

of Canada, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. A total of \$72,000 went toward helping opera and \$132,000 was awarded to the theatre. Festivals in Stratford, Vancouver and Montreal received \$160,000 in assistance from the Council and a sum of \$52,000 was allocated to the Canada Council Train and the Student Theatre Project, both activities designed to introduce more Canadian students to the best Shakespearean drama. The visual arts received about \$143,000 and \$43,000 was awarded in aid to publication, bringing to just over \$1,000,000 the amount spent on the arts.

Considerably less assistance went to organizations in the humanities and social sciences since the bulk of the scholarship program is directed toward these subjects. Aid was given to visiting lecturers, to publications and to several academic projects. Altogether \$123,000 was given for these purposes.

**UNESCO.**—The Act establishing the Canada Council also provided that the organization should undertake certain functions in relation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. The Council accordingly established a National Commission for UNESCO with 26 members and approximately 30 organizations with "co-operating body status". The Council also provided the secretariat for the Commission. With the assistance of the National Commission, the Council is responsible for the co-ordination of UNESCO program activities in Canada, for Canadian participation in UNESCO program activities abroad, and for proposals for future UNESCO programs. In all these matters the Council works in close association with the Department of External Affairs and serves as the normal channel of communication between the Department and the Commission. In the fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1960, the Council spent close to \$35,000 in addition to indirect administrative expenses on the UNESCO program.

## Section 6.—Library Services

**The National Library.**—The National Library of Canada, which came into existence on Jan. 1, 1953, is governed by an Advisory Council of 15 members, representing all provinces. The National Librarian and his staff are responsible for the cataloguing and expansion of a book collection; the publication of *Canadiana*, a monthly catalogue of new books and pamphlets relating to Canada; and the compilation and servicing of the National Union Catalogue.

In 1960, the book collection consisted of about 210,000 catalogued volumes and 115,000 micro-copies of early, rare, and out-of-print items. In addition, many volumes acquired from the Library of Parliament remain to be catalogued. Under the terms of the Book Deposit Regulations and the Copyright Act, 2,709 titles were received in 1959-60. Besides Canadian material, the library is specializing in the collection of publications in the fields of the humanities, music and the social sciences. Because the National Library is still in temporary quarters with a scarcity of space, the collection includes only books, pamphlets, official publications, and a very limited selection of periodicals. Eventually, it is expected that the Library will collect systematically and preserve the total output of the nation's publishers.

*Canadiana* published a total of 9,230 items in 1959, consisting of trade and general publications, and official publications of the federal and provincial governments. In January 1960, the *Canadiana* section of the National Library began a service to librarians, publishers and booksellers, consisting of a listing of all new Canadian imprints, with brief descriptions, to be published monthly in *Quill and Quire*, the magazine of the Canadian book trade. While these entries do not provide the bibliographical detail published later in *Canadiana*, they do supply useful, current information on Canadian publications.