

seeks to ensure local support by insisting that organizations receiving Council grants find additional revenue from other sources. In the year ended Mar. 31, 1961, the Council gave about \$1,270,000 to organizations in the arts, humanities and social sciences. Nine symphony orchestras received a total of \$223,500 and a further \$84,600 went to other musical organizations including choirs, string orchestras and chamber ensembles. More than \$15,000 was spent to enable music groups to tour and \$4,000 was awarded to permit the commissioning of new works. Over \$470,000 was granted to promote the theatre, opera and ballet; of this amount, some \$162,000 went to the National Ballet Company of Canada, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. A total of \$82,000 went toward helping opera and \$177,500 was awarded to the theatre. Festivals in Stratford, Vancouver and Montreal received \$102,000 in assistance from the Council and a sum of \$30,000 was allocated to the Canada Council Train to introduce more Canadian students to the best Shakespearean drama. The visual arts received about \$142,000 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, \$268,700 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", and 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 year ended Mar. 31, 1961, the Council spent close to \$45,000 in addition to indirect administrative expenses on the UNESCO program.

## Section 6.—Library Services

**The National Library.**—The National Library of Canada came into existence formally on Jan. 1, 1953 by the proclamation of the National Library Act (RSC 1952, c. 330). On the same date it absorbed the Canadian Bibliographic Centre, which had been engaged in preliminary work and planning since 1950. The Act established a National Library Advisory Council, consisting of the National Librarian, who serves as Chairman, the Parliamentary Librarian, and twelve appointed members, at least one of whom must be from each of the ten provinces.

By 1961, although the Library was still housed in temporary quarters and only a limited purchasing program could be undertaken, the book collection consisted of about 250,000 volumes, supplemented by micro-copies of more than 100,000 additional titles. Under the terms of the Copyright Act and the Library's own Book Deposit Regulations, 5,855 titles were received in the year ended Mar. 31, 1962, 3,097 of which were related in some direct way to Canada.

*Canadiana*, the Library's monthly catalogue of new books and pamphlets relating to Canada, described over 11,000 items in 1961; these included trade and general publications, and official publications of the federal and provincial governments. *Canadiana*, which has been published since 1950, is cumulated annually and a cumulated index is planned.