

schools and universities. Another noticeable trend is the more selective use of films by community organizations and groups for particular purposes. This is attributed in part to the availability of Board productions which present series of film studies related to central themes, and to the availability of a broad range of topics which include individual films particularly suited to group objectives and programs.

Films produced by the Board are shown in commercial theatres and on television in Canada and abroad and newsreel features are also issued regularly for theatrical and television purposes. Distribution of theatrical subjects is arranged by contract with commercial distributing organizations.

A substantial proportion of the Board's production and distribution program is concerned initially with television at home and abroad. Series of original films are shown regularly over English-language and French-language networks in Canada. Individual films from the Board's extensive general library are available to CBC and privately operated stations. Abroad, because of expanding television facilities in many countries, Board films are seen by audiences which could not otherwise be reached.

In addition to commercial distribution through theatres and television in other countries, 16mm. print circulation is carried on through posts of the Departments of External Affairs and Trade and Commerce, through National Film Board territorial offices at London in England, Paris in France, New York, Chicago and San Francisco in the United States, New Delhi in India, and Buenos Aires in Argentina, as well as through libraries operated by various education agencies. Hundreds of prints of National Film Board films are also sold in other countries each year. Exchange agreements are in effect between the Board and government film-producing organizations in other lands; this means that films of various nations are freely exchanged with those of Canada, aiding international understanding.

The National Film Board maintains a library of more than 150,000 still photographs, which are available at nominal cost to magazines, newspapers and other periodicals wishing to present current information about Canada.

Section 5.—The Canada Council

As a result of recommendations made by the Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, appointed in 1949, the Canada Council was established in 1957 to promote the study and the enjoyment of, and the production of works in the arts, humanities and social sciences. A sum of \$100,000,000 from the public treasury was granted to the Council, one half of which was placed in a University Capital Grants Fund to assist institutions of higher learning to expand their building facilities in the arts, humanities and social sciences, and the remainder set up as an Endowment Fund, the current annual income from which is approximately \$3,100,000.

The Council is made up of 19 members appointed by the Governor in Council for terms of three years, plus a chairman and a vice-chairman who are selected for five-year terms. Members are ineligible for reappointment during the 12 months following their second consecutive term on the Council. The organization must meet at least three times a year to consider applications made to it by organizations and individuals across the country. The day-to-day administrative work is carried out by a permanent staff in Ottawa.

University Capital Grants Fund.—One of the principal responsibilities of the Council is toward Canada's institutions of higher education. The Fund enables the Council to make grants to universities and other institutions of higher learning by way of capital assistance in respect of building projects in connection with the arts, humanities and social sciences, with the following limitations: (1) a grant for any one project may not exceed one half the total expenditure made in respect of that project; (2) in any province the aggregate of the grants made may not exceed an amount that is in the same proportion