

in 1951, by Her Royal Highness, the Princess Elizabeth and His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh was recorded in the Board's first full-length production in colour, *Royal Journey*. In addition to widespread Canadian distribution, *Royal Journey* is being shown in the United States, the United Kingdom, Europe, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand and some parts of Asia.

The non-theatrical program is based on a nation-wide system of film circuits, film councils and libraries. The program is deeply rooted in community activities and the films are shown in about 3,450 clubs, schools, churches and community halls. It is estimated that more than 10,000,000 Canadians will attend National Film Board non-theatrical showings during 1952. Operation of film circuits is progressively being turned over to voluntary community groups. Touching on this phase of film distribution, the Royal Commission Report called it "a remarkable example of improvisation with limited resources". Film councils—voluntary groups promoting wider use of documentary films—now number 338, an increase of 30 over last year. Forty new libraries were established, bringing the total to 305. More than 4,000,000 school children are being reached annually at approximately 60,000 school showings.

There are still many rural areas that rely on the National Film Board for films and film services. Free programs for both children and adults in rural areas are released monthly. In addition, the field officers of the National Film Board are available to assist in the organization of self-operating circuits. The latter are taken over by the area-film councils which, like their counterparts, the community-film councils, purchase their own projection equipment, train projectionists, organize workshops on film selection and use, and arrange film festivals where informational films produced in Canada and abroad are shown to the public.

In addition to providing monthly programs and technical assistance from its field staff, the National Film Board deposits large blocks of films in provincial and community film libraries on a free-loan basis.

In co-operation with federal departments, film libraries have been established in the specialized fields of health, welfare, medicine and biology, physical fitness and industry. Additions to these libraries are circulated across the country in preview blocks before being deposited in a central library from which they can be borrowed. The Board also offers a wide variety of information services, including instructional material on the selection and use of the films and filmstrips, discussion guides, teachers' notes, and film and filmstrip catalogues. The Board has deposited well over 25,000 films in local libraries.

Many different types of organizations, both governmental and voluntary, co-operate with and assist the Board in the distribution of films. The University of Alberta Extension staff is an example of technical instruction provided by a non-governmental body. The University of British Columbia administers rural film circuits. In the Maritime Provinces, distribution of National Film Board films to adult audiences is directed by the Department of Education. In some provinces, federations of agriculture assist with rural film distribution.

Films are being used to help interpret their own country to persons in the more settled parts of Canada and to bring to Canadians in more remote areas a picture of how people in other parts of Canada live. In schools and settlements throughout Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories, Ungava and Labrador, National Film Board programs are being shown regularly for the native and white populations. Federal and provincial authorities co-operate in this work.