now self for as high as \$16,000, but some of them take as long as eight months to complete. "I have to work hard," he says. "Concertrate. I have to study the anatomical structure of the bird, know their bones, their lengths and so on. The very first birds I did were from photographs in books and magazines, but now I try to

CRAFT FACTOR/FALL 84



get mounts (stuffed birds) from the museum and I use skins (preserved but unmounted birds) for reference."

Although Hazzrd may also carry out field observation, it is the actual creation of the work that is most time consuming. He draws a pattern, planes a block of bass wood until it is square, makes the initial cuts with a band saw, and places the roughly-featured bird in a homemade vise.

"Then I stare it straight in the eye and say, 'Okay, you so-and-so.' You see, the characteristics of the head are the most difficult. Once you get that, everything flows into place."

With chisels and a draw knife he obtains the rough characteristics, with fine grinding tools he makes a smooth object that looks like a bird, and with an exacto knife he carves the feathers. A burning tool is used to make the quill barbs, a feature that Hazzard describes as, "like a zipper that allows a feather to separate vet tightly close again in a solid piece."

The painting of each bird is also a challenge. Hazzard points out that some birds may appear grey but have a subtle range of shading underneath while the feathers of other birds, a magnie for example, have an irridescence that takes hours of experimentation and frustration to duplicate.

Most of Hazzard's birds are not carved from a single piece of wood. The head piece is usually laminated on because the finer points, such as the beak, must go with the grain. Wings are often added so that they, too, will go with the grain, and some birds have slots for the insertion of feathers. Some, the decorative decoys for example, are hollow inside and carefuly weighted for the floatability test of competition.

Each bird is different and each bird is Hazzard's best. "In put so much into every piece that I don't have a favorite," he says, "I do each one for myelf. I'm competitive, but I compete against myelf. I strive to get them real, to get the depth in face and neckline, perfect leg position, good anatomy of body and legs, and if, in my mind, I don't get it, it bothers me...

I don't always get what I want, I don't suppose any artist does and if they do I would think they would have difficulty carrying on. Perfection is something I strive for."



Premier's Prize awarded for tapestry



Rowan Mystique 1984 1.7 m x 2 m (high)



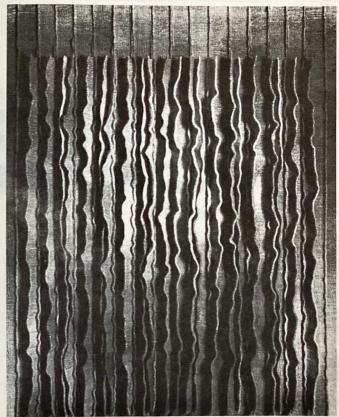
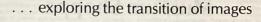


photo courtesy of the artist

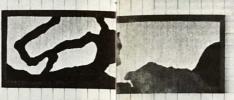
review

Akiko Kotani

Geometric Abstractions









by Cathryn Miller

SCC member Cathryn Miller is a weaver in Saskatoon

In spite of the heat, a good number of people made it to Saskatoon's A.K.A. Callery on the evening of July 17th, and had the pleasure of being introduced to Akiko Kotani and her tapestries of the last ten years.

Hawaiian born, Kotani graduated from the University of Hawaii in 1962 with a BFA. She did not continue painting, but worked in New York City for the next ten years. During this time she visited museums and archeological sites in Europe, Asia and Central America.

Through her travels, and a night course at the Y. Kotani became fascinated by weaving. In 1972 she went to San Antonio Aguas Caliente, Guatemala, where she spent two years studying traditional techniques with Mayan weaver, Rafaella Godinez. She

returned to the United States and worked on a Navajo loom she built herself, then studied at Tyler School of Art in Philedelphia, completing her MFA in Fibers in 1977.

Like many artists, Kotani has since made her living primarily from teaching. After two years as artist in residence with New Jersey's Artists-in-Schools program, she was appointed Assistant Professor of Art at Slippery Rock University, Pennsylvania.

Now an Associate Professor at Slippery Rock, Kotani enjoys both working on her own and teaching. The balance she maintains between the two is no doubt facilitated by her office and studio being a single large space.

Certain recurring trends are evident in Kotani's work over the past decade. Her imagery tends to be simple, often to the point of complete abstraction. Although a limited palette is used in each piece, the colours range from muted monochromes to vivid combinations of red and yellow. The first pieces Kotani did on her Navajo loom were organic shapes in soft colours with the focus with the fixed within the work. She began exploring geometric patterns soon after beginning her graduate studies, and extended the complexity of her work by producing multiple panels. These made use of the interplay of spaces between panels with the images in panels

This exploration of space was taken further in work produced for her graduate exhibition. Multiple panels were still used and further play of positive/ negative space was created by the use of slits and unwoven rectangular holes.

Since graduation, Kotani's work has continued the alternate development of geometric and organic shapes, sometimes layering flat pieces to create a three-dimensional effect. In recent work, she is more often combining geometric and irregular shapes. This was particularly evident in slides of her scroll series and "Strip Mines", a large commission for Greater Pittsburgh International Airport (photo above).

Kotani has shown in nine one-person exhibitions and over twenty group shows. Her work has been favourable mentioned in such publications as the New York Times and Fiberarts (July August 1981), the Metropolitan Museum for Art and the Hawaiian State Foundation for Art. As well private collectors have purchased her work, and she is represented by four commercial galleries including Hammer Graphics/Vansess Lynn Enterprises of New York City.

When asked about current and future work, Kotani said that she is experimenting with combinations of flat tapestry and pile, exploring the transition of images from the smooth to the rough surface. It will be most interesting to see the results of this new phase in her work.

Cathryn Miller



photo: Paul Kodame Courtesy of the artist

markets

THE Museum Shoppe

by Diane Jordan

Diane Jordan is a Regina freelance writer

The Museum Shoppe, an extension of the Museum of Natural History in Regina, is looking for original Saskatchewan crafts to sell.

The crafts must relate to natural history or archeology, says Ruby Apperley, supervisor of museum services.

A tour of the shop, open since May 18, reveals some fine work, mostly by provincial craftspeople. Exquisite pottery, floral emblems and arrangements, mugs and vases, paintings, carvings, weavings, stained glass and photographs are included in the display. They relate to natural history by having flora or fauna incorporated into their designs.

"We welcome the opportunity to see a variety of crafts that

might be suitable for the shop," Mrs. Apperley says. She acquired the initial display by contacting craftspeople herself and by relying on word of mouth. Now she's hoping potential sell-ers will come to her. She's anxious to promote Saskatchewan crafts which comprise the bulk of the shop's current inventory. There's also B.C. Jade and native crafts from eastern Canada. She says native work is not always available from Saskatchewan and hopes to see more of it in the future.

The shop takes some things on consignment, and will also purchase some items. The decision on what crafts to sell is Mrs. Apperley's.

Besides promoting Saskatchewan crafts, the idea of the shop



photos: Dave Traynor

markets

is to make a profit, Mrs. Apperley says. The mark up put on the crafts varies, and she tries to keep all prices reasonable. On some items, the markup is 33 1/3 per cent and on some ite is less. Again, the decision is Mrs. Apperley's and she endeavors to be fair to the artist, to the museum and to the buying public.

More than 200,000 people visit the museum each year and their tastes in souvenirs run the gamut from pricey paintings and slik scarves to penelis and bottle openers. The Museum Shoppe endeavors to have something to appeal to everyone from the sophisticate to the child with a dollar in his pocket, Mrs. Apperley says.

Display space for certain types of crafts is limited. There is really no place to hang weavings or quilts of any size. Available wall space is taken by paintings and photographs and much of that space swents to be around corners. Porcelain, pottery and free-standing crafts are displayed in glass cases which stand at eve level and lower.

All the craft work is high quality and this should be a drawing card for visitors to the museum. Prices can range from \$450 for an oil painting to \$1.25 for an original floral scatter pin. Wild flowers made of clay representing each provincial floral emblem are so true to detail they look real. They're made by Audrey Wieler of Regina.

Porcelain mugs decorated with the graceful head and neck of the Canada goose crafted by Helen Rogers are another quality craft available at the shop. Stained glass items such as a box embedded with pressed flowers and silk sear-ves decorated with butterflies are also available. Pottery broaches, wooden ducks, a goose mobile, placemats made of sweet grass, birchbark and porcupine quills and glass etchings contribute to the variety of crafts offered. Smaller, non-breakable items for tourists with crammed suiteass include notepaper and coasters enlivened with pressed flowers. There are also bookmarks and books, homemade soap with a flower design, magnets with wooden faces of squirrels, beavers or mushrooms, wildlife prints and posters.

Crafts people who would like to sell some of their wares through the Museum Shoppe can contact Ruby Apperley at the Museum of Natural History, Wascana Park, Regina S4P 3V7 or telephone her at 565-2808.



reports • reports • reports OOMMUUOOS

EXHIBITION

By Marigold Cribb

This committee is made up of Megan Broner, Charley Farrero, Kaija Sanelma Harris, David Miller and myself. We have had several meetings to decide on programming, policy, work to be done and budget. We have also met with the Exhibitions Committee to choose future shows. Applications for shows will be examined twice a year in October and March.

The schedule of upcoming exhibitions is as follows: Crossing the Line - Oct. 20-Nov. 9,

An exhibition of Saskatchewan

Weaving. Martha Cole and Olesia Kowalsky -

Nov. 10-Nov. 30, 1984 A joint exhibition of fabric and clay. Top-of-the-line - Dec. 1-Dec. 22, 1984 A show from the top-of-the-line of Saskatchewan Craftspeople. Crafts Collects Crafts - lan. 5-Feb. 1.

A show of works from the private collections of Saskatchewan

craftspeople.

MEMBERSHIP

By Anne McLellan

Jurying for active marketing membership took place in Regina in September. There were nine clay artists juried, eight in fibre and wood, respectively, and three in stained glass

At the Battleford Handcraft Festival. all media was checked for quality control. Thanks go to the monitors Susan Risk, John Elder and Gary Robins, A report will be submitted to the board

CANADIAN **CRAFTS COUNCIL**

Annual Report excerpts By Patricia McClelland

This has been a year of accomplishment for the Canadian Crafts Council. We have been joined by four new associations: Circle Craft, Metal Arts Guild. Greater Vancouver Weavers and Spinners Guild, Canadian Book Binders and Book Artists Guild, bringing our total membership to 33 organizations.

There has been a regrouping of associations in Québec resulting in a new Montréal based organization Métiers d'art du Ouébec à Montréal (MAQAM). We welcome their partici-

Her Excellency The Rt. Hon. Jeanne Sauvé has graciously consented to be our

Canadian crafts have travelled widely both nationally and internationally, and have been well received. For example, Artisan '78 and Atlantic Visions d'Atlantique travelled in the U.S.A. Works of Craft (the Massey Collection), Celebration '84 - A Sense of Occasion and The Perfect Setting travelled in Canada. Canadian craftspeople also participated in regional, national and international exhibitions and media conferences, and were represented in the CBC television series, Hand and Eye. We are currently preparing an international travelling exhibition in cooperation with the Department of External Affairs.

We are pleased to have developed a mutually beneficial working arrangement with the National Museum of Man. They are currently touring Works of Craft, with accompanying catalogue, and have accepted Artisan 78, to be known as the Jean A. Chalmers Collec-

Plans are moving ahead for the '86 Craft Conference, to be held in Vancouver, and we are most appreciative of the work that Jan MacLeod and all those working on her committee have contributed so far. We are looking forward to a stimulating and worthwhile conference.

It was with regret that we found it necessary to withdraw from the World Crafts Council this year. This does not mean that we have ceased contact and co-operation with craftspeople and organizations from other countries - indeed, we are more active in this area than ever before. We are involved with the Grenada and Manapad (India) projects, and continue to seek opportunities of mutual benefit outside Canada

This year we appeared before the Macdonald Commission on the Economic Union and Development Prospects for Canada and the sub-Committee on the Taxation of Visual and Performing Artists and Writers. As many of you will know by now the report of the Sub-Committee recommends many of the changes we have been urging for years, and we have every expectation that they will be speedily implemented. We attended the Canadian Conference for the Arts Conference on The Third Strategy, a follow-up to the Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee Report (Applebaum - Hébert). We co-operated with the Department of Health and Welfare on the publication of The Safer Arts - posters on health hazards of crafts and the visual arts, and were consulted by the Department of Communication in preparation of their White Paper on Copywright 'From Gutenburg to Teledon'. We made a successful application to the Department of Communication's Special Cultural Initiatives Program for funds to initiate the Information Network Survey with the valued assistance of our provincial members. A special Bulletin on the general election was distributed. Discussions are in progress with Statistics Canada on the planning of a 1986 survey of Canadian craftsmen.

By Marigold Cribb

As previously reported the Saidve Bronfman Award of \$20,000 which is administered by the Canadian Crafts Council was won by the S.C.C. nominee, William Hazzard of Regina. He received this honour in Ontario in September at the A.G.M. of the C.C.C. Mr. Hazzard joins the ranks of previous recipients, Robin Hopper, B.C. - Lois Etherington Betteridge, P.O. -Monique-Cliche Spénard, P.O. -Louise Doucet-Saito, P.O. - Joanna Staniszkis, B.C. - Micheline Beauchemin, P.O. - Wayne Ngan, B.C. considered to be the finest craft practitioners in Canada today.

We supported the Canadian Crafts Council financially in its bid for a government grant to have a feasability study for establishing a computer based Craft Information Network. The study has now been made, and the S.C.C. was one of the centres visited.

The slides of eleven Saskatchewan Craft people were submitted to the External Affairs Dept. via the C.C.C. to be juried for an international travelling show - Frontiers. Twenty slides of work done by Saskatchewan craftspeople this year have been sent by the C.C.C. to be entered in its files.

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Bazaart (juried) MacKenzie Art Gallery University of Regina College Avenue and Scarth Street Regina, Sask. \$45 0A2

Saskatchewan Woodworkers Guild Show and Sale (Juried) c/o Chris Sheffers. 33 Fifth Avenue North,

Martensville, Sask. SOK 2TO

July

Battleford Provincial Handcraft

Festival (Juried) Saskatchewan Craft Council Saskatoon, Sask

S7K 413 Phone: 653-3616

BOMA Building Owners and Managers Assoc. 1779 Albert Street Regina, Sask

S4P 2S7 Watrous Art Salon e/o lean Sproule General Delivery Watrous, Sask

SOK 4TO September

Sunflower Yorkton Art Centre Godfrey Dean Cultural Centre 49 Smith Street East Yorkton, Sask \$3N 0H4

October

Snowflake (Members sale) c/o Eva Scott 1521 MacKenzie Cres. North Battleford, Sask. 59A 3C5

November

Artisan (invitational) c/o Shelley Hamilton 413-9th Street E Saskatoon, Sask S7N 0A7 Snowflake (juried) see October

Evergreen (invitational) Prince Albert Council for the Arts 1010 Central Avenue Prince Albert, Sask, S6V 4V5

Longshadows (invitational) c/o Bob Pitzel Box 128 Humboldt, Sask. S0k 2A0

Melfort Craft Fair Melfort Craft Society Box 3091

Melfort, Sask. SOE LAO Sundog (juried)

Sundog Arts Society c/o Ian Smales 811-2nd St. F. Saskatoon, Sask

S7H 1P8 Swift Current Annual Exhibition and Art Mart (juried) Swift Current National Exhibition

Centre 411 Herbert Street East Swift Current, Sask. S9H 1M5

Swift Current Arts & Crafts Sale Swift Current Allied Arts Council Box 1387

Swift Current, Saskatchewan S9H 3X5 Wintergreen (juried) Saskatchewan Craft Council

Box 7408 Saskatoon, Sask S7K 413 Phone: 653-3616

December Snowflake (see October)

* SCC does not accept responsibility for errors or omissions, due to circumstances beyond our control.

membership

Membership in the Saskatchewan Craft tion committees. Use of SCC resource centre Council is open to all craftspeople working in and subscription to The Craft Factor and voting any media whose work is primarily hand-pro- privileges. Eligible to upgrade to Active Marketduced, using hand controlled processes in the ing status. final product. Technical competence and skill of Active marketing member: Available to indivcraftsmanship in the product are encouraged.

to March 31, with the exception of subscribing membership, plus entitled to apply for all SCC which runs for one year from date of receipt of sponsored markets. membership fee.

Subscribing membership: Available to any interested individual, non-marketing guild, gallery, group or association. Entitles members to receive The Craft Factor. No other benefits are included although Saskatchewan members may membership, please complete and mail the apply for upgraded status

Active general member: Entitles individual tions, for all special events such as conferences. Please contact SCC office for application proand workshops. Eligible to be nominated to SCC cedures and deadlines. Board of Directors or to serve as Juror on selec-

iduals through a jurying of work by peers and Membership runs for one year, from April 1 special application. Same benefits as general Associate membership: available to guilds, as-

sociations and organizations of craftspeople. Such groups receive the same benefits as do individual marketing members. To apply for subscribing or active general

form below along with your membership fee. Active Marketing and Associate Members member to apply for all SCC sponsored exhibi- must be juried. Works are juried annually.

Saskatchewan Craft Council Box 7408 Saskatoon, Sask, S7K 4J3 (306) 653-3616 I WANT TO JOIN Name

Address

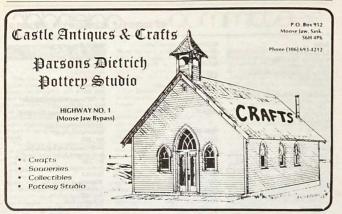
Craft Specialty

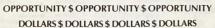
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□ renewal active general (\$35)

Please send me application for: ☐ Active Marketing Member (\$50)

☐ Associate Member (\$50)





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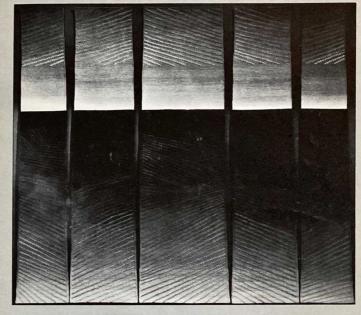
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"Fields"

by Kaija Sanelma Harris, 1981 3mx3mphoto: Vida/Saltmarche, Courtesy of the artist

HOSALUK, Mike Rural Route #2 SASKATOON, Saskatchewan S7K 3J5

"Crossing" by Akiko Kotani, 1976 wool tapestry 90" x 56" x 64"

photo: Paul Kodame courtesy of artist

(AA)