

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Second Annual Report

To March 31, 1959

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Chairman
HON. BROOKE CLAXTON
Vice-Chairman
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One Forty Wellington Street
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THE CANADA COUNCIL

Patron:
RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.

June 30, 1959

The Right Hon. John G. Diefenbaker, P.C., M.P.
Prime Minister of Canada
Ottawa, Ontario

Sir:

I have the honour to transmit herewith the Annual Report of The Canada Council as required by section 23 of The Canada Council Act (5-6 Elizabeth II, 1957, Chap. 3) for the fiscal year ending March 31, 1959.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Chairman

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INTRODUCTION

1. After two years of service to Canadian Arts, Humanities, and Social Sciences, the Canada Council is in a position to confirm the truth of the old Latin tag "ars longa, vita brevis". So much to do, so little time to do it —and to these reflections may be added "not too much money to do it with." This is not to say that the Endowment Fund's annual income of approximately \$2,750,000, is a negligible sum. Far from it! But the needs of Canada as expressed through existing organizations and individuals representing the infinite variety of the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences are so great that time, indeed, will not wither them, nor custom stale, nor will \$2,750,000 per annum wholly gratify them.

2. Much has been done during the two years of the Council's existence. But the "much" that has been done serves to emphasize, on every day of every week, both the "much" that has to be done again, and the incalculable "much" not yet attempted. Lest these opening reflections appear too sombre for an institution as young as the Council, let it be recorded that the scene is cheerful on every side. The beginning of the Council happens to coincide with an upsurge in activity and interest in the arts right across the country. The Council receives in nearly every post acknowledgments of benefits conferred, and grateful thanks often phrased in heart-warming fashion. On the other hand the letters of refusal — "declinations" our American friends call them — which the officers must write in large numbers, are almost uniformly acknowledged with courtesy and understanding. It is just to say that the Council's experience to date has been highly encouraging as it has fought its way through the thicket of the limited comprehension of its nature and purpose which was almost inevitable at the commencement of so novel a project.

3. One aspect of its work which gives the Council special encouragement relates to one of the objects set forth in section 8 (1) of The Canada Council Act. It is that the Council shall foster the "enjoyment" of the arts. There is of course no yardstick by which the enjoyment can be measured, and sometimes silent appreciation counts for more than loud applause. But personal letters and press clippings can show the Council how deep an effect some of its work may have.

4. Two examples will serve to demonstrate how Canadian audiences sometimes react to the arts when they are well presented. In the winter of 1958 the Opera Festival Association of Toronto, with a grant from the Canada Council, toured in Ontario and the Atlantic provinces with a performance of Rossini's "The Barber of Seville" in English. This was what was said in Kingston: "It was music in the grand manner liberally laced with finely directed comedy, providing an evening of entertainment which

will be hard to surpass in general appeal this season." In Charlottetown there was reference to the eagerness with which the opening curtain was awaited, the applause that greeted each aria, duet and chorus, the unmistakable signs of enjoyment that were evident during each intermission. In St. John's, Newfoundland, there was this reaction: "I just want to say that the whole evening was fun, and opera is not anything but good entertainment." In Cornerbrook they had this to say: "The Barber of Seville, as everyone who saw it will tell you sincerely, was a terrific evening of entertainment made of delightful music, magnificent singing, high comedy, and a thoroughly understandable and amusing story."

5. At the end of February, 1959, Le Cercle Molière of St. Boniface went out on a tour of eight cities in the west with a performance of Molière's "Le Médecin Malgré Lui". A private letter from Saskatoon said: "The evening was a tremendous success. The theatre was completely filled. . . . Having sounded out the opinions of many members of the audience, particularly those who speak English, I am convinced that they all thoroughly appreciated the French plays . . ." A paper in Saskatoon had this comment to make: "This tour will add immeasurably to those honours, not in any tangible way but in the enthusiasm and appreciation of such audiences as the one which had the privilege to watch its presentations here." A correspondent in Prince Albert wrote: "I can only say that even though I do not understand enough French to follow the dialogue, I enjoyed every moment of that evening." And in Gravelbourg a student had this to say: "Laughter, comedy, amusement, all of us at college love it. And that is exactly what Le Cercle Molière gave us last Sunday."

6. There have of course been far more critical judgments than those set out above. And without severe standards of criticism the arts will not flourish in Canada. The quotations have been selected simply to reflect a measure of enjoyment in our audiences, and to demonstrate that the Council is conscious that our arts must please to live.

7. Examples of response to grants made for the humanities and social sciences are also encouraging. A librarian writes: "From my experience I can assure you that assistance such as the Council gave to my project is invaluable, serving not only to inform but to establish lasting contacts among members of the same profession. Few libraries are able to provide this assistance to their staffs from their own funds, and so it is with hope that librarians in Canada can turn to the Council and with gratitude that they can acknowledge its splendid endeavours." A distinguished writer comments as follows: "May I add, beyond the official form of acknowledgment, an expression of my deep gratitude . . . I am provided with the advantages of a wide acquaintance with Canada and enabled to

write in freedom." A well-known Canadian researcher writes: "Just to type the words 'Canada Council' gives me a glow, for I have so much to be grateful for." From a Canadian historian come these words: "May I express my warmest thanks to the Council for making it possible for me to take advantage of an experience which, from my personal point of view, was as invaluable as it was interesting. I hope that I may not only have made some contribution . . . but may also have brought back some knowledge that will be useful to Canadians."

8. Valuable and encouraging though these comments are, the Council is fully aware that it will not be possible to satisfy all the wants which are being expressed by hundreds of applicants from all parts of Canada. This report, as well as the two bulletins we have published and the first annual report, shows the number and variety of the activities which have received help from the Council. Two years of experience has confirmed the anticipation of some difficulties made at our first meeting and emphasized in the report of the first year's programme. Organizations representing the arts are numerous and in need of assistance. The Council has had to endeavour to realize its first aim, which must be to help the best of these organizations improve their work and increase their audiences. But we are also faced with the need of helping other organizations achieve higher standards and provide better entertainment in their local communities. A third major difficulty lies in the danger that once a grant is made, it will be regarded as automatically renewable, although the Council has been careful to emphasize that this is not the case. Obviously, to adopt the policy that grants are automatically renewable would be to discourage local activities and support, and in time to render the Council almost completely unproductive. Nothing could more completely prevent the Council from being the useful and constructive agent it has tried to be than to scatter its grants so thin that they do little good anywhere, and then to make those grants virtually permanent. That is not the way of progress.

9. At the same time some organizations which have been successful and which have acknowledged gladly the substantial contribution made by the Council have increased the amount asked for each year. They use the improvement resulting from one grant as a basis for an application for a larger grant. But Council money cannot be stretched. While the Council will always give consideration to any request, by the very nature of things it should decrease, as time goes by, rather than increase its grants to the same organizations. This is the pattern followed by some of the great American foundations which have had long experience with these problems. As a matter of fact in its budget for 1959-60 the Council is making adjustments which will result in reductions in several categories.

10. Generally speaking the grants originally made should be regarded as a ceiling rather than as a springboard. Quite apart from any other consideration, this is just a question of simple arithmetic. Assuming that the Council has something like a million dollars annually for the support of the arts, how is this best spent? Obviously there is nothing final in any one year's decision. What the Council must do is use the best of its judgment based on its experience and knowledge of the needs and opportunities for giving support. Here, however, is the way the division looks like working out for the third year:

Music	\$345,000
Theatre	150,000
Ballet	120,000
Festivals	150,000
Opera	50,000
Visual Arts	125,000
Publications	50,000
Others	10,000

11. The same dollar cannot be used twice over. If we change this arrangement in favour of more money — say — for ballet, it means less money for the rest. A fair distribution of help among all these competing needs, based on the information and experience which the Council is acquiring, must be the aim.

PART ONE: ORGANIZATION

Meetings

12. The second annual report of The Canada Council covers the period between April 1, 1958 and March 31, 1959. Meetings of the Council were held on the following dates: May 5 and 6, July 18, 19 and 21, October 6 and 7, February 2 and 3. At all meetings the attendance has been very high, averaging over eighteen out of twenty-one at each meeting.

13. From its beginning the Council planned to have meetings away from Ottawa. In this way the Council as a whole hoped to become more familiar with the different regions of the country and their special interests, and to bring organizations and individuals across the country into closer and more understanding association with the Council. Accordingly, the July meeting was held in Vancouver. An opportunity was thus given the members of the Council to see the opening ceremonies and performances of the newly inaugurated Vancouver Festival, in support of which the Council had made a substantial grant, and to become acquainted at first hand with some of the problems created by an undertaking of this magnitude. To be in at the beginning of this great new venture, to enjoy its imaginative productions and skilled performances — largely by Canadians — and to see it all carried through to success by the united support of the whole community was indeed an inspiring experience. The opening address at the Festival was given by the Chairman and extracts from it appear in Annex A.

Publications

14. To date the Council has published the following documents in French and English: a booklet containing an account of the opening proceedings of the Council, speeches given on that occasion, a copy of the Canada Council Act and of P.C. 1957-61 appointing the Council; a general statement about the scholarship and fellowship programme together with detailed descriptions of its various categories; a sheet containing information about the scholarships and fellowships to be posted on university notice boards and elsewhere; the first annual report, covering the period from the first meeting to March 31, 1958; and the first two issues of a bulletin which contains information about the Council's policies, lists of grants made during the quarter, tables showing disposition of income, news items, a time-table of engagements for public appearances by organizations which have received Council grants, and a brief Unesco section. These have already been given wide distribution, and are available to the public. At the request of The Canada Council the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council supervised the preparation of a booklet containing detailed information about facilities for graduate study in the

arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada. Although it is intended to revise this booklet at a later date, the first draft has been made available to foreign universities and scholars through the agency of the Canadian diplomatic missions abroad. Because of the widespread interest already shown in the booklet, the Council will appreciate the earliest possible notification for corrections and changes.

The Staff

15. As the work of the Council increased and more information was acquired about the necessary scope of the programme, some increases in staff had to be made. At the end of the present year twenty-five persons were employed. Additional space was obtained in The Victoria Building, 140 Wellington Street, where the Council has its offices. The Council Room is available for meetings having to do with the Arts, Humanities and Social Sciences.

16. In April, 1958, Mr. Peter Dwyer was added to the staff as Supervisor of the Arts Programme. The increased volume of applications from both individuals and organizations representing the arts, and his own experience and qualifications in the field have fully justified the appointment of this senior officer.

Co-operating Agencies

17. The Council has continued the arrangements which it made in 1957-58 to have the Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Social Science Research Council of Canada and the Canada Foundation advise the Council on such applications for grants, fellowships, etc., both from individuals and from organizations, as the Council might refer to them. In addition to the many enquiries and consultations carried out by the Council's officers, the HRCC advises on applications for assistance in the humanities, the SSRCC on those in the social sciences, and the Canada Foundation on those in the arts. Under the procedure adopted, applications are made to The Canada Council where they are examined, put in order and given a preliminary screening. Those applications which are outside the terms of reference as stated by the Act, or the decisions of the Council itself, are dealt with by the Council's officers. Whenever necessary, completed applications are referred to the appropriate agency — the HRCC, the SSRCC or the Canada Foundation — which in turn asks for a report on each application from experts chosen and appointed by each of the three organizations. These experts are representative scholars and artists from all parts of Canada. The procedure followed by these organizations is the same as they have used for some years past in administering funds granted to them by the Carnegie Corporation, the Rockefeller Foundation or

other sources. Reports are then sent to The Canada Council office where they are examined by the officers, who make their own recommendations to the Council. Thus the final decisions rest with The Canada Council. It is satisfying to record that the advice and recommendations of these three organizations have proved invaluable to the officers and members of the Council. The co-operation and assistance of Dr. John Robbins, Secretary-Treasurer of the HRCC and of the SSRCC, and of Mr. Walter Herbert, Director of the Canada Foundation, are gratefully acknowledged. Because of the large increase in the volume of work and in assistance given to the Council by these organizations increases in the amount of compensation paid to them have been made.

The Kingston Conference, December 27 to 29, 1958

18. During the Christmas recess of 1957, the Council held a conference in Kingston, at the Royal Military College, of about 50 representatives of the arts. The great success of the meetings confirmed the Council in its intention to hold a second conference, to be attended by representative workers in the humanities and social sciences drawn as widely as possible from the ten provinces. However, to advise on the scholarship and publication programmes for 1958-59 a preliminary one-day conference was held at the Council offices on April 9, 1958, with a total attendance of 26 including 10 members and officers of the Council, and 16 representatives of the HRCC, the SSRCC, the Canada Foundation and the NCCU. (See Annex B.) Between December 27 and 29, 1958, a conference of over 60 persons was called. Again, through the courtesy of the Hon. George Pearkes, Minister of National Defence, and with the friendly co-operation of Commodore D. W. Piers, Commandant of RMC, and of his staff, the Council was able to use the excellent quarters and other facilities which the College had placed at its disposal the previous year. The members were divided into four panels, each of which had three meetings. At the concluding sessions the chairmen of the panels gave reports of the discussions which had taken place. The opportunity given the members of the conference to meet each other and various members and officers of The Canada Council proved of great value, certainly to the Council, and, it is believed, to the distinguished participants who so cheerfully gave up part of their Christmas vacation in order to take part in the programme. (See Annex C.)

Help given the Council

19. The Council wishes to acknowledge the understanding and co-operation it has received from a host of persons both in their private capacities and as officers of organizations with which the Council has had

dealings. In the development of new policies, the Council has called on the services of many, and in no instance have those services been refused. The Council believes that it will be a matter of interest to the Canadian public to know that so many of our citizens, in addition to the members of the Council and its officers, have exercised in wholly genuine and disinterested fashion a shaping influence on the development of this new Canadian institution and its programme for the arts, humanities and social sciences.

PART TWO: UNIVERSITY CAPITAL GRANTS

Eligibility

20. Section 9 of the Canada Council Act provides that

"The Council may, in furtherance of its objects, make grants to universities and similar institutions of higher learning by way of capital assistance in respect of building construction projects."

Section 17 reads as follows:

"(1) The Council shall establish a fund to be called the University Capital Grants Fund, to which shall be credited the sum of fifty million dollars, which shall be paid to the Council by the Minister of Finance out of the Consolidated Revenue Fund.

"(2) Grants made by the Council under section 9 may be paid out of the University Capital Grants Fund, but shall not exceed

(a) in the case of any particular project one-half of the total expenditures made in respect of the project; and

(b) in any province, an amount that is in the same proportion to the aggregate of the amounts credited to the University Capital Grants Fund as the population of the province, according to the latest census, is to the aggregate population, according to such census, of those provinces in which there is a university, or other similar institution of higher learning.

"(3) Investments out of money standing to the credit of the University Capital Grants Fund may be made only in bonds or other securities of or guaranteed by the Government of Canada."

21. The Council began the programme for University Capital Grants by adopting the list of eligible institutions used by the National Conference of Canadian Universities for the receipt of grants payable by the Federal Government. After two years of administering the programme, during which questions concerning it have been referred to the NCCU for comment and advice, the Council feels justified in keeping on as it began. With the continued agreement of the NCCU, money available in each province from the University Capital Grants Fund is allotted to the eligible institutions in the proportion which the number of their full-time students properly matriculated and engaged in courses leading to a degree bears to the total number of such students in the province. The figures for this calculation are taken from reports issued by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, based on returns made by the universities themselves, and are revised by the Council each year. The other standards of eligibility were adopted after discussion with the universities through their representatives and with their full agreement. Like other conditions of the grants they are always subject to reconsideration. The Council so far sees no reason for changing them. The list of the grants made in 1958-1959 follows:

Grants Made

22.

University of Alberta	\$ 77,500
Assumption University, Windsor	101,000
University of British Columbia	1,632,600
Brandon College, Manitoba	102,182
Collège Ste. Anne, Church Point, N.S.	4,000
Collège St. Jean, Edmonton	30,000
Dalhousie University, Halifax	550,000
Huron College, London, Ontario	94,075
Ignatius College, Guelph, Ontario	17,900
Lakehead College of Arts, Science and Technology, Port Arthur, Ont.	30,000
University of Manitoba	500,000
Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.	525,000
Notre Dame of Saskatchewan, Wilcox, Sask.	30,000
University of Ottawa	500,000
Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.	1,377,141
St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	375,000
St. Joseph's University, Moncton, N.B.	185,400
St. Michael's College, U. of Toronto	400,000
St. Patrick's College, U. of Ottawa	121,316
St. Peter's Seminary, London, Ontario	125,000
University of Saskatchewan	330,500
Trinity College, U. of Toronto	187,650
United College, Winnipeg, Manitoba	386,000
University of Western Ontario, London	1,050,000

Altogether in the two years the Council has made grants for buildings to 31 different universities and colleges for a total sum of \$12,816,564.

23. A question having been raised by the Auditor General and commented on in a newspaper editorial about grants for assistance in the construction of residences, the Council obtained a legal opinion that such grants could be made. As the NCCU had unanimously recommended that residences be considered as eligible, the Council took the view that the universities themselves were the best judges of their own construction requirements and that grants should continue to be made for residences in accordance with the policy statement which may be found at page 41 of the First Annual Report. In this connection there is attached a memorandum of the Director as Annex D.

PART THREE: ENDOWMENT FUND

Objects and Powers

24. Section 8 of the Act states that

“(1) The objects of the Council are to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences, and, in particular, but without limiting the generality of the foregoing the Council may, in furtherance of its objects,

- (a) assist, co-operate with and enlist the aid of organizations, the objects of which are similar to any of the objects of the Council;
- (b) provide, through appropriate organizations or otherwise, for grants, scholarships or loans to persons in Canada for study or research in the arts, humanities or social sciences in Canada or elsewhere or to persons in other countries for study or research in such fields in Canada;
- (c) make awards to persons in Canada for outstanding accomplishment in the arts, humanities or social sciences;
- (d) arrange for and sponsor exhibitions, performances and publications of works in the arts, humanities or social sciences;
- (e) exchange with other countries or organizations or persons therein knowledge and information respecting the arts, humanities and social sciences; and
- (f) arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts, humanities and social sciences in other countries.

“(2) The Governor in Council may assign to the Council such functions and duties in relation to the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization as he considers desirable.”

The Scholarship and Fellowship Scheme

25. From the outset the Council decided that the best expenditure it could make to carry out its objects was the investment in people of promise by giving them the means to have increased opportunities for work and study. After taking the advice of a number of organizations in Canada and the United States having extensive experience in this field the Council set up ten different categories of grants. In the light of experience and again after seeking advice and giving searching consideration to the problems, the Council made a number of minor modifications in some of the specifications and rates of payment. A statement of these in the form used for the year under review appears as Annex E. The grants cover assistance for post graduate students in the arts, humanities and social sciences at different levels of progress; for senior researchers and other creative workers in all three areas; for less senior workers in the arts; for secondary school teachers, librarians, arts teachers, professional staff members of art

galleries and museums, creative workers in journalism, broadcasting and film-making; for non-resident scholars and artists; for a very few persons — at a higher rate of subsidy — who have achieved outstanding distinction in their subjects; and for a few whose applications may not fall clearly within the other nine categories as indicated in the General Statement.

26. As there are many more applicants than vacancies in each category the selection can be made only after a competition has been held. In most categories applications are made on forms supplied by the Council. They must be supported by two or more letters from qualified individuals who have personal knowledge of the applicant's work and can make an estimate of his capacity. References must be sent directly to the Council. Like the applications they must be sent in by the date indicated. Any other treatment would be unfair to the other contestants.

27. The approximate number of applications received and awards made in the year ended March 31, 1959, and the estimated cost of each category are as follows:

<i>Categories</i>	<i>No. Applicants</i>	<i>Awards</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
1	296	88	\$101,000
2	377	110	211,000
3(a)	56	24	104,000
3(b)	68	27	120,000
4	227	47	84,000
5	92	31	48,000
6	22	9	14,500
7	210	130	91,500
8(a)	10	9	30,000
8(b)	208	79	170,000
9	39	8	24,000
10	15	5	35,000
Special Senior Awards		4	32,000
Totals	<u>1,620</u>	<u>571</u>	<u>1,065,000</u>
Plus Travel Grants			<u>150,000</u>
Estimated Grand Total			<u>\$1,215,000</u>

28. Of this total, approximately 38% is for Scholarships and Fellowships in the Humanities, 37% in the Social Sciences, and 25% in the Arts. For list of persons receiving awards to be used in 1959-1960, see Annex F.

So that the picture may be complete a statement follows of all the awards for both years:

	<i>Arts</i>	<i>Humanities</i>	<i>Social Sciences</i>	<i>Total</i>
1957-58	109	211	124	444
1958-59	111	236	224	571
	—	—	—	—
Total	220	447	348	1,015

29. Categories 8(a) and 8(b) are for non-resident fellows and scholars. Canadians have long been recipients of generous grants from a great many other countries, some 30 in all, particularly from the United Kingdom, the United States and France. Quite apart, however, from the element of reciprocity there is to be considered the value to Canada of having scholars and artists from other lands come here, perhaps to return home as friends of our country after a year or two of graduate study or other work, perhaps to remain here permanently as Canadian citizens.

30. The Senior fellows in Category 8(a) will generally be scholars, artists or writers of distinction who want to pursue advanced studies in Canada or who are in search of new inspiration. Applications may be made directly to the Canada Council by the applicant or by Canadian universities or other organizations on his behalf. The scholars in Category 8(b) will generally be persons who have taken their first degree abroad and wish to begin or continue graduate studies in Canada. The Council has endeavoured to spread its limited funds for this purpose as widely as possible. In the current year 79 of these scholarships were authorized, 23 of which were renewals from the previous year. The following 50 countries are represented:

Argentina	Greece	New Zealand
Australia	Haiti	Pakistan
Austria	Holland	Peru
Belgium	Hong Kong	Philippines
Bolivia	Iceland	Poland
Brazil	India	South Africa
Ceylon	Indonesia	Spain
Chile	Ireland	Sweden
China	Israel	Switzerland
Colombia	Italy	Turkey
Cuba	Japan	United Arab Republic
Denmark	Korea	United Kingdom
Ethiopia	Lebanon	United States
Finland	Malaya	Uruguay
France	Mexico	West Indies
Germany	Morocco	Yugoslavia
Ghana	Norway	

31. Selection is made with the assistance of the Canadian diplomatic missions abroad. A screening committee is set up in each country concerned which passes on to the Council an agreed-upon number of candidates from whom the final selection is made by a widely representative committee which meets in Ottawa.

32. In addition to the scholarship and fellowship programme, the Council made a number of grants for special projects and grants in aid to individuals. A list of these is given in Annex G. These include grants of about \$80,000 given to individuals for special research projects (including travel) and publication. Special travel grants are useful to scholars who in the prosecution of research find it necessary to travel in Canada and abroad. When a project has been completed assistance is often needed for publication, in order that the results of study and research may become available. One of the main objects of a scholar, and his greatest source of recognition, is that his work get into the stream of recorded knowledge. In order to help creative thinkers and workers, the Council gives fellowships and other grants, and also, chiefly through the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council, aid to publication. In addition to grants made through these two organizations, the Council is undertaking, on a trial basis, to give some limited direct assistance for the publication of books.

33. Grants to organizations have covered a wide range of interest. Among these are a few given for assistance to learned and literary periodicals. Organizations concerned with the following subjects have been helped: history, literature, folk-lore, pure mathematics, linguistics, the classics, bibliography, political economy, sociology, geography, psychology, law, international studies, and others. A large grant was given to assist the Congress of Universities of the British Commonwealth which was held in Canada in the summer of 1958. The Canadian Library Week Council was helped and a grant was made to the Canadian Library Association to assist in the publication of the annual periodical index. A grant was made to the Royal Society of Canada for use in the sections devoted to the humanities and social sciences.

General Statement on Grants to Organizations

34. Grants to organizations are listed in Annex H, and can be summarized as follows:

ARTS

Music

Symphony Orchestras	\$179,400	
Summer Concerts	20,400	
Commissioning Orchestral Works	5,000	
Travelling Groups	50,800	
Choirs	11,099	
Canadian Music Centre	60,000	
Other organizations	58,660	
	—————	\$385,359

<i>Festivals</i>	157,500
<i>Canada Council Train</i>	40,000

Theatre, Ballet, Opera

Permanent Theatre Companies	\$102,900	
Touring Theatre Companies	23,085	
Amateur Theatre (D.D.F.)	16,200	
Commissioning Plays	10,000	
Ballet	125,600	
Opera	60,000	
Other organizations	8,000	
	—————	\$345,785

Visual Arts

Galleries	65,700	
Purchase awards for paintings (to date)	3,000	
Societies and Associations	17,835	
Commissioning Sculpture	12,000	
Architecture	23,400	
Other organizations	32,000	
	—————	\$153,935

Aid to Publication

Arts Journals	22,300	
Novels, Poetry, Essays, Criticism (set aside for this purpose)	30,000	
	—————	\$ 52,300

<i>Arts Councils</i>	13,500
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————— \$1,148,379

HUMANITIES

<i>Visiting Lecturers</i>	\$ 25,972	
<i>Aid to Publication</i>	40,000	
<i>Projects</i>		
Assistance to Libraries	\$ 26,800	
Conferences	12,000	
Other	16,000	
	-----	54,800
		----- \$120,772

SOCIAL SCIENCES

<i>Visiting Lecturers</i>	\$ 8,690	
<i>Aid to Publication</i>	48,750	
<i>Projects</i>		
Studies and Research	\$ 47,000	
Conferences	59,000	
Other	4,000	
	-----	110,000
		----- \$167,440

35. The great majority of grants to individuals in the form of scholarships and fellowships was for work in the humanities and social sciences. On the other hand the majority of grants to organizations was for work in the arts. There are many reasons for this preponderance. In the first place organizations serving the arts were in much greater need of assistance than those in the humanities and social sciences. Of course the humanities and social sciences were also in need, but behind them stand the resources of the whole organized academic community, including the great universities of the country. In the second place, the arts are represented by a multiplicity of organizations which far exceed in number and variety those of the humanities and social sciences. Outside the institutions of higher learning there are comparatively few organizations which represent these two groups of academic disciplines. But the arts are divided and sub-divided into orchestras, string ensembles, quartets, trios and choirs, ballets, operas, theatres, literary societies, painters' societies, architects' associations, and so on and on, in virtually every part of the country down to the smallest village.

36. Among the arts it should be pointed out that the heavy expense for music is occasioned quite naturally by the fact that you do not need the equivalent of a conductor and seventy instrumentalists to present a picture to the public, or of an orchestra and cast of performers to present a statue. The Council will continue to study the problem of distributing its funds effectively and for the greatest good among the large number of deserving

applicants, for obviously the revenue from the Endowment Fund will not enable the Council to do more than a fraction of what there is to do. In every way the Council will work with other agencies in order to mobilize all possible support.

37. The Council emphasizes again the views expressed in paragraphs 72 to 99 of the first annual report, particularly that to justify assistance from the Council, organizations should not only continue to receive the same local support they have had in the past but, in addition, should aim to enlarge their activities, improve their standards, increase their audiences and raise more local money. Canada Council money should be so used as to add to what has been done. Gratifying reports continue to come in making it evident that Council help and recognition are proving a stimulus to local financial support and attendance.

38. The effectiveness of Council support will depend in large measure on the extent to which grants are used, directly and indirectly, for finding and encouraging both performing and creative talent. More organizations have been helped during the year under review — orchestras, choirs, art galleries, theatres, festivals. This kind of assistance is increasing the size of the total audience for all these endeavors, is encouraging and giving support to performers, and by improving the general climate for the arts in this country, is helping to stimulate Canadian creative talent and is at least beginning to make possible a brighter future for it.

39. Direct assistance to the creative talent has been increased. It is of paramount importance, however, that every opportunity be given to our artists not only to develop the gifts they have but to exercise them in Canada. The provision of a widespread milieu in which this is possible is, we reiterate, quite beyond the resources of the Council. In fact, the more assistance given to creative talent by the Council, the more need of support from other sources to ensure that the artistic gifts we are developing find adequate outlet in Canada.

40. True as these reflections are in relation to the arts, they are equally true in relation to the humanities and social sciences. The Council has raised the total number of scholarships and fellowships it grants to Canadians in these two areas to approximately 450. This is a considerable and valuable increase over the number available before the Council entered the field. Other forms of encouragement for humanists and social scientists are the Council's policy for support of research projects of one kind and another, for learned journals and for publication of manuscripts. During the year under review the Council has assisted in the publication of over twenty volumes through the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council, with a total grant to these two organizations

of \$25,000. Again however, it must be said that the Council's resources are not great enough to do all that is required. Other types of support for the invaluable work which can be done by our scholars and potential scholars are greatly needed.

41. The problem raised by applications from groups in small communities whose programmes are entirely local in origin and influence continues to be solved by the arithmetic of the budget. The Council does not have funds at its disposal to supply even a fraction of the needs and desires of all the smaller local orchestras, choirs, little theatres, museums, galleries, art associations, literary societies and other groups which could certainly make use of a little more money and would be pleased by the recognition which a Council grant would give them. Furthermore, quite apart from budgetary necessity, it seems entirely reasonable to take the view that the small local group ought to be able to send its roots down into local soil. The nature and purpose of these groups are such that the continued health of their programmes depends on local support. If this support is not available, there can be little justification for their existence, and none at all for help from an organization which of necessity must build its own programme on broader and sturdier foundations. The Council, however, has done what it can to assist groups and communities of this kind by helping various theatrical and musical organizations and art exhibits to travel across the country, or within a region, including as many small centres as possible. But the same budgetary problem unfortunately arises, for the great distances of Canada make this particular form of assistance extremely expensive.

Other Contributions

42. It is hoped that individuals and corporations will take advantage of the provisions of the Act enabling the Council to receive and administer additional sums. Section 20 reads:

“The Council may acquire money, securities or other property by gift, bequest or otherwise and may, notwithstanding anything in this Act, expend, administer or dispose of any such money, securities or other property not forming part of the Endowment Fund or the University Capital Grants Fund, subject to the terms, if any, upon which such money, securities or other property was given, bequeathed or otherwise made available to the Council.”

43. Under this provision the Council may receive donations or bequests for the same objects as the Council's or for different objects as specified in the deed of gift or will. People may have in mind special terms regarding

- (a) investment of capital;
- (b) expenditure of capital or interest;
- (c) appointment of trustees to carry out provisions for allocation of grants or investment of funds; and
- (d) objects for which donations are to be used.

44. They may also wish to have the fund named as a memorial to some relative or friend. The officers of the Council will be glad to give every possible service to see how the wishes of the donor can best be carried out, having in mind always the intention of Parliament and the interest of the Canadian people. All such donations will be kept in separate accounts.

45. The first such grant has been received by the Council. It was made by La Fondation Maurice Pollack of Quebec and earmarked for assistance to the *Maison des Etudiants Canadiens in Paris*.

PART FOUR: A POLICY FOR THE ARTS

46. During the past year the Canada Council has developed a number of policies designed first to give the creative artist an opportunity to produce new work, and secondly to bring his work before the public. This special assistance is provided in addition to the aid given through the Council's scholarship plans. It has taken the form of grants designed to stimulate the creation of works of art and to ensure that the work produced is performed, shown or otherwise presented to the public by an organization capable of doing so with distinction.

47. The grant is made to an organization in which the Council has confidence and which is devoted to the presentation of works of art. It carries with it, therefore, a measure of prestige for the organization selected. The organization is then required to commission or choose a work of art and to pay the money provided (sometimes matching the grant with an equal amount from its own resources) to an artist or artists of its own choosing. The Council itself does not make the choice. Thus individual artists are recognized and assisted.

48. Finally, the organization is required to play, present or otherwise show the work of art created for it. In this way the general public for the arts receives the final benefit of the grant. Some organizations, artists and the public are all reached by this policy. The Council believes that what has been described as a "triple play" is both a valuable and economical use of its funds. The response across the country to this experiment has been so far most encouraging, and the Council would like to thank the organizations which have unhesitatingly co-operated.

New Music from the Composers

49. In October 1958 grants of \$1,000 each were made to five of Canada's larger orchestras to enable them to commission a new piece of music written specially for them by a composer of their own choice. The orchestras chosen were: Montreal Symphony Orchestra, Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra, Toronto Symphony Orchestra, Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra, and Vancouver Symphony Society. The compositions produced are to be presented to the public by the orchestras before the end of the 1959-60 season. The orchestras themselves and the Council jointly will provide additional funds for the copying of orchestral parts.

50. Arrangements between some orchestras and composers are now already completed. The Montreal Symphony Orchestra has commissioned a work from François Morel, the Ottawa Philharmonic a piano concerto from Pierre Mercure. The Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra is obtaining a composition from Barbara Pentland and the Toronto Symphony Orchestra one

from Oskar Morawetz. It is an additional requirement of the grant that a copy of the score, and where possible a tape recording of the performance, be deposited in the office of the new Canadian Music Centre.

The Canadian Music Centre

51. This new centre has recently been established in Toronto by the Canadian Music Council with the assistance of a grant from the Canada Council. Although it is not an integral part of the policy described above it is directly concerned with the interests of the Canadian composer and should therefore be described here. A major need of composers is to have their music known and available so that it can be performed. To meet this need "music centres" have been set up in several different countries.

52. The establishment of the Centre was proposed to the Canada Council by the Canadian Music Council early in 1958. The primary object of the Canadian Music Centre is to collect, catalogue and make available for performance the works of Canadian composers. In the case of major works it is hoped to have not only complete scores but also recordings, so that a conductor in, say, Vancouver can play it as well as have the score to read. The Centre will represent the musical profession as a whole and promote the interests of Canadian music and musicians; it will make Canada's musical achievements more widely known at home and abroad; co-operate with similar organizations throughout the world, and take an active interest in music education throughout the country.

53. The Council arranged for a survey of the financial problems involved to be made by Mr. Kenneth LeM. Carter, C.A., of McDonald, Currie and Company, who reported in favour of the project. This is now being undertaken as a co-operative enterprise with financial assistance from the Composers, Authors and Publishers Association of Canada (CAPAC) and Broadcast Music Inc. (BMI). The Canada Council then approved a grant in May 1958 to the Canadian Music Council which will operate the Centre. The directors of the Centre are the governing body of the Canadian Music Council together with Mr. Carter, Mr. Jean Papineau-Couture, Mr. John Weinzweig, Mr. Louis Audette, Mr. Peter Wright, Q.C., and Mr. Rene Perrault.

54. The well-known conductor, Jean-Marie Beaudet, has been appointed Executive Secretary, and premises for the headquarters and the music library have been acquired on Avenue Road, Toronto. The Centre has been in operation since January 1, 1959.

Commissions for Dramatists

55. As a part of its policy for assistance to creative artists the Canada Council has made grants of \$5,000 each to two of the country's major

theatres to enable them to commission and present a new play. Montreal's La Comédie Canadienne and Toronto's Crest Theatre have accepted these grants and will devote part of the money to payment of the author and part to ensure a satisfactory production in the theatre.

56. La Comédie Canadienne under the direction of Gratien Gélinas has commissioned a play from Guy Dufresne with the provisional title *Avril*. The play is to be performed before the end of 1959. The Crest Theatre has obtained a new work from John Gray entitled *Ride a Pink Horse* with a musical score by Louis Applebaum, director of music for the Stratford Shakespearean Festival. This musical play will be produced in May of this year.

Purchase Awards for Painters

57. During 1958, as a part of its assistance to creative artists, the Canada Council established a number of purchase awards to be given to painters by some of the country's major art galleries. Amounts of \$1,000 each were given to six galleries with the understanding that in each case the gallery would match the amount with an equal sum provided from its own resources. The resulting \$2,000 is used by the gallery to purchase paintings shown in an important annual exhibition held at the gallery. The pictures to be acquired are selected by a jury of experts appointed in each case by the gallery itself and not by the Council.

58. Although the grants for purchase awards have been made directly to the gallery and are a token of the Council's confidence in the organization, they are primarily directed to the painters themselves. The Council hopes that, in addition to receiving payment for his work, the artist (and the galleries) will also be helped by the publicity and interest which the awards may arouse in the public interested in painting.

59. The Council has been impressed by the co-operation of the galleries, by the care taken in making the awards and by the resulting purchases. The Vancouver Art Gallery has made awards to Harold Town, Tony Urquhardt, and Herbert Gilbert; the Winnipeg Art Gallery to Jacques de Tonnancour, Alistair Bell, Don Jarvis, George Swinton, Harold Town, John Hatcher and Kelly Clark; the Art Gallery of Toronto to Albert Jacques Franck, Peter Haworth, J. W. G. Macdonald, and Doris McCarthy. Awards by galleries in London, Montreal and Victoria will follow.

Commissions for Sculptors

60. As a part of its general policy The Canada Council has given thought to the particular problems of Canadian sculptors. In some ways the sculptor's lot is even more difficult than that of the painter. His materials are more expensive and more difficult to acquire, more time is usually

required to produce a work of art, and the market for his product is smaller. In addition he may have the expense and problems of having his work cast in bronze.

61. The Council has therefore made grants of \$2,000 each to half a dozen of our major galleries to enable them to commission a piece of sculpture specially designed to enhance the gallery's building or courtyard. Here again although the grant is made to an art gallery which will acquire a new piece of sculpture as a result, the assistance is directed primarily to the sculptor himself. As in the case of the composer, the dramatist and the painter, the choice of sculptor is left entirely to the gallery.

62. A number of commissions have already been made. The Montreal Museum of Fine Arts has commissioned Robert Roussil, the Art Gallery of Toronto has chosen Rebecca Sisler, the Calgary Allied Arts Council (Coste House) Luke Lindoe. Awards by galleries in Victoria, Vancouver and Winnipeg will follow later.

Assistance to Organizations Presenting the Arts

63. The work of our creative and performing artists is brought before the Canadian public by numerous organizations across the country. The Council has given very extensive aid to enable these organizations to continue and increase the scope of their work. In this field the Council has recognized excellence wherever it appears, has assisted organizations to improve the quality of the arts they present, and has avoided sustaining mediocrity.

Organizations Presenting the Visual Arts

64. During the early part of 1958 the Council received applications from a wide variety of art galleries and organizations working in the field of the visual arts. A careful examination of these applications made it possible for the Council to decide upon a policy for assistance on a trial basis which could be applied on a national scale and which would limit the amount of assistance to a sum within the Council's resources. The Council agreed to give assistance for what may be generally described as "extension activities" which go beyond the more passive function of showing a permanent collection.

65. Grants have been made for the following purposes:

- to send exhibitions from a distribution centre on tour to smaller centres forming part of a circuit;
- to send lecturers, field representatives and teachers to art groups in smaller centres on a locally organized circuit;
- to help smaller regional annual exhibitions pay jury expenses;

- to help national or large regional societies with the expenses of annual exhibitions;
- to build basic slide collections to be used for lectures and demonstrations;
- to assist with the expenses of children's art classes at galleries and museums;
- to assist in the publication of catalogues and picture catalogues of works of art in Canadian galleries or museums where it can be shown that they are of more than local significance and are of a standard to justify distribution abroad.

66. Organizations which have been helped under this policy include the art galleries in Victoria, Vancouver, Calgary, Edmonton, Winnipeg, London, Toronto and Montreal. Other organizations which have received assistance are the Vancouver Community Arts Council, the Alberta Society of Artists, the Art Institute of Ontario, the Northern Ontario Art Association, the Canadian Society of Painters in Water Colour, the Canadian Group of Painters, Le Centre Canadien d'Essai, the University of New Brunswick, Newfoundland Academy of Art, the Committee for the Paris Biennale (1959).

Orchestras

67. Symphony orchestras are among the most popular (and the most expensive) organizations presenting the arts to the public in Canada. The Council has already reported in some detail on the work of our orchestras across the country and has drawn attention to the increase in audiences partly made possible by the Council's early grants to the Toronto, Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Edmonton and Calgary symphony orchestras.

68. During the past year the Council has increased the amount of its grants to ten orchestras to \$179,400. The orchestras which have been assisted are either fully professional or have a professional nucleus which increased audience support may make it possible to enlarge. It is extremely expensive for large professional orchestras to travel long distances, and in some cases the commitments of members for radio work or teaching make extended tours well nigh impossible during the season. In order to take live orchestral music to the smaller centres, the Council has therefore assisted a number of orchestras to make short tours within a nearby region. Thus the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra has visited northern British Columbia, the Halifax Symphony Orchestra has paid a return call to Newfoundland, and the Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra continues to develop its audiences in the Ottawa Valley area.

69. Although the larger orchestras cannot travel long distances with reasonable economy, smaller orchestras are more mobile. The Council has therefore given assistance to the Hart House Orchestra for a tour of the central and Atlantic provinces in the coming fall, and to the McGill Chamber Ensemble for concerts in Mount Holyoke and Pittsburgh in the U.S.A. and in Ottawa. Assistance to travel has also been given to trios and quartets.

Summer Concerts

70. The Council has noted representations made to it concerning the difficulties of professional orchestral players during the summer months. For this reason it has made a number of modest trial grants to seven orchestras to enable them to provide summer concerts to be given by small groups of players drawn from the orchestra. The orchestras chosen were those in cities where opportunities for summer employment are scarce. Orchestras assisted for this purpose are Ottawa, Edmonton, Calgary, Winnipeg, Victoria, Quebec and Halifax.

71. The concerts will be given in auditoriums or in the open air and will be either free to the public or given at a nominal charge.

Assistance to Choirs

72. There is a large number of choirs in practically every part of the country. Applications were received from many of them. Since it would be quite impossible for the Council to assist all the hundreds of choral groups in the country, it decided to help those choirs which are able to reach large audiences with their concerts.

73. In order to ensure a continuation of support from the community the amount of the grant was to equal half the amount raised from the community over and above ticket revenue and not to exceed \$1,500. This assistance was to be partially earmarked for the use of a professional orchestra, thus giving some additional work to orchestral players, and the choirs were expected to show evidence of performing new works from time to time.

74. This policy was put into effect on a trial basis for one year and the results are to be assessed. Choirs which have received assistance are: Bach Elgar Choir of Hamilton, Halifax Choral Society, Men's Musical Club of Winnipeg, Montreal Bach Choir, Ottawa Choral Society, Toronto Mendelssohn Choir, Edmonton Choral Society, and Sudbury Philharmonic Society.

The Theatre

75. The Council has made a large grant to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Foundation of Canada, and has given very considerable assistance to the Vancouver International Festival which last year produced a new play *The World of the Wonderful Dark* by Lister Sinclair, and to the Montreal Festivals Society.

76. The Théâtre du Nouveau Monde (T.N.M. as it is known in Quebec) made two important tours during 1958 with help from the Council. It performed Molière and *Le Temps des Lilas* by the Canadian dramatist Marcel Dubé (a recent winner of a Council fellowship) in Brussels, Paris and New York where it won favourable opinions for its freshness and vitality. In addition it toured Canada as far west as Vancouver and English-speaking Canadians were enabled to see something of the brilliance of our French-Canadian theatre.

77. We have already described assistance which has been given to the Crest Theatre of Toronto and to Montreal's La Comédie Canadienne to enable them to commission and produce new plays. Direct assistance has also been given to La Comédie Canadienne to enable it to continue its bilingual theatre on a sound financial basis, and a similar large grant has been made to the Théâtre du Nouveau Monde in order to help it operate as a permanent full time company in Montreal. Assistance has also been given to the Cercle Molière of St. Boniface. With a grant from the Council two companies of the Canadian Players have travelled widely in Canada and the United States.

78. The Council has given considerable attention to the difficulties encountered by companies touring across Canada both because of the technical limitations sometimes to be met in theatres and auditoriums with shallow stages or inadequate lighting systems, and because of the difficulties which companies sometimes have in finding a suitable sponsoring organization. As a result the Council has made a grant of an amount up to \$8,000 to enable the Canadian Theatre Centre to make a detailed survey of play-houses, auditoriums, arenas and concert facilities throughout the country. The Canadian Theatre Centre is a corporation broadly representative of established groups or organizations professionally concerned or connected with the theatre, opera and the dance. It is under the chairmanship of Mr. Gratien Gélinas. The Centre has selected Mr. Bruce Swerdfager, front-of-the-house Manager of the Stratford Theatre, to conduct the survey. Mr. Swerdfager has already travelled widely with the Canadian Players both as actor and manager. His report will be available at both the Canada Council and the Canadian Theatre Centre to professional theatre people requiring information.

Dominion Drama Festival

79. The Council's assistance to the vigorous amateur theatre movement in Canada has been given through the medium of the Dominion Drama Festival where groups compete every year. A sum of \$10,000 has been provided to assist the Dominion Drama Festival to bring to the final festival the companies which have been invited as a result of participating in regional festivals. A further sum of \$3,000 has been devoted to improving and enlarging the circulation of the publication *Theatre Canada*.

80. A further grant of \$1,500 has been made to enable the director of the Dominion Drama Festival, Mr. Richard MacDonald, to travel across the country and make a survey of the needs of the amateur theatre for professional direction. When Mr. MacDonald's report has been received, consideration will be given as to whether additional assistance for a touring professional advisor consultant or director would be practical and useful.

81. In order to give further encouragement to the writing and production of Canadian plays in the year 1960 the Canada Council will make the following awards to be known as "The Canada Council Awards", in each of the eight zones into which Canada is divided for the purposes of the Dominion Drama Festival:

- (a) to the group whose production of a full-length play written by a Canadian is considered to be the best by the zone adjudicator of the Dominion Drama Festival, the sum of \$400.
- (b) to the playwright of the play produced by the group as recommended in (a) above, the sum of \$100.

82. The Council will also award the sum of \$500 to the playwright of a full length play written by a Canadian which wins the Calvert Trophy at the Final Festival of the Dominion Drama Festival in Vancouver May 15-22, 1960. Only plays which are being presented for the first time in a Dominion Drama Festival will be eligible.

Review of Arts Policies

83. The Council believes that the policies outlined in the previous paragraphs provide a consistent approach to those problems of the creative and performing artist, of organizations and their public, which it is at present possible to meet. In however modest a measure, assistance is being given to the composer, the painter, the sculptor, the dramatist and other writers. Help is also given to the instrumentalist, the actor, the dancer and the singer. Both these groups — the creative artists and the performers — of course, are also assisted by the scholarship programme. And finally a large measure of aid is going to the organizations which present the arts to the public: the art galleries, the orchestras, the choirs, the publishers and

editors, and companies of theatre, opera and ballet. It is inevitable that a good deal of this money goes into the larger metropolitan areas because it is there that many of the arts flourish most vigorously. Nevertheless, wherever it is possible to do so from its resources the Council has assisted in the touring of the arts to other cities. Among those that have been assisted for this purpose are Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, The National Ballet Guild of Canada, The Royal Winnipeg Ballet, The Opera Festival Association of Toronto, Le Cercle Molière, The Canadian Players, The Baroque Trio of Montreal, The Hart House Orchestra, The Montreal Bach Choir and a number of symphony orchestras.

84. The tables opposite showing touring organizations sponsored by the Council are reprinted from the Council's first two bulletins.

Some Problems of Creative Artists

85. The Council has had occasion to look into the earnings from the work of different types of creative artists. The general reader can hardly imagine just how hard it is to make a living by writing fiction. In most cases an English publisher in Canada will print not less than 3,500 copies of the first edition of a book. But it is quite unlikely that the sale will exhaust the edition and still less likely that it will justify a reprinting. If the book retails at \$3.50 the publishing and manufacturing costs will be about \$1.75, the retailer will get \$1.40, and the author will get a royalty of 10% on the first five thousand sold, i.e. thirty-five cents a copy. A good sale might run as high as 2,500 copies on which the writer would receive \$875.00. A sale of 15,000 copies of a novel by a Canadian published in Canada would be a very large sale. Only perhaps half a dozen have reached that figure in recent times. Such a sale might produce for the author (at 10% on the first 5,000, 12½% on the second, and 15% on the third) a total of about \$6,560.00.

86. Even in the United States a sale large enough to rank as its number ten best seller may not run to better than 30,000 copies unless, of course, it is picked up by a book-club when the run may range from 100,000 to as high as 500,000. On a large paper-back edition of 200,000 copies the author's royalties, depending on the popularity of the writer and the price of the book, may range between half a cent and a cent per copy. Assuming complete sale of an edition of 200,000, priced at 25 cents, the author's royalties would amount to only a thousand dollars.

87. To publish a work of fiction in Canada in the French language imposes an even greater handicap. Here the total population is something between five and six million, but outside the Province of Quebec the concentrations are so small that distribution at a profit becomes almost impossible. More-

BAROQUE TRIO OF MONTREAL	CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	EDMONTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	JEUNESSES MUSICALES DU CANADA				MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	VANCOUVER SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	NATIONAL BALLET COMPANY OF CANADA	ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET	CANADIAN PLAYERS	LE CERCLE MOLIERE OF ST. BONIFACE	
			Circuit A	Circuit B	Circuit C	Western Tour									
January 1959 12 Women's Musical Club, Winnipeg 13 Earl Oxford High School, Brandon 13 Brandon Women's Musical Club 24 Carleton University, Ottawa 26 Hermitage, Montreal			A-3 Marguerite Gignac, Soprano; A-4 Marcel Baillargeon, Flutist; Kenneth Gilbert, Harpsichordist 11 A-3 Ste-Anne de la Pocatière 13 A-3 Montmagny 14 A-3 Rivière du Loup 15 A-3 Matane 16 A-3 Baie Comeau 17 A-3 Rimouski 20 A-3 Bathurst 21 A-3 Moncton 22 A-3 Church Point 27 A-3 Quebec City 28 A-3 Levis 29 A-3 St-Georges de Beauce	B-3 Ronald Turini, Pianist; B-4 Napoleon Bisson, Baritone 8 B-3 Nicolet 12 B-3 La Tuque 13 B-3 Grand'Mère 14 B-3 Shawinigan 15 } 16 } B-3 Trois Rivières 19 } 24 B-3 Chicoutimi 26 B-3 { Jonquière Chicoutimi 27 B-3 Jonquière	C-3 Marie-Antoinette Pictet, Pianist; C-4 Bernard Lagacé, Organist; Roland Gosselin, Baritone 17 C-3 Ste-Thérèse 18 C-3 Ste-Agathe 20 C-3 Mont Laurier 22 C-3 Val d'Or 23 } 24 } C-3 Amos 26 C-3 La Sarre 28 C-3 Rouyn 29 C-3 Hearst	W-1 Joan Maxwell, Contralto; W-2 Eugene Kash, Violinist; W-3 Neil Chotem, Pianist 14 W-1 Winnipeg 15 W-1 St. Boniface 16 W-1 Brandon 17 W-1 Dauphin 19 W-1 Saskatoon 20 W-1 Prince Albert 22 W-1 Edmonton 23 W-1 Calgary 25 W-1 Vancouver 27 W-1 Lethbridge 28 W-1 Medicine Hat 29 W-1 Gravelbourg 30 W-1 Regina		13 } Buffalo, N.Y. 14 } 28 } Kingston			2-24 U.S.A. 25 Windsor 26-31 London	20 Victoria 21 Vancouver 22 Port Alberni 23 Chilliwack 24 Penticton 26 } Kamloops 27 } 29 Red Deer 30 Edmonton 31 Calgary			
February 1959 7 Collège des Philosophes, St. Laurent 14 St. George's, Westmount, P.Q. 15 Hart House, Toronto			2 A-3 Asbestos 3 A-3 Thetford Mines 5 A-3 Victoriaville 9 A-3 Magog 10 } A-3 St-Hyacinthe 11 } 12 A-3 Drummondville 15 A-4 Ste-Anne de la Pocatière 17 A-4 Montmagny 18 A-4 Rivière du Loup 18 A-3 Sherbrooke 19 A-4 Matane 21 A-4 Rimouski 24 A-4 Bathurst 25 A-4 Moncton 26 A-4 Church Point	6 B-3 Montreal 7 B-3 Joliette 16 B-4 La Tuque 17 B-4 Grand'Mère 18 B-4 Shawinigan 19 } 20 } B-4 Trois Rivières 23 } 28 B-4 Chicoutimi	2 C-3 Ville-Marie 3 C-3 Timmins 4 C-3 Haileybury 5 C-3 Sudbury 10 C-3 St-Jérôme 11 C-3 St-Jean 12 C-3 Montreal 13 C-3 Ottawa 15 C-3 Valleyfield 19 C-3 Rigaud 21 C-4 Ste-Thérèse 22 C-4 Ste-Agathe 24 C-4 Mont-Laurier 26 C-4 Val d'Or 27 } 28 } C-4 Amos	4 W-2 Winnipeg 5 W-2 St. Boniface 6 W-2 Brandon 7 W-2 Dauphin 9 W-2 Saskatoon 10 W-2 Prince Albert 12 W-2 Edmonton 13 W-2 Calgary 15 W-2 Vancouver 17 W-2 Lethbridge 18 W-2 Medicine Hat 19 W-2 Gravelbourg 20 W-2 Regina	4 Three Rivers		21 Courtenay, B.C.	9 Winkler, Man.	2-28 Toronto	2 Lethbridge 3 Medicine Hat 5 Moose Jaw 6 Weyburn 7 Brandon	12 Saskatoon 14 Melfort 19 } Vancouver 20 } 21 Victoria 23 Nelson 24 Trail 25 Penticton 26 Kelowna 28 Kamloops		
March 1959	24 Red Deer	9 Camrose 30 Lloydminster	3 A-4 Quebec City 4 A-4 Levis 5 A-4 St-Georges de Beauce 8 A-4 Montreal 9 A-4 Asbestos 10 A-4 Thetford Mines 12 A-4 Victoriaville 16 A-4 Magog 16 A-4 Montreal 17 } A-4 St-Hyacinthe 18 } 19 A-4 Drummondville 25 A-4 Sherbrooke	2 B-4 { Jonquière Chicoutimi 3 B-4 Jonquière 12 B-4 Nicolet 14 B-4 Joliette 25 JMC Trio Baie Comeau	2 C-4 La Sarre 4 C-4 Rouyn 5 C-4 Hearst 9 C-4 Ville-Marie 10 C-4 Timmins 11 C-4 Haileybury 12 C-4 Sudbury 17 C-4 St-Jérôme 18 C-4 St-Jean 19 C-4 Rigaud 20 C-4 Ottawa 22 C-4 Valleyfield	4 W-3 Winnipeg 5 W-3 St. Boniface 6 W-3 Brandon 7 W-3 Dauphin 9 W-3 Saskatoon 10 W-3 Prince Albert 12 W-3 Edmonton 13 W-3 Calgary 15 W-3 Vancouver 17 W-3 Lethbridge 18 W-3 Medicine Hat 19 W-3 Gravelbourg 20 W-3 Regina	4 Quebec City		20 Prince Rupert 21 Fort St. John 23 Dawson Creek 24 Quesnel 25 Prince George	2-30 U.S.A.		3 } Calgary 4 } 5 Red Deer 6 } Edmonton 7 } 9 Lloydminster 11 Prince Albert 16 } Lethbridge 17 } 18 Raymond 19 Medicine Hat 20 Swift Current 23 Estevan 25 } 26 } Winnipeg	1 Gravelbourg 2 Regina 3 Prince Albert 4 Saskatoon 5 Edmonton 6 St. Paul 7 Calgary 9 New Westminster		

BAROQUE TRIO OF MONTREAL	CANADIAN PLAYERS		HALIFAX SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA	NATIONAL BALLE T GUILD OF CANADA	JEUNESSES MUSICALES DU CANADA				OPERA FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO	THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE
	Romeo and Juliet; Pygmalion	As You Like It; The Devil's Disciple				Circuit A	Circuit B	Circuit C	Western Tour		
October 1958											
24 Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B. 25 Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	27 Halifax 28 Halifax 29 Bridgewater 30 Liverpool 31 Yarmouth	20 Orillia 21 Cobourg 23 Brantford 24 Sudbury 25 Sudbury 27 North Bay 30 Owen Sound 31 Brockville	20 Corner Brook 22 Grand Falls 25 St. John's, Nfld.	5 Detroit 6 London 7 Brantford 8 Ottawa 9 Montreal	27 Peterborough 28 Belleville 29 Ottawa 30 Ottawa	Presti & Lagoya, Guitarists 12 Ste. Anne de la Pocatière 14 Montmagny 15 Rivière du Loup 16 Matane 18 Rimouski 21 Bathurst 22 Moncton 25 Baie Comeau 28 Québec-Montcalm 29 Lévis 30 St. Georges de Beauce	JMC Trio 13 La Tuque 14 Grand'Mère 15 Shawinigan 16 Trois Rivières 17 Trois Rivières 20 Trois Rivières 21 Nicolet 22 Québec 23 Québec 25 Chicoutimi 26 Arvida 27 Chicoutimi 28 Jonquière 29 St. Joseph d'Alma 30 Dolbeau 31 Roberval	Bernard Michelin, Cellist 15 St. Jean 18 Ste. Thérèse 19 Ste. Agathe 21 Mont Laurier 23 Val d'Or 24 Amos 25 Amos 27 La Sarre 29 Rouyn 30 Hearst			1 Ste. Anne de la Pocatière 2 Montmagny 4 Rimouski 5 Rimouski 7 Bathurst 13 Winnipeg 14 Winnipeg 16 Edmonton 17 Edmonton 18 Calgary 22 Vancouver 23 Vancouver 27-31 Toronto
November 1958											
	1 Church Point 3 Wolfville 4 Truro 5 Sackville 6 Sackville 7 Moncton 8 Moncton 10 Newcastle 11 Newcastle 12 Campbellton 13 Grand Falls 14 Edmundston 17 Fredericton 18 Fredericton 19 St. Stephen 20 St. Stephen 21 Sussex 22 New Glasgow 24 Antigonish 25 Charlottetown 26 St. John, N.B. 27 St. John, N.B. 28 St. John's, Nfld. 29 St. John's, Nfld.	1 Kingston 4 Simcoe 5 Stratford 10 Erie, Penna.	2 { School concerts at Annapolis 4 { Valley and 5 { South Shore, N.S. schools 13 Halifax 22 Halifax 24 St. Mary's University, Halifax		1 Sherbrooke 3 Burlington, Vt. 4 Burlington, Vt. 7 Fredericton 8 St. John, N.B. 10 Halifax 12 Moncton 13 Edmundston 15 Quebec 17 Three Rivers 19-29 Montreal	3 Asbestos 4 Thetford Mines 5 Granby 6 Drummondville 8 Sherbrooke 10 Magog 11 St. Hyacinthe 12 St. Hyacinthe 13 Victoriaville Bela Siki, Pianist 2 Ste. Anne de la Pocatière 4 Montmagny 5 Rivière du Loup 6 Matane 8 Rimouski 11 Bathurst 12 Moncton 15 Baie Comeau 18 Québec 19 Lévis 20 St. Georges de Beauce 24 Asbestos 25 Thetford Mines 26 Granby 27 Drummondville 29 Sherbrooke	8 Joliette Ginette Martenot, Electronic Instrument 10 La Tuque 11 Grand'Mère 12 Shawinigan 13 Trois Rivières 14 Trois Rivières 17 Trois Rivières 18 Nicolet 19 Québec 20 Québec 22 Chicoutimi 23 Arvida 24 Chicoutimi 25 Jonquière 26 St. Joseph d'Alma 27 Dolbeau 28 Roberval	2 Kirkland Lake 3 Ville Marie 4 Timmins 5 Haileybury 6 Sudbury 7 Sturgeon Falls 9 North Bay 11 St. Jérôme 12 St. Jean 13 Rigaud 14 Ottawa 16 Valleyfield Presti, Lagoya 12 St. Jean 15 Ste. Thérèse 16 Ste. Agathe 18 Mont Laurier 20 Val d'Or 21 Amos 22 Amos 24 La Sarre 26 Rouyn 27 Hearst 30 Kirkland Lake	12 Whitby 13 St. Thomas 15 London 16 Windsor 17 Kingston 19 Moncton 20 St. John, N.B. 21 Wolfville 22 Halifax 24 Halifax 26 St. Joseph 27 Sackville 28 Charlottetown	1 Toronto 3 Ottawa 4 Ottawa	
December 1958											
						1 Magog 2 St. Hyacinthe 3 St. Hyacinthe 4 Victoriaville	6 Joliette	1 Ville Marie 2 Timmins 3 Haileybury 4 Sudbury 5 Sturgeon Falls 7 North Bay 9 St. Jérôme 10 St. Jean 11 Rigaud 12 Ottawa 14 Valleyfield	Guy Fallot, Cellist 3 Winnipeg 4 St. Boniface 5 Brandon 6 Dauphin 8 Saskatoon 9 Prince Albert 11 Edmonton 12 Calgary 14 Vancouver 16 Lethbridge 17 Medicine Hat 18 Gravelbourg 19 Regina	1 St. John's, Nfld. 2 St. John's, Nfld. 3 Argenticia 5 Gander 6 Corner Brook 8 Sidney 9 Amherst	

over, competition is intense with works published in France where there is a considerable degree of subsidization of one kind or another. Lower labour costs and higher runs make the costs of publication considerably less. A good proportion of the readers of French books read English as well so that books published in French in Canada have to meet the competition not only of books from France but also of English books published in Canada, the United States or Britain. Consequently the publication of works of fiction in the French language in Canada is seldom profitable for either the author or the publisher. We are informed that a good sale would still be under 1,000, although it is the common practice to publish an edition of 3,000. We are also informed that the break-even point for the publisher is somewhere about 700. Except for a few writers at the top level of popularity, it is unlikely that a writer of fiction will receive more than a publisher's advance of something like \$200.

88. After discussions with representatives of the English and French language publishers in Canada, the Council has announced a programme of assistance for the publication of poetry, essays, and criticism in both languages, and of novels in the French language only. Two juries are being formed to consider and make recommendations to the Council on manuscripts submitted by the publishers. The juries will also from time to time propose works already published in French or English for translation into the other language. (For details see paragraphs 97 to 101 below.)

89. In the case of our composers the road is an even harder one. Except where there is income to be derived from music composed for television and radio, it is quite likely that the composition of a serious work by a modern Canadian composer will not result in any compensation. If a work has been specially commissioned there may perhaps be an award of \$1,000 with a possible royalty of some \$50 for each subsequent performance — if there is a subsequent performance. To offset even these small returns a composer may have to have his score copied at his own expense. Some composers who write a fair hand may even earn money by copying the work of others.

90. Painters do rather better than their colleagues in the other arts, that is if they sell at all. Quite a few painters in Canada make a reasonably good living out of their work but it would be difficult to name more than a dozen who do not have to resort to frankly commercial art. By the same expenditure of energy they would earn a good deal more in almost any other occupation.

91. Yet we depend on these creative workers for all the things that they alone can contribute to the development and understanding of our country and to the enjoyment and satisfaction of its people. For these reasons the

Council has endeavoured to find ways in which it might improve the standing and increase the markets for our creative workers without entering into the field of direct commissioning or subsidization.

Taxation on Creative Work

92. One matter of great importance to the creative artist is the question of taxation. Our plea is that in the imposition and assessment of taxes artists should be treated with the maximum consideration and encouragement without, of course, exempting them from the general rule that all people should pay taxes without discrimination.

93. Unfortunately few creative artists — writers, composers and painters — earn enough even to put their incomes into the taxable class. Only a very few achieve such success as to make the size of their liability for taxation a serious problem.

94. The same situation exists in the other countries with which Canada has the closest and most friendly relations — the United Kingdom, France and the United States. However, the Canadian creative artist is subject to additional obstacles in his path to financial sufficiency. One need only mention such factors as the size of the country and the low density of the population, giving rise to special problems of distribution and sale; writing, publishing and reading in either of the two languages and the effect of this on the costs of publication and distribution; competition from the three countries mentioned; the different stages of their maturity involving for Canada an inevitable concentration of purpose on material development. These are some of the factors which make the work of the creative artist more difficult to support. One result is that a high proportion of Canadian creative workers must of necessity have some other source of income; their work in the arts is therefore a part-time operation. This inevitably stretches out the length of time taken to produce a work of art. Moreover creative artists must spend a good deal of time on sketches and drafts all contributing to the final work.

95. To meet these conditions the income tax collectors in most countries have allowed the tax payable on a published work to be spread over three years. This period has been hit upon more or less arbitrarily as likely to produce a reasonably fair result. This is the time allowed in Canada. We believe that for the reasons stated, if three years is the proper period in the United Kingdom and the United States, four or even five years might be equally fair in this country. Even in the unlikely event of a writer producing two or more highly profitable works within that period he would, of course, have to pay tax in respect of all of them.

96. Occasionally (very occasionally indeed) a writer produces a work in respect of which the moving picture or other rights are sold outright for

a capital sum. It is submitted that this is a case similar to the sale of any other property and that the purchase price should be treated as a capital gain.

Aid to Publication

97. In fact only a small proportion of works of fiction are profitable to the publishers of hard-cover books. The Council has considered this problem at length and has taken the advice of publishers, writers and university teachers. It was one of the main topics for discussion at the conference held at Kingston at the end of 1958.

98. The Council has now adopted a trial policy of assistance in the publication of literary work. Eligible books will be novels (in French Canada only), volumes of poetry, essays and criticism. At present assistance will be restricted in the novel to works in French on the grounds (a) that the French market in Canada is much more limited than the English, and (b) that English publishing houses are of the opinion that in general novels written in English can be published without subsidization if they are worth publication.

99. Manuscripts will be considered only when submitted by a publisher who wishes to publish the work or works in question. In French Canada works will be screened and submitted by the Société des Editeurs du Livre Canadien Français to a jury appointed by the Council. The English-language jury has not yet been appointed.

100. The Council has set aside a sum of \$30,000 for this purpose in the first year of the scheme. The juries will submit recommendations for assistance up to that amount in total. Assistance may take the form of grants to reduce the retail price of the book, or grants for book purchase and distribution abroad, or for distribution to libraries in French Canada of English-language books, or to libraries in English Canada, of French-Canadian books.

101. In addition the juries will consider whether special assistance should be given to enable new works to be translated into either English or French. Such assistance will be given only when a publisher has agreed to publish the work after an adequate translation is secured. They may also recommend to the Council books which have been published without assistance but which they consider should be distributed abroad.

Aid to Periodicals

102. A continuing outlet for writers in the form of magazines and journals is equally important. The Council has adopted a policy of assistance as follows:

1. It will not give assistance to:
 - (a) university quarterlies;
 - (b) journals published by a faculty or department of one university;
 - (c) bulletins or "house organs" of societies;
 - (d) "journals of opinion";
 - (e) magazines of specialists such as philatelists, numismatists, et al.
2. It will provide assistance to a few periodicals published in the field of literature, the humanities and the social sciences. This assistance will not include what is generally referred to as the "little magazines", but will include certain literary periodicals of high quality and permanent interest which provide a valuable outlet for Canadian writers.
3. It will provide assistance for a small number of journals dealing with the arts, and having either national circulation or wide circulation among one or other of the major language groups.
4. The forms of assistance can be as follows:
 - (a) sums to assist in publication of special editions;
 - (b) the purchase of copies for distribution;
 - (c) sums to assist in publication of extra copies or in other ways for the purpose of advertising the journal and extending its circulation;
 - (d) sums to assist in the general costs of publication, including better payment to writers, to be calculated on evidence supplied in each individual application.
5. To be eligible for assistance, a journal must have existed long enough to demonstrate that there is a demand for it, and that it is a viable project. Two years would appear to be the minimum time (if it is a quarterly); otherwise, 8 issues.

103. Magazines which have been assisted under this policy include the following: *Tamarack Review*, *The Fiddlehead*, *Emourie*, *Ecrits du Canada Français*, *Canadian Art*, *La Vie des Arts*, *The Canadian Music Journal*, *The Phoenix*, and the *Canadian Geographical Journal*.

Ballet Survey

104. When the Council came into existence in April 1957 it had already before it an application for a grant from the National Ballet. The serious situation facing ballet and the other major theatrical and musical organizations led the officers of the Council to sit down with their representatives to hear about their programmes and objectives and to discuss their present needs and future economic position. It is quite clear that none of these major activities can be carried on without substantial assistance. In fact one of the reasons for bringing the Council into existence was to help to provide the assistance needed.

105. In respect of these needs Canada is in no way different from any other country. We do not know of any country where good ballet, opera or symphonic music is or can be performed without subsidization by the state or assistance by private benefaction on a very substantial scale. In Great Britain, for example, the Arts Council of Great Britain was set up more than ten years ago. Since then it has contributed on the average

more than a million dollars annually — more than half of its annual appropriation by Parliament of about £1 million a year — toward the support of the opera at Covent Garden, the Royal Ballet at Sadler's Wells, the Old Vic Theatre and the Carl Rosa Opera. Through the agency of the Arts Council of Great Britain the British Parliament voted these three organizations, all in London, \$1,500,000 in 1957-58 at the current rate of exchange. (It would appear that in this field the purchasing power of the pound is considerably higher than indicated by the official rate. For example, a member of orchestra in Toronto receives \$22 plus \$5 an hour for rehearsal, or about \$45 to \$50 per concert, whereas in London he would receive about half that amount translating pounds sterling into dollars at the official rate of \$2.80).

106. To assist its considerations, the Council decided that it would be useful to have an economic survey made of the ballet in Canada. The Council was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Kenneth LeM. Carter, C.A., with whom these major ballet organizations cooperated gladly. This is, we believe, the first report of this kind made about a major artistic activity in this country.

107. The Council has found the report on the ballet so useful that it has asked Mr. Carter to make a similar study of the major orchestras across the country; this work is now under way. The project has been welcomed by the orchestras as was the ballet survey by the ballet companies. The Council hopes to engage a distinguished musician to visit the major orchestras and musical organizations, to discuss their problems and programmes with them and to report the result to the Council.

Confederation Centennial

108. Canada will celebrate the one hundredth anniversary of Confederation on July 1, 1967. The Government of Canada will no doubt be arranging suitable ceremonies to mark the occasion. The Council has given consideration to a number of specific suggestions of ways in which it might co-operate. These include national and local festivals of the arts, competitions in music, writing and the other arts and various other schemes. The Chairman referred to this in a speech given at the opening of the Vancouver Festival on July 16, 1958 extracts from which are printed as Annex A. On December 12, 1958 he wrote the Prime Minister offering to the Government the services of the Council for cooperation in any way considered suitable.

A National Theatre

109. A number of suggestions have been put forward for the establishment of a national theatre and the construction of a suitable auditorium

at Ottawa. The Council has not participated in the considerations of any of these projects. But as it has developed its work in all parts of Canada the Council has become increasingly impressed with the need of suitable places for the performance of musical and theatrical productions. In the provision of this accommodation great strides are being made. For some years Winnipeg has had a very fine auditorium. Calgary and Edmonton now have magnificent theatres as a result of provincial and municipal co-operation. In Vancouver the auditorium is nearing completion. In Toronto a great work is being proceeded with as a result of private benefaction. In Montreal plans are well advanced for the construction of a multiple purpose centre through the cooperation of the province and city supported by private benefaction. Other plans are being made in numerous localities across the country. The following approximate figures are correct to the best of our information:

Auditorium Figures

<i>Seating</i>		
Vancouver	— main hall — 2800	Cost of bldg + land = \$ 5,000,000
Edmonton	— main hall — 2750	Cost of bldg only = \$ 4,000,000
Calgary	— main hall — 2750	Cost of bldg only = \$ 4,000,000
Winnipeg	— main hall — 4135	
Toronto	— main hall — 3200	Cost of bldg only = \$ 8,000,000
		Cost of bldg + land = \$12,000,000
Montreal	— main hall — 3100	Cost of bldg only = \$ 8,500,000

110. Obviously there is a need for a suitable auditorium at the national capital. It may well be doubted if a suitable auditorium and ancillary accommodation (including probably a small theatre) at the national capital should be inferior to the six major projects mentioned above. The main halls of these six buildings show an average capacity of 3,122. The average cost of the five built as separate constructions (that is excluding Winnipeg) would appear to be in the neighbourhood of \$4,000,000. The remarkably fine Auditoriums in Edmonton and Calgary (the smallest of the six, seating 2,750) cost \$4,000,000 each for the building only. Obviously, an undertaking of this character and size in Ottawa would require a substantial amount of direct federal assistance, both for construction and subsidization of operating expenses.

111. However, something in the neighbourhood of 3,000 seats might be considerably larger than desirable from the point of view of acoustics and larger than necessary in view of the size of Ottawa and its probable development. It is interesting to note that the proposed Philharmonic Hall, particularly designed for symphony concerts at the Lincoln Centre for the Performing Arts in New York, is planned to have 2,400 seats of which

there will be 1,400 seats on the ground floor and 1,000 more set in angled rows on shallow terraces that will form three squared horseshoes around the auditorium. Estimated cost of the concert hall is \$9,850,000. The building is designed as most suitable in size and shape for music. This is possible because the Lincoln Centre will include other buildings specially designed for other purposes — opera and ballet, theatre, chamber music and so on — whereas in a city like Ottawa it will probably be found necessary to use the main auditorium for all major productions. If the Province of Ontario and the City of Ottawa cooperated in providing the site (with adequate parking space), and the Federal Government the construction, it would be hoped that private benefactors across the country would make special grants for specific purposes so that the whole undertaking would become a truly national one representative of the entire country and of its ten provinces. A national auditorium would be an appropriate element in the celebration of the Centenary of Confederation.

112. A project of this kind is beyond the scope of the resources of The Canada Council. The Council, however, would be glad to cooperate in the preliminary planning or in any way considered desirable.

113. What a scene it would be! The gala opening of the national auditorium in the presence of the Queen with representatives of the people of every province taking part in a great festival, with the leading Canadian organizations and artists putting on a spectacular presentation to be carried by television and radio from “sea to sea and from the river to the ends of the earth”, and supplemented by appropriate religious services of thanksgiving, parades, tattoos, fireworks, dancing in the streets . . . all making a great national occasion of the most important event in the history of our country. This could be in the nature of a festival of the Canadian arts, representing the best we have in music, drama, opera, ballet, and individual artists — a festival that would continue for two or three weeks and help to focus the attention of the world on our Centenary and on the progress it has marked in these fields.

PART FIVE: INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

Objective

114. The Canada Council Act (section 8(1)) states among the objects of the Council that it may

“(e) exchange with other countries or organizations or persons therein knowledge and information respecting the arts, humanities and social sciences;

“(f) arrange for representation and interpretation of Canadian arts, humanities and social sciences in other countries.”

115. The Canada Council is thus charged by Parliament to ensure cultural exchanges with other countries as well as the projection of Canada abroad in the fields of the arts, humanities and social sciences. To this end, The Canada Council has given the following grants:—

Cultural exchanges — Organizations

CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH, to assist in holding their quinquennial congress in Canada in September 1958. \$37,500 (of which \$8,750 was returned)

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, to bring the Le Corbusier Exhibition to Canada for six months to be shown in Winnipeg and other major centres, especially where schools of architecture exist. \$15,000.

STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL, to enable four of its officials to visit Moscow to study possibilities of inviting Russian artists to the Festival in 1959. \$2,000.

Canada Council Lectureships

116. The Canada Council Lectureships were inaugurated in October, 1958, when at the Council's invitation Sir Kenneth Clark came to this country for a lecture tour which included addresses at Laval University, McGill University, the University of Montreal, the National Gallery (in cooperation with Carleton University), the University of Toronto and the Canadian Club of Ottawa. It is the Council's intention to continue these lectureships by bringing to Canada each year some widely known representative of the arts, humanities or social sciences for the purpose of speaking before university audiences and other interested bodies, and meeting with leaders in the three areas of the Council's responsibilities. An attempt will be made to provide these lectures to all the various regions of Canada, although it is unlikely that any one of the visiting lecturers will be able to give the time necessary for visiting every province.

117. Sir Kenneth Clark is the Chairman of the Arts Council of Great Britain. Formerly he has been the Slade Professor of Art at Oxford University, the Chairman of the Independent Television Authority, and the Director of the National Gallery. An author and collector of renown, he is one of the most eminent art critics of the day. Sir Kenneth's lectures were heard by enthusiastic audiences at every point he visited. The Canada Council is pleased to record here its appreciation of the time and effort which he so generously gave to the inauguration of the lectureships.

118. The Canada Council has invited Mr. André Chamson from France to deliver the second series of Canada Council lectures next autumn. Mr. Chamson is the Curator of the Paris art museum "Le Petit Palais" and a member of the Académie Française, as well as a well-known novelist. He was for a short time Associate Librarian at the French National Library and later on Associate Curator of the Château de Versailles Museum. During the course of his tour, Mr. Chamson will speak in French and in English in major cities from Quebec to Vancouver.

Visiting Lecturers

119. The Canada Council has earmarked an amount of \$75,000 to assist Canadian Universities in bringing eminent scholars to Canada for short periods and for interchange of scholars between universities in Canada. For inter-regional visits within Canada the Council provides only travelling expenses, the host university being expected to meet other necessary costs. For visitors from abroad, the Council provides travelling expenses and a stipend appropriate to the visitor's position and standing and length of his visit. It is expected that the universities will contribute as may be appropriate. The initiative in proposing such visits is left with the universities themselves and it is a requirement for both classes of visitors that each should go to more than one university. In the course of the present year, 10 Canadian universities have benefitted from this scheme as can be seen in Annex I.

Individuals

120. Grants were also given to Canadian scholars to enable them to exchange information and knowledge with persons and institutions in other countries as well as to scholars from abroad to enable them to come to Canada for similar purposes:

DR. AND MRS. H. B. HAWTHORN, University of British Columbia, to assist in a year's leave of absence to be spent in anthropological research abroad.

DEAN PHILIPPE GARIGUE, University of Montreal, to visit various centres of teaching and research in the Social Sciences in Europe.

PROF. BROR DANIELSSON, from Stockholm University, to enable him to make a short visit to the universities of Ottawa, Montreal, Kingston, Toronto and Quebec on the occasion of his visit to the U.S.A.

PROF. MASON WADE, travel grant to visit the Maritimes on his study of the Acadians, British and Yankees in the Maritimes.

PROF. CHAS. HENDRY, to help defray expenses involved in a proposed trip into China while on a study tour of Asia and the Middle East.

INDIAN SCHOOL OF COMMONWEALTH STUDIES, to bring to Canada an Indian scholar attached to the School in India.

PROF. S. KÖRNER, Head of the Department of Philosophy of the University of Bristol, to make a five-week visit to Victoria College of the University of Toronto, to the University of Alberta and to the University of British Columbia.

Senior Non-Resident Fellowships

121. The Canada Council has awarded under its scholarship and fellowship scheme the following senior non-resident fellowships:

PROF. FREDERICK ALEXANDER, Professor of Modern History at the University of Western Australia, received a partial fellowship to come to Canada for approximately four months, to make a survey of Canadian attitudes on foreign policy generally, with special reference to Asian and Commonwealth relations.

HERVE BAZIN, well-known French novelist, to enable him to come to Canada for the purpose of preparing a series of studies on the various provinces including the Arctic, and to get acquainted with the Canadian milieu which might provide him with the elements of a novel.

JANCHELEVICI, Belgian sculptor established in France, to visit Canada for six months in search of new material.

PROF. HOWARD JONES, from England, at present at University of Toronto as visiting lecturer, to enable him to visit penal institutions across Canada.

COMMANDANT ERIC LABIGNETTE, from France, to come to Canada for three months to complete his research for his doctoral thesis on the ancient city of Louisbourg.

DR. JAMES LAFOLLETTE, from Georgetown University, Washington, D.C., for study and research in linguistics at Laval University.

PROF. J. W. NISBET, from Scotland, Professor of political economy and specialist in industrial relations, to come to Canada for three months, centred on Queen's University.

PROF. FRANÇOIS PERROUX, from France, economist of great distinction, to lecture at University of Toronto during one semester.

DR. R. P. SRIVASTAVA, from India, to do research work with Department of Anthropology of University of British Columbia.

122. The scholarships offered by the Canada Council to Canadians to study abroad and to junior non-residents for study in Canada can also be related to this sector of activities as may also the efforts of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco to provide opportunities for cultural exchanges. Details in this connection are given in other sections of this report.

Projection of Canada Abroad

123. The Canada Council has endeavoured to assist individuals and organizations to participate in important international gatherings (conferences, festivals, artistic competitions, etc.) and to ensure representation and interpretation of Canadian arts abroad. In this connection, the following grants were given:

CANADIAN PLAYERS, to undertake a tour of the United States.

HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA, to represent Canada at the Brussels International Exhibition on Canada Day.

MCGILL CHAMBER MUSIC ENSEMBLE, to give concerts in Mount Holyoke and Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

COLLEGE CANADIEN DE ROME, to bring up to date its collection of Canadian magazines and books.

MICHELINE LEGENDRE, Montreal, to give a display of Les Marionnettes de Montréal at Lyon and Paris.

ARNOLD ROCKMAN, to collect and assemble an exhibition of Canadian graphic design and to display it at the International Design Conference at Aspen, Colorado, U.S.A.

COMMITTEE FOR PARIS BIENNALE, to send paintings and sculpture to the Paris Biennale Exhibition in 1959.

MICHAEL OLVER, to enable this young music critic to attend the Music Critics Workshop of the Music Critics Association in Pittsburgh, U.S.A.

124. Before the establishment of The Canada Council, there was no official body to which individuals or organizations could turn for assistance to enable them to attend international conferences, festivals or competitions. The Canada Council has been assigned this responsibility and has adopted the following policy in this regard.

(1) *For Individuals to attend International Conferences*

The applicant should give evidence (a) that he has received an invitation from the Conference and that he has been requested to perform some specific function; (b) that he is a representative of a recognized Canadian organization or institution. The application must be accompanied by an official letter from the appropriate officer of this organization or institution indicating that he or she is their official representative. The maximum amount of the grant should not normally exceed the return fare to the place of the conference.

The following assistance has been provided by the Council:

PROF. LOUIS BAUDOIN, McGill University, to attend meeting of International Association of Legal Sciences, in Brussels.

PROF. J. E. HODGETTS, of Queen's University, to attend the meeting of the International Political Science Association in Rome.

DR. JOHN C. SAWATSKY, to address the World Federation for Mental Health Annual Meeting in Vienna.

PROF. EDGAR McINNIS, of Toronto, to travel to Ghana to be a principal lecturer at the Tenth Annual New Year School at University College of Ghana.

PROF. PETER GLASSEN, University of Manitoba, to read a paper at the Twelfth International Congress of Philosophy in Venice and Padua, Italy.

PROF. OSWALD HALL, to attend the Conference of the International Sociological Association, in Milan, Italy.

DR. ROBERT B. MALMO, to attend the Sixth Interamerican Congress of Psychology, in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

(2) *For Individuals to attend International Competitions and Festivals*

Similar requests are entertained from individual artists who wish to take part in international competitions and festivals. They must be artists of distinction who can represent Canada well at the level at which they would compete. The competition or festival must be recognized as maintaining high international standards. Again in this case, the amount awarded is intended to cover only the return fare to the place of the competition or festival. Under this policy the Canada Council has given the following travel grants:

DONALD THOMSON, to participate in the Concours International d'Exécution Musicale, in Geneva.

ERNESTO BARBINI, to participate in Venice Music Festival.

MAURICE DECELLES, to participate as member of Jury of Festival International de Musique Populaire, Sables d'Olonne, France.

GERALD TROTTIER, to participate in the First International Biennial Exhibition of Christian Art, in Salzburg, Austria.

RAYMOND DAVELVY, to participate in the International Festival for Improvisation at Haarlem, Holland.

LOUIS QUILICOT, and his voice coach, to travel to Italy where Mr. Quilicot will sing the title role in a first performance of an opera by Donizetti at the Spoleto Festival.

125. The Council has made a block purchase of "THE ARTS IN CANADA", edited by Professor Malcolm Ross and published by the Macmillan Co. of Canada, for distribution to Canadian missions abroad, foreign libraries and to National Commissions for Unesco.

PART SIX: UNESCO NATIONAL COMMISSION

126. The period April 1, 1958 to March 31, 1959, has been one of accomplishment and growth for the Canadian National Commission for Unesco and its member organizations. As a result of decisions made at its Inaugural Meeting in February 1958 and First Annual Meeting on March 14, 1959, the Commission has been enlarged by three members with the Canadian Labour Congress and the United Nations Association in Canada being changed to Continuing Membership from their former status as Rotating Members and l'Association Canadienne des Educateurs de Langue Française being named as a new member in the Continuing Member category. To fill vacancies left among the nine Rotating Members as provided by the Constitution (see Annex J), the Canadian Library Association and the Chemical Institute of Canada were elected. The membership on the Commission now totals twenty-eight. In addition, the Commission has associated with it forty-seven cooperating bodies which are eligible for membership on the Commission as Rotating Members. Since the last report, the Commission has added the following organizations to its list of cooperating bodies:

Canadian Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs
Confédération des Travailleurs Catholiques du Canada Inc.
Federated Women's Institutes of Canada
Institut Canadien des Affaires Publiques
National Council of Jewish Women of Canada
Royal Architectural Institute of Canada

127. A major event in this first year of activities was the preparation for the 10th session of the Unesco General Conference held in Paris from November 4, 1958 to December 5, 1958. According to the Order-in-Council (PC 1957-831) setting up the Commission for Unesco, the National Commission has the responsibility to advise the Department of External Affairs in the matter of future Unesco programmes.

128. To assist in the discharge of these duties, a Programme Committee was formed of experts in Unesco fields of endeavour, and its comments on the Draft Unesco Programme and Budget were passed to the Department of External Affairs for use in the briefing of the Canadian delegation. Many persons who have had a close connection with the work of the National Commission were included in the delegation, of which Dr. N. A. M. MacKenzie, President of the Commission, was the Chairman.

129. The Commission was privileged to benefit from the experience of members of the Canadian delegation attending the Unesco Paris Conference in planning its first National Conference which was held on March 12

and 13 in Montreal's Queen Elizabeth Hotel and attended by over 250 delegates. Members of the Canadian delegation presented analyses of the Unesco programme to the assembly. Mr. André Bertrand, Assistant-director of the Department of Social Sciences, represented the Director-General of Unesco, and Mr. J. Zuckerman, also from Paris and Chief of the Unesco Public Liaison Division, attended the meetings as did a fraternal delegation from the U.S. National Commission. The Conference was addressed by the Honourable Brooke Claxton, Chairman of The Canada Council, and His Excellency Toru Hagiwara, Ambassador of Japan.

130. To coincide with the Conference, a local planning committee under the chairmanship of Mr. Léon Lortie, Director of the University of Montreal Department of Extension, organized a "Unesco Week" proclaimed by Mayor Sarto Fournier. Ethnic groups and other voluntary organizations marked the week with special programmes, the National Film Board showed Asian films and the Museum of Fine Arts provided an exhibition of Asian art treasures. The Conference was immediately followed by the Commission's first Annual Meeting which heard reports of activities and considered the Commission's programme for the coming year based on recommendations made at the National Conference.

131. As a first step in the Unesco ten-year Major Project, the encouragement and mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, the Commission asked Mr. Ross McLean to make a survey of Canadian resources available for participation in the project and make recommendations to the Commission as to the most effective means of participation. An East-West Project National Advisory Committee then made a plan for participation to serve as the basis for discussion at the first National Conference. The Committee (see Annex K for membership) will continue to act in an advisory and co-ordinating capacity to the Commission on the Canadian role in the Unesco Major Project.

132. The National Commission is primarily a coordinating organization to promote and assist in the carrying out of Unesco projects in Canada. A sum of \$25,000 has been set aside within the budget provided by The Canada Council for assistance to organizations carrying out Unesco projects in Canada and to individuals and organizations attending international meetings sponsored by or organized in cooperation with Unesco. In the past year, the following grants have been made:

- 1) THE UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA — \$4,000
 - a) to promote the sale of Unesco publications
 - b) to assemble and distribute literature and study kits to groups celebrating Human Rights Day
 - c) to promote the sale of Unesco Gift Coupons.

- 2) THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADULT EDUCATION — \$2,500
to assist in the planning and execution of a radio series related to the East-West Major Project.
- 3) THE CANADIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION — \$1,200
to send a second delegate for continuity of Canadian representation to the annual IBE-Unesco International Conference on Public Education, Geneva. This grant will be awarded for a three year period.
- 4) SIR ERNEST MACMILLAN — \$300
to represent the Canadian National Commission for Unesco at meetings sponsored by the International Music Council and Unesco in Paris, October 1958.

133. Canada has benefitted from representation at many important international meetings. This representation was provided for in the programme of member organizations thus requiring no special financial assistance from the National Commission. A list of these Unesco-related meetings is attached in Annex L.

134. December 10, 1958 marked the Tenth Anniversary of the signing of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. The Commission co-operated closely with a committee of 24 voluntary organizations which planned an Ottawa National Human Rights Conference and which encouraged the holding of Regional Conferences in Vancouver, Winnipeg, Montreal and Halifax. The Commission assisted these conferences through its grant for the distribution of educational materials to the United Nations Association. The Commission also participated in meetings of the organizing committee of the Human Rights Conference and was host to the Conference's special banquet speaker, the Honourable Jacoub Amoun, Ambassador of the Sudan to the United Nations.

135. The National Commission has from its inception maintained close relations with other Commissions throughout the world. For the first time, Canada was represented at a Regional Conference of National Commissions in the Western Hemisphere. Mr. E. Bussièrè, the Secretary, attended the Conference held in Costa Rica from May 30 to June 4, 1958 and he was elected a Vice-President of the Conference. Regular exchanges of publications and information have resulted from this meeting and exchanges have been developed with many National Commissions in European Member States.

136. Early in the year's activities, the Commission was faced with the problem of finding a national sales agent for Unesco publications in Canada. The University of Toronto Press, sales agent for English language Unesco publications until July 1958, was unable to continue as agent without a

substantial grant-in-aid. In July, the transfer of the Unesco agency to the Queen's Printer was effected. Since this time, sales and subscriptions of Unesco publications have steadily increased and from September 1, 1958 until March 31, 1959 sales totalled approximately \$4,500.

137. The following publications have been released:

1. Canada and Asia, by Ross McLean (The Queen's Printer)
2. Unesco Publications Review (The Queen's Printer)
3. News Letter — two issues (The Commission)
4. Inaugural Handbook (The Commission)

138. Two successful candidates for Unesco fellowships were sponsored by the National Commission during the year. Dr. Rose M. Renshaw of Montreal was awarded a Regional Cultural Study Grant to study the structure of oriental music in India under the terms of the East-West Major Project. A fellowship under the sponsorship of Unesco and the Government of Poland was awarded to Miss R. Carrière, a student at the University of Montreal, to further her Slavonic studies in Cracow, Poland. Miss Carrière also received a grant from The Canada Council to cover travel expenses to Poland.

139. As the National Commission for Unesco becomes more widely known it is increasingly recognized as a centre of information and documentation about Canadian activities concerned with Unesco both in Canada and abroad. The National Commission acts as a clearing-house of information for the Unesco Secretariat seeking data on Canadian activities in the fields of education, natural sciences, social sciences, cultural activities and mass communication and as a source of information for Canadians wishing to learn of projects in the international field or within other Member States. In order to better the performance of the Commission's Secretariat in this vital function, the Canada Council at its February meeting voted funds to provide for necessary additions to the staff.

PART SEVEN: FINANCES

140. The audited financial statements for the Endowment Fund and the University Capital Grants Fund, together with the Report of the Auditor General thereon, will be found on pages 49 to 52.

141. The financial arrangements for the handling of the Council's securities as described in the First Annual Report remained the same throughout the fiscal year. The Bank of Canada holds the Council's bonds and debentures, accepting or delivering securities against payment according to the Council's instructions. The common stocks of the Council are held in the Montreal Trust Company on the same basis, and the Council's insured mortgages are retained for administrative purposes by the chartered banks from which they were bought.

University Capital Grants Fund

142. As required by the Act, the University Capital Grants Fund is invested entirely in Government of Canada direct or guaranteed bonds and debentures. The Council itself imposed the further qualification that the Grants Fund must be invested in securities maturing not later than January 1, 1964, on the assumption that most of the assets of the Fund would be paid out to the universities by that date. There are now indications that the assets of the Fund will probably not be completely disbursed by that time, and if this proves to be the case the limit on the maturity of the bonds will require amendment.

143. There were numerous changes made during the year in the portfolio with the general objective of improving yield or the prospect of capital appreciation, or of improving the distribution of maturities. The most important improvement in the Fund's holdings, however, came about with the Canada Conversion Loan which was announced in July. As a result of the conversion, the Fund's holdings of Victory bonds were replaced with the new conversion 3% bonds maturing December 1, 1961, and with other short term securities. The holdings of the Fund as of March 31, 1959 are listed in Annex M.

144. The market value of the Fund's investments at the end of the year was approximately \$1,125,000 below amortized cost, compared with a market value of \$1,390,000 in excess of amortized cost on March 31, 1958. However, this reduction in value was offset in part by profits of \$1,000,000 realized during the year, largely as a result of the sale of the Victory bonds in the conversion operation. The net decline in the market value of the Fund's assets reflected the fall in bond prices which occurred during the twelve months. For example, a Government of Canada bond having a maturity of two years and eight months was valued on April 1, 1958 at

\$99.35, or on a 3.25% yield basis. Twelve months later a bond of the identical maturity (the new Conversion 3% bonds of December 1, 1961) stood at \$95.00, or a yield of approximately 5.00%. It must be emphasized that losses are only actually sustained if bonds are sold before maturity. When this occurs as a result of a switch into a bond with a higher yield, however, the loss is more than recouped out of higher income or capital gain on the new bond.

145. The income for the 1958-59 fiscal year was \$1,812,000 and the yield on the portfolio at year end, based on cost, was 3.7%. This latter figure compared with a yield on cost of 4.3% at March 31, 1958, and was due mainly to the sale at the time of the conversion loan of the Victory bonds which had been carried on the books at a low cost and high yield basis, and their replacement with new issues which gave a lower average yield.

146. During the fiscal year, \$8,732,000 in grants were approved, and payments to universities totalled \$3,543,000. This brings the total grants approved since the Fund's inception to \$12,816,000. The position of the Fund at the end of the fiscal year is summarized in the following table:

Original capital	\$50,000,000
Interest and realized profits to date	5,249,000
	<hr/>
Total capital, interest and profits	\$55,249,000
Grants (\$4,883,000 paid)	12,816,000
	<hr/>
Available for grants April 1, 1959	\$42,433,000

Endowment Fund

147. The Act imposes no restrictions on the manner in which the funds in the Endowment Fund can be invested. However, the Council on the advice of the Investment Committee established rules similar to those in the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, but which were adapted to meet the Council's view of the special requirements of the Endowment Fund. These provisions limited the Fund's holdings of any one type of investment or the securities of any one company. During the year substantial changes were made in the Fund's portfolio with the primary object of improving quality or yield. The present portfolio, apart from the investment in short term securities, is divided mainly into five principal categories — insured N.H.A. mortgages guaranteed by the Government of Canada, provincial bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds and equities. A complete list of these holdings as at March 31, 1959 is contained in Annex N.

148. The market value of the bonds and debentures in the portfolio was approximately \$37,000 above cost. This net capital appreciation is substantially lower than the \$1,300,000 excess of market value over cost which prevailed at the end of March 1958, and was due to the general fall in bond market prices during the year referred to earlier. At the same time the value of holdings of equity securities rose sharply during the year and at the end of March market value was approximately \$1,832,000 above cost, compared with a figure of \$239,000 below cost at March 31, 1958. During the year there was a profit realized on investment transactions of \$248,000, bringing total realized profits to date to \$1,103,000. The Endowment Fund investment position is summarized in the following table:

<i>Class of Security</i>	<i>Total Cost (Amortized)</i>	<i>Total Market Value</i>
Treasury Bills	\$ 2,312,350	\$ 2,311,213
Canada bonds	1,664,300	1,667,700
Provincial bonds and debentures .	7,695,735	7,471,435
Municipal bonds and debentures .	13,566,432	13,365,359
Corporate bonds and debentures .	9,296,366	9,755,845
N.H.A. mortgages (guaranteed by Government of Canada)	10,454,989	10,454,989
Common stocks, convertible debentures and warrants	8,195,391	10,027,471
	\$53,185,563	\$55,054,012

149. The income from investments in 1958-59 amounted to \$2,758,000, which represented a return on the original fund of over 5.5%. However, since the assets have increased as a result of realized profits and income accrued but not yet paid, the average yields based on the cost of the investments held was approximately 5.2%. Grants approved amounted to \$2,666,000, and payments during the fiscal year totalled \$1,718,000. Total grants since the Fund's inception amounted to \$4,083,000, and payments to \$2,064,000.

REPORT OF THE AUDITOR GENERAL

To: The Canada Council
The Prime Minister of Canada

The accounts and financial transactions of the Canada Council have been audited for the year ended March 31, 1959 in accordance with the requirement of section 22 of the Canada Council Act.

I certify that, in my opinion, the Balance Sheet, comprising sections for the Endowment Fund and the University Capital Grants Fund, presents a true and fair view of the financial position of the Council as at March 31, 1959 and that the Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus presents a true and fair summary of the financial transactions in the Endowment Fund for the year then ended.

Endowment Fund. Interest and dividends earned on investments were \$2,758,760. Expenditures amounting to \$2,960,757 comprised \$2,666,299 for authorized grants and awards, \$269,838 for administrative expenses and \$24,620 in respect of direct outlays on behalf of the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO. Expenses indirectly relating to this Commission and also to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund are included in the administrative expenses of the Fund. The balance of surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Canada Council Act was \$569,874 as at March 31, 1959 as compared with \$771,871 at the end of the previous year.

University Capital Grants Fund. The balance at credit of this fund at March 31, 1958 was \$48,250,685. Interest on investments amounted to \$1,812,384, and net profit on disposal of securities was \$1,101,832. After providing \$8,732,264 for authorized grants under section 9 of the Act, a balance of \$42,432,637 remained at the credit of the Fund at the end of the year.

Acknowledgment. Appreciation is recorded for the co-operation extended and information provided the Audit Office staff by the Director, Treasurer and other officers of the Council.

(Sgd.) WATSON SELLAR
Auditor General of Canada

May 14, 1959.

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Balance Sheet

(with comparative fi

	Assets	1959	Endov	1958
Cash.....	\$	217,601	\$	89,304
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered.....		289,510		1,260,062
Interest Accrued on Investments.....		509,500		536,332
Investments:				
Treasury Bills of Canada, at amortized cost.....	\$	2,312,350		—
Bonds and debentures, at amortized cost (market value, \$32,260,339).....	32,222,833			34,554,800
Common stocks, convertible debentures and warrants, at cost (market value, \$10,027,471).....	8,195,391			6,997,241
Mortgages, insured under National Housing Act (1954), acquired under general assignments from chartered banks (principal value, \$10,479,653).	10,454,989			10,835,230
		<u>53,185,563</u>		<u>52,387,271</u>
		<u>54,202,174</u>		<u>54,272,969</u>

University Ca

Cash.....	\$	13,041	\$	4,001
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered.....		—		508,113
Interest Accrued on Investments.....		384,576		431,713
Investments:				
Treasury Bills of Canada, at amortized cost.....	\$	7,007,864		998,430
Bonds of, or guaranteed by, the Govern- ment of Canada, at amortized cost (market value, \$41,833,501).....	42,960,395			49,690,338
		<u>49,968,259</u>		<u>50,688,768</u>
		<u>50,365,876</u>		<u>51,632,595</u>

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

A. W. TRUEMAN, *Director.*

APPROVED:

BROOKE CLAXTON, *Chairman.*

COUNCIL

(*Canada Council Act*)

March 31, 1959)

(as at March 31, 1958)

Fund	Liabilities	
	1959	1958
Accounts Payable.....	\$ 12,468	—
Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received.....	497,716	\$ 1,575,683
Provision for Grants and Awards Approved.....	2,019,443	1,070,809
Reserve arising from net profit on disposal of securities.....	1,102,673	854,606
Principal of Fund:		
Grant under section 14 of the Act.....	50,000,000	50,000,000
Surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Act, per Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus.....	569,874	771,871
	<u>54,202,174</u>	<u>54,272,969</u>

Grants Fund

Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received.....	—	\$ 638,010
Provision for Grants Approved.....	\$ 7,933,239	2,743,900
Principal of Fund:		
Balance as at April 1.....	\$48,250,685	50,000,000
Add: Interest earned on investments....	1,812,384	2,151,393
Net profit on disposal of securities.....	1,101,832	183,592
	<u>51,164,901</u>	<u>52,334,985</u>
Less: Authorized grants under section 9 of the Act.....	8,732,264	4,084,300
Balance as at March 31.....	<u>42,432,637</u>	<u>48,250,685</u>
	<u>50,365,876</u>	<u>51,632,595</u>

Certified in accordance with my report dated May 14, 1959 to The Canada Council and the Prime Minister of Canada under section 22 of the Canada Council Act.

(Sgd.) WATSON SELLAR
Auditor General of Canada

THE CANADA COUNCIL

Endowment Fund

Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus for the year ended March 31, 1959

(with comparative figures for the year ended March 31, 1958)

	1959	1958
Balance of Surplus as at April 1.....	\$ 771,871	—
Income — Interest and dividends earned.	2,758,760	\$2,368,819
	3,530,631	2,368,819
Expenditure:		
Authorized grants and awards.....	\$2,666,299	1,416,632
<i>Administrative Expenses:</i>		
Salaries.....	\$136,316	79,279
Employees' benefits.....	8,561	4,732
Rent.....	17,742	14,224
Council Meetings.....	12,353	15,869
Conferences.....	12,989	3,158
Advisory service fees.....	23,145	8,750
Printing, stationery, etc...	35,404	13,449
Travel.....	7,381	4,069
Office furniture and equip- ment.....	5,561	29,595
Telephone.....	4,254	2,086
Miscellaneous.....	6,132	741
	269,838	175,952
Canadian National Commission for UNESCO (other than indirect administrative expenses).....	24,620	4,364
	2,960,757	1,596,948
Surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Canada Council Act..	569,874	771,871

NOTE: The administrative expenses shown in the above statement include expenses relating to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund, and to the provision of the secretariat for the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO.

PART EIGHT: CONCLUSION

150. To anyone reading the body of this report it will be apparent that the Council is undertaking a programme of considerable complexity. This complexity is occasioned by the wide range of the Council's responsibilities (all the arts, and all the disciplines commonly covered under the terms "humanities" and "social sciences") and by the interesting fact that no one of the hundreds of applications that are received is exactly like any other.

151. Two years of existence are scarcely enough to acquaint the Council with all the potentials of this range of responsibility and opportunity. Nevertheless, the main requisites and their accompanying problems are becoming more and more clear. First and perhaps foremost in importance is the necessity of striking a fair balance among the possibilities. In the arts programme, especially, the Council has tried to avoid the frittering away of large sums of money in a vast plan of small payments which would do nothing more than give a kind of seasonal gratification to the maximum number of anxious programme chairmen. On the other hand, it has sought to avoid the concentration of its resources on the mere relief of the larger organizations which have reached comparatively high standards of performance, but have at their command other possibilities of substantial support. The Council must, of course, support the best — and it has done so, again and again; but it also wishes to encourage and bring along activities on another scale in which there are evident potentialities for improvement. However, it would be fatal to become involved with the thousands of small local groups which through no fault of their own cannot be expected to develop high standards but which, once placed on the Council's list, could quickly devour the whole budget. As the Council gains experience of these matters, policies begin to take more definite form, as indicated in these pages.

152. Another problem which is becoming more apparent is occasioned by the recurring needs of organizations which the Council has already helped, and by requests from others for annual grants over periods ranging from three to as many as ten years. It is quite evident that for an organization like the Council it is unwise to commit too far in advance the lion's share of its annual income. If it does so, it establishes a fixed pattern of expenditure which will prevent the development of assistance for that which is new and desirable; and it creates, as it were, a body of dependents or pensioners who will come to place an unhealthy reliance on the annual grant from the Council. There should be the possibility of exploration, experimentation and originality in the Council's planning; and organizations which are helped should not allow their independence, their local financial

support, and their members' enthusiasm for hard work to be undermined by building into their annual budgets predetermined amounts from the Council. If they and the Council allow this development to take place there is the strong possibility that their standards will deteriorate and the whole purpose, both of the organizations and the Council, will be defeated.

153. These difficulties are becoming quite plain. In order to avoid the kind of *impasse* which might be created by disregarding them, the Council has refused, except in a few exceptional circumstances, to authorize grants for more than a year at a time. But the difficulty is not entirely avoided in this way. A great many organizations have now received one-year grants for two years in succession and are now applying for a third. What must be avoided is a situation in which organizations allow the increase in their activities and the improvement in their standards to become largely contingent on the receipt of an annual subsidy from the Council.

154. It would seem that the Council's principal role will have to be confined — unless it should receive donations which would radically increase its income — to giving help for the beginning of programmes of improvement, but not to their support indefinitely continued. This is not to argue that the Council should never repeat a grant. There are no doubt activities of a specialized nature which incur such great expense that if the country is going to have them at all the Council, it may be argued, should be expected to continue its support year after year. Nevertheless the Council reiterates the hope expressed at the outset of this report: namely that the institutions and individuals which have received assistance will appreciate that it is not the present intention of the Council to renew such assistance year after year or to increase the scale of assistance from year to year. Except possibly in a relatively limited number of top-ranking institutions of major national importance, the Council will rather expect to reduce or withdraw assistance in order to enable it to continue to invest the money entrusted to it in such a way as to exercise the greatest possible influence on development rather than maintenance. In general, then, organizations should plan to replace Council help for programme improvement and extension by gradually increased community revenue. In this way their own enterprises will continue to command the interest and devoted support of their community workers, and only a reasonable share of the Council's revenues will be committed in advance.

155. Although what has been said in these paragraphs is most significantly related to the arts programme, the problem of recurring grants arises in connection with the humanities and social sciences. It is easy to understand that projects of research in these disciplines cannot all be confined to terms of one year. Many such projects require long periods of time for which

plans must be made and revenue found. On the other hand, the Council is firmly convinced at present that the best expenditure of the major part of the funds it has available for the humanities and the social sciences is for the development of scholars and potential teachers. To that end, the Council has set aside for the humanities and social sciences about \$900,000 (i.e. 75%) of a scholarship and fellowship scheme of which the total cost will be approximately \$1,215,000.

156. Grants will be made available, however, for research projects; in fact, several grants of this kind have already been given. But it is fair to predict that the Council will be cautious about making recurring commitments for team research projects and that the major portion of the money available will continue to be spent on the talented individual. The Council will pursue its study of the problem, and seek the advice of the scholars themselves for whom these decisions are naturally of great moment.

157. In conclusion it may be said that difficult as it is to find the balance between helping the best and giving some support to local organizations, between giving adequate support to good programmes and avoiding the unwise commitment of funds too far in advance, and between helping the individual and supporting co-ordinated schemes of research, the Council is greatly encouraged by the reception its policies have received, and grateful for the nation-wide interest and cooperation which have been accorded its activities.

158. Also, if in a report of this character a personal note may be permitted, the members of the Council have shown a continuing loyalty to its purposes and support of its work, increasing if that were possible as the work has expanded to the point where, even at this early stage, some of the Council's investments in people and in community supported activities have produced observable results.

159. The permanent officers and staff, too, have given excellent service in carrying a heavy burden of work with great efficiency.

**EXTRACTS FROM ADDRESS BY HONOURABLE BROOKE CLAXTON
AT THE DEDICATION CEREMONY OF THE
FIRST ANNUAL VANCOUVER INTERNATIONAL FESTIVAL
ON SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1958**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:

This great audience numbering, I am told, over 2,500 thronging here to this wonderful opening ceremony has got your Festival off to a fine start. Evidence — and what evidence it is — of the importance they attach to what you are doing here is the presence and participation of world famous artists, most of them Canadians. Representing them on this programme today we have heard the glorious voice of George London. We have been stirred by him and by the choir and orchestra, and also, if I may say, by the fine statement you made, Mr. Chairman. The performance we have already heard and the great reception it has been given make these first few minutes not a promise of success but success itself. There is no one here who is not glad to be here. For we realize at this moment that we are taking part in a memorable occasion.

After four years of work, of intense preparation, the stage is lit, the curtain has gone up, the Vancouver Festival has been born. The eager air of anticipation we could sense as we came into this theatre has now been converted into excited participation, the first stirring of the feeling that "By Jove, this is a great affair!"

And what an affair it is! A great successful community enterprise enlarges our faith in our fellow men, inspires our hope of the future and deepens the pride we have in our country's accomplishment. In the days of your far beginnings your pioneers of a hundred years ago could not have imagined that here, at the western gates of a united nation of seventeen million people, there would be a great city, rich in the prosperous development of many industries and vast resources and pulsing with youthful vigour. They would have found it even more difficult to imagine here a great festival of the arts, with throngs of patrons and a galaxy of Canadian and other artists of international fame showing to all the artistic growth of our nation.

In Canada we have had for many years the Dominion Drama Festival engaging the interest of thousands of participants in more than 300 companies working up to adjudicated finals of acclaimed merit. We have the Montreal Festival, which has been going on now for 22 years, along the lines of your Festival here, drawing on talent in the theatre, opera, ballet and various forms of music, from abroad as well as from home, and we have the Stratford Festival, which the Governor-General called "an enterprise which began as a local effort with unbelievable ambitions", and he added "we now see it as a national achievement winning enviable success." Now there is the Vancouver Festival.

These events have several features in common. First, each of them had an originating driving force to start them off. The Dominion Drama Festival started in 1933 with great encouragement and support from the Governor-General, Lord Bessborough. The Montreal Festivals Society started in 1936 and everyone gives credit to Dr. Wilfrid Pelletier and Madame Athanese David. The Stratford Festival started in 1953 on the suggestion of its founder, Tom Patterson, who by his obstinate refusal to be discouraged, did so much to bring it about.

The second feature which these festivals have in common is faith in an idea. At first the difficulties stacked up look utterly insurmountable. Where can the money be found? Who will raise it? Who will organize the work? Who will take part? Who will attend? And not least of all, where will they sit? All these difficulties in each case were overcome by faith, faith in an idea, faith which was contagious and

impelled a great co-operative effort. And the people whose vision and hard work brought it about had fun doing it. Festivals should be festive.

Which brings me to my third point. Is it not a fact that any major community effort, any exercise in co-operation, any work for the common good done together by a group of like-minded people, not only produces the desired results in the form of plays, performances, exhibitions and so on, but it also has by-products producing benefits even larger and more lasting than the very things they set out to do? A successful festival usually leaves the community better off financially, artistically, and materially, with new buildings under way or projected. But also the festival exalts the community spirit, increases our attachment to the place where we live and stimulates our continuing willingness to "do something about it." I have just been in Stratford. For me as for so many thousands of others, Stratford has become an annual pilgrimage, a meeting place for friends, a fountain of inspiration.

All this is conclusive evidence that there is hardly any limit to what may be done if only the standards are set high enough and men do not weary in the labour nor despair in the quest. As Mr. Massey said, Stratford "has given to many Canadians a new and just sense of pride in themselves and in their land."

Now you will not mind my mentioning a fourth feature which these festivals have in common. I am happy to say, The Canada Council has seen the light and has made substantial grants to all of them. (This is "the commercial"). This is one important way The Canada Council must work.

Obviously, if the Council started taking the place of local donors to local activities it would be reducing and not adding to the amount of good work already being done. The Council must spend its funds in such a manner that its assistance will encourage effort as well as recognize achievement, and so that in consequence of the Council's grant, an organization, say an orchestra, will be able to increase its full-time personnel, add to its repertoire, increase its rehearsal time, improve its standards and play to more people, particularly to children and people away from the urban centres. Let me give you an example. During the 1957-58 season the Council helped seven symphony orchestras, including your fine orchestra here in Vancouver, with grants totalling \$105,000. The orchestras we helped did not increase the number of their regular performances but they did increase the performances to children and those outside their urban centres from 91 to 171. Total attendance was increased from 327,000 to 477,000. Moreover, whereas the Council gave \$105,000, the orchestras themselves received or raised \$840,000.

I do not suggest that the improvement in the orchestras' positions was due to grants of the Council, though I am told that they helped to a degree much greater than the amount of money involved. What has happened, however, is that the establishment of the Council has coincided with a notable upsurge in all the arts across Canada. This is about the right time when this should happen. Pioneer communities do not have much in the way of symphony orchestras or ballet companies. Pioneers have something else to do. Grim conditions demand the doing of epics rather than the writing of lyrics. An audience is needed to encourage and support the creative artist: the poet gains little satisfaction from reading his work to a team of oxen. Back of every flower there is a long story of breeding and cultivation.

The Canada Council has some unique features; but the idea that the state should assist the arts is as old as the state itself. This is partly a simple matter of arithmetic. What are the major difficulties to be overcome in bringing about a great venture like this? Cost blocks the way . . . the cost of performers, of transportation, of creative workers and of space.

These costs are of such magnitude today that they can only be met by a combination of box-office receipts, local subscriptions by devoted supporters, and assistance by governments at every level — municipal, provincial and federal. There is no escape from it. Also, the concentration of industrial and commercial activity in large

corporations and the extension of social security and high levels of taxation place the heaviest responsibility for the support of education and the arts on corporations and on government in its various forms. And in B.C. you have been fortunate in the leadership given in this and so many other ways by the University of British Columbia now celebrating its fiftieth anniversary. This festival is a splendid example of the co-operation of all these agencies.

Remember this. A country's growth depends on its resources, on the hard work of its people, on their saving habits, on the enterprise and initiative of their commercial and industrial leaders, on the skill and ingenuity of their engineers and designers, on the priceless element of leadership and risk-taking — of course a country is dependent on all these. We are grateful in Canada that we have been so blessed with all of them, as well as with a magnificent country, grand in size and rich in resources. But as time goes on, life becomes more complicated. Our engineers and leaders need even greater skills. The increase in productivity brings, and is the only basis for, increases in wages and in leisure. And we need more knowledge with which to operate our machines and use our leisure.

Moreover, every increase in material prosperity brings an opportunity for greater spiritual as well as material development. Over the years the greatness of a nation is measured chiefly by the accomplishments of its artists, poets, dramatists, painters, and by the thought and work of its leaders in the fields of religion, education, the humanities and social sciences, and by the contributions of its scientists.

For it is in the field of arts, of religion and philosophy and literature and of those other so-called "useless things", that the spirit of man is expressed, achieves the greatest fulfilment and builds the most lasting monument. And the cultivation of these fields gives us as fruits and by-products our largest satisfactions and our richest happiness.

On such accounts, what you have done here is important, important to you, important to your community and important to the nation. When I mention the nation, our Canada, remember that we celebrate the hundredth anniversary of Confederation on July 1, 1967.

How would it be if to celebrate Confederation — Canada's hundredth birthday — there was a campaign in every community across Canada to carry out a planned programme of civic, provincial and national development?

Let us, by 1967, get our road systems into shape, eliminate the bottlenecks, the ribbon developments and the road signs.

By 1967, have well under way slum clearance projects replacing ugly, unhealthy and unprofitable areas with planned housing, parks, playgrounds and parking places.

By 1967, have the schools we want manned by the teachers we need, setting high the sights of all the children so that each will have an equal chance to obtain an opportunity to do his utmost.

By 1967, have what we need in the way of community halls, art galleries, theatres and concert halls. You are well on the way to that here. So are they in Calgary, Edmonton and in Winnipeg. Toronto soon will have a fine building as a result of corporate vision and action. In Montreal a great centre is being established by provincial and municipal co-operation with private benefaction in a great community enterprise. Other developments are under way.

And in 1967 we should have a Year of Jubilee, a giant series of major festivals of all the arts, a pageant of history. The hundredth birthday party for all of us!

You may say this is impossible — tell that to Tom Patterson, and to the creators of this festival! Vancouver's achievement stands today to give the lie to the faint of heart and to encourage those who have faith.

What is needed in each community is the same vision and the same drive as has been taken to bring about this festival.

The result would be that people would have a great deal of fun doing it and much better facilities for their enjoyment, better mental, physical and spiritual equipment with which to carry on their day-to-day business and to live their day-to-day lives.

This is the message that festivals such as this can give to every community in our country if they would but hear it. It is for this reason that The Canada Council is meeting here, its first meeting outside of Ottawa, recognizing that to do its job throughout all of Canada it must meet people from all the major centres at least, but also recognizing that in this festival you are making a great contribution to the kind of thing for which The Canada Council stands and was set up to do.

We congratulate and thank you one and all for your work for your community which I hope will be an inspiration to all of Canada.

**CONFERENCE ON THE HUMANITIES AND THE SOCIAL SCIENCES
HELD AT THE CANADA COUNCIL OFFICES ON APRIL 9, 1958**

- (a) Representing the Council
Chairman — Hon. Brooke Claxton
Vice-Chairman — Reverend Father Georges-Henri Lévesque
Dr. J. F. Leddy — University of Saskatchewan
Dr. Frank MacKinnon — Prince of Wales College
Dr. W. A. Mackintosh — Queen's University
Director — A. W. Trueman
Associate Director — Eugène Bussière
Treasurer — D. H. Fullerton
Secretary — Miss Lillian Breen
Supervisor of Arts Programme — P. M. Dwyer
- (b) Dr. John Robbins — Humanities Research Council of Canada and Canadian Social Science Research Council
Dr. T. H. Matthews — National Conference of Canadian Universities
Mr. Walter Herbert — Canada Foundation
- (c) Dr. A. S. P. Woodhouse — H.R.C.C. — Department of English, University College, University of Toronto
Professor G. E. Britnell — C.S.S.R.C. — Department of Economics and Political Science, University of Saskatchewan
Dr. Claude Bissell — President, Carleton University
Professor D. G. Creighton — Department of History, University of Toronto
Professor Jean-Charles Falardeau — Faculty of Social Science, Laval University
Dr. W. Kaye Lamb — Dominion Archivist and National Librarian, Ottawa
Dean Maurice Lebel — Faculty of Letters, Laval University
Rev. Father N. Mailloux — Centre de Recherches en Relations Humaines, Montreal
Dr. André Raynauld — Director, Department of Economics, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Montreal
Reverend Father H. Légaré — Vice Rector, University of Ottawa
Dr. E. W. R. Steacie — President, National Research Council, Ottawa
Professor S. D. Clark — Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto
Professor George P. Grant — Department of Philosophy, Dalhousie University

**MEMBERS KINGSTON CONFERENCE
ON THE HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES**

December 27-29, 1958

Panel 1 – Chairman: Dean James A. Gibson

Professor J. M. Blackburn, Department of Psychology, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Professor V. W. Bladen, Department of Economics, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.

Professor J. A. Corry, (Political Science), Vice-Principal, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Professor Léon Dion, Faculté des Sciences Sociales, Laval University, Quebec.

Dean James A. Gibson, (History), Faculty of Arts and Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ont.

Mr. R. Haig-Brown, (writer), Campbell River, Vancouver Island, B.C.

Professor Joyce Hemlow, Department of English, McGill University, Montreal.

Dr. Watson Kirkconnell, (Languages), President, Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.

Professor J. Henripin, Department of Social and Political Science, Univ. of Montreal.

Very Reverend Father L.-M. Régis, Dean of Philosophy, University of Montreal.

Mr. S. S. Reisman, Department of Finance, Confederation Building, Ottawa.

Dr. W. L. G. Williams, Secretary, Canadian Mathematical Association, Montreal.

Panel 2 – Chairman: Professor E. F. Beach

Professor C. Baxter, Department of Philosophy, Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

Professor E. F. Beach, Dept. of Economics, McGill University, Montreal.

President A. D. Dunton, Carleton University, Ottawa.

Mr. John Gray, (Publisher), Macmillan Company of Canada Limited, Toronto.

Principal F. C. A. Jeanneret, (Languages), University College, University of Toronto.

Reverend Father Noel Mailloux, Department of Psychology, University of Montreal.

Professor Doris Saunders, Dept. of English, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Professor Frank Scott, Faculty of Law, McGill University, Montreal.

Mr. Pierre Tisseyre, (Publisher), Le Cercle du Livre de France, Montreal.

Dr. Marcel Trudel, Department of History, Laval University, Quebec.

Professor N. M. Ward, Department of Political Science, University of Saskatchewan.

Panel 3 – Chairman: Dr. Walter Johns

Professor J. Aitchison, Dept. of Political Science, Dalhousie University, Halifax.

Professor Brian Bird, Department of Geography, McGill University, Montreal.

Professor Marc Lalonde, Faculty of Law, University of Montreal, Montreal.

Professor Roy Daniels, Dept. of English, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Professor John J. Deutsch, Department of Economics and Political Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Dr. Walter H. Johns, (Literature), Vice-President, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Dr. Allison H. Johnson, Dept. of Philosophy, University of Western Ontario, London.

Professor F. A. Knox, Department of Economics, Queen's University, Kingston.

Dr. Charles E. Phillips, Ontario College of Education, Toronto.

Mr. D. G. Pitt, (Political Science), Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's.

Dr. John E. Robbins, Humanities Research Council and Social Science Research Council, Ottawa.

Professor G. Stanley, Dept. of History, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston.
Professor Maurice Tremblay, Faculté des Sciences Sociales, Laval University, Quebec.

Panel 4 – Chairman: Professor Jean-Charles Falardeau

Dean S. F. N. Chant, (Psychology), Faculty of Arts and Science, University of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Professor S. D. Clark, Dept. of Sociology, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Dr. J. B. Conacher, Dept. of History, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Professor Jean-Charles Falardeau, Dept. of Sociology, Laval University, Quebec.

Mr. Walter B. Herbert, Canada Foundation, Ottawa.

Professor J. E. Hodgetts, Department of Political Science, Queen's University, Kingston.

Professor R. L. Jeffrey, Dept. of Mathematics, Queen's University, Kingston.

Dr. Stanislaw Judek, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Ottawa, Ottawa.

Mr. Arthur Tremblay, Ecole de Pédagogie, Laval University, Quebec.

Professor R. Valin, (Languages), Faculté des Lettres, Laval University, Quebec.

Professor A. S. P. Woodhouse, Department of English, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Professor C. A. Wright, Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, Toronto.

Members and Officers of The Canada Council

Hon. Brooke Claxton

Very Reverend Father

Georges-Henri Lévesque, O.P.

Dr. W. A. Mackintosh

Sir Ernest MacMillan

Dr. A. W. Trueman

Mr. Eugène Bussière

Mr. D. H. Fullerton

Mr. P. M. Dwyer

Miss Lillian Breen

HALLS OF RESIDENCE

The Act in Section 9 states that capital assistance in respect of building construction projects may be given by the Council "in furtherance of its objects".

The Council's objects as stated in Section 8, subsection (1) are "to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences, and in particular, but *without limiting the generality of the foregoing* the Council may etc., etc.". The Council, therefore, in assisting the Universities in their building programmes seeks to foster and promote study, enjoyment and production—especially the first two—in the arts, humanities and social sciences.

It is precisely on this basis that the universities have represented to the Council the need and value of residences. A university residence is conceived not merely as a means of providing room and board to students but as a highly important and necessary element in the communal life of the institution. This communal element is of basic importance and value because it brings students of all disciplines together outside the classroom, stimulates exchange of views, promotes discussion, directs attention to considerations which might otherwise be lost sight of and therefore in fact does a great deal to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of many subjects — especially, one would think, of the arts, humanities and social sciences. Furthermore it should be noted that the residences which have been authorized under the University Capital Grants Fund must provide reading room and library space. In all residences authorized to date a music room has also been included.

The tradition of residence life in the British universities, which have had a marked influence on the development of Canadian universities, is very strong. Oxford and Cambridge would both contend with vigour that the discontinuance of residential life would strike a heavy blow at the artistic, humane and social aspects of university education which are of the utmost importance in any adequate theory of the university function.

When the further consideration is added that the Fund is designed to help the universities meet the crippling cost of a heavy building programme and that residences are not only generally needed now but will be desperately needed in the future, the case for the Council's decision would seem clear.

British University Grants Committee

Extracts from the Report of the sub-committee on Halls of Residence to the University Grants Committee:

"The vice-chancellor of the University of Manchester stated to the university court on May 11th 1955, 'We can confidently say that we are offering our students good educational facilities . . . but too few are learning to undertake responsibility, to find a real purpose in life, to acquire poise and to develop those qualities of character and personality which are essential for leadership. Experience has convinced me that the only way to remedy this defect is to take steps to become ultimately, and as quickly as possible, a residential university.'"

Again from the Report of the Sub-committee:

"But a hall of residence can, and often does, mean far more than a place in which to eat and sleep. From the establishment founded by nineteenth century pioneers to house students who came from a distance, the hall has grown into an institution in its own right, with important educative functions. We believe that its educational possibilities are great. It can provide the student with a society to which he really belongs. In it he will have the stimulus of free and informal discussion among a wide variety of his contemporaries. The experience of living with others, the friendships he makes, his everyday contacts with people from very different backgrounds, all extend his social experience; and if his hall has the

right spirit these social experiences will not be divorced from his intellectual life. Moreover, the academic influences which should surround the resident student have time to sink in and become effective, for unlike the students in homes and lodgings he does not have to adapt himself to a daily jolt into another world. The witness who deplored the 'nine to five mentality' added that a good hall was the place in which to lose that outlook. For the resident student, university experience is not connected only with the place where he works by day, but with the whole of his life at one of its most vigorous and impressionable stages."

And again from the same Report:

"But the expansion of university education is not a matter of catering only for increased numbers. Whereas formerly entrance was in the main restricted to students whose parents could pay fees or who could surmount high scholarship hurdles, a large-scale system of public grants now enables most young people who reach a required level of ability to work for a degree. Many of these students are the first of their families to receive a university education; although they have been given much help by their schools, they still have an inadequate framework of general reference into which they can fit their specialized training with a sense of its relevance to the whole. These difficulties and deficiencies cannot be ignored by the university. It must find ways in which to give its students a chance to grow roots in university soil. During his university years a student needs books, amenities, social contacts, advanced knowledge, and the society of mature and able minds. He must find these available to him outside his department as well as in it and during his leisure hours as well as those spent in study."

From a Report on University Development submitted by the (British) University Grants Committee to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"We are in general agreement with their report (i.e. report of the sub-committee on Halls of Residence), which we think has been most valuable in emphasizing aspects of university education which in the past have not everywhere received all the attention which they merit. They have shown that for most students there is no satisfactory substitute for a properly conducted hall of residence if they are to participate fully in the education of the student by the student which is one of the most important parts of a university education."

Again from the Report to the Chancellor of the Exchequer:

"But the supply of lodgings has not been keeping pace with the demand. Rising prosperity and full employment have made householders less inclined to let lodgings; more people live on housing estates; modern houses and flats leave little room for lodgers; and there has been a growing demand for lodgings, particularly in cities where industry has been expanding, from men and women who, not being absent in vacations, can offer the landlady a more regular income than the university student. Students therefore may have to make do with inferior lodgings, at a distance from the university, where the family radio or television may leave him nowhere to work except a shared bedroom."

Again from the same Report:

"Various methods have been adopted or canvassed of mitigating the shortcomings of lodgings, all of which aim at making the student independent of his lodgings except as a dormitory. These methods include keeping the library open till late in the evening and making provision in the university refectory for evening meals; admitting non-resident students to dining rights in halls of residence; or establishing non-residential halls or 'student houses'. The Halls of Residence Sub-Committee discussed these alternatives to residential halls with those who gave evidence to them. Their witnesses made it clear that in educative value none of these alternatives was more than a second best, and the sub-committee emphatically endorsed this view, with which we also agree. Nor is this view con-

fined to educationists. Industry as the employer of graduates has every opportunity to judge of the educational value of residence, and has given the clearest proof of its belief in residence by the generosity which it has shown in helping to finance capital expenditure on the necessary buildings."

Extract from an Article in Winter Issue, 1958, of Queen's Quarterly.

This article quotes extracts from the British University Grants Committee report already cited. Here are other extracts from the article:

"Similarly, Harvard University, after a generation of trial and experiment with her residential House system, has now decided upon a considerable expansion of it in the interests of 'the Climate of Scholarship' . . . above all, the Houses represent an environment for a specific educational purpose — the association of students and scholars and the promotion of learning."

President Killian of M.I.T. has declared: "In the long view the basic reason for the Institute's going into housing, at all, in my judgment, is to assist it in providing a better educational program. Among other gains, the M.I.T. Committee on Student Housing felt that the residence hall can be the vehicle of a good deal of that wider education through discussion, reading, and the introduction of new interests, particularly from the humanities, which the Institute would like to add to the educational experience of its students."

Another extract from the Queen's Quarterly article:

"The provision of certain facilities such as common rooms, reading rooms, and music rooms are particularly important to the kind of life and character that a residence can develop. Residences are, indeed, more than an item of the University's 'physical plant'; they are an integral part of its educational facilities."

Another extract from the Queen's Quarterly:

"It is encouraging to note that the Canada Council made the inclusion of a library and reading room a condition for its recent grant towards the construction of a residence at Queen's University. Through this emphasis, the Council may do much to encourage the building in Canada of residences designed to further scholarly interests."

Extract from a letter from Mr. Mortimer Bistrisky, National President of the National Federation of Canadian University Students:

"Secondly, the boarding student, who manages to overcome the financial hurdle, is very often faced with a serious academic problem. All too often he is forced to live in quarters which are positively not conducive to study. I've all too often run into students whose quarters, due to lack of heat or space, make it exceedingly difficult for them to study during the winter months.

"Our federation recognizes The Canada Council's effort to help ease this situation. It is our sincere hope that The Council will be able to continue and intensify its activity in this field."

A. W. TRUMAN

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS AND OTHER GRANTS TO INDIVIDUALS

GENERAL STATEMENT

The Canada Council offers ten categories of scholarships, fellowships and other awards to individuals as set out below. Assistance can be given only for the objects laid down by Parliament as stated in The Canada Council Act. They are as follows: "to foster and promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences." For the time being, at least, these objectives are taken as *not* including social work, theology, pedagogy, applied mathematics and, generally, studies at professional schools. The "arts" are defined in The Canada Council Act as follows: "architecture, the arts of the theatre, literature, music, painting, sculpture, the graphic arts and other similar creative and interpretative activities."

Scholarships, fellowships and grants are open to both men and women and will be awarded on merit. Since the number of applicants will be greater than the number of awards available, selections will be made in consequence of a competition in each of the ten categories. To be eligible for any competition, candidates will have to ensure that their applications and supporting documents are at The Canada Council office by the appointed time. The award must be taken up for the period named in the application and may not be postponed to the following year.

SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS & GRANTS

(1) Pre-Master's Degree Scholarships

Scholarships of an average value of \$1,200 for study leading to a Master's degree, tenable in the graduate school of any Canadian university for one year, renewable for one year on the conditions set out below. At the time of taking up the award, candidates must hold an appropriate Bachelor's degree and must have been admitted to graduate study. The first instalment of the award will be paid after candidates have furnished the Council with evidence that they have in fact taken the required degree and have been admitted to the graduate school of their choice. Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 31, 1959.

(2) Pre-Doctor's Degree Fellowships

Fellowships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus allowance for necessary travel by the fellow) for study and research leading to a Doctor's degree, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, renewable on the conditions set out below.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 10, 1959.

(3a) Senior Research Fellowships

Senior research fellowships in the Humanities and Social Sciences, usually for post-doctoral work, of an average value of \$4,500 for a married fellow, plus travel costs for the fellow, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife, and of an average value of \$4,000 plus travel costs for an unmarried fellow, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the present position held by the applicant; academic background and experience; a description of the project to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the project; the nature and amount of assistance to be received from the employing institution or from any other source; names of two or three persons especially familiar with the applicant's proposed work or plan. It may be helpful if the applicant asks these persons to write supporting letters directly to the Council.

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by December 1, 1958.

(3b) Senior Arts Fellowships

Senior arts fellowships for artists, musicians, writers and other workers in and teachers of the arts who have achieved a wide and well-established reputation, of an average value of \$4,500 for a married fellow, plus travel costs for the fellow, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife, and of an average value of \$4,000 plus travel costs for an unmarried fellow, for study or other work, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year.

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by December 1, 1958.

(4) Arts Scholarships

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus allowance for necessary travel by the scholar), for study or other work in the arts, tenable for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, in Canada or abroad, for younger artists, musicians, writers, and other workers in the arts who have shown exceptional promise, renewable on the conditions set out below.

Completed applications and supporting letters should reach The Canada Council office by December 31, 1958.

NOTE: In addition, in Categories 4 (Arts Scholarships) and 7 (Grants in Aid of Research and Other Productive Scholarship) late applications may be considered by the Council if it is shown that the candidate did not know of an opportunity before the closing date of the competition, or was prevented, by any other reason beyond his control, from making an application. Even in these highly exceptional cases, applications must be received not later than June 15.

(5) Scholarships for Secondary School Teachers and Librarians

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus an allowance for necessary travel by the scholar) tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for teachers in secondary schools and librarians, to study or do other work to improve their qualifications in the arts, humanities and social sciences (which for this purpose will be taken to include mathematics). Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 31, 1959.

(6) Scholarships for Arts Teachers and Professional Staff Members of Art Galleries and Museums

Scholarships of an average value of \$2,000 (plus an allowance for necessary travel by the scholar) tenable in Canada or abroad for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for teachers of the arts and professional staff members of art galleries and museums, to study or to do other work to improve their qualifications in the arts, humanities and social sciences. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by December 1, 1958.

(7) Grants in Aid of Research and Other Productive Scholarship

Grants in aid of research and other productive scholarship, primarily intended for post-doctoral scholars who have need of short-term assistance, of a value of \$300 to \$1,200, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, renewable on the conditions set out below. The sum granted may include costs both of maintenance and of necessary travel or other expenses, but in no instance will more than \$700 be allowed for maintenance and \$500 for expenses.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the present position held by the applicant; academic background and experience; a description of the project to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the project; the nature and extent of other sources of assistance. Supporting letters sent directly to the Council by persons familiar with the applicant's work may be useful.

Completed applications and supporting letters should reach The Canada Council office by January 20, 1959.

NOTE: In addition, in Categories 4 (Arts Scholarships) and 7 (Grants in Aid of Research and Other Productive Scholarship) late applications may be considered by the Council if it is shown that the candidate did not know of an opportunity before the closing date of the competition, or was prevented, by any other reason beyond his control, from making an application. Even in these highly exceptional cases, applications must be received not later than June 15.

(8) Non-Resident Fellowships

Fellowships of one year for non-residents for study or teaching in Canada in the arts, humanities and social sciences (a) of an average value of \$5,000 (plus travel allowance, plus two-thirds travel allowance for wife) for senior fellows who have achieved great distinction, and (b) of an average value of \$2,000 (plus travel allowance) for younger scholars or artists who have shown exceptional promise, renewable on the conditions set out below. Applicants under group (b) should not accept teaching duties.

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by February 15, 1959.

NOTE: (a) Applications for senior non-resident fellowships may be made to The Canada Council by Canadian universities or other Canadian organizations on behalf of the persons concerned, or directly by the applicant.

(b) Applications for junior non-resident fellowships shall be made to the Canadian mission in the applicant's country. In a country where there is no Canadian mission, application may be made direct to The Canada Council.

(c) The Canada Council has not allotted a fixed quota of fellowships to any country. Each fellowship will be awarded on the basis of individual merit.

(d) A non-resident is defined as one who is not a Canadian national and has his ordinary place of residence abroad.

(9) Fellowships for Journalists, Broadcasters and Film-Makers

Fellowships of an average value of \$3,000, tenable in Canada or abroad, for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed, for experienced creative and interpretative workers in journalism, television, radio broadcasting and film-making, for study or work in these and related subjects.

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by February 15, 1959.

(10) Category Ten Awards

The Council will be prepared to give consideration to applications either for short or full term fellowships from scholars and workers of special promise or distinction in the arts, humanities and social sciences, even if such applications do not fall precisely within the classes above mentioned.

Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating: the present position held by the applicant; background and experience; a description of the project to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the project; the nature and extent of other sources of assistance. Supporting letters sent directly to the Council by persons familiar with the applicant's work may be useful.

NOTE: Candidates are urged to apply under Categories (1) to (9) inclusive if at all possible, as grants under Category Ten will be strictly limited in number and will be made only under special circumstances.

CONDITIONS

Amount of Awards

Awards may be granted for either the full amount or part of the amount indicated, in accordance with the nature or duration of the programme proposed. In most cases the sums mentioned are averages. The amount may be adjusted to take into account marital status, place of study, unusual costs such as higher than average fees, etc.

Applications

Application forms will be sent on request to The Secretary, The Canada Council, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa, Canada. When applying for forms, the candidate is asked to indicate by number and title of category the particular scholarship, fellowship or grant in which he is interested.

Usually a period of two or three months will elapse between the date set for receipt of applications and the announcement of awards.

Eligibility

All applicants, with the exception of those for the non-resident fellowships (see Category (8)) must have their ordinary place of residence in Canada or be Canadians temporarily living abroad. Candidates who have accepted teaching engagements which would not permit of a full year of study concurrently may not hold a Canada Council scholarship or fellowship.

Unsuccessful candidates wishing to re-apply in a subsequent competition must complete a new set of application forms. University transcripts and supporting letters previously sent in need not be repeated, but information should be supplied on any work done since the earlier application was submitted, together with at least one supporting letter concerning such additional work or change in plan of study.

Letters of Recommendation

Supporting letters must be sent directly to the Council by the referees, *not* by the candidate. These letters should be based on recent, personal knowledge of the candidate, his work and his plan of study, and should be as detailed and specific as possible. Experience has shown that referees sometimes delay in sending supporting letters. Candidates are warned that they must ensure that these letters are sent in time.

Renewal

Only in Categories (1), (2), (4), (7) and (8) will applications for renewal be entertained. The word "renewable", wherever it occurs in the specifications of the various awards, means that the holder of a grant may apply for a second award, but in so doing will re-enter the competition with the new applicants for the year in question. In support of his application for renewal he must furnish complete evidence of satisfactory work, accompanied by at least one supporting letter describing in detail the work done under the scholarship, fellowship or award.

Travel

Grants will normally be provided towards the cost of travel between the place of residence at the time the award is made and the place at which it is to be held. These allowances, when applicable, will be on the basis of tourist fares by air and sea where available and first class lower berth for overnight journeys by rail. Application forms for travel allowances will be sent to successful candidates when awards are announced. Candidates who are already abroad at the time of application will not be eligible to receive costs of travel back to Canada. Travel grants will not be made for a successful candidate's wife except in Categories (3a), (3b), and (8a).

Insurance

The Council requires that those who are going outside Canada on Canada Council fellowships obtain insurance against loss of effects, personal injuries, and

sickness. The holder must provide the Council with satisfactory evidence of coverage before the first fellowship payment is made. For those remaining in Canada the Council suggests that holders would be well advised to obtain insurance against any of these risks not otherwise covered.

Reports

Holders of scholarships, fellowships and other awards will be expected to make a brief interim report when the period of the grant is half-expired, and a brief final report on the work in which they have been engaged.

Other Income

Any additional payment awarded or received from another source will be disclosed by the fellowship holder, when the Council may reduce the amount of the grant.

Payment

Usually scholarships and fellowships will be paid in three instalments, subject to the condition that the holder continue in his work.

SPECIAL SENIOR AWARDS

The Canada Council may make each year a limited number of Special Senior Awards in the arts, humanities and social sciences, of an average value of \$8,000, plus travel costs for the fellow himself, plus two-thirds travel costs for the fellow's wife, tenable in Canada or abroad for one year (or for a shorter period and a smaller amount, in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed), for senior scholars, writers, artists, musicians and other workers in and teachers of the arts, who have achieved great distinction and a wide and well-established reputation. Applications for these fellowships will be made only on invitation by The Canada Council.

**AWARDS OF SCHOLARSHIPS, FELLOWSHIPS AND OTHER GRANTS
TO INDIVIDUALS TO BE USED IN 1959-60**

Category 1

PRE-MASTER'S SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

- ABBEY, DAVID, 835 Roselawn Avenue, Apt. 305, Toronto 19, Ontario.
 ABRAMS, MABEL HELEN (Mrs.), 6992 Angus Drive, Vancouver, B.C.
 ALERS, VALDIS MARTINS, c/o School of Architecture, Univ. of Manitoba, Winnipeg.
 AMERY, ANTHONY DEREK, 279 Island Street, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
 ASSELIN, MARIE ANTOINETTE SUZANNE, 336-61ième l'Abord à Plouffe, P.Q.
 BELANGER, PIERRE W., 111, rue Ste. Anne, Apt. 6, Québec, P.Q.
 BERNIER, ABBÉ FERNAND, Séminaire de St-Georges, Beauce, P.Q.
 BONYUN, DAVID AUSTIN, 4395 Grand Blvd., Montreal, P.Q.
 BOOTH, WILLIAM TRIPPE, 4180 Cavendish Blvd., Apt. 13, Montreal, P.Q.
 BOUDREAU, THOMAS JEFFREY, 21 Avenue Royale, Giffard, P.Q.
 *BURNS, LAWRENCE PATRICK, Leduc, Alberta.
 BURROWS, ELIZABETH JANE, 8 Riverview Road, Lachute, P.Q.
 CHADWICK, WILLIAM ROWLEY, 43 Elm Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario.
 *CONNAUGHTY, GERALD WAYNE, Stonehenge, Saskatchewan.
 *COURNOYER, ROBERT, Rougemont, Co. Rouville, P.Q.
 COUTTS, DOROTHY MAE, Box 727, Westview, B.C.
 *COWN, PHILIP ARTHUR, 835 Roselawn Avenue, Apt. 505, Toronto 19, Ontario.
 CRAMM, FRANK, Old Perlican, Trinity Bay, Newfoundland.
 CURRIE, IAN DOUGLAS, 3994 West 33rd Avenue, Vancouver 13, B.C.
 DAELEY, JOHN IRVIN, Pincher Creek, Alberta.
 DAVIS, MARILYN ILLAINE, 70-4th Street, Chatham, Ontario.
 DEUTSCH, ANTAL, 5400 Decelles Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
 DIPPLE, ELIZABETH DOROTHY, Box 483, Mitchell, Ontario.
 DOULL, NANCY PATRICIA (Mrs.), 21 Cambridge Street, Halifax, N.S.
 DROLET, GAETAN, Ville Marie, P.Q.
 DUPONT, JACQUES, 1033, rue Courcellette, Sherbrooke, P.Q.
 FORBES, GEORGE HECTOR, 122.4 Mile House, Lac la Hache, B.C.
 FRENKEL, VERA (Mrs.), 3563 Shuter Street, Montreal, P.Q.
 GATES, NOEL FRANK WALTER, Apt. 48, 265 Daly Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario
 GOLD, ELLEN M. (MISS), 124 Viewmount Avenue, Toronto 19, Ontario.
 *GRAY, MARJORIE ELEANOR, 75 Jackman Avenue, Toronto 6, Ontario.
 HANLY, CHARLES MERVYN TAYLOR, 17 Craig Street, London, Ontario.
 *HERMOSA, RUTH ELISABETH (MISS), 26 Moore Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario.
 HERRMANN, URSULA MARGARETE INGBURG, 214 St. George St. Apt. 805, Toronto 5, Ont.
 HOFERT-WEWERIES, SIDNEY P., 106 Lawlor Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 HORN, BEATRIX ROSA, 74 Cork Avenue, Toronto 19, Ontario.
 HOWITH, HARRY GILBERT, 335 Crichton Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 ILLING, WOLFGANG-MARTIN, 271 Besserer Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 IMLAY, ROBERT ANGUS, 120 Sterling Street, London, Ontario.
 *KANEEN, BRIAN DOUGLAS, 647-43rd Avenue, Ville LaSalle, P.Q.
 KERR, DONALD CAMERON, 220-9th Street, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
 KING, SHIRLEY MARYANNE, 359 Tenth Street, East, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan.
 (Mrs. D. S. Spafford)
 KOERBEL, KURT, 2376 Melrose, Apt. 15, Montreal, P.Q.
 LAUFER, EDWARD CONSTANTIN, 152 Oxford Street, Halifax, N.S.
 LECLAIR, JOSEPH T. F. FRANCOIS, 3976, rue Adam, Montreal, P.Q.
 LINK, JOHN DAVID, 33 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.

*Award declined

LOEWEN, HARRY, 407 Ottawa Street, South, Kitchener, Ontario.
 MCDUGALL, BEVERLEY DIANNE (Miss), Mitchell, Ontario.
 MCDUGALL, DONALD JOSEPH, Kinkora, Prince Edward Island.
 MCINNIS, ROBERT MARVIN, 1501-100th Street, North Battleford, Saskatchewan.
 MCKEEN, DAVID BRUCE, 135 Charlotte Street, Fredericton, N.B.
 MACQUARRIE, ALEXANDER MURRAY, 291 Main Street, Wolfville, N.S.
 MAJOR, JEAN LOUIS, St. Isidore de Prescott, Ontario.
 MARTILA, WALTER RAYMOND, 1316 MacFarlane Lk. Road, Sudbury, Ontario.
 MASSON, J. MAURICE CLAUDE, 988 Avenue Moncton, Québec, P.Q.
 MATTE, ANDRÉ RENE, 4653, rue Fabre, Montréal, P.Q.
 MELANCON, ALBERT, 4454, Boul. Lasalle, Verdun, Montréal 19, P.Q.
 *MILES, PETER LOMER, 30 Foulis Court, Saint John, N.B.
 MOULTON, EDWARD CALVIN, Epworth, Burin, Newfoundland.
 NOBLE, PAUL CAMPBELL, 4441 Oxford Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
 O'TOOLE, MARY DOLOROSA, Renew's, Ferryland, Newfoundland.
 PALMASON, FLORENCE DIANE (Miss), 1985 Hanover Road, Montreal 16, P.Q.
 PAQUETTE, JEAN-GUY, 4294, rue, de Mentana, Montréal, P.Q.
 PARKER, GERALD DOUGLAS, 21 Des Peupliers Street, Drummondville, P.Q.
 PEDERSEN, PAUL RICHARD, 111 Marlborough Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario.
 PETERSON, THOMAS EDWARD, 223 Bracken Street, Flin Flon, Manitoba.
 *PFEIFFER, WALTER MARK, 1750 Sheppard Street, Sillery, P.Q.
 PIDDOCKE, STUART MICHAEL, Farmer Road, R.R. No. 2, Abbotsford, B.C.
 POULIN, FRANÇOIS-ERNEST, 650, rue Baillargé, Québec, P.Q.
 RAICHE, VICTOR GERALD, Bathurst, N.B.
 RATHBUN, FREDERICKA CRONYN BETTS, R.R. No. 6, London, Ontario.
 RAYNER, JOHN SHARPLES, Admiral's House, HMC Dockyard, Esquimalt, B.C.
 *REID, TIMOTHY E. H., 403 Queen Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 RIVARD, JEAN-YVES, 3855 Henri-Julien, Montréal, P.Q.
 ROBIN, MARTIN, 357 McAdam Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
 RODGERS, ROBERT DALES, 14A Kendal Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario.
 ROSMARIN, LEONARD AARON, 509 Outremont Avenue, Outremont, P.Q.
 ROUSSEL, ROBERT, 9, rue Chouinard, Rivière-du-Loup, P.Q.
 RUNGE, BRITTA MARIA RUTH, 4585 West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
 RUSSELL, KENNETH CHARLES, 391 Carmen Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
 SAMUEL, GEORGE, c/o Mr. George Samuel Sr., 11426-75th Ave., Edmonton, Alta.
 SAUVAGEAU, YVON, 2186 Rachel est, Montréal, P.Q.
 SCANLON, T. JOSEPH, 639 Huron Street, Toronto 5, Ontario.
 *SCHECTER, ESTELLE ESTHER, 39 Mark Avenue, Apt. 9, Eastview, Ontario.
 *SHAW, WILLIAM DAVID HOWARD, 5 Seneca Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 STAMP, ROBERT MILES, 235 Clarence Street, Port Colborne, Ontario.
 *STEPHENS, DAPHNE E. R., 27 Lakeside Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
 *STEVENSON, JOHN TORRANCE, Ste. 9, 582 Osborne Street, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba.
 STOVER, ARNOLD RHODES, R.R. No. 2, Tillsonburg, Ontario.
 TOREN, ELEANOR ROBERTA, No. 6, 2486 West 3rd, Vancouver 9, B.C.
 TREMBLAY, SUZANNE, 941 Avenue Casot, Québec, P.Q.
 *TRIGGER, BRUCE GRAHAM, 164 Avon Street, Stratford, Ontario.
 TRUELLE, MARIE LAURE ROLANDE, 16 rue d'Auteuil, Québec, P.Q.
 VALOIS, CLARISSE, Causapscal, Matapedia, Québec.
 VERGE, PIERRE, 193, rue Fraser, Québec 6, P.Q.
 *WALKER, JOHN KERR, 41 Bristol Street, Hamilton, Ontario.
 *WILKIE, MARY DALEEN, 474 Borebank Street, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba.
 *WILSON, JOHN DONALD, 130 George Street, Brantford, Ontario.
 YASKO, BRUNO, 738 Regent Street, South, Sudbury, Ontario.

**Award declined*

Category 2

PRE-DOCTOR'S DEGREE FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

- ADAM, IAN WILLIAM, Ponoka, Alberta.
ALLARD, JEAN LOUIS, 170 Glenora, Ottawa, Ontario.
ANDERSON, ROLAND FRANK, Apt. 4, 2 Grosvenor Street, Toronto 5, Ontario.
APPELBE, JANE LUND, Box 38, Parry Sound, Ontario.
BANKS, ROBERT KELLETT, 1 Proudfoot Street, Erindale, Ontario.
BESSAI, FRANK, Southey, Saskatchewan.
*BIRD, RICHARD MILLER, 198 Royal Avenue, Sydney, N.S.
BISHOP, PETER VICTOR, Apt. 603, 206 St. George Street, Toronto 5, Ontario.
BLOSTEIN, DAVID AVROM, 215 Yale Avenue West, Transcona, Manitoba.
BOCIURKIW, BOHDAN R., 14640-92A Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
BONAVENTURE, BROTHER, (John Nelson Miner), St. Joseph's College, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta,
BRAULT, JACQUES, 8527 rue de Gaspé, Montreal, P.Q.
BRETON, ALBERT, 3647 Durocher, Apt. 9, Montréal, P.Q.
BROCKINGTON, JOHN, 424 N. Ingleton Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
BROWN, IAIN HAMILTON, 2636 West 3rd Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
BROWNE, GERALD PETER, 1312 Barclay Street, Vancouver 5, B.C.
BRUCKMANN, JOHN, 1 Washington Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario.
CARSCALLEN, JAMES ANDREW, 536 Cathcart Blvd., Sarnia, Ontario.
CLARK, JOHN ELIOT, 76 Chestnut Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba.
CLARKE, ERNEST GEORGE, 40 Bonnycastle Court, Kingston, Ontario.
CORMIER, FLEUR-ANGE ALBERTE, Saint Norbert, Manitoba.
CRISPO, JOHN HERBERT GILLESPIE, 116 Mona Drive, Toronto, Ontario.
CRUNICAN, REV. PAUL EUGENE, Christ the King College, London, Ontario.
DAGENAIS, MARCEL GILLES, 5725 Plantagenet, Montreal, P.Q.
DANIELS, STANLEY EDWIN, c/o 565 Avenue Road, Apt. 303, Toronto, Ontario.
DECHANTAL, CHARLES ERIC RENÉ, 100 rue Wilbrod, Ottawa, Ontario.
DENOMME, JEAN-MARC (REV.), Séminaire St-Joseph, Trois-Rivières, P.Q.
DEVEREUX, EDWARD JAMES, 25 Monkstown Road, St. John's, Newfoundland.
DREYER, FREDERICK AUGUST, 101 Hogarth Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
DYCK, HARVEY LEONARD, 2166 East 44th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
EATON, GEORGE EUGENE, P.O. Box 57, Macdonald College P.O.,
Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.
EDWARDS, MURRAY DALLAS, 68 South Drive, Toronto 5, Ontario.
EVANS, DONALD DWIGHT, (Balliol College, Oxford, England), United Church Manse,
Grand Forks, B.C.
FALLENBUCHL, ZBIGNIEW MARIAN, 4201 Decarie Blvd., Apt. 4, Montreal, P.Q.
FARIS, KENNETH HERBERT, c/o J. D. Faris, R.R. No. 9, Picton, Ontario.
FENN, ROBERT ANTHONY, 18 Royaleigh Avenue, Toronto 15, Ontario.
GAGNE, RAYMOND CLOVIS, 60 Homewood Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario.
GENNO, CHARLES NORMAN, 88 South Edgeley Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario.
GILES, FREDERICK JOHN, 190 Cleveland Street, Toronto, Ontario.
GODIN, RÉV. PÈRE J. E. GUY, Université Laval, Québec, P.Q.
GRAYSON, ALBERT KIRK, 35 Dalton Road, Toronto 4, Ontario.
GRUBERT, HARRY, 84 Scotia Street, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba.
GWYN, JULIAN REGINALD D. JEREMY, Thelwall House, Rosemere, P.Q.
HALSALL, MAUREEN PATRICIA, Apt. 39, 1159 North Shore Blvd., Burlington, Ontario.
HARPER, ROBERT JOHNSTON CRAIG, c/o Faculty of Education, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton,
Alberta.
HARRIS, LESLIE, 8 Ellis Place, St. John's, Newfoundland.
HAYES, FRANCIS JOSEPH, 2014 Connaught Avenue, Montreal 28, P.Q.
HEPPNER, CHRISTOPHER ANDREAS ETZEL, 135 Clandeboye Avenue, Montreal 6, P.Q.

**Award declined*

HEWSON, JOHN, 111 Military Road, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 HICKS, JOHN RALPH, Box 68, Grand Bend, Ontario.
 HOWATSON, CHARLES HENRY, 4623 Vantreight Drive, R.R. No. 5, Victoria, B.C.
 HUMPHRIES, CHARLES WALTER, Apt. 521, 450 Winona Drive, Toronto 10, Ontario.
 HUSTON, MARY LOUISE, 12210-88th Street, Edmonton, Alberta.
 JACKSON, FRANCIS LINDBERGH, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 KYRITZ, HEINZ GEORGE, 47 Royal Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario.
 LABROSSE, MARIE BLANCHE RITA, St. Geneviève, P.Q.
 LAGADEC, CLAUDE, 3430, rue Cartier, Montreal 24, P.Q.
 LAPOINTE, ROGER EMILE, 10850 Boulevard St. Laurent, Montréal, P.Q.
 LAZURE, REV. R. P. JACQUES, Université d'Ottawa, Ontario.
 LEE, ALVIN ARCHIE, 135 Yorkville Avenue, Apt. 18, Toronto 5, Ontario.
 LEVITT, KAROLINE HELENE (Mrs.), 417 Nairn Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 L'HEUREUX, JACQUES, 1129 Carling Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario.
 MCCONICA, JAMES KELSEY, Dept. of History, Univ. of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.
 MCLEOD, MARION JEAN, Kensington, Prince Edward Island.
 MACKAY, ALISTAIR RODERICK, 6297 Columbia Street, Vancouver 15, B.C.
 MATHEWS, PAUL LAMONT, 21 Avenue Road, Apt. 22, Toronto 5, Ontario.
 MEALING, STANLEY ROBERT, c/o Dept. of History, Carleton Univ., Ottawa, Ontario.
 MIGUE, JEAN LUC, 207 Charlotte Street, Ottawa, Ontario.
 MILLWARD, WILLIAM GUY, 482 Duplex Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario.
 MITCHENER, RALPH DONALD, 478 Kensington Avenue, Ottawa 3, Ontario.
 MURRAY, JOHN SUTHERLAND, 1125 West 11th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
 NEWELL, ISAAC, 28 Maitland Street, Kingston, Ontario.
 ODEGARD, DOUGLAS ANDREW, 506 N. John Street, Fort William, Ontario.
 PARE, LEO JOSEPH LUCIEN, Deschambault, Québec.
 PAYNE, DONALD IAN, 32 Kent Avenue, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.
 PIETERSMA, HENRY, R.R. No. 2, Lyn, Ontario.
 POWRIE, THOMAS LAWRENCE, Rouleau, Saskatchewan.
 PRATTE, LOUIS, 590 Mont-Marie, Ste. Foy, Québec 10, P.Q.
 QUIRIN, GEORGE DAVID, 1712 Suffolk Street, Calgary, Alberta.
 REIMER, ELMER EDGAR, 14 Poplar St., Pine Falls, Manitoba.
 RIGAUULT, ANDRE ALBERT LOUIS, 4390 Avenue Draper, Montreal 28, P.Q.
 RIOUX, BERTRAND, 4080 Van Horne, Montreal, P.Q.
 RITCHOT, GILLES GEORGES, 1975 De Luçon, Duvernay, P.Q.
 RODNEY, WILLIAM, 61 Vista Crescent, Kitchener, Ontario.
 ROMOFF, HARVEY MICHAEL, 48 Courcelette Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
 ROSEN, JOSEPH, 682 Bathurst Street, Toronto, Ontario.
 ROSS, DOROTHEA MARY, 1040 West 58th Avenue, Vancouver 14, B.C.
 ROSS, ERIC DEWITT, 53 Park Street, Moncton, N.B.
 ROSS, SHEILA ANNE, 1040 West 58th Avenue, Vancouver 14, B.C.
 RUBINOFF, MERVYN LIONEL, 466 Brunswick Avenue, Toronto 4, Ontario.
 *RUDZIK, OREST HAROLD TERRENCE, 221 Humbercrest Blvd., Toronto 9, Ontario.
 SADDLEMYER, ELEANOR ANN, c/o O. A. SADDLEMYER, Humboldt, Saskatchewan.
 *SCHACHTER, ALBERT, c/o 5727 Hudson Road, Apt. 1, Montreal, P.Q.
 SEVIGNY, ROBERT JOSEPH CLAUDE, 3821 St. Kevin, Apt. 7, Montreal, P.Q.
 SINCLAIR, ALASDAIR MACLEAN, 5 Rhuland Street, Halifax, N.S.
 SMITH, PHILIP EDWARD LAKE, Fortune, Burin District, Newfoundland.
 SMITH, WILLIAM DAVID, 318-22nd Street, Brandon, Manitoba.
 SPICER, JAMES KEITH, 249 Brooke Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario.
 SPORLEDER, MARIA, 10811-61st Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.
 *STEWART, IAN AFFLECK, 1044 Johnson Street, Kingston, Ontario.
 STORY, ROBERT IAN, 5 York Road, Willowdale, Ontario.
 STROUD, RONALD SIDNEY, 141 Oak Park Avenue, Toronto, Ontario.
 SUTHERLAND, RONALD, 4283 Adam Street, Montreal 4, P.Q.

*Award declined

TASCHEREAU, LOUIS PHILIPPE, 4339 Wilson Avenue, Montreal, P.Q.
 TENER, ROBERT HAMPDEN, 5430 Carson Street, Burnaby 1, B.C.
 THOMPSON, ELEANOR FRANCES, 198B Church Street, Cobourg, Ontario.
 VALLEE, LIONEL, 8755 Bellerive, Montreal, P.Q.
 VUCKOVIC, MILORAD, 224 Watson Avenue, Riverside, Ontario.
 WARWICK, JACK, 29A Beaconsfield Avenue, London, Ontario.
 WATTS, RONALD LAMPMAN, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.
 WICKENDEN, JOHN NICHOLAS, 3832-6th Street West, Calgary, Alberta.
 WILLMOTT, WILLIAM EDWARD, 7820 de l'Épée, Montréal, P.Q.
 WILSON, LOLITA N., 10133-108th Street, Edmonton Alberta.
 WOLFF, CARL M., 30 Landrigan Street, Arnprior, Ontario.
 WOODRUFF, JAMES FREDERIC, 81 Ball Street, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario.

Category 3a

SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

ALDWINCKLE, RUSSELL F., 33 Thorndale Street, North, Hamilton, Ontario.
 ANDRUSYSHEN, C. H., Professor and Head, Dept. of Slavic Studies, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.
 AUDET, REV. P. JEAN-PAUL, 96, Empress, Ottawa 4, Ontario.
 *AUDET, LOUIS-PHILIPPE, 3400 Ridgewood Avenue, Apt. 1, Montreal 26, P.Q.
 BERGSAGEL, JOHN DAGFINN, (117 West State Street, Athens, Ohio, U.S.A.) Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.
 CRAIG, DR. GERALD M., Dept. of History, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ont.
 EICHNER, DR. HANS, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.
 FRANKEL, DR. S. J., Purvis Hall, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
 FREDEMAN, WILLIAM EVAN, 2225 Acadia Road, Vancouver 8, B.C.
 GARNEAU, JEAN, Chairman, Prison Selection Committee, Dept. of the Attorney-General, Edmonton, Alberta.
 GREENE, DR. E. J. H., Dept. of Modern Languages, Univ. of Alberta, Edmonton, Alta.
 HARRIS, ROBIN S., Dept. of English, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.
 KEYES, GORDON L., Victoria College, Queen's Park, Toronto, Ontario.
 LAMBEK, DR. JOACHIM, Dept. of Mathematics, McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
 *LEO, DR. ULRICH, Dept. of Italian, Spanish and Portuguese, Univ. of Toronto, Toronto.
 McIVOR, R. CRAIG, Prof. of Economics, Dept. of Political Economy, McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.
 MACPHERSON, C. BROUGH, Dept. of Political Economy, University of Toronto, 273 Bloor Street, Toronto, Ontario.
 MARSHALL, M. V., School of Education, Acadia Univ., Wolfville, N.S.
 PATTEE, RICHARD, Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Québec, P.Q.
 ROTHNEY, GORDON O., 10 Darling Street, St. John's, Newfoundland.
 SCOTT, PROF. ANTHONY D., Dept. of Economics, Sociology and Political Science, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.
 SIMARD, EMILE, 861, rue Louis-Frédette, Québec, P.Q.
 SMYTH, J. E., Dept. of Commerce and Business Adm., Queen's Univ., Kingston.
 TASSIE, JAMES S., Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario.
 TRUDEL, MARCEL, Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval Québec, P.Q.
 WEST, PAUL, Dept. of English, Memorial University of Nfld., St. John's, Nfld.

*Award declined

Category 3b

SENIOR ARTS FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

- AMESSE, FRED A., 1575 Lennox, Seymour Heights P.O., B.C.
AVISON, JOHN HENRY, 6409 Larch Street, Vancouver 13, B.C.
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New Zealand

FREAN, ROLAND G., University of Canterbury, Christchurch, New Zealand.

Norway

VON HANNO, JOHAN ALBERT, Benneches vei 4e, Bygdaz, Oslo, Norway.
HAUGESTAD, PER THELIN, Gjennomfaret 21, Oslo U. H., Norway.

Pakistan

KHAN, MOHAMMED A., Dept. of History, University of Peshawar, Pakistan.
SHARIF, AKHTARI, Government College of Commerce and Economics, Karachi, Pakistan.

Peru

PENA, ANTONIO C., Av. Arenales No. 2606, Lima, Peru.

Philippines

JOAQUIN, ANTONIO, 125 N. Domingo St., San Juan, Rizal, Phillipine Republic.

Poland

NOWAKOWSKI, MANEK, Warsaw ul Rozbrat 10/14 48, Poland.
SOWINSKA, IWONA, Warszawa, Niemcewicza 9, Poland.

South Africa

MOHALE, ALBERT, Tsepo's Mission, Mohale's Hoek, Basutoland, Africa.

Spain

CARCEDO, LAUREANO, Cirilo Amoros, 56 Valencia, Spain.

Sweden

FORSSELL, LARS, Skeppargatan 33, Stockholm, Sweden.

Turkey

ORHONLU, DENQIZ, Sultan Ahmed, Amivdl Tafdil Sakaki, Istanbul, Turkey.

United Arab Republic

SHISHINI, MAGDA EL, 1, Nabatat Str., Garden City, Cairo, Egypt.
ERIAN, SORAYA, 12 Ismail Raphat St., Heliopolis, Egypt.

United Kingdom

PALMER, VIVIAN J., Byways Harriotts Lane, Ashtead Surrey, England.
CAIDEN, GERALD E., 43 Ickburgh Rd., Clapton, London E. 5, England.
RATHMELL, JOHN, 9 Hyde Park, Knaresborough, Yorkshire, England.
SITWELL, GEORGE, Dept. of Geography, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.
ORRELL, JOHN O., Bedale, Grove Green Rd., Weaving, Maidstone, Kent, England.
GRABURN, NELSON H. H., c/o McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.
KEITH, WILLIAM J., Highlands, Hutton Rd., Shenfield, Essex, England.

United States

BRASWELL, BRUCE, 111 Pritchard St., Berryville, Arkansas, U.S.A.
WINGELL, ALBERT E., 3147 Alemany Blvd., San Francisco 12, California, U.S.A.
SEMBOWER, LOIS ANN, 2661 Orrington Ave., Evanston, Illinois, U.S.A.
ORSTEN, ELIZABETH M., 7 Ashland Ave., Buffalo 22, New York, U.S.A.
WEIR, JEAN MILNE, 2317 A So. Race St., Denver 10, Colorado, U.S.A.

West Indies

REID, VICTOR, Gordon Town, Jamaica, B.W.I.

NOTE: This list contains 68 names, out of a total of 79 fellowships authorized for use in 1959-60. Eleven names are not available at time of going to press because arrangements have not yet been completed for their acceptance in Canadian universities.

Category 9

FELLOWSHIPS FOR JOURNALISTS, BROADCASTERS AND FILM-MAKERS

BRUNET, ROLAND, 6582 Saint-Denis, Montreal, P.Q.
CARRIER, LOUIS-GEORGES, 1220 St. Marc, Montreal, P.Q.
COHEN, MAXWELL C., 5783 Cote St. Luc, Montreal, P.Q.
DANSEREAU, FERNAND, 3925 de la Peltrie, Montreal, P.Q.
HAMELIN, JEAN, 11515 Guertin, Montreal, P.Q.
KELLY, RONALD, 4786 West 6th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.
LAING, MALCOLM, 82 Alma Street, St. Thomas, Ontario.
LETARTE, JEAN, 2141 Maplewood, Outemont, P.Q.
MICHAUD, YVES, 8625 Bernard, St. Hyacinthe, P.Q.

Category 10

BUCKLEY, K. A. H., Institute for Economic Research, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.
CAMPBELL, MARJORIE WILKINS, 465 Avenue Rd., Toronto, Ont.
LINDNER, E., 414-9th St. E., Saskatoon, Sask.
SMITH, LOIS, The National Ballet Guild of Canada, 73 Adelaide St. W., Suite 432,
Toronto 1, Ont.
THERIAULT, YVES, 4871, ave Victoria, Montréal, P.Q.

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND GRANTS IN AID TO INDIVIDUALS

April 1, 1958 — March 31, 1959

Arts

ERIC ABBOTT Music teacher and composer of St. John's, Nfld., to study at the University of Toronto	\$ 2,850
LOUIS ARCHAMBAULT A special grant, to cast works of sculpture in bronze	3,000
ANDREAS BARBAN , St. John's, Nfld. To study at the Royal Conservatory of Music, Toronto	1,000
DR. MARIUS BARBEAU To complete Volume 2 of <i>Repertoire de la chanson folklorique française au Canada</i> , to be entitled "Gailonla gai le rosier"	4,000
ERNESTO BARBINI Travel grant to take part in the Venice Music Festival, August 1958	750
B. C. BINNING To spend 3 months in Japan studying Japanese art	2,000
DR. ALEXANDER BROTT Travel grant to Israel to conduct the orchestra of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem on the occasion of the opening of its new law school	1,000
DR. HELEN CREIGHTON To continue duplication of tapes of folk songs	3,000
RAYMOND DAVELUY Travel grant to Holland to take part in the "Concours International d'Improvisation" in Haarlem	650
MAURICE DECELLES Representing the Canadian Bandmasters' Association, travel grant to France to act as a member of the Contest Jury of the International Band Music Contest	600
ROGER HAMELIN (GUY DUCHARME) A blind composer. To transcribe music written in Braille into normal notation	500
SISTER M. E. HODGE Music teacher, St. John's, Nfld., for summer study in the United States	700
MISS MAUD KARPELES To complete her work on the folk songs of Newfoundland and Nova Scotia	3,000
MICHELINE LEGENDRE To take Les Marionnettes de Montreal to Lyon and Paris	4,000
MICHAEL OLVER Travel grant to attend Music Critics Workshop of the Music Critics Association in Pittsburgh, November, 1958	75
LOUIS QUILICOT Travel grant to Rome for himself and his coach, to enable him to take part in the Spoleto Festival	1,400
ARNOLD ROCKMAN To collect and assemble an exhibition of Canadian graphic design, and to display it at the International Design Conference, Aspen, Colorado	3,000

DONALD THOMSON, Quebec, P.Q. To assist him to take part in the "Concours International d'Execution Musical" in Geneva	800
GERALD TROTTIER Travel grant to attend the First International Biennial Exhibition of Christian Art at Salzburg, where his painting of "The Last Supper" was displayed	700
DONALD WETMORE, Halifax, N.S. Travel grant to enable Mr. Brian Way, of the Educational Drama Association of the U.K. to travel from Halifax to Victoria and return, lecturing and conducting workshop sessions on children's theatre . . .	1,000

Humanities

PROF. L. BAUDOIN Travel grant to Brussels to attend 1958 meeting of International Association of Legal Sciences	500
PROF. C. C. BAYLEY Aid in publication of his manuscript entitled "War and Society in Mediaeval Florence"	1,500
GERARD BESSETTE For aid in publication of <i>Les Images en Poesie Canadienne-Française</i> . . .	1,500
DR. EDMUND CARPENTER Aid in publication of his book, entitled "Eskimo"	3,500
PROF. D. G. CREIGHTON Commonwealth University Interchange — Travel grant (Declined) . . .	575
PROF. BROR DANIELSSON, of Sweden Travel grant to visit Canadian universities	500
DEAN A. J. EARP Travel grant to England to visit the British Council on the business of Friendly Relations with Overseas Students (Declined)	400
PROF. W. J. ECCLES For aid in publication of his manuscript entitled "Frontenac, The Courtier Governor"	1,500
CHARLES FLEISCHAUER For aid in publication of his work on the <i>Antimachiavel</i> of Frederick the Great	2,000
PROF. PETER GLASSEN Travel grant to Italy, to deliver a paper at the Twelfth International Congress of Philosophy in Venice and Padua	800
DR. J. E. HODGETTS Travel grant to Rome to attend the International Political Sciences Association Conference	250
PROF. S. KÖRNER Head of the Department of Philosophy at the University of Bristol. Commonwealth University Interchange — Travel grant to visit universities in Canada	575
DR. GUSTAVE LANCTOT For research on the origin, functions and activities of the first Canadian Parliament of 1657 up to	5,000
JEAN PALARDY, Montreal, P.Q. For a study of French-Canadian folk furniture	9,000

J.-A. ROBERT PICHETTE For research on heraldry in Canada	3,000
DR. WALTER A. RIDDELL For aid in publication of his manuscript entitled "Documents in Foreign Policy"	3,000
DR. J. C. SAWATSKY Official representative of the Canadian Mental Health Association, travel grant to Vienna to address the World Federation for Mental Health Annual Meeting	700
W. J. STANKIEWICZ For aid in publication of his manuscript entitled "Politics and Religion in 17th Century France"	1,500
MASON WADE Travel grant to visit the Maritimes on his study of the Acadians, British and Yankees in the Maritimes	550
PROF. A. S. P. WOODHOUSE Commonwealth University Interchange — Travel grant (Declined)	575

Social Sciences

MRS. THERESE BELLEAU-HAMBLETON To study in Europe methods of preparing, relating and cataloguing anthropological material (Declined)	1,200
DR. ALEXANDER BRADY To take part in a series of lectures at University College of the West Indies	1,000
PROF. D. R. CAMPBELL Travel grant to visit the British Council (Declined)	550
E. J. COSFORD For work on the subject of public international maritime law	1,200
DEAN PHILIPPE GARIGUE Of the University of Montreal. Travel grant to visit Europe, Summer of 1959	1,600
DR. AND MRS. H. B. HAWTHORN To assist in leave of absence to be spent in anthropological research abroad	2,000
PROF. CHARLES E. HENDRY To travel to China early in 1959	500
JACQUES L'HEUREUX To travel to France to take up a scholarship awarded by the French Government	300
DR. R. B. MALMO Travel grant to Brazil to represent Canada at the Sixth Interamerican Congress of Psychology	890
PROF. EDGAR McINNIS, of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs. To travel to Ghana to attend the Tenth Annual New Year School at the University College of Ghana as Canadian lecturer on international affairs	1,240

GRANTS TO ORGANIZATIONS

April 1, 1958—March 31, 1959

Arts

Music

BACH ELGAR CHOIR, HAMILTON To extend its activities	\$ 866
THE BAROQUE TRIO, OF MONTREAL For a 1958-59 tour	3,500
CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA To increase its activities in the 1958-59 season	12,500
CALGARY PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA To give a series of concerts in the summer of 1959	2,500
CANADIAN FEDERATION OF MUSIC TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION To assist in publication of its New Bulletin; and with its biennial convention	3,000
CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL For the establishment of the Canadian Music Centre, to build a library of scores and parts of Canadian music—over three years	60,000
DISCIPLES DE MASSENET, MONTREAL To extend its local activities, later declined	1,500
EDMONTON CHORAL SOCIETY To extend its activities	968
EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY For its Youth Programme, Out-of City Concerts, and to extend activities and improve standards	10,000
EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY To give two concerts in Yellowknife, N.W.T. on April 25	2,500
EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY To give a series of summer concerts, to be organized under the auspices of the Department of Music of the University of Alberta	2,400
FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUSIC FESTIVALS To pay the fees of adjudicators at festivals at present affiliated to the Federation—conditional on contributions received from local festivals towards improvement of existing services up to	18,500
HALIFAX CHORAL SOCIETY To extend activities	375
HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY To extend activities and to visit other Maritime Provinces	20,000
HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY To give a series of summer concerts in 1959	2,500
HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA To represent Canada on Canada Day, August 25, 1958 at the Brussels International Exhibition up to	20,000
HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA To assist the orchestra as a resident group	1,000

HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA	
To assist with its weekly concerts sponsored by the Hart House Orchestra Associates	1,000
HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA	
For a tour in Ontario, Quebec and the Atlantic Provinces (replacing grant in 1957-58, which the Orchestra was unable to use) up to	10,000
INSTITUT NAZARETH, of Montreal	
To send six blind young women, pupils of the Institut, to the Otter Lake Summer School	1,560
JEUNESSES MUSICALES DU CANADA	
To continue and expand its operations in 1959	30,000
MCGILL CHAMBER MUSIC SOCIETY	
To give concerts in Mount Holyoke, Pittsburgh and Ottawa	3,300
MEN'S MUSICAL CLUB OF WINNIPEG	
To extend activities	1,390
MONTREAL BACH CHOIR	
To extend its local activities	1,500
MONTREAL BACH CHOIR	
To perform at the Vancouver International Festival, and other Western centres up to	10,000
MONTREAL ELGAR CHOIR	
To perform Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius", later declined	1,000
MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
To assist its 1958-59 season	25,000
MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA	
To obtain a new work from a Canadian composer	1,000
ONTARIO MUSIC EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION	
To bring the Choir of Notre Dame d'Acadie, of Moncton, N.B., to perform at their convention on March 31 up to	3,000
ORCHESTRE SYMPHONIQUE DE QUEBEC	
To extend activities in the 1958-59 season	15,000
ORCHESTRE SYMPHONIQUE DE QUEBEC	
To give a series of summer concerts in 1959	2,500
OTTAWA CHORAL SOCIETY	
To extend activities	1,500
OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
To give free concerts at the National Gallery and government office buildings	2,200
OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
To assist its 1958-59 season	20,000
OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
To obtain a new work from a Canadian composer	1,000
OTTAWA PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
To give a series of summer concerts in 1959 up to	2,500
PRO ARTE ORCHESTRA	
For travel expenses to small communities up to	1,500

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, REGINA COLLEGE For a tour of the province — 10 concerts — by the Chamber Music Group of the Conservatory of Music	up to	2,500
SUDBURY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY (Choral) To present a performance of "Elijah"		500
TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR To extend activities		1,500
TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA To assist its 1958-59 activities		25,000
TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA To obtain a new work from a Canadian composer		1,000
VANCOUVER SYMPHONY SOCIETY To obtain a new work from a Canadian composer		1,000
VANCOUVER SYMPHONY SOCIETY For a tour to Western and Northern British Columbia, and/or develop- ment of the orchestra's work in Vancouver, including extra children's concerts		20,000
VICTORIA SYMPHONY SOCIETY To improve the orchestra and to extend its activities in the 1958-59 season		10,000
VICTORIA SYMPHONY SOCIETY To give a series of concerts in the Summer of 1959		2,500
WHITEHORSE CONCERT ASSOCIATION To give a season of four concerts by visiting artists, and to provide children's concerts		600
WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA To assist its 1958-59 season		15,000
WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA To give free lunch-time concerts in downtown Winnipeg in the fall of 1958		2,200
WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA To obtain a new work from a Canadian composer		1,000
WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA To give a series of summer concerts in 1959		2,500
YORK CONCERT SOCIETY To give a series of summer concerts in 1959		3,000
Festivals		
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS To bring Mr. Stephen Spender as a visiting lecturer, 1958		1,000
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS To bring Dr. Pevsner as a visiting lecturer, 1959		1,500
MANITOBA ARTS COUNCIL To present a children's Festival of the Arts		2,000
MONTREAL FESTIVALS SOCIETY To ensure continued growth and development in 1959		25,000
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN To hold a summer festival of music as part of the University's Fiftieth Anniversary celebration		14,000

STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL	
To assist with travel expenses of delegation to Moscow to visit and observe the Russian theatre	2,000
STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL	
To present an exhibition of Eskimo art and culture	up to 12,000
STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL	
To continue its operations in the 1959 season	50,000
VANCOUVER FESTIVAL SOCIETY	
To continue its operations in the 1959 season	up to 50,000
<i>Theatre, Ballet, Opera, etc.</i>	
CANADIAN PLAYERS	
For transportation to Newfoundland for six performances	3,400
CANADIAN THEATRE CENTRE	
To conduct an exhaustive survey of the theatre arts in Canada	8,000
CERCLE MOLIERE, St. Boniface, Manitoba	
For a tour of Western Canada	6,000
LA COMEDIE CANADIENNE	
To continue the operation of a bilingual theatre on a sound financial basis	50,000
LA COMEDIE CANADIENNE	
To perform a new play by a Canadian author	5,000
CREST THEATRE FOUNDATION	
To perform a new play by a Canadian author	5,000
DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL	
\$3,000 for publication "Theatre Canada"; \$7,000 travel of groups to final competition	10,000
DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL	
To make a survey of Amateur Theatre in Canada	200
DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL	
For awards of \$500 each for each of the eight regional festivals for the best production of a full length Canadian play not previously performed in a regional festival, with an additional award of \$500 to the playwright if the group producing the play wins the Calvert Award at the Final Festival	4,500
DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL	
To survey the need for instruction in theatre direction across Canada	1,500
EARLE GREY SHAKESPEAREAN FOUNDATION	
A matching grant to assist with its 1958 Summer Festival, tours of the Maritimes and of Secondary Schools	13,685
LES GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS	
To assist 1958-59 season	8,000
MONTREAL REPERTORY THEATRE	
For assistance to artists and resident director	6,000
NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA	
For a tour of the Maritime Provinces in the fall of 1958	10,000
NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA	
Guarantee for year 1959	50,000
NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA	
To assist 1958-59 season	25,000

OPERA FESTIVAL ASSOCIATION OF TORONTO	
\$20,000 for a season of 3 operas in Toronto in the autumn of 1959; \$20,000 for a western tour; \$20,000 for a Maritime tour	60,000
OTTAWA LITTLE THEATRE WORKSHOP	
To make available to Canadian amateur theatres unpublished one-act plays of merit written by Canadians during the past 21 years	1,500
LA POUDDRIERE (MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL THEATRE)	
To assist with translation of plays	3,000
ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET	
For its 1958-59 season, including a tour of the West and the Lakehead region	32,600
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, GREYSTONE THEATRE	
To present a first performance of a new play by W. O. Mitchell as part of the University's Golden Jubilee Celebrations, later declined	3,400
THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE	
To put the troupe on a fully professional basis	39,000
<i>Visual Arts</i>	
ALBERTA SOCIETY OF ARTISTS	
Travel grant and fees for instructing artist at Summer Workshop	750
ART INSTITUTE OF ONTARIO	
To provide circulating exhibitions to universities, schools, libraries in large and small communities	10,000
BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS	
To bring outstanding instructors to the school, and for assistance in providing a string orchestra	4,000
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIAN CARVING PROGRAM	
To enlarge the University's project on the preservation of Indian Totem Poles	15,000
CALGARY ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL	
For commissioning of new works in sculpture	2,000
CANADIAN GROUP OF PAINTERS	
To produce a catalogue, and assist with its exhibitions	1,500
CANADIAN SOCIETY OF GRAPHIC ART	
For catalogues, special exhibitions, workshop, etc.	1,400
CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOUR	
To hold its 1959 annual exhibition in Montreal	1,500
CENTRE CANADIEN D'ESSAI	
To assist with its Editions du Prix du Concours de la Jeune Poésie, Concours du Salon de la Jeune Peinture et Jeune Sculpture	1,000
EDMONTON ART GALLERY	
To extend Children's Art Classes	3,000
LONDON PUBLIC LIBRARY AND ART MUSEUM	
To assist regional communities in organizing exhibitions	4,700
MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS	
For planning and acquisition of special exhibitions for the Museum's Centenary in 1960, and for Centenary Catalogue	20,000
MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS	
To assist with its training programme in Child Art	1,000

MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS For commissioning of new works in sculpture	2,000
UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK To bring a resident artist to the university for an experiment in art teaching	5,000
NEWFOUNDLAND ACADEMY OF ART To extend and improve teaching of art	4,500
NORMAN MACKENZIE ART GALLERY, UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN To increase its collection of contemporary Canadian paintings and establish a slide collection	3,000
NORTHERN ONTARIO ART ASSOCIATION To carry on its work of stimulating an interest in art in Northern Ontario	1,000
PARIS BIENNALE 1959, COMMITTEE FOR To organize and send to Paris an exhibition of the work of young Canadian artists	3,500
TORONTO ART GALLERY To publish a handbook of illustrations of the major works in the Gallery's Collection	11,000
TORONTO ART GALLERY Purchase award, in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	1,000
TORONTO ART GALLERY For commissioning of new works in sculpture	2,000
VANCOUVER ART GALLERY For a basic slide collection, school loans in regional centres, and small educational travelling exhibitions	10,000
VANCOUVER ART GALLERY Purchase award, in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	1,000
VANCOUVER ART GALLERY For the commissioning of new works in sculpture	2,000
ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA For the commissioning of new works in sculpture	2,000
ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA To advance long-range development plans for services to Greater Victoria and to Vancouver Island as a whole	3,000
WHITEHORSE, Y.T. ART EXHIBIT To assist in bringing the Family of Man Exhibit from the University of Alaska during the celebrations of the Whitehorse Gold Rush Jubilee	685
WINNIPEG ART GALLERY Purchase award, in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	1,000
WINNIPEG ART GALLERY For the extension of services and lectures to rural points; children's classes; catalogue, etc.	10,000
WINNIPEG ART GALLERY For commissioning new works in sculpture	2,000

Architecture

UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA

To bring the Le Corbusier Exhibition to Canada for six months . . . up to 15,000

ARCHITECTURE, SEMINAR CONFERENCE FOR TEACHERS

To provide short-term grants for professors of architecture to attend two annual seminar conferences held on the North American Continent up to 5,000

TORONTO CITY HALL ARCHITECTURAL COMPETITION

For photographing the models submitted by the semi-finalists in the competition, later declined because funds were obtained from a private donor 900

SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE, UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

For a film record of 520 designs in the Toronto City Hall Architectural Competition 2,500

Arts Councils

CALGARY ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL

To assist with its programme in Child Art Education, Rural Extension Services, and a French edition of "An Arts Council in Your Community" 6,500

COMMUNITY ARTS COUNCIL OF VANCOUVER

To assist with Artists for Schools Programme; expansion of News Calendar, and British Columbia Arts Resources Conference 7,000

Publications

THE ARTS IN CANADA

Block purchase of 300 copies for distribution, mainly abroad 1,800

CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL

Re publication of Canadian Music Journal 5,000

ECRITS DU CANADA

To aid in publication, and increase circulation 3,000

EMOURE

To aid in publication of special editions, and to increase circulation . . 2,000

THE FIDDLEHEAD

To expand magazine content and circulation — over 3 years 1,500

TAMARACK REVIEW

Aid in publication of its quarterly review 3,000

VIE DES ARTS

For enlargement and improvement of journal for the year 1958-59 . . 6,000

Policy re Aid to Publication of Novels, Poetry, Essays, Criticism . . 30,000

Other

CANADA COUNCIL TRAIN PROJECT

To bring 180 gifted young people, 16-18 years, from all provinces of Canada, for a 3-day visit to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival . . up to 40,000

Humanities

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA SUMMER SCHOOL OF LINGUISTICS

To bring Prof. S. E. Martin as a visiting lecturer 1,000

ARCHIVES DE FOLKLORE (LAVAL UNIVERSITY)

For original publication of 100 Acadian songs, and production of phonograph recordings 5,000

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SLAVISTS	
Aid in publication for Volume III of "Canadian Slavonic Papers"	1,000
CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION	
To publish a 25-year analytical index of the annual reports of La Société Canadienne d'Histoire de l'Eglise Catholique	3,500
CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION	
To assist in indexing the Canadian Index to Periodicals and Documentary Films	4,000
CANADIAN LIBRARY WEEK COUNCIL	
To assist in holding Canadian Library Week April 1959	10,000
CANADIAN MATHEMATICAL CONGRESS	
To assist in bringing lecturers to the summer seminar at University of New Brunswick, and to assist in publication of the proceedings of the 4th Canadian Mathematical Congress	4,000
CANADIAN WRITERS FOUNDATION	
Carrying on arrangement by Federal Government hitherto provided for in Estimates	6,000
CARLETON UNIVERSITY	
To bring Messrs. Martin and Melese as visiting lecturers	1,972
CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA	
For support of "The Phoenix"	2,000
COLLEGE CANADIEN DE ROME	
To bring up to date its collection of Canadian magazines and books	5,000
HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Aid in publication of six books	9,000
HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Accountable grant re aid in publication	12,500
HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA	
Travel for scholars in the Humanities to attend meetings of their own organizations	5,000
LAVAL UNIVERSITY	
To bring Messrs. Sage, Peguy, Le Balle, and Perrot as visiting lecturers	12,000
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL	
To bring Messrs. Cardine (declined), Ricoeur, and Delhaye, as visiting lecturers	6,000
UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK	
To bring Mr. James Winny as a visiting lecturer	5,000
SOCIETE D'ETUDE ET DE CONFERENCES, MONTREAL	
To expand its field of cultural activities to other French groups in and outside Quebec	3,000
SOCIETE HISTORIQUE DU NOUVEL ONTARIO, SUDBURY, ONT.	
To compile and publish an analytical index of the Society's publications	2,500
TORONTO PUBLIC LIBRARY	
Aid in publication of the supplement to "A Bibliography of Canadiana"	4,500
VISITES INTERPROVINCIALES	
To extend its programme in 1958	5,000
VISITES INTERPROVINCIALES	
To extend its programme in 1959	5,000
YORK COUNTY REGIONAL LIBRARY COMMITTEE	
To establish a regional library in the County of York — a pilot project	7,800

Social Sciences

ASSOCIATION HENRI CAPITANT POUR LA CULTURE JURIDIQUE FRANCAISE Aid in publication of works presented at Third International Canadian Congress in September, 1958	3,000
ATLANTIC PROVINCES ECONOMIC COUNCIL For an economic study of the Atlantic Region	2,000
UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA To bring Prof. Shigeto Tsuru as a visiting lecturer	2,000
CANADIAN AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS SOCIETY For aid in publishing in French and English the reports of the Society's workshop held in June, 1958	250
CANADIAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION To assist in holding a national conference on psychological research	5,000
CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL Aid in publication of two books	3,000
CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL Accountable grant re aid in publication	12,500
CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL Preparation of booklet describing facilities for graduate studies in Canada	1,000
CANADIAN SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL Travel for scholars in Social Sciences to attend meetings of their own organizations	5,000
CARLETON UNIVERSITY Travel grant to bring Prof. Hugh Springer as a visiting lecturer	240
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES EN RELATIONS HUMAINES For fundamental research and social psychology in 1958	12,000
CENTRE DE RECHERCHES EN RELATIONS HUMAINES For fundamental research and social psychology in 1959	13,000
CONGRESS OF UNIVERSITIES OF THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH To assist in holding its quinquennial congress in Canada in September 1958	37,500
INDIAN SCHOOL OF INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, DELHI Increased grant to enable future incumbent of Chair of Commonwealth Studies to spend a year in the United Kingdom before returning to India, and to spend time in Australia before coming to Canada in 1960	1,500
MCGILL UNIVERSITY, SUMMER SCHOOL OF GEOGRAPHY To bring Dr. Hans Boesch as a visiting lecturer	850
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL To bring Prof. Benjamin Higgins as a visiting lecturer	600
NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS To hold a national seminar; and to assist inter-regional study exchange plan	11,500
ROYAL CANADIAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY For support of the Canadian Geographical Journal — over 3 years	30,000
ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA To assist its work in the Humanities and Social Sciences in 1958	10,000
ROYAL SOCIETY OF CANADA To assist its work in the Humanities and Social Sciences in 1959	10,000
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO To bring Prof. John Mordecai as a visiting lecturer	5,000
WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA Re reception arrangements for Canada Council Non-Resident Scholars	1,500

LIST OF VISITING LECTURERS

- DR. HANS BOESCH, from Switzerland, to come to lecture at the McGill Geography Summer School.
- PROF. D. EUGENE CARDINE, from Rome, invited to lecture in musical paleography at the University of Montreal School of Music. (Award declined).
- PROF. C. P. DELHAYE, from France, invited to give lectures on moral philosophy in the Middle Ages, at University of Montreal during one semester.
- PROF. BENJAMIN HIGGINS, from U.S.A., invited by University of Montreal for three weeks, to lecture in economics.
- PROF. PIERRE LE BALLE, from France, invited by Laval University to give lectures at their Law Faculty during part of one semester.
- PROF. SAMUEL E. MARTIN, from U.S.A., to lecture at Summer School of Linguistics, University of Alberta.
- PROF. GEOFFREY MARTIN, from England, invited by Carleton University to lecture in history.
- PROF. PIERRE MELESE, from France, invited by Carleton University to give lectures on French Literature during one academic year.
- PROF. JOHN MORDECAI, from the British West Indies, to spend one year at University of Toronto and lecture in political sciences.
- PROF. CHARLES PEGUY, from France, to come to Laval University for one semester and lecture in Geography.
- PROF. ROGER PERROT, from France, invited by Laval University to give lectures at their Law Faculty during part of one semester.
- DR. NICHOLAS PEVSNER, from England, to lecture at the University of Manitoba Festival of the Arts.
- PROF. PAUL RICOEUR, from France, invited by University of Montreal to give lectures at their Faculty of Philosophy during one semester.
- CHANOINE PIERRE SAGE, from France, to visit Laval University and give lectures on French literature during one semester.
- PROF. STEPHEN SPENDER, from England, invited by University of Manitoba for their Festival of the Arts.
- PROF. HUGH SPRINGER, from West Indies, invited by Carleton University for two months to lecture on the West Indies Federation.
- PROF. SHIGETO TSURU, economist from Japan, invited by the University of British Columbia to lecture in their Department of Asian Studies.
- DR. JAMES WINNY, from England, to spend one year at the University of New Brunswick and lecture on Elizabethan literature.

CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO CONSTITUTION

1. *Membership*

The National Commission for Unesco shall consist of twenty-eight members as provided in subsections a), b), and c) below:

a) Five ex-officio members:

- 1) Three selected by The Canada Council from its membership.
- 2) One from the Department of External Affairs.
- 3) The Associate Director of The Canada Council.

b) Continuing Members:

Fourteen members shall be nominated by agencies selected by The Canada Council, on the advice of the Executive Committee of the National Commission corresponding to the following division of Unesco activities: Education, Science, Culture, Social Sciences, Mass Communications, and Exchange of Persons. Each agency entitled to a continuing member on the Commission shall nominate one member only, with the exception of the Canadian Education Association which shall nominate three members.

The nominating agencies shall be:

- L'Association canadienne des éducateurs de langue française
- Canadian Association for Adult Education
- Canadian Broadcasting Corporation
- Canadian Conference of the Arts
- Canadian Education Association
- Canadian Labour Congress
- Canadian Political Science Association
- Canadian Teachers' Federation
- National Conference of Canadian Universities
- National Film Board
- National Research Council
- United Nations Association in Canada

The list of agencies selected in this category may be reconsidered every two years.

c) Rotating Members:

Nine members shall be elected on a rotating basis by the Commission from among the national co-operating bodies referred to in Section 6, or other persons selected because of their special knowledge, without officially representing an organization. Their term of office shall be two years after which period their eligibility for re-election may be considered.

d) Consulting Members:

Interested Government agencies (such as the National Gallery, National Library, National Museums, Secretary of State, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, International Economic and Technical Co-Operation Division of the Department of Trade and Commerce, Canadian Citizenship Branch, etc.,) may nominate consultative members to attend general meetings of the Commission and other meetings of the Commission as required.

2. *President and Vice-President*

The President and the Vice-President of the National Commission shall be appointed by The Canada Council.

3. *Executive Committee*

The Executive Committee shall consist of the President, the Vice-President, and Secretary of the Commission, the member designated by the Department of Ex-

ternal Affairs, one representative of the Canadian Education Association, plus two members selected by the Commission.

4. *Functions of the Commission*

The functions of the National Commission shall be:

- a) to assist The Canada Council in advising the Department of External Affairs on matters relating to Unesco as provided in Section 4 of Order-in-Council No. PC 1957-831;
- b) to serve as an agency of liaison with organizations, institutions and individuals in Canada interested in the activities of Unesco, with the Unesco Secretariat and the National Commissions or other co-operating agencies of Member States;
- c) to promote an understanding of the general objectives of Unesco on the part of the people of Canada and facilitate Canadian participation in Unesco affairs as provided in Section 3(a), (b) and (c) of the Order-in-Council;
- d) to assist The Canada Council in the execution of its external relations programme.

5. *Advisory Committees*

The National Commission for Unesco may, subject to the approval of The Canada Council should expenditures of money be involved, appoint advisory committees or sub-committees, each one corresponding approximately to one of the programme sections of Unesco. Such committees could also advise The Canada Council on its broader programme of activities.

6. *Co-operating Bodies*

Organizations interested in Unesco shall be entitled to apply to the National Commission for recognition as co-operating bodies. Before accepting such recognition, the National Commission should be satisfied that:

- a) the organization is national in scope or influence;
- b) the purposes of the organization are in harmony with the purposes of Unesco;
- c) the organization can make a useful contribution to Unesco's programme.

Co-operating bodies shall be entitled to receive from the National Commission all useful information on Unesco's programme and to submit to the National Commission proposals for action on any matter of concern to the National Commission within the field of Unesco's activity. They may be invited to attend meetings of the National Commission when matters of interest to them are on the agenda.

7. *National Conferences*

A national conference shall be called at least every two years by the Executive Committee, on behalf of the Commission, for the discussion of matters relating to the activities of Unesco. Co-operating bodies and individuals actively interested in such matters shall be invited, provided, however, that their travel and maintenance shall be without expense to The Canada Council.

8. *Action Projects*

The National Commission will, in general, refer projects for action to existing organizations rather than attempt to establish new bodies; for certain specific projects, however, the Commission shall be empowered, where it deems it necessary, to take any action considered desirable.

9. *Regional Committees*

The National Commission may lend its advice and assistance to the formation of regional co-ordinating committees for Unesco.

10. *Secretariat*

The Canada Council shall provide the Secretariat for the Commission. The chief of the Secretariat shall be the Associate Director of The Canada Council, who shall also act as Secretary of the National Commission.

CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

National Advisory Committee on Unesco's East-West Major Project

- MR. D. W. BARTLETT (consultant) — The Colombo Plan Administration
HONOURABLE T. C. DAVIS, Q.C., (former Canadian Ambassador to Japan)
MISS MARY Q. DENCH (observer) — Department of External Affairs
DR. W. A. C. H. DOBSON — Head, Department of East-Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto
PROFESSOR JEAN-CHARLES FALARDEAU — Director, Department of Sociology, Laval University
MR. BLAIR FRASER (Ottawa representative for MacLean's Magazine)
MR. C. E. MCGAUGHEY (consultant) — Department of External Affairs
MR. ROSS McLEAN (consultant)
MR. G. L. ROBERTS (past president — Canadian Teachers' Federation)
DR. AILEEN ROSS — Professor of Sociology, McGill University
DR. W. CANTWELL SMITH — Director, Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill University
DR. F. H. SOWARD, Head, Department of International and Asian Studies, U.B.C.
MR. F. K. STEWART — (*Chairman*) Executive Secretary, Canadian Education Association
MRS. W. D. TUCKER — United Nations Association, leader cultural mission to Japan
DR. GEOFFREY DAVIES (alternate) University of British Columbia
DR. RONALD DORE (alternate) University of British Columbia

CANADIAN NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO

Representation at International Meetings

- Second Regional Conference of National Commissions of the Western Hemisphere
San Jose, Costa Rica – May 30-June 4, 1958
Representative – Mr. Eugène Bussière
- Seminar on “The Over-all Planning of Education” sponsored by Unesco and the
Organization of American States
Washington, D.C. – June 16-18, 1958
Representatives – Mr. S. A. Watson, Department of Education, Ontario
– Mr. Roland Vinette, Department of Public Education,
Quebec
- Yugoslav National Commission for Unesco sponsored meeting on “The University
today”
Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia – July 1958
Representative – Dr. J. F. Leddy
- Meeting of Experts on Cross-Cultural Research in Child Psychology
Bangkok, Thailand – August 26-September 6, 1958
Representative – Professor William Line, University of Toronto
- Interdisciplinary meeting of experts to advise Unesco on activities in the field of
International Understanding and Peaceful Co-operation
Prague – September 24-October 1, 1958
Representative – Professor C. B. MacPherson, Toronto
- World University Service – General Assembly
Maison Montmorency, Quebec – August 16-22, 1958
Representative – Mr. Eugène Bussière
- Annual Meeting – United States National Commission for Unesco
Washington, D.C. – September 11 and 12, 1958
Representatives – Miss Mary Q. Dench
– Mr. Eugène Bussière
- Conference sponsored by the French National Commission for Unesco on the
theme “Television and Adult Education”
Paris – May 12-13, 1958
Representatives sent by C.B.C. – Mr. Marc Thibault
– Mr. D. L. Bennett
- Meeting of experts sponsored jointly by Unesco and the International Council of
Museums. Theme “Museum, Films and Television”
Paris – July 8-11, 1958
Representative – Mr. Guy Glover, N.F.B.
Observers – Mrs. D. Macpherson, N.F.B.
– Mr. Marcel Rioux, National Museum, Human History Branch

— Committee of Governmental Experts Meeting on “The Standardization of Educational Statistics”

Paris — June 23-July 4, 1958

Representative — Dr. F. E. Whitworth, Chief, Research Division, D.B.S.

— Conference of European Countries meeting on “Secondary School Curricula”

Sèvres, France — April 8-19, 1958

Representative — Reverend Father M. de Grandpré

— Meeting of National Directors of Cultural Relations Services

Unesco House, Paris — October 28-31, 1958

Representatives — Miss Mary Q. Dench

— Mr. René Garneau

— Mr. Eugène Bussière

Canada was also represented at the following international film showings organized in co-operation with Unesco

— International Presentation of Films for Children

Brussels World Fair — September 18-23, 1958

— International Film Festival — Unesco General Conference 10th Session

Unesco House, Paris — November 4-December 5, 1958

THE CANADA COUNCIL
UNIVERSITY CAPITAL GRANTS FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

<i>Par Value</i>	<i>Security</i>		
	Treasury Bills		
\$ 450,000	April 3, 1959		
900,000	April 17, 1959		
1,700,000	April 24, 1959		
350,000	June 5, 1959		
1,150,000	June 12, 1959		
500,000	June 19, 1959		
2,000,000	June 26, 1959		
	Canada Bonds		
1,000,000	Canada	3%	Oct. 1, 1959
1,500,000	Canada	3%	Dec. 15, 1959
6,000,000	Canada	2¾%	Apr. 1, 1960
150,000	Canada	3%	June 1, 1960
5,800,000	Canada	3%	Dec. 15, 1960
5,400,000	Canada	3%	May 1, 1961
6,500,000	Canada	3%	Dec. 1, 1961
2,000,000	Canada	4%	Jan. 1, 1963
	Canada Guaranteed Bonds		
7,864,938	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	3%	Jan. 1, 1962
241,056	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	4%	Jan. 1, 1962
7,200,000	Canadian National Railway	2¾%	Feb. 1, 1963
	Total cost (amortized)	\$49,968,359	
	Total market value	<u>\$48,840,588</u>	

**THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1959**

Short Term Securities

Treasury Bills

<i>Par Value</i>	
\$ 75,000	April 17, 1959
400,000	May 1, 1959
800,000	May 8, 1959
700,000	June 5, 1959
350,000	June 26, 1959

Canada Bonds

1,700,000	Canada	2¾%	Apr. 1, 1960
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Provincial Bonds

925,000	Alberta Telephone Commission	3¾%	July 2, 1963
25,000	**Alberta	2½%	Mar. 1, 1962
100,000	Nova Scotia	4%	May 15, 1964
100,000	Ontario	3¾%	Dec. 15, 1963
414,000	**Ontario	5%	Dec. 2, 1960
50,000	Ontario Hydro	3%	July 2, 1964
200,000	Prince Edward Island	2½%	Feb. 1, 1961

Municipal Bonds

100,000	**Montreal Metro	4½%	Nov. 1, 1961
250,000	Toronto Township	5½%	Oct. 15, 1959-68

Corporate Bonds and Notes

500,000	Simpson Sears	4½%	Apr. 27, 1959
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Total cost (amortized) \$6,632,008

Total Market value \$6,565,573

**U.S.-Canada Pay

THE CANADA COUNCIL

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Provincial and Provincial Guaranteed Bonds

<i>Par Value</i>				
	ALBERTA GUARANTEED			
\$ 450,000	Alberta Telephone Commission	4¼%	July	2, 1978
	BRITISH COLUMBIA GUARANTEED			
700,000	Pacific Great Eastern Railway	4¾%	Dec.	15, 1987
80,000	Pacific Great Eastern Railway	5%	Dec.	2, 1982
100,000	Saltair Waterworks	5%	July	1, 1974-82
	MANITOBA GUARANTEED			
25,000	Manitoba Hydro	5%	Dec.	1, 1976/78
	NEW BRUNSWICK			
50,000	New Brunswick	3½%	Sept.	15, 1965
575,000	New Brunswick	5%	Feb.	2, 1979
	NEW BRUNSWICK GUARANTEED			
100,000	Memramcook	5½%	Nov.	1, 1971-72
	NEWFOUNDLAND			
50,000	Newfoundland	5½%	Oct.	1, 1977
150,000	Newfoundland	5¼%	Feb.	1, 1979
	NEWFOUNDLAND GUARANTEED			
100,000	Cornerbrook	5½%	Aug.	15, 1977
55,000	St. John's	5%	Oct.	1, 1977
100,000	Union Electric Power	5½%	Aug.	1, 1977
50,000	Windsor	5½%	Jan.	15, 1978
	NOVA SCOTIA			
750,000	Nova Scotia	4½%	May	15, 1978
325,000	Nova Scotia	5%	Feb.	15, 1979
	ONTARIO AND ONTARIO GUARANTEED			
100,000	*Ontario	3¼%	Feb.	1, 1975
170,000	Ontario Hydro	4½%	Mar.	1, 1978
50,000	Ontario	4¼%	June	15, 1978
	PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND			
100,000	Prince Edward Island	4¼%	Nov.	15, 77
	QUEBEC GUARANTEED			
\$ 750,000	Montreal — Laurentian Autoroute	5%	Mar.	15, 1975
	SASKATCHEWAN GUARANTEED			
1,200,000	Interprovincial Steel Corp.	5½%	Dec.	1, 1973
	Total cost (amortized)	<u>\$5,889,721</u>		
	Total market value	<u>\$5,728,650</u>		

**THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1959**

Municipal Bonds and Debentures

Par Value

ATLANTIC PROVINCES			
\$ 100,000	Charlottetown	5½%	June 1, 1977
50,000	Cornerbrook	5¾%	Dec. 1, 1977
150,000	Halifax	5½%	Oct. 1, 1968-77
350,000	**Halifax	4%	Feb. 1, 1960-73
100,000	Halifax Public Service Commission	5%	Dec. 1, 1968-88
100,000	Moncton	5½%	Aug. 15, 1974-77
125,000	Saint John	5½%	Oct. 15, 1977
50,000	Sydney	5%	Feb. 1, 1974-78
QUEBEC			
50,000	Alma	5%	Oct. 1, 1968
100,000	Arvida	5%	Sept. 1, 1968-77
50,000	Cap de la Madeleine	5%	Oct. 1, 1970-78
119,000	Hull	4½%	Nov. 1, 1967-76
MONTREAL			
323,000	**Montreal Transportation Commission	4¼%	Jan. 1, 1973
100,000	*Montreal Transportation Commission	4½%	Feb. 15, 1978
212,000	**Montreal Metropolitan Commission	4½%	May 1, 1965
100,000	Montreal Metropolitan Commission	4½%	Nov. 1, 1977
160,000	Montreal	5¼%	Jan. 15, 1978
115,000	Montreal	5½%	Nov. 1, 1977
530,000	Montreal Metropolitan Commission	5½%	Nov. 1, 1969-78
555,000	Montreal	5½%	Mar. 1, 1971
525,000	Montreal	5½%	Mar. 1, 1979
150,000	Montreal West	5%	Jan. 1, 1970-79
150,000	Pointe Claire	5%	Nov. 1, 1968
375,000	Quebec	5½%	June 1, 1977
100,000	Seven Islands	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968
50,000	Shawinigan Falls	4½%	Nov. 1, 1968-77
100,000	Sillery	4½%	Apr. 1, 1969-77
100,000	Thetford Mines	5½%	July 1, 1973-77
100,000	Three Rivers	4½%	Nov. 1, 1978
100,000	Valleyfield	5½%	Nov. 1, 1973-77
150,000	Verdun	4½%	Nov. 1, 1972
100,000	Verdun	4½%	Nov. 1, 1977
PRAIRIE PROVINCES			
\$ 200,000	Brandon	5¾%	Dec. 1, 1970-77
50,000	Brandon	5½%	July 15, 1969-78
100,000	Calgary	5%	June 1, 1978-83
1,000,000	*Edmonton	4¾%	Apr. 15, 1983
100,000	*Edmonton	5½%	Dec. 15, 1978
90,000	Medicine Hat	4½%	Mar. 1, 1967-69
280,000	Moose Jaw	5¾%	July 15, 1974-78
116,000	Prince Albert	5¾%	Apr. 1, 1969-78
100,000	Prince Albert Hospital	5½%	Aug. 1, 1969-78
250,000	Regina	5¾%	Aug. 1, 1982
375,000	Regina	5¼%	Jan. 15, 1983
100,000	Saskatoon	5½%	June 1, 1977
108,000	Saskatoon	5¾%	Nov. 1, 1982
300,000	Winnipeg Hospital	5½%	Sept. 3, 1973-77

THE CANADA COUNCIL

ENDOWMENT FUND

List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Municipal Bonds and Debentures (cont'd.)

Par Value

ONTARIO

100,000	Burlington	5¾%	Dec. 15, 1959-68
138,000	Chatham	5½%	July 1, 1972-77
310,000	Deep River	4¾%	July 2, 1959-78
73,500	Fort Francis	6%	Feb. 1, 1964-73
22,200	Fort Francis	6%	Mar. 1, 1964-73
250,000	Hamilton	5½%	June 15, 1977
100,000	Kapuskasing	5¾%	Nov. 1, 1964-73
90,000	Kingston	5½%	June 1, 1974-77
100,000	Kingston	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968-77
150,000	Oshawa	5¾%	Oct. 15, 1973-77
100,000	Oshawa	5%	June 15, 1974-78
100,000	Oshawa	5½%	Nov. 1, 1966-73
50,000	Ottawa	5%	Aug. 1, 1978
200,000	Peterborough	5½%	June 30, 1973-77
100,000	Port Arthur	5¾%	Sept. 30, 1968-77
50,000	Sault Ste. Marie	5½%	June 1, 1969-77
100,000	Sault Ste. Marie	5½%	Dec. 1, 1968-77
350,000	Toronto Metropolitan Commission	4¾%	Apr. 1, 1978
100,000	Toronto Township	5½%	June 15, 1969-78
1,225,000	Toronto Metropolitan Commission	5½%	Mar. 2, 1979
200,000	Windsor	5½%	July 15, 1974-77

BRITISH COLUMBIA

\$ 50,000	Coquitlam (District)	4%	Mar. 15, 1970-76
100,000	Saanich (District)	5½%	June 1, 1973-81
50,000	Saanich (District)	5¾%	Nov. 15, 1968-77
190,000	Surrey (District)	5½%	Feb. 1, 1969-77
650,000	Vancouver	5¾%	Oct. 15, 1977

Total cost (amortized) \$13,217,088

Total market value \$13,021,484

*U.S. Pay.

**U.S.-Canada Pay.

NOTE: Not included above are municipals which have a full provincial guarantee — these bonds, which have an aggregate par value of \$405,000 are listed with the provincial issues.

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Corporate Bonds and Debentures

Par Value

\$350,000	Abitibi Power & Paper	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Nov. 15, 1977
70,000	Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railroad	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Mar. 1, 1979
130,000	Algoma Central & Hudson Bay Railroad	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Mar. 1, 1980
350,000	Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Nov. 1, 1978
200,000	Anglo-Canadian Telephone Co.	6%	Feb. 1, 1983
500,000	B.C. Electric Co.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Apr. 1, 1977
236,000	Canada Iron Foundries	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Oct. 15, 1977
200,000	Credit Foncier Canadian	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 1, 1974
100,000	Dominion Electrohome	6%	July 1, 1978
285,000	Great Lakes Power Corp. (ex warrants)	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	May 15, 1977
200,000	Greater Winnipeg Gas	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Dec. 1, 1978
479,000	Home Oil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Nov. 1, 1977
300,000	Industrial Acceptance	6%	Sept. 1, 1977
350,000	Industrial Acceptance	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Feb. 1, 1978
200,000	Inland Natural Gas	6%	June 1, 1982
100,000	Irving Refining Ltd.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	May 1, 1980
200,000	Loblaw Groceries (ex warrants)	6%	Sept. 1, 1977
100,000	MacMillan & Bloedel	5 $\frac{3}{8}$	May 15, 1978
50,000	Mid Western Industrial Gas	5%	Apr. 1, 1970
100,000	Newfoundland Light & Power	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June 1, 1978
100,000	North Star Oil Co. (ex warrants)	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	June 15, 1977
100,000	Northern Telephone	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	May 1, 1978
200,000	Northern Ontario Natural Gas	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	June 1, 1982
250,000	*Pacific Petroleum	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Apr. 1, 1973
150,000	*Pacific Petroleum "B"	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Mar. 1, 1967
50,000	Pacific Petroleum "A"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Mar. 1, 1967
250,000	Pembina Pipe Line	6%	Dec. 1, 1974
225,000	Power Corporation of Canada	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Mar. 1, 1977
300,000	Producers Pipe Line	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	July 2, 1973
800,000	Quebec Natural Gas (ex stock)	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Apr. 1, 1985
75,000	Quebec Telephone	5%	Oct. 1, 1976
300,000	Quebec Telephone (ex warrants)	6%	Nov. 1, 1977
200,000	Rangeland Pipeline Company	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Aug. 1, 1977
150,000	Steinberg Properties	6%	June 1, 1982
100,000	Traders Finance	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Apr. 1, 1979
150,000	Traders Finance	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Oct. 15, 1974
900,000	Trans Canada Pipelines (ex stock)	5.85%	Jan. 1, 1987
200,000	Westcoast Transmission "A"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Apr. 1, 1988
500,000	Westcoast Transmission "B"	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Apr. 1, 1988
	Total cost (amortized)	<u>\$8,796,366</u>	
	Total market value	<u>\$9,255,845</u>	

*U.S. Pay.

NOTE: The following corporate convertible debentures are included in the following section:

\$ 35,000	Shawinigan	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	1972
200,000	Canadian Utilities	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	1977
179,000	Loblaw's	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	1976

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Common Stocks, Convertible Debentures and Warrants

(i) COMMON STOCKS

		UTILITIES
7,836	shares	Bell Telephone
3,475	"	B.C. Power
3,525	"	Calgary Power
11,200	"	International Utilities
4,350	"	Shawinigan Water & Power — common
8,025	"	Shawinigan Water & Power — "A" common
		OIL & GAS
1,100	"	Alberta Gas Trunk Line
8,800	"	B.A. Oil
7,000	"	Calgary & Edmonton
6,900	"	Hudson's Bay Company
9,700	"	Imperial Oil
3,700	"	Interprovincial Pipe Line
5,050	"	Texaco Canada
		MINES & METALS
8,500	"	Aluminium Ltd.
10,100	"	Hollinger Consolidated
4,250	"	International Nickel
		PAPER & LUMBER
4,525	"	Great Lakes Paper
3,316	"	International Paper
2,445	"	Maclaren Power & Paper
9,150	"	MacMillan & Bloedel "B"
4,650	"	Powell River
3,600	"	Price Bros.
		IRON & STEEL
7,450	"	Algoma Steel
3,550	"	Canada Iron Foundries
4,000	"	Dominion Bridge
9,300	"	Dominion Foundries & Steel
7,200	"	Steel Company of Canada
		MISCELLANEOUS
7,145	"	Canada Steamship Lines
2,800	"	Dominion Glass
4,025	"	Dominion Stores
10,000	"	Industrial Acceptance
5,595	"	Moore Corporation
5,063	"	Traders Finance "A"
2,922	"	Traders Finance "B"

THE CANADA COUNCIL
ENDOWMENT FUND
List of Securities as at March 31, 1959

Common Stocks, Convertible Debentures and Warrants (cont'd.)

(ii) CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES AND WARRANTS

\$200,000	Canadian Utilities	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Conv. Debts.	Dec. 1, 1977 ⁽¹⁾
179,000	Loblaw Groceries	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Conv. Debts.	Oct. 1, 1976 ⁽²⁾
35,000	Shawinigan Water & Power	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Conv. Debts.	Oct. 15, 1972 ⁽³⁾
2,000 warrants	Quebec Telephone — common ⁽⁴⁾			
5,000 warrants	Pacific Petroleum — common ⁽⁵⁾			
	Total cost (amortized)			<u>\$ 8,195,391</u>
	Total market value			<u>\$10,027,471</u>

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- NOTES: (1) Each \$1,000 debenture convertible into common at following rates:
on or before Dec. 1, 1961 — 44 shares (\$22.73 per share)
on or before Dec. 1, 1965 — 40 shares (\$25.00 per share)
on or before Dec. 1, 1967 — 36 shares (\$27.78 per share)
- (2) Each \$1,000 debenture convertible into Class A shares at following rates:
on or before Oct. 1, 1960 — 45 shares (\$22.22 per share)
on or before Oct. 1, 1963 — 43 shares (\$23.26 per share)
on or before Oct. 1, 1966 — 40 shares (\$25.00 per share)
- (3) Each \$1,000 debenture convertible into common at following rates:
on or before Oct. 15, 1959 — 37 shares (\$27.03 per share)
on or before Oct. 15, 1961 — 33 shares (\$30.30 per share)
on or before Oct. 15, 1964 — 30 shares (\$33.33 per share)
- (4) Each warrant entitles holder to purchase up to November 1st, 1962 one common share at \$25.00.
- (5) Each warrant entitles holder to purchase one common share at following prices:
on or before March 1, 1960 — \$30.00
on or before March 1, 1963 — \$34.00
on or before March 1, 1965 — \$38.00
on or before March 1, 1967 — \$42.00

MEMBERS

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Vice-Chairman: Very Reverend Father Georges-Henri Lévesque

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ADDRESS

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