

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, 1962, the Council spent close to \$50,000 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.

The National Union Catalogue lists nearly 8,000,000 volumes in more than 175 government, university, public and special libraries in all provinces. New accessions are reported regularly by these libraries, and the Union Catalogue thus forms a continuously up-to-date key to the main book resources of the country. During the year ended Mar. 31, 1961, the Reference Division was asked to locate 14,409 titles and it is noteworthy that copies of 75 p.c. of them were found in Canadian libraries. About one third of the requests were for books in the field of science and technology and 80 p.c. were for books published since 1925.

In addition to *Canadiana*, the National Library publishes *Canadiana Selections*, a short list of notable books issued in Canada during the past year, and also publishes an annual cumulation of the *Canadian Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films*.

Public Libraries.—Public libraries in Canada are organized under provincial public library legislation and direction, and are operated and regulated by municipal and regional boards. In 1961, there were 825 public libraries serving cities, towns and villages, and 50 regional and provincial public library systems. The total stock of all public libraries in Canada was almost 15,500,000 volumes, just over one volume per person served and somewhat less than one volume per capita of the total population. Circulation was over 60,000,000, or about four volumes per capita. Almost half of this circulation was to boys and girls in the age group of 5-14 years.

In addition to circulating books, periodicals and pamphlets, large public libraries maintain reference collections for use in the library, and provide audio-visual materials, such as films, filmstrips and sound recordings, for loan or use in the library. Other special activities include bookmobile service to schools and other community depots, story telling, plays and projects for juvenile readers, club activities, adult education groups and programs, and service to hospitals, reform institutions and camps.