

Of the total libraries, 85 were in cities of over 10,000 population. They employed 1,128 of the 1,397 full-time staff members (80.7 p.c.) and accounted for over 75 p.c. of the total expenditures. Median salaries in the city libraries for 1951 varied with the size of the city as follows:—

<i>Population of City</i>	<i>Chief Librarian</i>	<i>Heads of Branches or Divisions</i>	<i>Other Librarians</i>	<i>Other Classifications</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cities 10,000 - 24,999.....	3,033	2,225	2,035	1,787
Cities 25,000 - 99,999.....	3,875	2,590	2,068	1,950
Cities 100,000 or over.....	5,000+	3,425	2,094	2,020

In addition to their primary task of circulating reading material, the public libraries undertake varied special services. City libraries in 1951 lent over 90,000 films and 109,437 records, gave 434 concerts and 94 art exhibitions and presented 378 radio and drama shows. Some 4,879 story hours for children were presented, usually on Saturday mornings.

Academic Libraries.—The 179 libraries surveyed in 1951 contained about 7,388,000 volumes. Full-time staff numbered 496 and an additional 546 worked part-time. Of all these, 244 were trained in library science.

Government Libraries.—Sixty Federal Government libraries reported 1,738,838 volumes and 34 provincial government libraries reported 962,332 volumes in 1951. The federal libraries employed 225 full-time staff members and the provincial libraries had 111.

Section 5.—Canada and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization

Liaison between governmental and voluntary organizations in Canada and the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization is the responsibility of the Department of External Affairs. Canadian participation in UNESCO includes representation at the Sessions of the General Conference; the supplying of advice and information on Canadian matters to the Secretariat of UNESCO; co-operation in projects undertaken by the Organization; the sending of Canadian representatives to international seminars sponsored by UNESCO; the administration of UNESCO fellowships and scholarships tenable in this country; and the promotion of UNESCO publications.

General Conferences of UNESCO are now held every two years. At these conferences progress during the preceding years is reviewed and a program for the next two years is determined. Fundamental education and technical assistance are regarded as the most important parts of the UNESCO program. In the scientific field, research toward improving the living conditions of mankind is emphasized and encouragement is given to projects designed to improve scientific liaison. UNESCO also endeavours to promote cultural exchanges, improve the means of communication among the peoples of the world and stimulate the exchange of persons between nations.