

# The Canada Council Fourth Annual Report for 1960-61

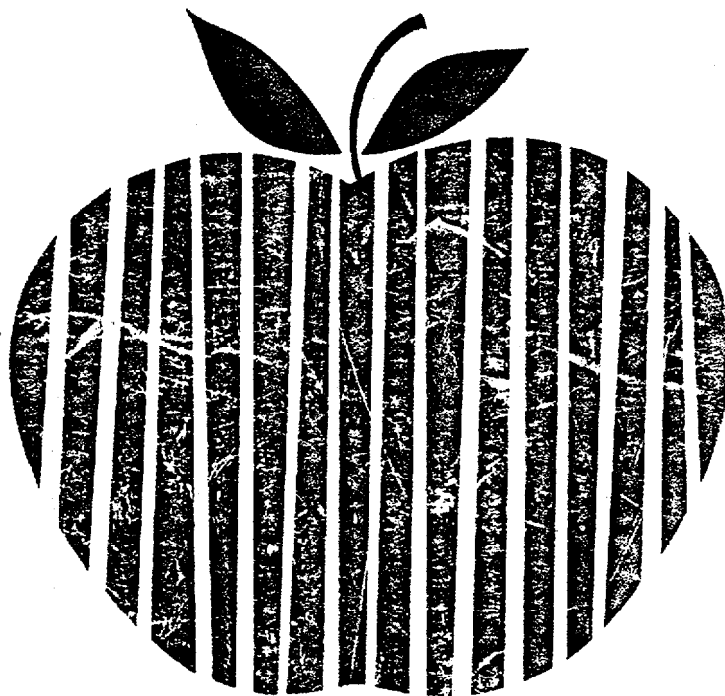








# The Canada Council Fourth Annual Report for 1960-61









THE CANADA COUNCIL FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1960-61

*'Our golden apple is divisible  
but it cannot be endlessly divided if it is to provide  
any sustenance worth having.'*







The  
Canada Council  
FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
for 1960-61







*Chairman*  
CLAUDE BISSELL

*Vice-Chairman*  
VERY REV. FATHER G. H. LÉVESQUE, O.P.

*Director*  
A. W. TRUEMAN

*Associate Director*  
E. BUSSIÈRE



One Forty Wellington Street  
Ottawa

THE CANADA COUNCIL

*Patron:*

RT. HON. VINCENT MASSEY, C.H.

June 30, 1961

The Right Honourable  
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, 1961.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

*Claude Bissell*

Chairman.





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## *Introduction*

FROM THE start The Canada Council has maintained that at any given time the precise assessment, in concrete terms, of the value of its programme will be difficult. In last year's annual report these words were used. 'The Council's terms of reference ensure that its activities will be concerned almost exclusively with that which cannot be weighed on the scales, measured by the foot-rule, or calculated with the assistance of the tables at the back of the book . . . one difficulty will persist . . . the difficulty of measuring in any plain, concrete fashion the results of the Council's individual payments.'

Although the problems of measurement will always exist, the Council is convinced that in at least some parts of its programme there is already evidence that much has been accomplished. This is clearly true of the support that has been given to the humanities and social sciences. With the assistance that the Council has been able to provide, the possibilities for advanced study and research in these two areas have been enormously increased; they have not only been enormously increased, they have been taken advantage of, and productive results have followed.

First of all, let us present the round figures for this programme. In the four years of the Council's existence it has given a total of over 2,200 scholarships and fellowships, of which approximately 1,670 have been in the humanities and social sciences. These awards were made for the purpose of assisting in graduate studies leading to advanced degrees and in individual research. The total value of the entire scholarship and fellowship scheme has been \$4,510,000 of which \$3,385,000 were spent on the humanities and social sciences. In addition to this impressive sum must be added approximately \$1,000,000 for research projects, travel and the publication of books, journals, and learned papers. The rough total for the humanities and social sciences has thus mounted over the four years to \$4,380,000.

The Council has therefore put into the training of scholars – many of whom will become university teachers – into the conduct of research, and the publication of books, journals, and learned papers well over \$4,000,000 of new money within a four-year period. The conditions of research in the humanities and social sciences have been transformed, and scholarly and creative work have been stimulated beyond anything that could have been hoped for five years ago.

This money has been used to give opportunity to about 840 men and women for graduate study leading to higher degrees and qualification for

teaching in our schools and universities. This programme is important because of the fast rate at which university registration is increasing and is expected to increase over the next decade, and the consequent need which universities already have, and will continue to have for more and more highly trained members of staff. The Council has helped another and more senior group of scholars and researchers numbering 585. The publication of approximately 120 books has been assisted by Council grants. Many of these productions by scholars and other creative writers might otherwise not have been printed. Fourteen Canadian books dealing with the humanities and social sciences have been bought in quantity for distribution abroad, largely through the co-operation of the Department of External Affairs. Five journals have been helped to improve both their quality and their circulation.

Recently the Council has decided to make library grants to Canadian universities that have a well-developed programme of instruction and research in Asiatic, Slavic, and Mediaeval studies. The purpose of these grants is to assist university libraries in the purchase of books and documents needed to improve still further their facilities for study and research in these subjects. Asiatic and Slavic studies were selected because of their immediate importance in the world today. Mediaeval studies were included because it is important to capitalize on the considerable advances that Canada has already made in mediaeval scholarship, chiefly through institutions in Montreal and Toronto.

These are concrete, measurable achievements. But the justification of the work of The Canada Council in the humanities and social sciences is not confined to the new books published, or the number of young men and women prepared for teaching careers. The ultimate justification of scholarship in the humanities and social sciences is that it constantly nourishes the intellectual life of the nation. The scholar in these fields may not often solve immediate problems; he may not add to the immediate comfort of life; but by expanding our intellectual horizons and deepening our insights, he gives us the wisdom, maturity and judgment whereby we can make major decisions with ever greater confidence. He helps us to escape the tyranny of the present, for he knows that fundamental problems have remained the same throughout the centuries, and that he who is ignorant of the past is doomed to repeat its errors. It is often – and, on the whole, untruthfully – said of Canadians that we are a practical, pragmatic people, hostile to ideas and suspicious of imagination. In this kaleidoscopic world of change and sudden reversal, the practical, short-range approach may be the greatest



liability, and a spirit of intellectual adventure and imagination the greatest asset.

The arts story for the year 1960-61 is told in detail elsewhere in this report. Here it is appropriate to make the generalization that during the past four years our orchestras, theatres, ballets, opera, art galleries and festivals have all benefited by Council support. In this area of the Council's responsibility many problems exist, but the over-all condition is one of growth and often of improvement.

Sometimes a small amount of money will achieve disproportionately gratifying results. The *Canadian Art* magazine, for example, has received over four years about \$10,000 a year. The magazine has been transformed into a publication in which Canada may take pride, for it can now hold its own with similar publications anywhere in the world.

The Council has made grants in order that Canada might be represented abroad by individual artists of distinction. Musical organizations such as the Bach Choir and Les Disciples de Massenet, both of Montreal, have been supported for appearances in England and on the continent, where they have successfully met international standards of criticism. Perhaps more important than this is the fact that hundreds of places in Canada, not often having the opportunity of hearing live music or seeing ballet, opera and theatre, have been visited, because of Canada Council policy and Canada Council grants, by the following: the Halifax Symphony Orchestra, l'Orchestre Symphonique de Québec, the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra, the Baroque Trio, Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada, the Hart House Orchestra, the Canadian Players, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, Le Cercle Molière, Le Théâtre Universitaire Canadien, the Canadian Opera Company, the National Ballet Company, the Royal Winnipeg Ballet and Les Grands Ballets Canadiens. Nearly 400 young people, of the ages of 16 to 18 have been brought by The Canada Council Train, on two separate occasions, to experience at first hand the magic of the Stratford Shakespearean Festival theatre; some 5,000 young people have been brought in to central points in most of the provinces of Canada to see performances by the Canadian Players.

Orchestras, with Council assistance, have given an increased number of children's concerts, and art classes for children at several points have been held with the support of Council funds. Seven different magazines representing literature and the arts have been helped. Several thousand copies of books in both French and English, representing Canadian interest and achievement in the arts, have been bought and distributed abroad.

The objects of the Council in spending these large sums of money are to foster ability among those who have it; to find ways in which it can maintain active organizations by helping them to continue and enrich the work they are doing; to provide for the people of Canada a more attractive and more varied mental and spiritual fare through theatres, opera, ballet, festivals and other 'cultural' enterprises, an appetite for which has always existed and is now increasing. The Canada Council is not out to 'buy' anything. It is out to help what exists, to take part if it can in the intelligent creation of opportunities that the country lacks, and perhaps, above all, to give as far as its means allow increased opportunity to the talented individual. To say that all this constitutes the attempt of the *nouveau riche* 'to buy culture,' as has sometimes been maintained, is to misunderstand not only what the Council is doing but the nature of human progress itself.

Difficult as it may be to assess the value of each individual grant, there can be little doubt that the arts, humanities and the social sciences have moved forward in this country with the assistance of the policies and the money of The Canada Council. The achievement makes itself felt. Given the resources for the job, there would seem to be little doubt that as much more can be done in the next four years as has been accomplished in the last.

## PART ONE: *Endowment Fund*

### **Objects and Powers**

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.

AMONG institutions that exist for the purpose of giving away money it may be that The Canada Council is unique. It is certainly unusual in respect of the variety of responsibility that has been placed upon it. A glance at the list of objects and powers relating to the programme that is to be maintained from the revenue of the Endowment Fund will show that the Council's



interests must be consistently very wide, since they include, in a general way, the encouragement of the arts, the humanities and the social sciences, and in particular, concern for theatre, opera, ballet, symphonic and other music, art galleries and other arts organizations; a scholarship and fellowship scheme for the benefit of individuals; the sponsoring of other types of award, of exhibitions, performances and publications; the projection of Canada abroad, and the dispensing of information about all these matters.

But this is by no means all. The Council, at the request of the government, established the National Commission for Unesco, maintains liaison between it and the government, engages, directs and pays the necessary secretariat, and makes grants for the Commission's programme. In addition to this considerable task, The Canada Council Act provides that the Council shall receive and administer a fund of \$50,000,000, the purpose of which is to enable the Council to assist universities in respect of building construction projects. This latter responsibility has proved time-consuming and unexpectedly complicated.

In Great Britain these separate functions are divided among four different organizations: the Arts Council of Great Britain (which does not have to administer a scholarship scheme, but is confined almost solely to assisting arts organizations), the British Council (which looks after the projection of Britain abroad and the reception and guidance of incoming students), the University Grants Committee (which discharges, among other functions, that of The Canada Council's University Capital Grants Fund), and the National Commission for Unesco (which is the direct responsibility of and is supported by a government department).

A consideration of the following elements in the situation will make it clear why the Council has stated to the government and the press that it is in need of increased revenue if it is to come any closer to meeting the requests that are being put forward:

- a) the complex and widespread nature of its programme, as described here;
- b) the increased and legitimate demands that are being made, particularly for the scholarship and fellowship scheme and for the series of grants made to arts organizations;
- c) the legal necessity of paying all administrative expenses whatsoever from the revenue of the Endowment Fund; these include the expenses of the programmes for the encouragement of the arts, humanities and social sciences, of the University Capital Grants Fund, and of the secretariat for the National Commission for Unesco, including additional grants made by the Council to that body. Although it is difficult to pro-rate these ex-

penditures accurately, the Council estimates that approximately 40 per cent of total administration costs are for the University Capital Grants Fund, and the National Commission for Unesco.

In November, 1960, the Council presented a brief to the Government of Canada explaining the Council's needs and asking that additional revenue of \$500,000 per year be made available. This revenue is sought largely to meet the need of an increased number of scholarships, particularly for graduate study and research in the humanities and social sciences, and for grants to organizations representing the arts. With reference to the need for scholarships and fellowships the Council made the following statement:

To preserve the present ratio of 13 students to one teacher or researcher, it is predicted by the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges that approximately 18,000 teachers and researchers will have to be employed by our universities in 1970-71 as compared to 8,600 in 1960-61. This means an increase of teaching staff at an annual rate rising from 1,000 in 1960 to 2,000 in 1970. Something like one half of these will have to be trained in the humanities and social sciences. It is apparent that much greater assistance to graduate students will have to be immediately provided than is available from all sources in Canada at the present time.

The following extract from the brief gives some indication of the situation that confronts the Council in relation to the appeals of arts organizations.

The Council has been forced, through limitation of funds, to lay down certain policies in order to keep requests within manageable proportions. Thus it will not, for instance, provide any equipment however desperately needed, such as musical instruments, lighting panels, movie projectors and so on. It will not give funds for purely administrative purposes, even though an artistic director, who should be occupied solely with productions, is thus forced to divert too much of his energy into routine problems which should be the concern of a business manager.

The organizations making requests are well aware of these unavoidable restrictions because they have been working with the Council's officers for some three years. They are also aware of the limitations of the Council's funds. Therefore the amounts requested, as set out below, do not represent what the organizations really need to flourish and develop, but rather only what they believe it might be possible for the Council to provide in the present circumstances.

The brief then goes on to show that on behalf of theatre, orchestras and bal-

let a sum total of \$397,000 was asked for in 1957-58 and the Council was able to grant \$320,000, about 80% of the total. But in 1960-61 the sum of \$760,000 was requested, and the Council could give only \$484,000, about 63% of the total. It is emphasized again that the Council considers these applications quite fair and even modest, not padded for the sake of 'trying it on,' and made in full recognition of the Council's limited resources. As the arts continue to flourish in this country, there is every reason to expect that these demands will grow. In the meantime, apart from grants from government or private sources, any increase in the Council's annual income must depend on an annual increase in the yield from the Endowment Fund, which now is showing the relatively high return on capital of 5.8%. Obviously there is no way of insuring such an annual increase, and in any event it could only be small in comparison with the need. It seems apparent, then, that the income for the Endowment Fund programme will have to be augmented on a larger scale than can be expected in the present circumstances, or the Council will be compelled to do proportionally less and less each year in relation to the total of the needs it ought to meet.

The Council has been asked why it has not yet undertaken to raise additional funds from the public. The answer is three-fold. (1) When an organization has been given a sum of money that is bound to appear as large in the public mind as \$100,000,000 does, it is impractical to go out and ask for more money very soon; a decent interval must first elapse. (2) The Council by administering a programme over a reasonable period has to establish a measure of public confidence in its scheme of grants and, certainly for this particular organization, in its investment practices and in the general management of its affairs. (3) The Council has to be in a position really to demonstrate that it can properly use more funds to meet legitimate and adequately proved needs.

The Council believes that it has now moved into this period: the decent interval has elapsed; in the opinion of the Council its work is known and accepted, at least by the sector of the public most directly affected; and the Council is convinced that it has been able to demonstrate existing needs that it would be wholly proper for the Council to meet if it could be provided with additional revenue for the purpose.

The Council therefore proposes to issue a brochure that will contain useful information about the Council's status as a charitable organization, and the individual and corporate right to make donations to it that will be free of federal tax. The Council intends to give this brochure a large distribution among lawyers, legal firms, trust companies, and others, in the hope

that in this way many Canadians may be led to make immediate gifts or include in their wills bequests to The Canada Council. It may be that the Council will also approach a selected group of large corporations, but if it were to do this it would not seek to compete with the organizations it supports and that are stimulated by the Council itself to raise more revenue from private, business, and governmental sources.

### **Contributions**

Sections 20 and 21 of The Canada Council Act read as follows:

20) 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.

21) The Council shall be deemed to be a charitable organization in Canada

a) as described in paragraph (e) of subsection (1) of section 62 of the *Income Tax Act*, for the purposes of that Act, and

b) as described in paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of section 7 of the *Dominion Succession Duty Act*, for the purposes of that Act. (Note: A recent amendment to the *Estate Tax Act* substituted the provisions of that Act for the *Dominion Succession Duty Act*.)

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.

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.

Four such donations were received by the Council in the fiscal year under review:

MR FRANK DOWSETT, *Toronto, Ont.*,  
For addition to Endowment Fund.

THE REV. M. K. HICKS, *Toronto, Ont.*,  
For addition to Endowment Fund.

MADAME GERTRUDE W. RAYMOND, *Montreal, Que.*,  
For assistance to the Maison des Etudiants Canadiens in Paris.

TIME INTERNATIONAL OF CANADA LTD., *Toronto, Ont.*  
For expansion of the Council's work in the field of publications  
and periodicals.

The Canada Council wishes to express its thanks to these donors for the interest they have displayed in the Council and for this concrete expression of it.

### **Grants to Organizations**

Grants to organizations are listed in Annex D, and can be summarized as follows:

#### **ARTS**

<i>Music</i>	
Symphony Orchestras	\$223,500
Commissioning – for solo artists (4)	4,000
Travelling groups	15,700
Choirs	19,450
Other Organizations	84,600
	<hr/>
	\$347,250
<i>Festivals</i>	102,000
<i>Canada Council Train</i>	Up to 30,000
<i>Theatre, Ballet, Opera</i>	
Permanent Theatre Companies	111,900
Touring Theatre Companies	53,130



Amateur Theatre (D.D.F.)	12,500	
Commissioning plays	10,000	
Ballet	162,000	
Opera	82,000	
Other Organizations	<u>41,820</u>	
		473,350
<i>Visual Arts</i>		
Galleries	39,929	
Purchase Awards for Painting	6,000	
Societies and Associations	23,900	
Commissioning Sculpture	8,000	
Architecture	37,000	
Other Organizations	<u>27,500</u>	
		142,329
<i>Aid to Arts Publications</i>		43,000
<i>Arts Councils</i>		3,000
<i>Other (Canadian Conference of the Arts)</i>	<u>10,000</u>	
		\$1,150,929

## HUMANITIES

<i>Visiting Lecturers</i>		\$ 15,787
<i>Aid to Publication (incl. Periodicals)</i>	\$ 21,870	
<i>Policy for Novelists, etc.</i>	<u>27,450</u>	
		49,320
<i>Projects:</i>		
Assistance to Libraries	42,800	
Conferences	8,000	
Other	<u>26,000</u>	
		76,800
		\$ 141,907

## SOCIAL SCIENCES

<i>Visiting Lecturers</i>	\$ 18,880	
<i>Aid to Publication</i> (incl. Periodicals)	16,100	
<i>Projects:</i>		
Studies and Research	\$ 71,700	
Conferences	15,000	
Other	<u>5,000</u>	
	91,700	
		\$ 126,680

### The Scholarship and Fellowship Programme

The approximate number of applications received and awards made in the year ended March 31, 1961, and the estimated cost of each category are as follows:

<i>Categories</i>	<i>No. of Applicants</i>	<i>Awards</i>	<i>Estimated Cost</i>
1 Pre-Master's	234	85	\$ 115,000
2 Pre-Doctor's	508	136	240,000
3 a) Senior Research	51	19	65,000
b) Post-Doctoral	27	11	50,000
4 a) Senior Arts	124	38	100,000
b) Arts Scholarships	358	76	90,000
5 Secondary School Teachers and Librarians	65	26	40,000
6 Arts Teachers and Museum Staff	13	7	10,000
7 Short Term Grants	212	152	100,000
8 a) Senior Non-Residents	15	9	10,000
b) Junior Non-Residents	186	70	165,000
9 Journalists, Broadcasters and Film-makers	43	8	20,000
10 General	<u>30</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>30,000</u>
TOTALS	1866	659	\$1,035,000
Plus Travel Grants			<u>160,000</u>
Estimated Grand Total			\$1,195,000

Of this total, approximately 38.2% is for Scholarships and Fellowships in the Humanities, 34.3% in the Social Sciences, and 27.5% in the Arts.

The Scholarship and Fellowship brochure as it applied to applications made for 1961-62 will be found in Annex A, and the list of persons receiving awards to be used in 1961-62 in Annex B.

So that the picture may be complete a statement follows of all the awards for the four years of the Council's scheme:

	<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
1959-60	140	219	224	583
1960-61	<u>181</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>659</u>
TOTAL	541	918	798	2,257

In determining where to draw the line in certain subjects between those aspects that appear to fall within the intent of the Act and those that do not the Council has difficult decisions to make. These arise most frequently among the following: law, education, psychology, and business administration. In general the Council has not given assistance when the goal of the applicant seems to be purely professional or technical training and when the special work that he wants to do seems to move over into the sphere of science or technology.

In illustration of the Council's thinking and practice the following reference to law may be useful. On January 18, 1957, in the debate of the House of Commons on the Canada Council Act, the Prime Minister spoke as follows (*Revised Hansard*, P.394) in reference to the Massey Report:

... The report expresses the view that assistance should be given to students of the humanities and recommends specifically that The Canada Council should be given funds for the establishment and maintenance of scholarships for post graduate students of Canadian universities in the humanities, social sciences and even law. Comparative law, you know, is of great value not only in the settlement of disputes between individuals, but I think it is also of great value in bringing about the goal of the recognition of the international law that should be followed by civilized nations.

Then later on page 398

... What I refer to is the study and, I hope as a result of the study, the acquired knowledge of the treasures that have been provided by the experience, studies and philosophies of past generations. When I say "past generations" I mean the generations that have succeeded each other for many thousands of years in the world. I mean that general knowledge of proper human behaviour that results from the accumulated experience of mankind since history has commenced to be written and not those special things that prepare for the exercise of a special avocation or profession. I mean the general broaden-

ing and training of the human mind so that the human individual whose mind it is may have as great benefit as one can derive from the accumulation of lore and knowledge over the centuries.

In a general way this is the sort of distinction that the Council has tried to keep in mind. The truth is that the Council has had as yet only comparatively few applications in law. Is it not evident that greater interest needs to be developed in the advanced study of the law as opposed to the 'technical' studies which prepare for general practice? What the Council has in mind is the kind of post-graduate work, taken after the B.C.L. has been gained, which will produce philosophers of the law, and students of jurisprudence; work which will give further help in the training of great jurists, and contribute no doubt in other ways to the higher consideration, understanding and elevation of law as an essential element in the fabric of civilized societies. This expression of opinion is intended in no way to under-rate the importance of the practical, money-making aspect of the law. But the Council has felt that taking into consideration what appears to be the purpose of the Act and the limited amount of money that is available for that purpose, it is right to follow the line indicated here.

*Category 8(b) – Non-Residents*

Since the beginning of the Scholarship and Fellowship Programme the Council has maintained a category for non-resident students, 8(b). The policy has been to distribute these grants among a large number of countries. As a sort of welcoming recognition of formal membership in the Commonwealth, special arrangements covering a period of five years were set up for Malaya, Ghana, The British West Indies, and Nigeria. At the present time the Council is reviewing this policy and considering the desirability of working out a plan whereby the limited number of available awards might be more effectively concentrated in fewer areas. In all these matters the Department of External Affairs has given the most willing and helpful co-operation. The distribution for the current year is as follows:

Argentina	Germany	Netherlands
Australia	Ghana	Nigeria
Austria	Greece	Pakistan
Belgium	Haiti	Philippines
Brazil	Hong Kong	Portugal
Cambodia	Iceland	Singapore
Ceylon	India	Sudan

Chile	Indonesia	United Arab
Colombia	Italy	Republic (Egypt)
Cuba	Japan	United Kingdom
Ethiopia	Jordan	United States
France	Lebanon	of America
Finland	Malaya	

*Special Senior Awards*

No Special Senior Awards were made in the year 1960-61.

*Other Grants to Individuals*

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 C.



## THE ARTS

### **The Golden Apple**

Three thousand years or more ago, according to the myth, Paris stood on the pleasant slopes of many-fountained Ida holding a golden apple inscribed to *the Fairest*. Three goddesses appeared radiant and naked before him – bright-eyed Athene, laughter-loving Aphrodite, and Hera of the Golden Throne. Because she offered him the love of Helen, Paris awarded the prize to Aphrodite in a judgment which poets and painters have since remembered.

The problem of Paris was a delicate but a limited one. The number of the immortal goddesses did not increase during the contest. As far as we know their appetite for apple remained steady, and the golden apple itself could not be divided. We therefore think that our dilemma is worse. For in a sense the Council does have a golden apple. The contestants representing the arts (for we are concerned with the Muses rather than goddesses) are perhaps less radiant and certainly less immodest; but their number enlarges while we deliberate and their appetites increase alarmingly. Our golden apple is divisible but it cannot be endlessly divided if it is to provide any sustenance worth having. For organizations concerned with the arts, the apple assays at approximately \$1,000,000 a year.

As the arts develop in Canada and as the needs of their organizations grow in proportion, the Council may be forced to concentrate its assistance even more heavily on those which show the greatest excellence. Organizations which provide little more than useful and pleasant amenities for the arts, or which are attempting to duplicate things already well done, may not be able to look to The Canada Council for help in future. The beginning of a withdrawal here and there in the country has already been noted with some concern. But unless additional funds become available for the arts the judgments which the Council must make will have to be increasingly strict.

### **Recapitulation**

We think it is important, before reporting on the Council's work for the arts, to explain the methods by which the Council seeks advice on which to base its decisions. The Council believes that that part of its income from the Endowment Fund which it can devote to the arts belongs in a sense to the artists themselves. It is the Council's function to ensure that the funds are awarded in a way that may be expected over the years to do the most

good. To determine what in fact will do good the Council therefore turns to the artists among others for advice.

#### *Awards to Individuals*

In choosing the winners of awards in its scholarship and fellowship competitions for the arts the Council is fortunate to have secured the services of The Canada Foundation under the direction of Mr Walter Herbert. This organization, which has been in existence now for some 15 years, consists of a small staff in Ottawa and its associate members across the country who support it by their voluntary contributions. These members are artists, critics and people who have worked for the arts in their community. The purpose of the Foundation has been to foster the arts in Canada, and it pursued this purpose for many years before The Canada Council was formed.

It is from the membership of The Canada Foundation and from other sympathetic people that the Council is able to draw upon the free services of some 150 anonymous and expert adjudicators for its arts competitions. Every application, supported by private letters of recommendation, is normally sent to some six experts in the applicant's particular field of interest (in difficult cases it may be as many as ten), and among them will be some who are personally acquainted with the applicant. Each adjudicator marks the applicant under various headings, the most important of which are concerned with his quality as an artist and the good sense of his project. The marks of the judges are then tabulated by Mr Herbert, and a complete list is sent for a preliminary review by the officers of the Council.

The candidates are then placed in apparent order of merit on the basis of the judges' marks, and a tentative cut-off line can be drawn at the number of awards available. But this is only the beginning of many days of thought and consultation. A committee consisting of the Director, the Associate Director, the Arts Supervisor, and the Scholarship Officer of the Council, together with Mr Herbert, examines every file of the possible award winners in order to determine for the Council's final consideration a recommended list which attempts to reconcile as far as justice allows the opinions of the adjudicators with a wide representation of all the arts. In making the final study and decision the Council has before it not only the recommended list and the names of all the applicants, but also a detailed survey of the work of each artist recommended and an outline of the project for which an award is sought.

But the problems of a scholarship system do not end here. The awards are made in every case for the particular purpose set out by the applicant,

and for this reason the Council requires regular reports from its award winners as the instalments are paid. It is therefore the responsibility of the Council to ensure as best possible that the funds are used for the purposes for which they were granted. This does not mean an unreasonable or rigid adherence to the very letter of a programme because often unexpected opportunities may come the way of an award winner during the course of a year; but the Council believes it important that any considerable changes in a programme should be within the spirit of the purpose for which the award was originally made. And we think it important to reiterate that when any major change is contemplated the Council requires that the holder of an award consult the Council officers in advance.

#### *Grants to Organizations*

In dealing with applications from organizations devoted to the arts, the Council has built up its own network of advisers which of course include some of the adjudicators used by The Canada Foundation. Thus it is possible for the Arts Supervisor to obtain if necessary in one afternoon a number of preliminary expert opinions on a string quartet in Montreal or perhaps a group of young sculptors in Toronto. After four years of work the Council has considerable information about the majority of arts organizations in the country and in particular about those to which it has made grants. This information includes detailed financial statements in which the amount of donations and of municipal and provincial support is watched with particular interest. An important function of the advisory system is to supply up-to-date information on the standards maintained by organizations which the Council is helping. There sometimes occur in the arts, as in the field of sport, unexpected and apparently inexplicable lowering of standards. It is important that the Council be aware of these changes in order to consult with the directors of the organizations to find out the causes of any deterioration. It is for this reason that we value reports which reach us from across the country about local organizations or about visiting companies.

We have explained in some detail the system by which the Council seeks advice, in order to emphasize that decisions are based upon as broad and as informed a view as it seems possible to obtain. Since the Council's advisers, and those of The Canada Foundation, change in part from year to year, we believe that we have a lively and fresh body of opinion on which to work. We do not of course pretend that we can consult all of those interested in our work; but then in whatever field expert and technical advice is needed it can usually only be found among a limited group of people.

We believe that our system avoids too rigid an approach to the many problems which subsidy to the arts creates and that it permits the Council to reflect in its help the shifting spectrum of experimentation and development in the arts.

### **Symphony Orchestras**

#### *The Heinze and Carter Reports*

'For if the trumpet give an uncertain sound,  
who shall prepare himself to the battle?'

In our last annual report we announced that the Australian conductor, Sir Bernard Heinze, had been commissioned to make a study of the standards and achievements of Canadian symphony orchestras. During the four months which he spent in this country Sir Bernard travelled from Halifax to Victoria. He listened in the concert hall and in rehearsal to 19 orchestras, ten of which he conducted himself. He met and held discussions with the committees responsible for the organization of the orchestras, with their conductors and with many individual instrumentalists and composers. In June, 1960, he submitted his findings and his recommendations to the Council in a private report.

Sir Bernard's report revealed a great disparity in the composition and artistic development of Canadian orchestras. It is not surprising that the quality of our orchestras seems to depend on the proportion of fully professional musicians which they employ. At the head of the list of orchestras which Sir Bernard recommended for assistance were those in Montreal and Toronto (of equal excellence), followed by those in Vancouver and Winnipeg. Of these, the first three are completely professional and the last has a substantial nucleus of professional musicians. The report implied that Montreal and Toronto, at least, might eventually be capable of entering the ranks of the world's great orchestras if one condition can be met: that is, if the means can be found to enable the members of each orchestra to play together throughout the year. A season of only 26 weeks, during which musicians must supplement their income by taking outside engagements, makes the moulding of a group of instrumentalists into the unified entity which is a great symphony orchestra a difficult achievement.

In small cities Sir Bernard found the orchestras at various stages of development, ranging from the semi-professional to the purely amateur. There was in most cases a corresponding drop in the level of artistic achievement. At the same time Sir Bernard noted that some of these orches-

tras are of more than local importance. They may provide the only live performances of symphonic music available to widely scattered audiences in large regions. The Halifax Symphony Society for example, provides the only symphony orchestra in the Atlantic Provinces, and it has travelled from Corner Brook, Newfoundland, to College Bridge, New Brunswick. In selecting those orchestras which in his opinion merited the Council's assistance, Sir Bernard therefore considered uniqueness of service as well as musical excellence. Indeed, he noted the dilemma of which the Council has for some time been aware that national needs for symphonic music vie for precedence at the present time with the ambition of some orchestras to achieve international standards and reputation. He pointed out that assistance and encouragement were essential to some of the less culturally experienced and developed provinces provided that there were satisfactory standards of community support.

Sir Bernard was struck by the great development of interest in symphonic music and the increase in the number of orchestras which had taken place since his first visit to Canada in 1947. He found however that this rapid development was often attended by severe growing pains. He has this to say on the subject:

This tremendous rate of musical growth is no doubt a reflection of the cultural and economic development which has taken place in Canada in the intervening years. It is my impression that the larger cities have realized that the possession of a symphony orchestra not only gives prestige to the city, but also enriches the lives of its citizens and their children.

As a result, a considerable number of young orchestras has come into existence in a little over a decade. Their foundation appears to follow a fairly similar pattern throughout the country. Sound organization added to early amateur enthusiasm produces a Board of Directors which, with the help of an ambitious conductor, sets out to improve the quality and status of the orchestra. At this point the decision may be taken to increase the number of professional players until what is sometimes called 'professional nucleus' is formed. This nucleus is augmented by amateur or non-professional players for the regular subscription concerts. Expenses have by now been increased phenomenally, and what began as an amateur orchestra with a practical budget has become a largely professional one with an impractical budget. This is an inevitable sequence of events if the growth has taken place too fast, and if the orchestra's ambitions have been allowed to outstrip the economic resources of the city and its population.

It is not difficult to understand and admire the courage and enthusiasm with which some of the newer Canadian orchestras have been built so rapidly. And it is only natural

that the directors and their fellow citizens should wish to have the best of music revealed to them, and that they should wish their city's orchestra to compare favourably with the great orchestras of the United States of America and of Europe. But the great orchestras of the world represent the musical expression of centuries of cultural background. In themselves they are the outcome of decade after decade of patient development and dedicated skill, which together have achieved a maturity of thought and action that can hardly be acquired in a handful of years. This kind of knowledge and experience cannot be bought with money; nor can it be hastily acquired.

However, I have remarked during my visit rather less desire to work patiently to develop the newer orchestras than I should have hoped. I have found instead a greater tendency to lean upon The Canada Council's grants than I believe to be in the best interests of Canadian music. Indeed, when I consider the many expensive proposals made to me it would seem that in some cities The Canada Council is regarded as an inexhaustible cornucopia, capable of pouring out almost unlimited assistance. The Canada Council has \$200,000 available for distribution among Canada's orchestras. Sometimes the simple arithmetic required to divide this sum equitably between these orchestras has not been done.

Unfortunately impatience, fired by ambition, is responsible for much of the financial embarrassment which is being experienced by these young orchestras in Canada today. The decision to create an orchestra is one thing; the implementation of the decision is another. For the creation of a symphony orchestra is contingent upon certain important factors, not the least being (1) finance to meet the obligations of such a decision, and (2) available personnel for the establishment of an orchestra.

As he was familiar with the limitations of the Council's resources, Sir Bernard was well aware that we cannot alone solve the problems of either the four leading orchestras or those in the smaller cities which are trying to achieve professional status. He noted that the relationship with the other major employers of symphony players, particularly the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation, was probably the key to providing a longer season for the major orchestras. Sir Bernard says hopefully 'I believe that Canada could organize three permanent orchestras - Toronto, Montreal and Vancouver, within a relatively short time if the various interests could be induced to co-operate.'

Sir Bernard has mentioned in the extract quoted above the danger of trying to build an orchestra which is beyond the economic resources of a city and its population. Cities of medium size are bound to find it difficult, if not impossible, to support a fully professional symphony orchestra. Sir Bernard proposed to one orchestra committee a possible alternative which

may be of interest in other cities. An orchestra of 33 musicians has available an extensive repertoire which includes the music of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries down to and including the second symphony of Beethoven. It also includes a substantial number of contemporary works and at least some of the music of the romantic period. Sir Bernard suggested that a professional orchestra of this size might be within the means of smaller cities.

We should like to emphasize that one must ask not only 'How big an orchestra can the community afford?' but 'How *good* an orchestra can the community afford?' A small ensemble composed of first-rate professional musicians will, Sir Bernard believes, provide a higher standard of performance than a full symphony orchestra which must rely on many part-time players. To deny the public access to performances of the great symphonies and tone poems of the latter part of the nineteenth century is of course a serious matter, particularly in view of their wide appeal. The decision is up to the community itself, but the Council hopes that Sir Bernard's suggestion will not be entirely overlooked.

Sir Bernard also visited a number of smaller communities which are not able to employ a substantial nucleus of professional players. Their orchestras are completely part-time and are composed of amateurs, students, professional and semi-professional musicians. Sir Bernard commented on the excellent work of these community orchestras, some of which manage to give a regular series of children's concerts and do much to encourage musical education. He observed however that the Council's budget could not be stretched to give them any substantial assistance.

The Council realized that the intimate relationship between the artistic and financial problems of Canadian orchestras justified devoting special attention to the latter. Mr Kenneth Carter, of McDonald, Currie and Co., chartered accountants, therefore carried out on its behalf a survey which covered all aspects of the financial operations of the ten orchestras to which the Council made grants in 1959-60. A section of his report containing comparative statistics on these operations will be found in Annex E.

Two important points emerged from Mr Carter's survey which may affect the Council's future policy for orchestras and the prospects for their future development. It is first of all apparent that the Council has contributed less, in proportion to their total expenditures, to the four leading orchestras than to the other six. Secondly, there is a great disparity in the degree of support provided by provincial governments; and the grants from municipalities, although they do not vary so greatly, seldom cover a significant portion of an orchestra's expenses.



*Grants to Symphony Orchestras – 1959-60*

	CANADA COUNCIL		MUNICIPALITIES		PROVINCES	
	Amount*	Percentage of total Expenditure	Amount	Percentage of total Expenditure	Amount	Percentage of total Expenditure
Toronto	\$30,000	8%	\$20,000	5%	—	—
Montreal	30,000	8%	45,000	13%	\$25,000	7%
Vancouver	23,000	11%	20,000	9%	—	—
Ottawa	24,700	14%	5,000	3%	—	—
Winnipeg	19,700	12%	12,000	7%	15,000	9%
Halifax	28,000	29%	2,500	3%	7,500	8%
Edmonton	15,100	16%	3,000	3%	3,000	3%
Victoria	12,500	14%	4,150	5%	—	—
Quebec	14,000	19%	—	—	17,000	23%
Calgary	12,000	18%	3,000	4%	3,000	4%

\*As approved by the Council during its financial year.

*A Pattern of Development*

With these two reports in hand, the Council came to certain conclusions about the general policy on which its grants to orchestras should be based. Musical excellence must be recognized and encouraged. At the same time the needs of those areas which are far from the large cities which alone can provide the audience necessary to the life of a great orchestra must be served. In accepting these obligations care must be exercised not to stimulate a rate of development which is beyond the resources of any community and which might perpetuate a general level of mediocrity – or in some cases lead to the collapse of an orchestra.

This is the dilemma facing the Council: to spend some \$225,000 in such a way as to encourage those orchestras which can legitimately aspire to a high place in the world of music while helping those in the more remote areas to lay a solid foundation for future growth within the resources of the community. This is an exercise in ingenuity which would appall a modern Paris.

The Council decided that it must explore the possibility that the country's leading orchestras might extend their seasons, since a further improvement in their standards of playing would set higher national standards and would be to the advantage of symphonic music in Canada as a whole. The Council was, however, well aware that the limited funds at its disposal and

its commitments to less developed orchestras effectively prevented providing the necessary support from its own resources alone.

To discuss the entire question of lengthening the season, the managers of the orchestras in Montreal, Toronto, Vancouver and Winnipeg were invited to Ottawa for a meeting with officers of the Council. It was agreed at this meeting that full year employment could be accepted only as an ideal and must for a long while echo in our ears like 'the brave music of a distant drum.' The managers were only asked to show whether these orchestras could develop sufficient new resources to move towards this goal during the next five years. It seemed clear that some integration would be required with other organizations needing the services of an orchestra and that these might include the ballet, opera, festivals and groups interested in presenting summer or 'Pops' concerts. An uncertain but essential condition of development appears to be the extent to which the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation finds it possible to use the services not simply of the musicians but of the orchestra as a musical entity. Equally uncertain but equally important is the extent to which municipalities and provinces are to be persuaded that great orchestras within their confines are rewarding to the people who live there. The co-operation of the union is also vitally important.

Since the Council's funds for orchestras are limited, any increase to the orchestras in the larger cities would entail some reduction to the others. The Council has felt it necessary to warn some orchestras that this possibility exists in the future if the emergence of an orchestra of the first rank commands its special attention on grounds of exceptional quality. But in any case we shall try so to adjust our assistance that the development of the younger orchestras will proceed at a pace consistent with the economic development of the area they serve. Indeed from what Sir Bernard has said it already seems desirable that some orchestras should examine their size and standards and consider whether a smaller orchestra might serve their needs more adequately.

The Heinze and Carter reports set out in round terms a dilemma which the Council had already identified – the perennial problem of *raise or spread*: to raise the standards of a fortunate few or to spread the performance of an art as widely as possible without too close a regard to standards. The reports do not suggest any easy solution because one does not exist. They do however seem to suggest a pattern of development and the means which may in time ease the present acute difficulties: that greater resources must be found locally and less reliance must be placed upon the Council's ability to pull symphonic chestnuts out of the fire. We must serve notice that our

assistance can do little more than help to close the gap between costs and regional finances. The Council will try to ensure that its grants to orchestras serve its ultimate purpose – to help provide *the best music that each city and region can afford*.

Sir Bernard Heinze rightly emphasized the importance of children's concerts in building the audience of the future. Anyone who has seen the lively response of children to good music intelligently presented knows that there is in most young people no native prejudice against it. The Council wishes to give as many young Canadians as possible the opportunity to judge for themselves whether or not they like 'long-hair' music before their tastes are irrevocably crew-cut. The Council has therefore approved this year additional grants ranging from \$1,000 to \$4,000 to community orchestras for the purpose of giving children's concerts. The only qualification is that the organization must have an annual budget exceeding \$5,000. Orchestras in the following cities have received these grants: London, Sherbrooke, Regina, Brantford, Hamilton, Kitchener-Waterloo, St Catharines, Saskatoon, and Windsor.

As further encouragement to the musical development of our young people and with an eye to the future needs of our orchestras, the Council also made a grant of \$3,000 to the National Youth Orchestra for its Christmas session in Toronto. This organization draws young musicians from the whole of Canada and is providing them with excellent instruction and experience which may enable them one day to join the ranks of our professional orchestras. The Director of Music at the Christmas Session was Walter Susskind, conductor of the Toronto Symphony Orchestra. From Montreal and Winnipeg came conductors Wilfrid Pelletier and Victor Feldbrill. The students had expert coaching from Oscar Shumsky, strings; Ezra Schabas, woodwinds; George Yardley, brass; and Thomas J. Burry, percussion. Professor John Weinzweig gave courses in theory.

We cannot leave the subject of symphony orchestras without referring to two events which illustrate the difficulties facing the orchestra managements, musicians and indeed the Council. The Ottawa Philharmonic collapsed last year with a large deficit, although attendance at subscription concerts was good, the orchestra had a contract with the CBC, and the level of donations was relatively high. The substantial assistance which the Council had provided this orchestra could not prevent this occurrence. The York Concert Society has discontinued its series of spring concerts. The excellence of these concerts and the distinction of the conductor, Dr Heinz Unger, made the loss of the series a loss to music in Canada. But in view of the ad-

vice which it has had and the limitations of its budget, the Council found it impossible to continue to assist two full symphony orchestras in one city.

### **Concert Artists**

Francean Campbell, a music critic in Vancouver, observed recently with wit and perspicacity, after hearing the young pianist Ronald Turini, that in Canada at least all that glitters is not Gould. Mr Turini was performing with the Vancouver Symphony Orchestra under a special grant made by The Canada Council which enabled him to give public performances free of charge with nine Canadian orchestras.

The Council has for some time been concerned about the severe difficulties which young Canadian instrumentalists and singers encounter in finding a hearing in their own country. Not only is it difficult for them to reach an interested audience but it is also practically impossible for them, even as they become known, to earn a living as concert artists in Canada alone. Of course no concert artist of stature would expect to work only in his own country, and artists such as Glenn Gould, Lois Marshall, Maureen Forrester, and Leopold Simoneau, now belong to the world as much as they do to us.

But it is in the early stages of their careers that many young artists meet frustration and often must turn away to opportunities abroad to find a chance to be heard. It is perhaps interesting to note here that during the last season alone eight Canadian singers (Vickers, Turp, Rouleau, Salemkka, Quilicot, Godfrey, Stratas, and Dinoff) have sung leading roles at Covent Garden, one of the great opera houses of the world. Most of them have also been heard in Canada; but others have not been so fortunate.

A great deal has been done for young artists by the enlightened policy of the Canadian Broadcasting Corporation in presenting them to the public. Many of our orchestras are conscious of the responsibility they bear to provide opportunities and the concert circuits organized on a large scale by Les Jeunesses Musicales du Canada are invaluable. But the music societies and clubs in the smaller cities have a perhaps less admirable record.

We think it quite understandable that organizing committees, bedevilled with the problem of making financial ends meet and anxious to ensure an interested audience, should tend to choose foreign artists enhanced by the press reviews of a New York debut or Canadian artists whose names are already established. We do not think this problem is capable of any immediate solution; but we hope that music societies and clubs will pay increasing attention to young Canadian artists whose names come before them and perhaps a little less to those from other countries illuminated by the

glint in the eye of a New York manager.

The grant made to Ronald Turini (it followed a scholarship and travel expenses to take part in the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium International Competition where he won second prize) was by way of an experiment in helping to launch a young artist before the public of his own country. Press reviews and public reaction show it to have been a success. The Council has therefore decided to extend this experiment in the 1961-62 season. Three young artists will be enabled to appear with some 20 Canadian orchestras. Ten appearances have been arranged for the winner of the Jeunesses Musicales du Canada piano contest to be held at Mount Orford this summer. Five appearances each have been arranged under the Council's sponsorship for the winners of the CBC's Talent Festival, the soprano Heather Thompson, and the pianist Michel Dussault. The organizations which have so far agreed to co-operate in this latter project are the orchestras in Toronto, Winnipeg, Halifax, Quebec, St Catharines, Sherbrooke, Brantford, Hamilton and London. The Council does not believe that this project solves the problems of our young performing artists, but it hopes that it will create a climate of interest which will be of some benefit to them over the years. Other plans designed to the same end are at present under study.

### Opera

In a recent article in the *Toronto Daily Star*, the composer Udo Kasemets observed that there was 'much self-deception and wishful thinking in the belief that the Canadian Opera Company's 12 years of activity have planted deep roots of operatic art in Canadian soil.' Mr Kasemets points out that immigrants from continental Europe are not sufficiently numerous to supply the nucleus of an opera audience, and goes on to say that the United States has found a partial remedy to these ills. 'Through hundreds of college workshops it is raising a new generation with first-hand knowledge of opera . . . it is a new vital experience of living theatre which takes them a long step closer to true appreciation of opera than the odd visit of a road company with a dusty presentation of a classic . . . There is no reason why similar workshops cannot be created at Canadian universities and high schools.'

There can perhaps be only a dusty answer rather than any certainty to the problem that Mr Kasemets poses, and we believe that the admirable suggestion for the formation of opera workshops at our colleges and universities is a matter for provincial education authorities or for these institutions themselves. We are not deceived that the roots of opera yet lie deep

in our soil, and indeed it is argued by some critics that these roots may only grow from the seed of native musical comedy. But appreciation and enjoyment of opera and other arts is most usually acquired at an early age by casual exposure to it. The annual visits of the Canadian Opera Company to many towns and cities in Canada provide at least a first experience to many young people with its fresh and lively performances. Here is what a Charlottetown paper had to say about a matinée performance of Offenbach's *Orpheus in the Underworld* for some 1,000 school children: 'The experiment with the young children was said highly successful as the young audience seemed to enjoy the performance and responded enthusiastically with laughter and applause to the music and dialogue. Many returned last evening to see the show again and at each performance they besieged the cast for autographs.' We do not pretend that this experience of light opera would strike as deep as the proposals that Mr Kasemets makes, but among the thousand children in Charlottetown we suspect that there may be quite a number in the years to come who will be paying at the door to hear opera. It is at least a beginning.

With a grant of \$72,000 from The Canada Council the Canadian Opera Company gave a three-week season in Toronto of Verdi's *Otello*, Mozart's *The Marriage of Figaro*, and Strauss' *A Night in Venice*. A touring company took a production of Nicolai's *The Merry Wives of Windsor* as far west as Nanaimo, B.C., and gave 40 performances in 39 communities. Early this year a second company travelled east as far as Newfoundland and gave 30 performances of the Offenbach opera mentioned above. Thus of the original grant of \$72,000 to this company at least two-thirds was directed not to the maintenance of the company in Toronto but to the interests of the smaller towns and cities across the country.

During the summer months Canadians like to travel by car quite widely over the country, and the festivals held in some of the large cities often act as a magnet to attract them. Last year the festivals in Montreal and Vancouver, both of which are assisted by the Council, presented opera as an important feature of their programmes. In Montreal, where the festival was celebrating its 25th anniversary, a charming production of Mozart's *The Abduction from the Seraglio* attracted many visitors from the smaller cities to hear Leopold Simoneau, Pierrette Alarie, Marguerite Gignac and Jan Rubes in the leading roles. Visiting the west coast from some of the great opera houses of the world, Theresa Stratas, Richard Verreau and Louis Quilicot sang in the Vancouver International Festival's production of *Madame Butterfly*.

In addition to the assistance given to the Canadian Opera Company which has its headquarters in Toronto, the Council made a matching grant of \$10,000 to the Vancouver Opera Association. *La Bohème* was performed for a week in November 1960 in the Queen Elizabeth Theatre to audiences averaging 90% of capacity. A production of *La Traviata* is to follow this spring. Later in the summer the Vancouver International Festival will produce the North American première of Benjamin Britten's new opera *A Midsummer Night's Dream*.

### **A National School of the Theatre**

'Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced  
it to you trippingly on the tongue . . .'

In the fall of 1957, shortly after its establishment, The Canada Council held a conference at Kingston to seek advice from artists and teachers. One of the chief recommendations of the panel on theatre was for the formation of a national school of the theatre. On November 2, 1960, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in a building on Mountain Street in Montreal, the National Theatre School of Canada/l'Ecole Nationale de Théâtre du Canada held its opening ceremonies and the first 31 students were addressed by its artistic adviser, Michel Saint-Denis.

The creation of the school was the work of a pilot committee of the Canadian Theatre Centre consisting of Mrs Donald McGibbon, Mr Mavor Moore, M. Jean Gascon and Mr David Gardner (Chairman) with the president and executive-secretary of the Canadian Theatre Centre, Mr David Ongley and M. Jean-Louis Roux as ex-officio members. It was this committee, in consultation with leading theatre people from across the country, which finally brought the school into being, and it has been supported by an initial grant from the Province of Quebec of \$50,000 and by one from The Canada Council of \$40,000.

The need for a national theatre school had been realized for some time and over a period of eight years many Canadian theatre people and critics had contributed time and advice in preliminary surveys. Great hopes therefore rest on it for the future of theatre in Canada. The School, which will hold two terms in Montreal and one in Stratford each year, is co-lingual; that is to say, English-speaking and French-speaking students will be trained in their respective theatre traditions, but will share certain classes for movement, improvisation, fencing, and voice production. Michel Saint-Denis had this to say: 'The opportunity to train under one roof both English and



French speaking students in all phases of the theatrical art, and in their respective traditions, is something that could happen in no other country. The creation of the school symbolizes the artistic maturity of the men of the theatre in Canada, and of their sincere desire to accept their future responsibilities.' These responsibilities will fall largely upon Jean Gascon, executive director of the school, James Domville, administrative director, Powys Thomas, head of the English-speaking courses, and Jean-Pierre Ronfard, head of the French section, who are responsible to a board of governors headed by Mr Tom Patterson.

We have observed in the past that when English-speaking and French-speaking Canadians combine in some suitable way in a theatrical venture, the result is often unusually exciting. The appearance of French-Canadian actors in Shakespeare's *Henry V* at Stratford provided an example which was followed there by a fine *Othello* directed by Jean Gascon and George McCowan. A more recent example has been provided by a performance at Radio-Canada of Gluck's *Orfée* with the French-Canadian singers, Leopold Simoneau and Pierrette Alarie in the leading roles, the ballets performed by Les Grands Ballets Canadiens under Ludmilla Chiriaeff, and the whole production directed by Powys Thomas. If these productions are significant, it seems to us possible that the emergence from the school of trained actors and producers familiar with both the English and French traditions may have over the years a profound and vital effect on Canadian theatre.

### **Student Theatre Project**

The National Theatre School of Canada is concerned with the actors and directors of the future. The Council has also given further thought to the audience of the future on whom in the end the young actors will depend for their livelihood. As a part of its work in this field the Council instituted the project now generally known as The Canada Council Train whereby 200 specially chosen high-school students and their chaperones are brought from all over Canada to spend three or four days at the Stratford Festival. We reported at length on this project last year and need only say on this occasion that the second visit in July 1960 was equally successful. Letters we have received from students have demonstrated to us most vividly what the discovery of Shakespeare *in the theatre* can mean to sensitive and intelligent young minds.

We emphasize the importance of Shakespeare in the theatre because this is where he belongs. Of course the teaching of Shakespeare in our schools is invaluable in providing students with an understanding of the plays and

appreciation of the poetry – indeed as a subject it may be one of the reasons why the modern student does not noticeably creep like a snail unwillingly to school. Nevertheless we feel that the value of classes on Shakespeare cannot be fully effective unless they can be supplemented with performances in the theatre.

With these thoughts in mind The Canada Council decided in February 1960 to offer to pay the cost of tickets and transportation to enable 5,000 high school students mainly from rural areas to see performances of *The Tempest* done by the Canadian Players on their tour of the country during the 1960-61 season. Approximately 100 students were brought by bus from outlying areas within a radius of about 50 miles to each of 50 performances from Newfoundland to British Columbia. The arrangements were made on behalf of the Council by the Canadian Education Association in consultation with provincial Departments of Education and district or regional authorities. In every case the local sponsors co-operated by setting aside the necessary seats in advance.

At the time of writing the project is still continuing in the West, but reports we have had from the Atlantic provinces seem to show that the students' reactions to the Canadian Players in a local town were very similar to those experienced in Stratford by students from The Canada Council Train. We liked the direct and laconic statement of a student in Amherst, Nova Scotia, who wrote: 'I have changed my opinion about William Shakespeare's plays and am looking forward to the next tour of the Canadian Players.' We were also encouraged to hear from a teacher in Springhill, Nova Scotia, who wrote: 'For many of our students it was their first Shakespearean stage presentation, and although they did enjoy the television version of *The Tempest* last Fall, the stage presentation was as different as day from night. We all thought it was wonderful. I wish you could have heard their comments on the way home – all favourable! The boys especially were much impressed.' One student from North Rustico, P.E.I., wrote quite simply: 'We were delighted with the play . . .'

It is not surprising that the magic can span some three and a half centuries untarnished and bind as strong a spell in Springhill, Nova Scotia, as it did in Tudor London. It is simply a question of making it available. We believe that what began as an experiment will prove to be an investment in the future.

In French Canada the Théâtre Universitaire Canadien, a group under the direction of Michèle Pelletier-Gaumont, was given assistance by the Council to make a tour of various schools and colleges in October and

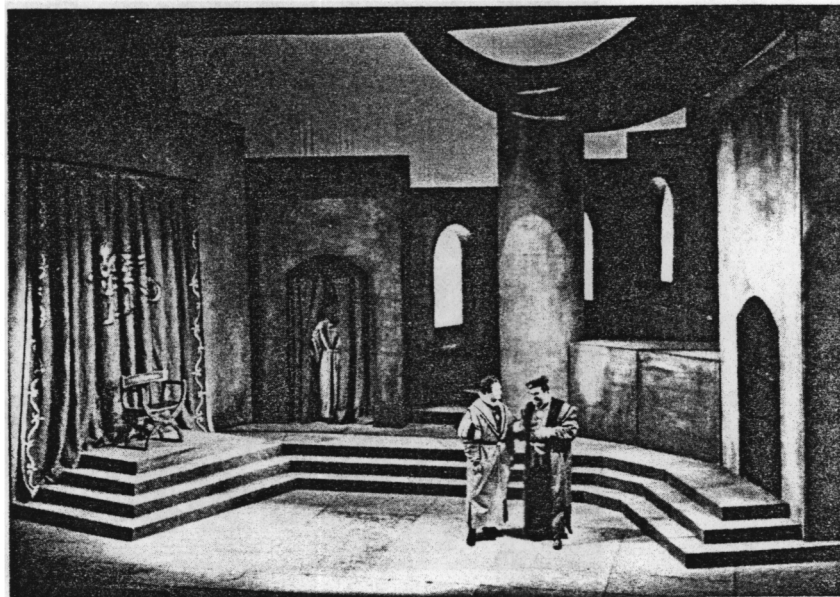
November, 1960. This organization specializes in the presentation of theatre to young people and on this occasion it put on the road a production of *The Diary of Anne Frank*. With a grant of \$5,000 the Company was able to play to audiences of about 30,000 in the smaller towns of French-speaking Canada, and of these some 23,000 were students.

### Theatre

While the Council hopes that it is helping to build for the future by introducing young people to the drama it is also conscious that the older generation sustains the theatre of the present. In our last annual report we felt obliged to note a falling off in attendance at Montreal theatres. We posed a number of questions about the possible causes of this ailment, but the responsibility for diagnosis must of course rest with the theatre directors. Some of them may now apparently feel that laughter is the best medicine. Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde enlivened the Montreal Festival with a sparkling production of the Feydeau farce, *Le Dindon*, which went on to a successful season at the Orpheum Theatre. Le Rideau Vert in Montreal opened its new home, the Stella, with the Somerset Maugham comedy *L'Adorable Julia*, and has continued to ply the public mostly with comic remedies. More solid fare has not been lacking and without it the theatre itself could not survive, but meanwhile audiences seem to be enjoying their light diet.

Faced with the problem of playing in rented quarters and with the considerable expense thus entailed, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde has presented only three productions in the current season. We look forward to the time when the company has found a permanent home in one of the existing theatres (or in a new one if that were possible) and can resume a more normal rate of activity.

It is perhaps inevitable that any reduction in the Council's grants to an organization should cause considerable comment and concern. In fact our reasoning is usually fairly straightforward and not of the Machiavellian character sometimes ascribed to it. It may appear for example that the reduction of the grant to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival is a penalty for success, since the Festival enjoyed last year a much-publicized operating surplus. We should perhaps make it clear that the Council is well aware that Stratford still has heavy financial obligations arising out of the construction of its theatre; and indeed the long term needs of many organizations which the Council supports are well known to it. Nevertheless immediate needs do vary from year to year and grants must be based on a



*A scene from the Canadian Opera Company's production of Otello which was staged by Herman Geiger-Torel with décor by Brian Jackson*



*A scene from the new Canadian ballet Antic Spring by Grant Strate which was presented by the National Ballet with costumes and décor by Mark Negin*



Members of Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde in a scene from Molière's *Les Femmes Savantes* directed by Jean Gascon



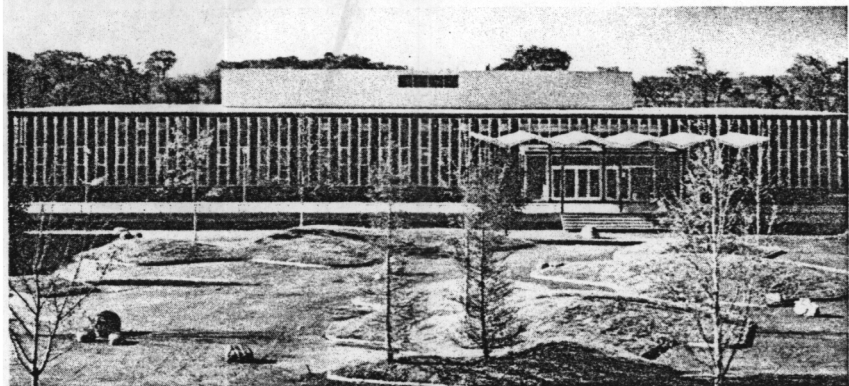
Students arriving at Stratford on the Canada Council Train



*Costume design by Robert Prévost for Les Femmes Savantes*



*Buchanan Building, University of British Columbia*



*The Maxwell MacOdrum Library, Carleton University*



current assessment of the national situation. We would therefore suggest that it is unwise to try to read too much into any fluctuation in the amounts of the Council's grants, since any single grant must be considered not in isolation but in relation to other pressing needs elsewhere in the country at a given time.

In surveying the theatrical scene in Canada we are struck by the variety of forms which progress may take. The achievements of the Stratford Festival, Le Théâtre du Nouveau Monde, La Comédie Canadienne and the Crest Theatre are nationally known. But we have also noted the considerable number of small theatres which have sprung up in Montreal and the emergence of a new form in the Manitoba Theatre Centre. Here is an organization which provides a regular season of popular plays for adults, a studio series of experimental plays and special productions for children. It has recently proved that it is not just a Winnipeg theatre by taking one of its plays on a provincial tour. With the assistance of a Canada Council grant of \$15,000 the Centre is bringing largely professional theatre to an increasing audience. We think that it is an important addition to our theatrical life and one which might serve as a model to other communities which have the population to support such a venture.

The health of the theatre cannot depend only upon its actors, directors and designers. It is vitally dependent upon its playwrights and upon the quality of the work they produce. Playwrights of other countries and of the past can become a part of our heritage, but it was one of them who observed with his usual penetration that one of the purposes of playing was to 'show virtue her own feature, scorn her own image and the very age and body of the time his form and pressure.' The Council is of the opinion that living theatre demands living playwrights and that the Canadian theatre demands Canadian playwrights. Through its commissioning grants to theatres, the Council has attempted to give some additional stimulus to the writing and production of new plays. Some of the results of this assistance are noted in the Section *A Policy for Creative Artists* below.

It is however encouraging to note that the production of new Canadian plays does not depend only upon commissioning grants provided by the Council. The policy of the Comédie Canadienne in Montreal under the direction of Gratien Gélinas has provided several new plays by Canadian writers in recent years. The play which has caused perhaps the most comment and interest this season was Gélinas' own *Bousille et les Justes* which has subsequently been performed in an English version at the same theatre and is to be presented this year at the Vancouver International Festival.



### **Ballet**

In the past year Canadian ballet companies visited every major city in Canada and many smaller cities. The Royal Winnipeg Ballet toured Ontario, Quebec, and the Maritime Provinces while the National Ballet travelled as far west as Victoria. Les Grands Ballets Canadiens returned from a tour of the Eastern United States laden with press notices attesting to its youthful vigour and appeal. In addition, of course, all three companies played in their home cities of Winnipeg, Toronto, and Montreal.

For two of these organizations the year 1960 marked anniversaries which, in the life of an individual, would be considered especially significant. The Royal Winnipeg Ballet celebrated its 21st birthday and the National Ballet completed the first decade of its existence. Birthdays offer an occasion not only for reflection on past achievements, which for these two companies are considerable, but also for thoughts of the future.

The difficulty which the Council experiences in providing sufficient assistance which would permit a satisfactory development of the three companies is becoming acutely aggravated. In order to determine what course of action is most likely to contribute to raising the standard of ballet in Canada as a whole, the Council may seek expert advice from outside the country during the next season.

### **Visual Arts**

Perhaps the most important contribution which the Council makes to the visual arts in Canada is the awarding of scholarships and fellowships to promising and established artists. We are often asked about the fruits of our scholarship programme. We might answer 'Look around you.' The work of scholars and fellows is in the galleries, it is in private homes, and it graces public buildings. But of course not all of our questioners are assiduous readers of the back pages of newspapers, where the announcements of our awards are sometimes buried. They do not therefore always know which Canadian artists have been assisted by the Council, and indeed are sometimes under the erroneous impression that the Council is irrevocably wedded to non-figurative artists. In May, 1961, with the aid of a grant of \$3,000 the Canadian Conference of the Arts will give us the opportunity to show the work of some of them in The Canada Council Exhibition. Painters, sculptors and graphic artists, architects and fine craftsmen, all winners of awards from the Council, have been invited to participate in this exhibition. Jury members, Alan Jarvis, Theodore Allen Heinrich, Richard Simmins, Philip Torno and John C. Parkin will select the works to be included. The exhibi-

tion will be held at the O'Keefe Centre in Toronto from May 4 to May 7 during the meetings of their national conference, and we hope that it will attract many visitors. We regret that many award-winners were unable to participate. Perhaps we have only ourselves to blame. Many artists were travelling abroad on Canada Council grants and were unable to arrange to submit their works in time.

There are limits, however, even to the capacity of the O'Keefe Centre, and we cannot expect as many visitors to our exhibition as we should like. It is for the many people who can seldom visit the larger galleries and the major collections that we support the work of the art circuits and the local galleries. In the last annual report we described in some detail the work of such local organizations. The Council has continued to support their activities which are noted in Annex D. While we do not think it necessary to give a full description of this year's programme, we should like to draw attention to the valuable contribution which local galleries are making towards the development and formation of the tastes and talents of children in the field of the visual arts.

The Art Gallery of Greater Victoria, for example, received a grant of \$5,650 in 1960-61. More than half of this amount was devoted to children's art classes, the loan of paintings to schools, and art films for children. A grant of \$3,100 was made to the Edmonton Art Gallery to permit an increase in enrolment in its children's art classes. In 1959-60 the number of children attending had risen to 934 from 626, but 600 boys and girls recommended by their teachers had to be refused. It is often difficult to know, in this as in other fields, where the responsibility of the community ends and that of the Council begins. We are however glad to have helped local galleries to play a more active role in their communities and particularly to establish closer contact with young people.

The Council made a grant of \$30,000 to the Fathers of Confederation Memorial Foundation to support a Dominion-wide architectural competition which the Royal Architectural Institute of Canada has been asked to organize. The proposed memorial will take the form of a cultural centre to include an auditorium, art gallery, museum-archives and library and will be erected in Charlottetown in time for the centennial celebrations of the Charlottetown Conference of 1864.

### **A Montreal Centenary**

In 1960 the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts celebrated its hundredth year. The centenary celebrations had been planned long in advance, and The

Canada Council made a series of grants totalling \$35,000 over a three-year period to help with the planning and execution of the special events held during the year. The celebrations opened in January with the exhibition 'Canada Collects - 1860-1960: European Painting' which included many great works from private collections of the past. It closed in December with the 'New Acquisitions 1959-60' exhibition and during the course of the year attendance at the museum rose to some 320,000. According to figures released by the museum the attendance during 1960 was more than in any four previous years put together. Other events which brought this increased interest in the gallery included 'Soviet Painting,' 'The Changing Face of Montreal,' 'Eleven Artists in Montreal,' and the great 'Van Gogh Exhibition.'

Early in 1961 with the assistance of a grant of \$10,000 from the Council, the museum published an illustrated handbook containing reproductions in colour and in black and white of some 200 objects in its permanent collection. We believe that a publication of this kind is not simply a matter of prestige for the gallery which produces it, but that it has the real value of providing the visitor who buys it with a record of what he may have enjoyed. We do not suggest that an illustrated catalogue is any substitute for a visit to a gallery, but rather that it provides a pleasant reminder to stimulate the memory of things seen. An additional value of a publication of this kind is the interest which it arouses in other countries in the museum's collection - an interest which may have a concrete result when an international exchange of paintings is being considered. Copies of the Montreal Museum's handbook are being distributed abroad through the Department of External Affairs.

### **Policy for Creative Artists**

The Council's help to our writers, composers, painters, sculptors, and other creative artists is provided first through its scholarship system. But the Council has recognized the need for additional and continuing help and has therefore devised a number of policies, adapted as best possible to the nature of the various arts, to provide some further stimulus. Funds are provided to permit the commissioning of new music and new pieces of sculpture, to enable new plays to be written and performed, to make matching purchase awards to be given by art galleries, and to provide some aid to publication. In no case does the Council commission works directly but makes grants to enable other suitable organizations or individuals to do so.

In our last annual report we wrote at length about these policies and listed

the works that had been produced or assisted up to that time. On this occasion therefore we can be more brief. New music is being commissioned personally on the Council's behalf by the singers Leopold Simoneau, Pierrette Alarie, Maureen Forrester, and Lois Marshall and by the violinist Albert Pratz. A new play, *The Great Hunger*, by Len Peterson has been produced by the Arts Theatre Club of Toronto, and two further plays are to be commissioned and presented later this year by the Manitoba Theatre Centre and Le Théâtre de l'Egrégore, of Montreal. New sculpture is being commissioned by the University of Manitoba, St Joseph's University in Moncton, Memorial University in Newfoundland, and Prince of Wales College in Charlottetown, P.E.I. Matching grants to provide purchase awards shared equally have been made to art galleries in Dalhousie University, Hamilton, Winnipeg, Vancouver, Victoria and Montreal.

Aid to publication continues. The English and French language juries have recommended a number of awards to publishers to assist the production of new books, and extensive purchases of new Canadian works have been made for distribution abroad through the Department of External Affairs. Assistance has also been given to the following magazines: *Canadian Art*, *Vie des Arts*, *Canadian Music Journal*, *Séquences*, *Ecrits du Canada Français*, *Liberté*, *Prism*, *Delta*, and *The Tamarack Review*. We have noted with particular interest the appearance in the last issue of *Canadian Art* of a special section to be devoted regularly to the fine crafts and the interest of the artist-craftsman. The need for a regular forum for discussion in this field was pointed out in a survey made in 1959 for the Council by the Canadian Association for Adult Education and was drawn to the attention of the editors of *Canadian Art*.

In case there may be any lingering anxiety in the country that the Council's grants to publications could produce an 'art made tongue-tied by authority,' we should like to quote an encouraging note which appeared in the French-Canadian magazine *Liberté*:

We want to thank The Canada Council for its financial aid.

Our enemies can be reassured: we are in fact counting on the established order so that we can survive.

Our friends can be reassured: we are not surviving on behalf of the established order.

There would appear to be no cause for concern.

### **Conclusion**

In reviewing the Council's work for the arts during the past year we have

dealt fairly broadly with some aspects which seem to us of present interest. We think that a salient feature of the landscape is the Council's concern with the interests of young people. Our first consideration must of course be with the individual creative and performing artists and with the organizations through which they work. But it is also important for the Council to help create a climate of interest in which they can flourish. An essential condition of such a climate is an interested public.

The Council therefore thinks it important for the future to provide where possible the opportunity for children and young people to acquire and to use the language of the arts. It is for this reason that this report has drawn attention to the Council's assistance for children's concerts, to the Student Theatre Project, The Canada Council Train, and the work of the Théâtre Universitaire Canadien. We have mentioned the reaction of young people to opera and have described the work of the National Youth Orchestra and of children's art classes at some of our galleries. We have set out the Council's policy to assist young performing artists and have emphasized the importance the Council attaches to the National Theatre School of Canada.

When the golden apple is divided it is perhaps the part put in young hands that will be in the safest keeping.

## INTERNATIONAL CULTURAL RELATIONS

### **Objective**

For the development of the arts, the humanities and the social sciences in Canada, The Canada Council has always thought that communication and exchanges with scholars and artists of other lands are of great importance. The sharing of knowledge is not only a source of enrichment but a necessity in our shrinking world. The amount of assistance, however, that The Canada Council has provided in the field of cultural exchanges has had to be subordinated to domestic needs; but although such assistance remains relatively modest, it represents a substantial part of the Council's revenue, particularly if one takes into account its scholarship programme and the work of the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, details of which are given in other sections of this report.

The Council has followed its policy of cultural exchanges with other countries by giving grants to organizations and individuals for the representation of Canadian art abroad and for the proper reception of non-resident scholars and artists in Canada; by helping Canadian scholars to accept teaching engagements abroad and Canadian universities to bring visiting lecturers; by assisting Canadians to attend international conferences, festivals or competitions and by providing assistance for the organization in Canada of international gatherings and by purchasing literary and art publications for distribution abroad.

### **Grants to organizations**

Assistance from The Canada Council enabled the Montreal Bach Choir to go to Japan to perform at the Osaka International Festival which was to take place in April 1961. The Choir also planned to give concerts en route, in San Francisco and Hawaii, as well as in various parts of Japan during its two-week stay in that country.

The Council made a grant to the Canadian Teachers' Federation to help meet the expenses of the Russian interpreter for three Soviet teachers who toured Canada during the last two weeks of April 1961, under an exchange visits programme between the Canadian Teachers' Federation and the Educational and Scientific Workers' Union of the U.S.S.R. In November 1960, three Canadian teachers visited the Soviet Union at which time two interpreters were provided by the Soviet hosts.

A grant was made to Mr R. P. Bowles, a Canadian teacher, who had been invited by the Commonwealth Institute to lecture in the United King-

dom for one year.

In addition to assistance provided for non-residents through its scholarship programme, the Council has continued its grant to the World University Service for the purpose of helping scholars from abroad immediately on their arrival in Canada, and at the various universities of their choice.

### **Grants to individuals**

A number of grants were made to individuals for the carrying out of special projects which fall under the heading of international cultural exchanges. The assistance given here is relatively small, and in many cases, covers only travel expenses, but in the Council's opinion it contributes usefully to these exchanges. Some of the projects thus assisted are indicated below:

#### **MR JEAN-PAUL JEANNOTTE**

Canadian tenor from Montreal, proceeded to the U.S.S.R. with his accompanist, Madame Jeanne Landry, to give a series of concerts at the invitation of the Minister of Culture of the U.S.S.R.;

#### **MR ABA BAYEFSKY**

Toronto artist, attended the Tokyo International Art Exhibition where he had been invited to act as member of the jury;

#### **MR CLAUDE VERMETTE**

ceramist, from Montreal, held an exhibition of his large murals at the University of California at the invitation of this University;

#### **MR GEORGE WOODCOCK**

of Vancouver, went to India to collect material for a book on the continuation of the tradition of Gandhi, in India, for future publication;

#### **PROFESSOR FREDERIC THOMPSON**

of R.M.C., on the occasion of a trip to Japan, visited a number of universities in that country to establish contacts with their History Departments. Professor Thompson teaches Asian history at R.M.C.;

#### **MR JEAN CATHELIN**

well-known French writer, received a grant to enable him to spend some time in Canada to gather material for a book he is preparing on Canada for publication in Paris;

MR SATISH GUJRAL

well-known painter from India, spent two months in Canada for the purpose of meeting Canadian artists and studying current trends in Canadian painting; he was accompanied by his wife who is also an artist;

A number of scholars from abroad, such as Mr George Burland, from Ireland, Mr Louis-Philippe Cormier, from the U.S.A., Mr Jean Malaurie, from France, Professor J. A. LaNauze from Australia and Mr Tino Kerdijk from Indonesia, received assistance for study or research work in Canada.

Under this heading, grants approximating \$33,000 were awarded.

#### **Canadian representation at International Conferences, Festivals and Competitions**

The Council has continued its policy of helping Canadian non-governmental associations to be represented at important international conferences by making travel grants to Canadian delegates. In many countries, the Government provides assistance for such representation; but this is not the case in Canada, with the result that too often in the past an association of scholars or artists has had to designate as representative a member who happened to be travelling for other purposes in the region where the Conference was to take place. In these circumstances it has often been impossible for organizations to select the best qualified person for any given conference. The Council, as a rule, gives its support to only one such representative from any organization, unless in the opinion of the Council, the nature of the conference is such that the presence of more than one delegate is desirable. The main conditions of the travel grants for attendance at international conferences are that the delegate must represent a national organization, and must have some special duty to perform at the conference.

Similar grants were made to Canadian performing artists to enable them to accept invitations to compete in international competitions. Such grants are made only when the competition is of high international standard and when the contestant can be expected to perform with distinction.

Some 30 Canadian scholars and artists, each representing a Canadian national organization, have been assisted during the year to attend meetings on various subjects such as music, literature, art, folk music, architecture, philosophy, economics, criminology, library science, onomastic sciences, psychology, linguistics.

The following persons received travel grants during 1960-61:



*a) for attendance at international conferences*

JEAN-MARIE BEAUDET

to represent the Canadian Music Council at the Second General Assembly of the Inter-American Music Centre in Puerto Rico, in December 1960. Mr Beaudet was then Executive Secretary of the Canadian Music Council.

\$200

GUY BEAULNE

National Director of the Association Canadienne du Théâtre d'Amateurs, Montreal, to attend, as representative of the ACTA, the V International Congress of the International Amateur Theatre Association and the II Festival of Amateur Theatre in Monaco, in September 1961.

\$510

DR CYRIL S. BELSHAW

Associate Professor of Anthropology, University of British Columbia, to attend the Tenth Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu, in August 1961, as representative of the Canadian Political Science Association.

\$290

PROFESSOR CONSTANTINE BIDA

University of Ottawa, to attend as representative of the Canadian Association of Slavists, the Third Congress of Comparative Literature in Utrecht, in August 1961.

\$500

MISS MARGUERITE BROSEAU

Montreal, to attend the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles in Paris, in October 1961, as representative of the Canadian Library Association and the Association Canadienne des Bibliothèques.

\$500

PROFESSOR RICHARD J. COUGHLIN

Associate Professor of Sociology, York University, to represent the Canadian Political Science Association at the Scientific Congress to be held in Hong Kong, in September 1961.

up to \$1,230

JOHN COZENS

Secretary of the Canadian Music Council, to represent this organization at a conference of the National Music Council in London, England, in November 1960.

\$331

PROFESSOR T. P. JOST

Institute of Geography, University of Ottawa, to attend as representative of the Canadian Association of Geographers, the International Congress of the History of Discoveries in Lisbon, in September 1960. \$600

MRS MIRIAM KENNEDY

Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, to represent the Canadian Corrections Association at the 4th International Criminological Congress in The Hague, in September 1960. \$500

ARCHIE KEY

of the Calgary Allied Arts Council, to attend the 6th International Arts Council Convention in St Louis, U.S.A., in June 1960, as the official delegate of the Canadian Conference of the Arts. \$320

REV. FATHER LOUIS LACHANCE, O.P.

Dean of the Faculty of Philosophy at the University of Montreal, to attend the Onzième Congrès des Sociétés de Philosophie de Langue Française, in Montpellier, France, September 4-7, 1961. He will be the official delegate of the Canadian Philosophical Association. up to \$500

DR J. F. LEDDY

Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences of the University of Saskatchewan, to attend the Conference of the Union Académique Internationale, to be held in Stockholm, June 12 to 17, 1961. He will be the official delegate of the Humanities Research Council of Canada at this Conference. \$750

GILLES LEFEBVRE

to represent the Canadian Music Council at the General Assembly of the International Music Council in Paris, in October 1960. \$150

DR ROBERT B. MALMO

of the Allan Memorial Institute of Psychiatry, McGill University, to attend the XIV International Congress of Applied Psychology in Copenhagen, in August 1961. He will be the official delegate of the Canadian Psychological Association. \$500

PROFESSOR F. E. L. PRIESTLEY

Department of English, University of Toronto, to attend the Fédération Internationale des Langues et Littératures Modernes in Liège and the International Society for the History of Ideas in Cambridge, in August 1960. He represented the Humanities Research Council of Canada. \$530

PROFESSOR J. B. RUDNYCKYJ

Department of Slavic Studies, University of Manitoba, to attend, as delegate of the Canadian Linguistic Association, the Seventh International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Florence, Italy, in April 1961. \$750

DR WAYNE SUTTLES

Department of Anthropology and Sociology, to attend the International Congress of Americanists in Vienna, in July 1960, as the official delegate of the Social Science Research Council of Canada. \$790

PROFESSOR JOSEF SZOVERFFY

Department of Modern Languages, University of Alberta, to represent the Canadian Linguistic Association at the International Congress for Germanists, in Copenhagen, in August 1960. \$650

DR GERARD TOUGAS

Associate Professor of French, University of British Columbia, to attend, as representative of the Association of Canadian University Teachers of French, the Third Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association, in Utrecht, in August 1961. \$700

PROFESSOR R. E. WATTERS

Department of English, University of British Columbia, to attend the Third Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association, in Utrecht, in August 1961. He will be the official delegate of the Humanities Research Council of Canada. \$685

PROFESSOR DAVID MCCORD WRIGHT

Department of Economics and Political Science, McGill University, to attend the International Conference on Restraints upon Competition in Frankfurt, Germany, in June 1960. He was the official delegate of the Canadian Institute of Public Administration. \$215

MRS ELIZABETH WYN WOOD

of Toronto, to attend the International Conference of Plastic Arts in Vienna, in September 1960, as the official representative of the Canadian Committee of the International Association of Plastic Arts. \$715

*b) for participation in festivals and competitions*

JEAN LETARTE

Montreal, P.Q., to attend the Festival of Karlovy-Vary in Czechoslovakia, in July 1960, where one of his films was being shown. \$300

ALAN MILLS

folk singer from Montreal, to cover expenses for him and his accompanist to represent Canada during Commonwealth Week in London, England, in November 1960. \$1,230

RONALD TURINI

pianist, Montreal, to participate in the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium International Competition, in Brussels, in May 1960. \$1,000

**Visiting lecturers**

The Council has continued to help Canadian universities bring outstanding scholars from abroad to their campuses for special purposes. Under this plan, the Council may pay the return fare between the lecturer's home and the host university, plus half the honorarium up to \$3,500. Assistance may also be given for the interchange of Canadian scholars between universities in Canada, as well as for Canadian scholars who have been invited to lecture abroad. The Council expects the host university to arrange that lecturers from abroad visit at least one other Canadian institution for a reasonable period, the travel expenses involved being assumed by the Council. It is understood that visiting scholars are not asked to give courses which are part of the regular curriculum. Furthermore, universities will not be helped to bring scholars to summer schools unless for the purpose of instruction in subjects which, in the Council's opinion, stand specially in need of support, or for other extraordinary services.

Hitherto, it has been the practice for the Council to receive applications for grants at any time during the year. This arrangement has proved impractical, and in order to improve its budgeting the Council has decided that applications for these grants will in the future be received only twice yearly: applications for the first term of the academic year, or for the full

year, must reach the Council not later than February first, and applications for the second term, not later than August first.

The Council has also decided that the maximum term for which a grant will be made is one year. Assistance for visiting lecturers will not be renewed for a second year with respect to the same lecturer.

Requests for assistance under the visiting lecturer scheme have shown a steady increase since the programme was first established over three years ago. During the year 1960-61, a total of 32 grants were approved, representing a total amount of \$46,000 (apart from travel). A detailed list of these grants will be found in Annex F.

## PART TWO: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

### **Introduction**

National and international responsibilities have combined to make the past year an eventful one. In the course of it, the National Commission acted as host to its first world conference, co-operated with Unesco in arranging an international meeting of social science experts at the University of Chicago, assisted with the preparation of comments for use by the Canadian Delegation to the Eleventh Unesco General Conference, and organized the Second National Conference. In addition to these special activities, the Commission has endeavoured to carry out its usual tasks and responsibilities, which are listed below:

- a) to advise the Department of External Affairs on Unesco programme matters;
- b) to provide liaison with organizations, institutions and individuals in Canada interested in Unesco affairs, as well as with the Unesco Secretariat and National Commissions abroad;
- c) to promote an understanding of the general objectives of Unesco and facilitate Canadian participation in Unesco affairs;
- d) to assist The Canada Council in its external relations programme.

At best, therefore, this report can do little more than provide a general survey of the Commission's activities during the past year. In doing so, it will indicate the progress that has been made since the Commission held its first meeting on February 6, 1958, and show that it bears comparison with other National Commissions, including those with a much longer history.

### **Executive Committee**

At the Second Annual Meeting, Miss Edna Hunt (Canadian Library Association) and Dr Pierre Gendron (National Research Council) were elected in place of Mr H. C. Campbell (United Nations Association) and Mr Guy Roberge (National Film Board), whose terms of office had come to an end. And at its Meeting on August 22, 1960, The Canada Council, in accordance with Section II of the Constitution, appointed Dr J. F. Leddy, Vice-President and Dean of Arts and Science, University of Saskatchewan, as President to

succeed Dr N. A. M. MacKenzie, and Madame A. Paradis was named Vice-President. A full list of the members of this Committee, as well as of other Committees established during the year, will be found in Annex G.

### **The Eleventh Unesco General Conference**

The General Conference, which meets every two years, is the principal governing body of Unesco. It elects the Executive Board, appoints the Director-General, approves the financial and staff regulations, admits new Member States, determines the policies of the Organization, and decides the programme. The Executive Board supervises the programme and is made up of 24 members, half of whom are elected every two years.

#### *The Canadian Delegation*

On October 21, 1960, the Secretary of State for External Affairs announced the Delegation to the Eleventh Session of the Unesco General Conference. The members of the Delegation are listed in Annex H.

The Delegation included three members of the Commission, namely Mr Marcel Cadieux, Dr Pierre Gendron and the Secretary. It should be noted that although the National Commission may tender advice to the Department of External Affairs with regard to the selection of the Canadian Delegation to the General Conference, the official and ultimate responsibility for the appointment of the Delegation rests with the Secretary of State for External Affairs.

#### *Unesco's Programme for 1961-62*

During 1961-62 Unesco will place a strong emphasis on its education programme, and provision has been made for its expansion during that period. In addition to the priority thus given to education, the Conference decided that Unesco would assist Member States in the improvement of teacher-training and curriculum programmes, in developing methods for teaching science and modern languages, and in the use of audio-visual aids. Over 200 experts will be provided to Member States for these purposes. Included in this programme is the development of education in Asia, involving the creation of a regional education office and of two regional centres for research in school buildings and for the training of school administrators. In the Arab states, Unesco's main assistance will be in the creation of a network of associated teacher-training colleges, and in Latin America the Major Project for the extension of primary education will be continued.

Recent developments in Africa, as well as the needs of that Continent, received special consideration from the Conference. Unesco was called upon to step up its activities in many parts of Africa and, as a result, the projects envisaged in that area include the creation of centres for teacher-training courses and seminars for senior personnel, and assistance to secondary education, universities and adult education. The Conference also approved a plan of emergency assistance to the Congo, which will be financed by the United Nations, and includes recruitment by Unesco of up to 500 teachers for secondary schools and of many experts in education and school administration.

In order to carry out its gigantic tasks, the Conference approved a budget of \$32,513,288. To this amount must be added over \$12,000,000 provided by the United Nations Technical Assistance Fund which will enable Unesco to carry out many additional educational and scientific projects. Unesco will also act as an 'executing agency' for seventeen projects concerning higher technical education for which the United Nations Special Fund will provide more than \$11,000,000 in 1961-1962. As a result of these and other responsibilities, it is expected that Unesco will administer a budget of about \$61,600,000 during 1961-1962.

#### **East-West Major Project**

In accordance with the resolution approved at the Second Annual Meeting, the National Advisory Committee on Unesco's East-West Major Project was continued. It is particularly fortunate that the Commission was able to secure as its Chairman Professor W. A. C. H. Dobson, Professor of Chinese and Head of the Department of East Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto, a distinguished scholar with an international reputation and wide experience in Asian affairs.

Mention should be made of the continued interest in this project on the part of many members and co-operating bodies of the Commission and other agencies and of the growing number of activities related to this project which will undoubtedly contribute much to better understanding between East and West. The project has also proved to be an excellent means of involving organizations, institutions and individuals in Unesco's programme.

#### **International Projects and Activities**

At the invitation of the National Commission and with the agreement and support of the Government of Canada, the Second Unesco World Con-



ference on Adult Education was held at McGill University, Montreal, from August 22 to 31, 1960. More than two hundred delegates and observers from 49 countries and 46 international non-governmental organizations attended the Conference, which was organized by the National Commission in close co-operation with Unesco Secretariat, Paris, and with the advice and help of the Canadian Planning Committee, which included representatives from the Canadian Association for Adult Education, L'Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes, and the Department of External Affairs. A Local Arrangements Committee under the chairmanship of Mr G. A. Grimson, Comptroller of McGill University, assumed responsibility for local arrangements and for the reception and accommodation of the Delegates.

The Canadian Delegation to the Conference was led by Senator Donald Cameron, President of the Canadian Association for Adult Education, and included Dr J. Roby Kidd, Director of the Canadian Association for Adult Education; Dr John Friesen, Director, Extension Department, University of British Columbia; Professor Napoléon LeBlanc, Director, Centre de Culture Populaire, Laval University; and Mr Marc Thibault, Supervisor of Adult Education and Public Affairs Broadcasts, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. At the opening session, Canada was honoured by the election of Dr J. R. Kidd as Conference President. Mr Richard Attygalle, of the Unesco Secretariat, Paris, was appointed Secretary-General, and Mr Lewis Perinbam served as Associate Secretary-General of the Conference.

In addition to the main Conference, and in order that delegates visiting Canada would have an opportunity to meet Canadians and become familiar with the work of various Canadian voluntary organizations, a number of subsidiary programmes were arranged. The programme also included several social functions given in honour of the delegates, and among these were a reception and dinner by the Mayor of Montreal, a reception by the Principal and Board of Governors of McGill University, a joint reception given by L'Institut canadien d'éducation des adultes and the Canadian Association for Adult Education, a banquet given by the Government of the Province of Quebec when Premier Jean Lesage addressed the delegates, and a dinner given by the Government of Canada at which the Honourable William Hamilton, Postmaster General, acted as host. Delegates also received many invitations to local service clubs and organizations.

The Conference provided a unique opportunity for Canadians to meet their counterparts from other countries, to share and benefit from their experiences, and to return some of the generous hospitality which Cana-

dians have received in many parts of the world. The tributes that were paid to Canada and to the National Commission in acting as host to this Conference were eloquent and moving.

*Chicago Conference on Social Problems of Industrialization*

Some 40 of the world's prominent social scientists met under Unesco's auspices at the University of Chicago from September 15 to 22, 1960, to consider a number of pressing problems facing the newly-developed nations of the world. These problems concerned the severe strains which are disrupting the social patterns and foundations of countries where modern technology and rapid industrialization are being thrust upon environments which are basically agricultural and rural.

The Conference was sponsored jointly by Unesco, the United States and Canadian National Commissions for Unesco, and the University of Chicago. Canada was represented by Professor W. T. Easterbrook and Professor Nathan Keyfitz, University of Toronto; Professor S. Jamieson, University of British Columbia; and Professor André Raynauld, University of Montreal. In addition to these delegates, Mr B. G. Sivertz, Director, Northern Administration Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and Mr Z. W. Sametz, Director of Research, Department of Citizenship and Immigration, attended as observers.

Although this Conference did not involve large-scale participation, it made an important contribution to the research programme of Unesco in this field, and its findings will undoubtedly be of great benefit to many nations. Meetings of this sort represent an important and useful way in which countries can share their knowledge, pool their experience and speed the growth and prosperity of the less economically developed areas of the world.

*Co-operation with Unesco, Paris*

Since its inception, the National Commission has enjoyed the closest collaboration and support from the Unesco Secretariat in Paris. During the year, the Commission was honoured by the visits of several members of the Paris Secretariat to Canada in connection with the World Conference on Adult Education. These visitors included Mr Jean Thomas (until recently Assistant Director-General of Unesco), Mr Jean Guiton (Deputy Director, Department of Education), Mr W. Farr (Deputy Director, Department of Mass Communication), Mr Richard Attygalle and Mr Paul Lengrand (Department of Education), Miss P. Harris (Exchange of Persons

Service), Mr H. Cassirer (Department of Mass Communication), and Miss Sally G. Swing (Unesco, New York Office).

Canada was one of the recipients of the travel grants for youth leaders offered by Unesco during 1960. The award was made to the National Federation of Canadian University Students, which is a co-operating body of the Commission, to enable one of its members to participate in a study tour of several East European countries, to establish contact with student organizations, and to participate at international student meetings in Europe. Unesco also made a grant of \$2,000 to the National Commission under its Participation Programme for a project relating to the treatment of Asian themes in Canadian textbooks, which is presently being carried out under the leadership of Mr H. Janzen, Director of Curricula, Province of Saskatchewan, with the co-operation of the Canadian Education Association and the Canadian Teachers' Federation.

The Commission has also co-operated closely with Unesco in compiling a number of surveys and reports, a list of which is attached in Annex I, and will continue to co-operate in every way that it can to assist Unesco in its difficult and diverse tasks.

#### *Canadian Representation at International Meetings*

Since its inception, the Commission has recognized the importance of Canadian participation in international meetings, and insofar as possible, modest financial support has been provided in certain instances for this purpose. Details of Canadian representation at meetings and conferences organized or sponsored by Unesco are provided in Annex J.

#### **Programme Promotion and Development**

Section IV of the Commission's Constitution states that the functions of the National Commission shall be 'to serve as an agency of liaison with organizations, institutions and individuals in Canada interested in the activities of Unesco,' and 'to promote an understanding of the general objectives of Unesco on the part of the people of Canada.' The Commission has, therefore, endeavoured to co-operate closely with its members and co-operating bodies by correspondence, personal visits and through its publications. During the year it was gratifying to note the initiative taken by several of its members and co-operating bodies in promoting Unesco within the context of their own programmes.

The Commission provided financial support to a limited number of projects related to Unesco's programmes as well as to undertakings such as the

World Conference on Adult Education. Grants made this year for programme promotion and development are listed in Annex K.

### **Relations with the Department of External Affairs**

One of the main functions of the National Commission is to assist in advising the Department of External Affairs on matters relating to Unesco, as provided in Section 4 of the Order-in-Council No. P.C. 1957-831 under which the Commission was established. As the Commission is an official body, therefore, it shares important responsibilities with the Department of External Affairs on Unesco matters.

During the year Canada's first Permanent Representative to Unesco, Mr L. V. J. Roy, took up his duties in Paris, and his appointment marks an important and encouraging development in Canada's relations with Unesco.

### **Publications**

#### *Commission Publications*

- a) Secretary's Report for 1959-60; English and French.
- b) Dialogue 1960; English and French.
- c) Newsletters (four editions); English and French.
- d) Unesco Publications Review; bilingual.

In addition to the above, the Commission also published the following reprints:

- a) 'Asian Studies in the Canadian Universities,' by Professors W. A. C. H. Dobson and G. M. Wickens, of the University of Toronto. (Reprinted from 'Proceedings' of the Thirty-fifth Meeting of the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges, 1959.)
- b) 'School Publications on East-West Cultural Relations,' by Mr H. Janzen, Director of Curricula, Province of Saskatchewan. (Reprinted from the September 1960 edition of 'Canadian Education,' the journal of the Canadian Education Association.)

The Commission also co-operated with other agencies in publishing the following:

- a) Adult Education in Canada.
- b) Catalogue of the Canadian Centre of Films for Children.

#### *Unesco Publications*

During the year the sale of Unesco publications has continued to grow, largely as a result of the efforts and promotional methods of the Queen's Printer, who is the Canadian sales agent for Unesco and all United Nations publications. The number of subscribers to the Unesco Courier has risen from 700 to over 4,000 during the past year. The Queen's Printer also sells about \$60,000 worth of UN publications annually, of which approximately \$40,000 represent Unesco material.

#### **Staff**

At the present time, the staff of the National Commission consists of the Secretary, Mr Eugène Bussière (who, as Associate Director of The Canada Council, devotes part of his time to the work of the Commission); the Associate Secretary, Mr Lewis Perinbam; the Programme Officer, Miss Jane Banfield; and two Secretarial Assistants, Mrs Rita Séguin and Mrs Diane Robillard.

#### **Finances**

Financial support for the Commission is provided by The Canada Council in the form of office overhead and staff, and through a grant which amounted to \$55,000 during the period under review for projects and activities undertaken by the Commission. The total contribution made by The Canada Council for Unesco purposes at this time is therefore approximately \$90,000 annually.

#### **Conclusion**

The Commission is growing in scope and significance. The record of steady progress achieved during the past year is encouraging. The Commission hopes that it will provide the basis for even greater efforts during the coming year, and realizes that what has been accomplished is only a modest beginning to the vast and growing responsibilities that Canada faces as a nation.

## PART THREE: *University Capital Grants Fund*

### **Eligibility**

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.

The complete financial details of the operation of the fund in 1960-61 will be found in Part Four. Grants authorized during the year aggregated \$3,367,652, leaving a balance in the fund of \$34,341,991.

During the course of the year, the Council gave consideration to problems naturally arising as the fund becomes seriously depleted. The following policy decisions were made and announced to the universities:

- 1) All institutions on the Council's eligible list which consist of only one professional faculty – Law, Theology, Engineering, Agriculture, Social

Work, and the like – have been removed from the list. The Faculty of Arts is not considered a professional faculty. (Hitherto, the Council's list had been identical with the list used by the National Conference of Canadian Universities and Colleges and, later by the Canadian Universities Foundation, in distributing the annual federal grant.)

- 2) Institutions on the Council's eligible list which have not given notice, before June 30, 1961, of intent to apply for a grant from the fund will be removed from the list. This ruling will not apply at this time to institutions in the Province of Quebec where special circumstances have prevailed and still obtain.
- 3) Institutions which came or may come into existence after December 1, 1960 will not be placed on the eligible list.
- 4) The allotments which the Council makes to institutions on the eligible list shall be fixed in accordance with the registration figures as reported by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics for either December 1, 1956 or December 1, 1959, whichever, when used as the basis for calculating the allotment, gives the larger figure.
- 5) If an institution has drawn down its full allotment according to the 1956 registration figures it can apply for an increase in its allotment if the calculation based on the 1959 registration allows for a larger sum. Such an increase should preferably be used for a new building.

With particular reference to item 3, it will be appreciated that the Fund was created largely to meet the needs of institutions in being when the Council was established. It would seem appropriate that the special needs of new institutions might be met by future additions to the capital of the fund.

As yet the Council has come to no final decision about the way in which the interest and profits earned by the fund shall be distributed, as there still remain one or two problems in connection with the interpretation of the Act as it relates to this matter.

During the year under review applications for assistance from the fund were fewer and smaller than in former years. The Council is assured by the universities, however, that the decrease in applications may not be explained by a supposed decline in need. It must be remembered in the first place that the Council may legally pay no more than 50% of the cost of an eligible

building, and that the applicant must guarantee that the balance of the cost is either in hand or firmly secured. In other words, a university will delay application until it can complete these financial arrangements. In the second place, the decision to build any particular unit must be related to an overall construction plan; there is bound to be competition from other buildings for a place in the plan in any given year. The priorities that must be assigned by the university will naturally vary in accordance with pressing and immediate needs. Apparently, after three years during which the fund has been heavily drawn upon for building in the interest of the humanities and social sciences, these various factors have combined in such a way as to account for this temporary drop in applications.

#### **Grants Made**

Acadia University, Wolfville, N.S.	\$ 314,147
University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta	16,500
University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.	567,500
Convent of the Sacred Heart, Halifax, N.S.	11,438
Cornwall College, Cornwall, Ontario	18,174
Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.	93,652
McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario	96,532
University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.	56,100
St Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.	94,522
St John's College, Winnipeg, Manitoba	63,379
St Thomas University, Chatham, N.B.	40,758
Université du Sacré Coeur, Bathurst, N.B.	12,011
University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask.	16,065
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario	1,543,500
Trinity College, Toronto, Ontario	43,976
Victoria College, Victoria, B.C.	119,175
Victoria University, Toronto, Ontario	66,879
Waterloo University College, Waterloo, Ontario	200,000



## PART FOUR: *Finances*

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 62 to 65.

There were no changes during the year in the administrative arrangements relating to the Council's securities. The Toronto General Trusts Corporation continued to hold the Council's bonds and debentures in safe-keeping, and the Montreal Trust Company held the common stocks, both companies accepting or delivering securities against payment according to the Council's instructions. The mortgages in the Endowment Fund portfolio are administered on behalf of the Council by the institutions from which they were bought.

### **Endowment Fund**

The Act imposes no restrictions on the manner in which the money in the Endowment Fund can be invested. However, as indicated in earlier Annual Reports, the Council on the advice of the Investment Committee established rules similar to those in the Canadian and British Insurance Companies Act, but adapted to meet the Council's view of the special requirements of the Endowment Fund. These provisions limit the Fund's holdings of a particular type of investment or the securities of any one company.

As in previous years substantial changes were made in the Fund's portfolio, with the primary objective of improving quality or yield, or of temporarily increasing the Fund's liquidity. The present portfolio is divided into six main categories – Government of Canada bonds, provincial bonds, municipal bonds, corporate bonds, mortgages, and equities. The principal change in the portfolio during the year was the increase in Canada bonds, and in particular the Canada  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  bonds of 1962 and 1963, and the C.N.R.  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  bonds of 1964, which are exchangeable before maturity into long term bonds. The holdings of mortgages insured under the National Housing Act were increased by some \$3,000,000. Fairly substantial reductions were made in the holdings of municipal, provincial and corporate bonds. A complete list of the portfolio as of March 31, 1961, is contained in Annex L.

The market value of the bonds and debentures in the portfolio was approximately \$115,000 below cost, compared to \$1,283,000 below cost at the end of March, 1960. This improvement reflected the rise in long term

bond prices which had occurred during the period. The equity holdings showed an even greater proportionate improvement during the year, with the market value of common stocks on March 31, 1961, more than \$2,000,000 above cost, or an appreciation of close to 30%. In summary, the value of the complete Endowment Fund portfolio at the end of March was \$1,923,000 above book value. Profits on transactions in bonds and stocks during the year amounted to \$510,000, bringing total realized profits to March 31, 1961, to \$1,530,000.

The Endowment Fund position on March 31, 1961, is summarized in the following table:

<i>Type of Investment</i>	<i>Total Cost (Amortized)</i>	<i>Total Market Value</i>
Securities maturing under one year (net of outstanding purchase commitments)	\$ 614,000	\$ 614,000
Canada bonds and debentures	11,286,000	11,216,000
Provincial bonds and debentures	5,411,000	5,378,000
Municipal bonds and debentures	7,574,000	7,390,000
Corporate bonds and debentures	7,523,000	7,697,000
Mortgages (principally NHA)	13,436,000	13,436,000
Common stocks, convertible debentures and warrants	7,265,000	9,302,000
	<u>\$53,109,000</u>	<u>\$55,033,000</u>

Partly as a result of the defensive move into the Canada  $5\frac{1}{2}\%$  issues the yield on cost of the total portfolio declined from 5.53% at the end of 1959-60 to 5.42% at March 31, 1961. However, income earned increased from \$2,856,000 in 1959-60 to \$2,919,000 in 1960-61. This latter figure represents a return on the original fund of slightly more than 5.8%, since income is earned not only on the \$50,000,000 but also on the invested profit reserve and unspent balances. The following table shows in summary form the operations of the Fund over the four years of its existence. Dollar figures are in millions:

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1957-58	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1958-59	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1959-60	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1960-61
Gross Income	\$2.37	\$2.76	\$2.86	\$2.92
Grants Authorized	1.42	2.67	2.54	2.58
Realized Profits (Loss)				
on Transactions	\$ .86	\$ .23	(\$ .08)	\$ .51
Excess of Market Value over Cost	1.06	1.87	( .58)	1.92
Yield on Cost at End of Period	5.27%	5.16%	5.53%	5.42%
Average Return for Year				
on Original Fund	4.74%	5.52%	5.71%	5.84%

In 1960-61 Endowment Fund grants totalled \$2,577,000, of which \$1,232,000 was for scholarships to individuals and \$1,345,000 for grants to organizations and for special projects. Administrative expenses, including the cost of managing the University Capital Grants Fund and the Canadian National Commission for Unesco, and grants made by this latter Commission, amounted to \$421,000. It is estimated that of this amount approximately 65% is attributable to the administrative expenses connected with Endowment Fund scholarships and grants. The aggregate of grants and expenses was \$79,000 greater than income for the year. This reduced the carryover of unspent income from \$497,000 at the beginning of the year to \$418,000 at the end of March, 1961.

### **University Capital Grants Fund**

As required by the Act, the University Capital Grants Fund is invested entirely in Government of Canada direct or guaranteed bonds and debentures. Initially the Council had limited its holdings to bonds maturing before January 1, 1964, but this limit was subsequently extended to January 1, 1968. As in other years substantial changes were made in the portfolio with the object of improving yield or the prospect of capital appreciation, or of changing the distribution of bond maturities. The average term of the bond portfolio was reduced slightly, from 29 months on March 31, 1960, to 26 months on March 31, 1961. The Fund portfolio as at March 31, 1961, is shown in Annex M.

The market value of the Fund's investments at the end of the year was approximately \$200,000 above amortized cost, compared to \$500,000 above cost at the beginning of the year. This decline was not due to any fall in market levels, since short term bond prices were appreciably higher on March 31, 1961, than at the end of the previous year. Rather it was due to sales of some bonds on which large profits had accumulated, the total profits realized during the year being in excess of \$1,240,000. An inevitable by-product of these transactions was that the average yield on the portfolio based on cost was reduced from 5.1% to 4.3%, as higher yielding bonds were replaced by bonds with a lower return.

Total income for the year amounted to \$1,870,000. This income, coupled with the realized profits referred to above, produced a return equivalent to over 7% on the average capital available for investment, that is, on the balance of the Fund remaining after payment of grants. Since the inception of the Fund, interest and profits have aggregated \$9,870,000, a return of 5.2% on remaining capital available for investment.

During the year 1960-61 grants of \$3,368,000 were approved, bringing the total grants approved to date to \$25,528,000. The following table summarizes the Fund's operations for each of its four fiscal years:

	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1957-58	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1958-59	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1959-60	<i>Fiscal Year</i> 1960-61
	(\$ millions)			
Capital - beginning of year	\$50.0	\$48.3	\$42.4	\$34.6
Grants authorized in year	4.1	8.7	9.3	3.4
Grants paid in year	( 1.3)	( 3.5)	( 7.0)	( 8.0)
Income	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9
Realized profit (or loss) on transactions	.2	1.1	( .5)	1.2
Balance available for grants at year end	48.3	42.4	34.6	34.3

Of the \$34.3 million balance remaining in the Fund, approximately one-half is available for institutions in the Province of Quebec.

AUDITOR GENERAL OF CANADA

Ottawa, May 19, 1961

To:

THE CANADA COUNCIL

THE PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA

The accounts and financial transactions of The Canada Council have been examined for the year ended March 31, 1961 in accordance with the requirement of section 22 of the Canada Council Act.

I report 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, 1961 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*

A surplus of \$496,890 was brought forward in this Fund on April 1, 1960. Income of \$2,919,218, representing interest and dividends on investments, was earned during the year. Expenditure of \$2,998,298 comprised \$2,543,846 for authorized awards and grants, \$375,711 for administrative expenses, \$45,325 in respect of direct outlays on behalf of The Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, and \$33,416 in respect of The Canada Council train. Expenses indirectly relating to the Commission for UNESCO and also to the administration of the University Capital Grants Fund are included in the administrative expenses of the Endowment Fund. The balance of surplus available for expenditure under section 16 of The Canada Council Act was thus \$417,810 at March 31, 1961.

*University Capital Grants Fund*

The balance at credit of this Fund at March 31, 1960 was \$34,597,911, to which \$3,111,731 was added during the year, consisting of \$1,871,002 from interest on investments and \$1,240,729 representing net profit on disposal of securities. After providing \$3,367,651 for authorized grants under section 9 of the Act, a balance of \$34,341,991 remained in the Fund at the end of the year.

The co-operation extended to the Audit Office Staff by the Director, the Treasurer and other officers of the Council, is acknowledged with appreciation.

A. M. HENDERSON, *Auditor General of Canada*

THE CANADA COUNCIL (Established by The Canada Council Act)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 1961 (with comparative figures as at March 31, 1960)

ASSETS			Endowment Fund		LIABILITIES	
	1961	1960			1961	1960
Cash	\$ 124,658	\$ 405,449	Accounts payable (including unexpended donations of \$15,187)		\$ 27,174	\$ 41,338
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered	439,400	194,656	Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received		661,645	2,499,975
Interest accrued on investments	639,930	670,711	Provision for grants and awards approved		1,898,085	1,981,859
<i>Investments:</i>			Reserve arising from net profit on disposal of securities		1,530,855	1,020,100
Treasury Bills of Canada and short-term corporate notes, at amortized cost	\$ 498,220	2,749,456	Principal of Fund:			
Bonds and debentures, at amortized cost (market value \$32,018,547)	32,132,238	34,037,865	Grant under section 14 of the Act		50,000,000	50,000,000
Common stock, convertible debentures and warrants, at cost (market value \$9,302,572)	7,265,482	7,919,053	Surplus available for expenditures under section 16 of the Act, per Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus		417,810	496,890
Mortgages insured under National Housing Act (1954) \$12,675,603, other \$760,038, at amortized cost (principal value \$13,780,205)	13,435,641	10,062,972				
	<u>53,331,581</u>	<u>54,769,346</u>			<u>\$54,535,569</u>	<u>\$56,040,162</u>
	<u>\$54,535,569</u>	<u>\$56,040,162</u>				

University Capital Grants Fund

Cash	\$ 18,083	\$ 174,641	Amounts payable in respect of securities purchased but not received	\$ —	\$ 2,742,012
Amounts receivable in respect of securities sold but not delivered	—	2,650,550	Provision for grants approved	5,646,335	10,317,075
Interest accrued on investments	475,683	378,333	<i>Principal of Fund:</i>		
<i>Investments:</i>			Balance as at April 1	\$34,597,911	42,432,637
Treasury Bills of Canada, at amortized cost	\$ 543,273	2,880,385	<i>Add:</i>		
Bonds of, or guaranteed by, the Government of Canada, at amortized cost (market value, \$39,147,421)	38,951,287	41,573,089	Interest earned on investments	1,871,002	1,967,355
	39,494,560	44,453,474	Net profit (loss) on disposal of securities	1,240,729	(458,019)
	<u>\$39,988,326</u>	<u>\$47,656,998</u>		37,709,642	43,941,973
			Less: Authorized grants under section 9 of the Act	3,367,651	9,344,062
			Balance as at March 31	34,341,991	34,597,911
				<u>\$39,988,326</u>	<u>\$47,656,998</u>

Certified correct:  
(Sgd.) A. W. TRUEMAN

Director

Approved:  
(Sgd.) CLAUDE BISSELL

Chairman

The above Balance Sheet and the related Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus have been examined and reported upon under date of May 19, 1961, to The Canada Council and the Prime Minister of Canada, as required by section 22 of The Canada Council Act.

(Sgd.) A. M. HENDERSON  
Auditor General of Canada

# THE CANADA COUNCIL

## Endowment Fund

### Statement of Income and Expenditure and Surplus for the year ended March 31, 1961

(with comparative figures for the year ended March 31, 1960)

	1961	1960
Balance of Surplus as at April 1	\$ 496,890	\$ 569,874
<b>Income</b> - Interest and dividends earned	2,919,218	2,856,389
	<u>\$3,416,108</u>	<u>\$3,426,263</u>
<b>Expenditure:</b>		
Authorized grants and awards	\$2,543,846	\$2,511,933
Special project - The Canada Council Train	33,416	28,776
Canadian National Commission for UNESCO (other than indirect administrative expenses)	45,325	34,741
<i>Administrative and other expenses:</i>		
Salaries	\$199,161	171,939
Employees' welfare benefits	13,303	10,735
Rent	25,432	21,829
Council meetings	24,218	22,674
Printing and duplicating	23,036	20,347
Stationery and office supplies	22,590	20,912
Consultants' fees and expenses	17,900	8,259
Security safekeeping and registration charges	15,155	16,687
Travel	9,363	8,863
Members' honoraria	8,800	8,350
Telephone	6,624	7,090
Advisory service fees	6,250	26,100
Visiting lecturers' expenses	2,726	2,686
Entertainment	853	1,246
Legal and other fees	300	—
Office furniture and equipment	—	6,206
	<u>375,711</u>	<u>353,923</u>
	<u>2,998,298</u>	<u>2,929,373</u>
Surplus at March 31 available for expenditure under section 16 of The Canada Council Act	<u>\$ 417,810</u>	<u>\$ 496,890</u>

*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 FIVE: *Organization*

### **Meetings**

During the year covered by this report the Council met five times on the following dates: April 11 and 12 (Ottawa); May 30 and 31 (Ottawa); August 22 and 23 (Montreal and Quebec); November 21 and 22 (Ottawa); and February 20 and 21 (Toronto). The average attendance was 18 out of the 21 members.

On April 15, 1960, the term of office expired for the following members: Dr J. F. Leddy, Mrs Angus L. Macdonald, Dr N. A. M. MacKenzie, Dr Frank MacKinnon, Dr W. A. Mackintosh, Sir Ernest MacMillan. By Order-in-Council the following members were re-appointed for a further term of three years: Mrs Macdonald, Dr Mackenzie, Dr MacKinnon and Sir Ernest MacMillan. New Members appointed were Dr G. Edward Hall (President of the University of Western Ontario) and Dr J. W. T. Spinks (President of the University of Saskatchewan).

Dr Claude T. Bissell, President of the University of Toronto, was appointed Chairman to succeed the Hon. Brooke Claxton, whose untimely death on June 13, 1960, was recorded in the Council's third annual report. Dr Bissell will serve out the balance of Mr Claxton's term, i.e., until April 15, 1962.

Mr G. Arnold Hart was appointed to the Investment Committee to take the place created by the death of Mr James Muir.

The Council's August meeting was held in Montreal and Quebec in order to afford the members an opportunity to meet with various artists, scholars and representatives of organizations in French Canada with whom the Council is concerned. The February meeting was held in Toronto. The members found it useful as well as agreeable to have these opportunities for discussion. The Council wishes to take this occasion to repeat its thanks to all those persons and organizations whose co-operation and generous hospitality helped to make the Council's visits in Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto so interesting, pleasant and profitable.

### **The Staff**

On March 31, 1961, the staff numbered 32.

On October 1, 1960, Mr Henri Charbonneau began his duties as Supervisor of the Scholarships and Fellowships programme. He succeeded Mr Paul Toupin, who had resigned in June. Miss Ann Coffin was appointed October 1 as assistant to the Supervisor of the Arts Programme.



### **Co-Operating Agencies**

The arrangements made with the Humanities Research Council of Canada, the Social Science Research Council of Canada and The Canada Foundation have been continued. Under these arrangements the Council may send applications to the three agencies named, both from individuals and organizations, after the Council officers have given them a preliminary screening and put them in order. The agencies, in turn, arrange to have all such applications reviewed for the Council by committees of experts.

The Council continues to be deeply grateful to the scholars and artists from all across Canada who give freely of their time and knowledge in assessing the applications which are sent out to them by the three agencies. In some categories of the scholarship and fellowship scheme as many as 250 applications are examined by each of six members of a panel. It takes days of careful reading to study these files and list – say – 50 which are to be recommended for awards. Later, in most instances, the panel members give up their time to come to Ottawa for a meeting to discuss the recommendations and draw up a final list which is submitted to the Council. Many of the experts who do this work are members of the staffs of Canadian universities; they give evidence of their concern for the future of the arts, humanities and social sciences in Canada by fitting this extra work into those winter and spring months which are the busiest periods of the academic year. To all these men and women the Council wishes to express its profound gratitude. The contribution which they make to the success of the work of the Council is beyond price and the Council has not attempted to make recompense for it. Some satisfaction may be gained in the knowledge that the future of scholarship and the arts in Canada is made much brighter by their efforts. The Council is grateful also to the scholars, poets and critics who serve on the juries which read and assess manuscripts submitted for aid to publication.

During the past year Dr John E. Robbins resigned his position as Secretary-Treasurer of the Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Social Science Research Council of Canada to become the President of Brandon College, Manitoba. The work which Dr Robbins has unstintingly done for The Canada Council and the mature judgment which he has brought to bear on its problems from the time of its inception have been of tremendous help in the development of the Council's operations. The Council members and officers wish to express their gratitude for his assistance over the past three years and their appreciation of his continued interest and support since he has moved to Brandon. To Mr Bernard Ostry who

has acted as Secretary-Treasurer of the HRCC and the SSRCC since the departure of Dr Robbins, the Council extends its cordial thanks for his ready co-operation and assistance.

Mr Walter Herbert, not only as Director of The Canada Foundation but in his personal capacity, has given The Canada Council invaluable assistance, and has always been ready to make available his wide knowledge and understanding of the arts in Canada. The Council hereby expresses its profound gratitude for his generous help.

The Council also wishes to express its thanks for the efficient services of the World University Service of Canada (WUSC) which the Council has engaged to receive students from abroad, help them find lodgings, acquaint them with life on the Canadian campus, and introduce them to new friends.

### **Governor General's Awards**

During the past year the Council continued its arrangements with the Governor General's Awards Board: the Council provides a thousand-dollar prize to accompany each award, acts as host at the presentation dinner, and meets sundry administrative expenses. The Council is glad to be able to carry on in this way the work supported over many years by the Canadian Authors' Association. The winners for 1960 were honoured on April 17 at a reception graciously given by His Excellency at Government House, and afterwards at the Council dinner; the winners for the past year are Miss Margaret Avison, Mlle Anne Hébert, Mr Brian Moore, M. Paul Toupin, and Professor Frank H. Underhill. The committee for the Governor General's awards acts independently of The Canada Council in its selection of the award winners. The Committee for the year 1960-61 was as follows: Guy Sylvestre (Chairman), Northrop Frye (Chairman of English Sub-Committee), Robertson Davies, Alfred Bailey, Roger Duhamel (Chairman of French Sub-Committee), Jean-Charles Bonenfant, Reverend Clément Lockquell.

### **Information Services**

Every effort is made to keep the Canadian public fully informed of the activities of the Council. Close liaison is maintained with the national press, radio and television services. The growing understanding of the aims and problems of the Council on the part of the general public is due in no small part to critical interest of newspapers and journals across the country. In addition to items released to the press, the Council issues several publications intended for wider distribution. A quarterly bulletin discussing various aspects of the Council's programme, the activities of some of the or-

ganizations it supports and the accomplishments of grant recipients is mailed to some 4,000 people. A brochure describing the ten categories of scholarships and the conditions of eligibility is sent to universities and libraries together with a sheet displaying the same information for posting on bulletin boards. Two booklets prepared for the Council by the Humanities Research Council and the Social Science Research Council describe the facilities available in Canada for study of the fine arts and for graduate study in the humanities and social sciences. Copies of these publications have been distributed to universities, scholars and Canadian missions abroad. The Council has also published the addresses of the Hon. Brooke Claxton and the Very Reverend G.-H. Lévesque given at the opening proceedings held in Ottawa on April 30, 1957. The booklet also contains a copy of The Canada Council Act. Requests for any of the above publications in either French or English or for further information regarding the Council's activities may be addressed to the Information Officer.

## PART SIX: *Conclusion*

It should be apparent that at the end of its fourth year The Canada Council still faces certain problems that made themselves evident at its first meeting, and recognizes a new one that has been growing and taking shape over the past two years. Some of the more familiar problems are these: will the Council most effectively 'promote the study and enjoyment of, and the production of works in, the arts, humanities and social sciences' (a) by giving the major share of its support to the larger organizations that have achieved comparatively high standards of performance, or by helping on a broad scale and at a lower level, the small community groups that have objects similar to those of the Council; (b) by using the larger part of its resources to help talented individuals, especially the younger ones, or to help organizations; (c) by confining its help to whatever is in existence now and in need of financial support for improvement in quality and expansion of programme, or by bringing into existence new organizations supposed to meet needs hitherto neglected.

The theoretical solution of these problems is never clear-cut. The practical solution is most frequently a compromise between two extremes. Something can be learned, of course, from the nature and volume of demand, but demand taken by itself is not a dependable guide. For instance, by making a few direct grants, say to small community choirs and little theatres, the Council could easily stimulate a demand of such overwhelming proportions that the capital sum of the Endowment Fund rather than its annual income would be needed to pay the bill.

The conclusion of a report, however, should not be used as an extended apologia for policy. But this much may be said of the familiar problems to which we have so explicitly drawn attention. The Council is convinced that it must support quality rather than quantity, professionalism in the main rather than amateurism; that however necessary it is to support organizations it is equally necessary to support and encourage talented individuals without whom organizations of quality cannot exist; and that although the Council to date has confined itself, with one or two outstanding exceptions, to the support of whatever is in existence already, there is no reason why the Council should not from time to time help in the creation of that which is new, provided that the need is amply demonstrated, that the Council's advisors give their support in reasonable numbers, and that the Council at all times avoid the role of 'cultural' arbiter or dictator.

So much for the familiar problems. The new problem that has been growing and taking shape over the past two years has already been stated at

some length. It is worth while, however, to give a brief recapitulation here. The Council, as it enters its fifth year, is now in a position to say with conviction that the income from the Endowment Fund is too small to meet the legitimate demands that are being made upon it. Furthermore it is only too apparent that these demands will continue to increase. In two particular areas of the Council's responsibilities the evidence for this claim is especially clear: the scholarship and fellowship programme, and the series of grants that are made in support of organizations representing the arts. Quite clearly, the problem of increasing the number of graduate students from whom university teachers and researchers will have to be drawn, is an enormous one. The need therefore for scholarships and fellowships to support post-graduate studies and post-doctoral research is correspondingly great. Somehow this need will have to be met if Canada is to hold her position, and improve it, in the development of higher education and of all those aspects of the national life that are directly dependent on higher education for personnel and for the research that only university-trained personnel can do.

The arts are beginning to take on new life in Canada, in the sense that the country is producing more and more performing and creative artists of quality and that the audiences and other supporters of the arts are recruiting additional members every year. Now is the time, a critical time, for the provision of greater support. The Council believes that it should somehow be given the additional income to make that support possible.

This is all to the good. No one who is concerned about the standard of life in Canada can be other than happy that the arts, humanities and social sciences are showing new strength. It is encouraging to everyone who has the welfare of his country at heart to observe that ancient indifference is being broken down, and that young people are becoming increasingly involved in this development.

The Council has faith that its programme has recommended itself to the country. This is not to maintain that the Council has been infallibly right in every decision. It stands to reason that policy, and individual grants made in accordance with policy, are open to discussion and criticism. But the evidence as it comes in steadily to the Council offices is almost entirely in support of the programme. There can be no doubt that much has been accomplished that needed to be accomplished and would not have been accomplished without the Council's help.

The Council has faith that the Canadian public will find means of contributing to the Council's financial resources. It is hoped, of course, that the Government will see its way clear to augmenting the income of the

Endowment Fund. But this matter is not the sole responsibility of the Federal authorities.

The Council believes that it is right to draw its needs to the attention of the public. The very existence of the Council itself serves as a reminder of our national responsibility. We are certainly one of the wealthier nations, and we have one of the highest standards of living in the world. But it is the plain truth that we are still 'under-developed' in respect of the support given by the general public, by local and provincial governments, by big business, and by private persons, to the arts, humanities and social sciences. The needs of Canada in this respect are only too apparent. They must be a matter of serious concern to everyone who desires the further cultural and intellectual development of his country and is jealous for the place she may hold among the nations of the world.

## ANNEX A: *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 first nine 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.

If applications from members of university faculties or other institutions contain plans of work which involve leave of absence, the endorsement of the President must appear on the application.

### **Scholarships, fellowships and grants**

#### *1) Pre-master's degree scholarships*

Scholarships of an average value of \$1,500 for study leading to a Master's degree, tenable in the graduate school of any Canadian university (exception is made for scholarships for degrees in Architecture, Art and Archaeology, and Music, which may be tenable abroad) for one year, or for a shorter period and a smaller amount in accordance with the nature and duration of the programme proposed. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 8, page 7. 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.

(Approximately 65 scholarships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1960.

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. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 8, page 7. At the time of taking up the award, candidates must hold a Master's degree or have comparable standing.

(Approximately 100 fellowships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 10, 1961.

3a) *Senior research fellowships*

Research fellowships for senior scholars or workers in the Humanities and the 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 for an unmarried fellow plus travel costs, 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. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

*Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating:* the age, marital status and present occupation of the applicant; academic background, experience, and length of time in present position; a description of the plan of work to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the plan of work; the nature and amount of assistance to be received from the employing institution or from other sources; a list of the applicant's publications; information about any recent leave of absence granted to the applicant; names of three persons especially familiar with the applicant's proposed plan of work, one of whom should be from outside



the applicant's university. It is helpful to the Council to receive letters directly from these persons; one letter at least should analyse the plan of work and deal with its practicability as well as with the merits of the applicant.

(Approximately 12 fellowships are available.)

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1960.

3b) *Post-doctoral fellowships*

Research fellowships in the Humanities and the Social Sciences, for scholars somewhat younger than those applying under (3a) and not professionally so far advanced, 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 for an unmarried fellow plus travel costs, 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. Employers will be expected to make an appropriate salary allowance to successful candidates.

*Application should be made in a letter (six copies) stating:* the age, marital status and present occupation of the applicant; academic background, experience, and length of time in present position; a description of the plan of work to be undertaken; the length of time to be devoted to the plan of work; the nature and amount of assistance to be received from the employing institution or from other sources; a list of the applicant's publications; information about any recent leave of absence granted to the applicant; names of three persons especially familiar with the applicant's proposed plan of work, one of whom should be from outside the applicant's university. It is helpful to the Council to receive letters directly from these persons; one letter at least should analyse the plan of work and deal with its practicability as well as with the merits of the applicant.

(Approximately 12 fellowships are available.)

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1960.

4a) *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 for an unmarried fellow plus travel costs, for study or other work, 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.

(Approximately 20 fellowships are available.)

Completed applications must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1960.

4b) *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 artists, musicians, writers, and other workers in the arts who have shown exceptional promise. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 8, page 7.

(Approximately 60 scholarships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by March 1, 1961, at the latest, but applications will be accepted from October 15, 1960, on.

In this category assessment is very difficult owing to the number and wide variety of the applications received. In order that the awards may be announced as soon after the closing date as possible and that the judges may be given the maximum time to consider the forms and supporting letters, early application is strongly recommended.

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 persons who are presently employed as teachers in secondary schools or as 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.

(Approximately 20 scholarships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by January 31, 1961.

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.

(Approximately 6 scholarships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by November 15, 1960.

7) *Grants in aid of research and other productive scholarship*

Grants in aid of research and other productive scholarship, 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. 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 other expenses. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 8, page 7.

*Applications 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. Although not a necessity, supporting letters sent directly to the Council by persons familiar with the applicant's work are useful.

(Approximately 125 grants are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters should reach The Canada Council office by January 20, 1961.

NOTE:

*In addition to Category 7 (Grants in Aid of Research and Other Productive Scholarship) a subsidiary competition will be held, and 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 April 1, 1961.*

(Approximately 10 grants are available in the subsidiary competition.)

8) *Non-resident fellowships*

Fellowships of one year for non-residents for study 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. Renewal will be considered only on the conditions set out in paragraph 8, page 7. Applicants under group (b) should not accept teaching duties.

NOTE:

a) *Applications for these senior non-resident fellowships should be made directly to The Canada Council by the scholar or artist, and should be accompanied by a curriculum vitae and the plan of work proposed; letters of reference are in many cases helpful to the selection committee.*

(Approximately 3 fellowships are available.)

b) *Applications for junior non-resident fellowships (8b) shall be made to a Canadian Embassy, Legation, High Commissioner's Office or Consulate in the applicant's country, and must be submitted by January 15, 1961, but in the U.S.A. by November 15, 1960. In a country where there is no Canadian post, application may be made directly to The Canada Council and must reach The Canada Council office by February 15, 1961.*

(Approximately 65 fellowships are available.)

c) *A non-resident is defined as one who is not a Canadian national, is not an immigrant, 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 actively engaged in journalism, television, radio broadcasting or film-making, for study or research in these fields.

(Approximately 7 fellowships are available.)

Completed applications and supporting letters must reach The Canada Council office by February 15, 1961.

10) *Category ten awards*

The Council will be prepared to give consideration to a few applications either for short or full-term fellowships from scholars and workers of special promise or distinction in the arts, humanities and social sci-

ences: (a) when such applications do not fall within the classes above mentioned, and (b) when the Council is satisfied that there are very special circumstances which justify consideration of an application at times other than those required by Categories (1) to (9). It is emphasized that grants in this category will be strictly limited in number and will be made only when the Council believes that the circumstances detailed in the application are extraordinary. If in the opinion of the Council any application made in Category Ten should be considered under one of the other categories it will be transferred to the next competition in the appropriate category and the applicant will be notified to that effect.

*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 are useful.

(Approximately 10 fellowships are available.)

#### *Assistance to lecturers*

The Canada Council is prepared to assist in bringing special lecturers from one Canadian university to another or to a Canadian university from abroad. Normally the Council will provide (a) the travelling expenses of the lecturer and (b) half the honorarium proposed or a maximum of \$3,500, whichever is the lesser amount. The lecturer should not be asked to give courses which are normally provided by the permanent staff of the university. Universities will not be given assistance in bringing lecturers to summer schools except for the purpose of instruction in subjects which, in the Council's opinion, stand specially in need of support. When lecturers are brought from abroad, the university is expected to make arrangements with at least one other university – preferably with more than one – to receive the visiting lecturer and make use of his services for reasonable periods. The Council will assume, up to a maximum which will be made known to the applicant, the travelling expenses involved in such arrangements, but the receiving university shall be responsible for living expenses. No additional honorarium will be offered by the Council for this purpose.

Grants may be given for the full academic year or for shorter periods. All applications should come from the head of the institution or be accompanied by a letter of approval from him.

## Conditions

### *Amount of awards*

- 1) 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*

- 2) Requests for application forms should be sent 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.* No application forms are provided for Categories (3a), (3b), (7), (8a) and (10). No application forms for other categories will be distributed by the Council later than two weeks before the closing date indicated in each category.
- 3) Usually a period of about three months will elapse between the dates set for closing of competitions and the announcement of awards.
- 4) Applicants are asked not to apply in more than one category for the same plan of work.

### *Eligibility*

- 5) 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 or other engagements which would not permit a full year of study concurrently may not hold a full scholarship or fellowship from the Council.
- 6) Unsuccessful candidates wishing to re-apply in a subsequent competition must complete a new set of application forms. University transcripts and supporting letters previously submitted need not be repeated, but information should be supplied on any work done since the earlier application was sent in, together with at least one supporting letter concerning such additional work or change in plan of study.

### *Letters of recommendation*

- 7) 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. It would be appreciated if the applicant will inform his referees that individual acknowledgement of the thousands of supporting letters which are received by the Secretary will not be made, although the Council is extremely grateful for the time and care taken by the writers. Supporting letters, transcripts and other documents submitted by candidates will not be returned.

#### *Renewal*

- 8) Applications for renewal will *not* be entertained in Categories (3a), (3b), (4a), (5), (6), (9) and (10). In other cases the holder of a grant may apply for a second award, but not for a third. In applying for a renewal he will re-enter the competition with the new applicants for the year in question, and must request and complete new application forms. In support of his application for renewal he must furnish whatever evidence is available of satisfactory work done since the original award was made, accompanied by at least one supporting letter from a qualified person familiar with his programme and with what he has accomplished. The application and supporting letters must be at the Council office by the time indicated for the closing of the competition under the category in which the application for renewal is being made.

#### NOTE:

*If a fellowship holder has been supported for two years in Category 1 (Pre-Master's) he is not eligible to apply in Category 2 (Pre-Doctor's).*

#### *Travel*

- 9) The fact that a travel grant is specified in a category does not mean that a travel grant will necessarily be given. A grant for travel will be made only when the circumstances justifying it are made clear in the application.
- 10) Grants will normally be provided towards the cost of travel between the candidate's 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 first class lower berth for overnight journeys by rail. Application forms for travel allowances will be sent to successful candidates when awards are announced. Successful 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 the wife of a successful candidate except in Categories (3a), (3b), (4a), and (8a).

*Insurance*

- 11) 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*

- 12) Holders of scholarships, fellowships and other awards will be expected to make a brief interim report at the time the second instalment of the award is requested, and a brief final report on the work in which they have been engaged when the period for which the award was made has ended.

*Other Income*

- 13) Any additional payment awarded or received from another source will be disclosed by the fellowship holder; when such a disclosure is made the Council may reduce the amount of the grant.

*Payment*

- 14) Usually scholarships and fellowships will be paid in three instalments, subject to the condition that the holder continue in his work for the full period of the award.

**Special senior awards**

Each year The Canada Council may make 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 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.



ANNEX B: *Awards of Scholarships, Fellowships and other  
Grants to Individuals to be used in 1961-62*

CATEGORY I

PRE-MASTER'S SCHOLARSHIP HOLDERS

**Humanities**

ADELMAN, HOWARD\*; 586 Spadina Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario  
ARCHIBALD, M. ELISABETH; Port Williams, Nova Scotia  
BATTEN, CATHERINE A.\*; Box 7, Merrit, British Columbia  
BEALL, ELMA G.\*; 27 Renfrew Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario  
BILLINGSLEY, RUTH A.\*; 289 North Russell Street, Sarnia, Ontario  
BROSSARD, ANNE M.; 5341, avenue Monkland, Montréal, Québec  
BURTON, WILLIAM D.; 3882 Yale Street, Burnaby 2, British Columbia  
CARMAN, BARBARA E.; 233 Gibson Street, Fredericton, New Brunswick  
CHAPMAN, TOBIAS H.; 915 Richmond Street, London, Ontario  
CREIGHTON, L. M. CYNTHIA\*; 11 Parkwood Avenue, Toronto 7, Ontario  
DANCAUSE, J. GILLES; St. Valentin, Cté. St-Jean, Québec  
DESROCHES, FRANÇOIS; 10387, rue Larose, Montréal, Québec  
DUNN, IAN S.; 279 East 6th Street, North Vancouver, British Columbia  
ELLIOTT, THOMAS G.\*; 764 Crawford Street, Toronto, Ontario  
EMBREE, DONNA M.; R.R. No. 2, Amherst, Nova Scotia  
ENGFIELD, ROY H.\*; 775 Rosedale Avenue, Sarnia, Ontario  
FOLEY, MICHAEL M.; Douglastown, Quebec  
FRASER, MAIRI E. M.; Box 494, Wolfville, Nova Scotia  
FRITZ, PAUL S.\*; Box 114, Delta, Ontario  
GAULIN, JOSEPH M. L.\*; 183, avenue Riverdale, Ottawa 1, Ontario  
GILL, MAURICE; 3075 Maplewood, App. 5, Montréal, Québec  
HERMOSA, RUTH E.\*; 26 Moore Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario  
JOHNSTON, ALEXANDRA F.\*; 26 William Street, Brantford, Ontario  
KEKES, JOHN; 15 Mack Street, Apt. 3, Kingston, Ontario  
KERSLAKE, LAWRENCE C.\*; 240 Broadway Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario  
KOEURMENDY, CATHERINE M.; 142 Barrington Avenue, Toronto 13, Ontario  
LOUIS-GABRIEL, FRÈRE; Maison Principale F.I.C., St-Romuald, (Lévis), Québec  
LOUISE-GABRIELLE, SOEUR M.; Saint-Pierre-Jolys, Manitoba  
MARSHALL, JOAN E.\*; 7 Glenridge Crescent, St. John's, Newfoundland  
MORGAN, ROBERT J.; 774 Moy Avenue, Windsor, Ontario

\*Award declined

PETRIE, ALLISON J.; 31 Prospect Avenue, Kentville, Nova Scotia  
 PURCELL, PATRICIA E.; 16 Rumsey Road, Toronto 17, Ontario  
 RUSK, BRUCE A.; 193 Jones Avenue, Toronto 8, Ontario  
 SACK, JEFFREY\*; 4 Kelvin Street, Sudbury, Ontario  
 SELGE, EGON A.; 4285 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver 8, British Columbia  
 SLAVIN, MARGARET S.\*; 131 Burnham Street, Belleville, Ontario  
 STEELE, IAN K.\*; 12024 – 63rd Street, Edmonton, Alberta  
 STEVENSON, H. M. WENDY; 1430 St. Mark Street, Apt. 1, Montreal, Quebec  
 STIEBING, KRISTINE; 27 Constance Street, Toronto, Ontario  
 TOMPKINS, R. D. WAYNE; Hartland, New Brunswick  
 VAN OORDT, CHRISTINA\*; 139 Farnham Avenue, Toronto 7, Ontario  
 VEILLEUX, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ PAUL; Séminaire de St-Georges, Beauce, Québec  
 WHITE, MARY E.\*; 34 Woodruff Avenue, St. Catharines, Ontario  
 WILLOUGHBY, JOHN C.; 492 Riverside Drive, Apt. 205, Toronto, Ontario  
 WRIGHT, HELEN K.; 241 – 21st Street, Brandon, Manitoba

#### **Fine Arts**

BOHLEN, DONALD A.; 2266 Quebec Street, Regina, Saskatchewan  
 CHATILLON, PIERRE; 14 rue Brassard, Nicolet, Québec  
 IRVING, RONALD E.; 60 Washington Street, Moncton, New Brunswick  
 NEWCOMBE, K. LYNNE; 1147 – 65th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
 ROZSNYAI, IMRE J.; 234 MacPherson Avenue, Toronto, Ontario  
 VILLENEUVE, FRANÇOISE; 962, 1ère avenue, Québec 3, Québec

#### **Architecture**

IZEN, JULIUS R.; 393 Magnus Avenue, Winnipeg 4, Manitoba  
 MALKIN, MELVYN F.; 508 – 10th Street East, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
 OLIVER, JON V.; 2405 First Avenue West, Prince Albert, Saskatchewan  
 SIMONSEN, OVE C.; 269 Lanark Street, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba  
 WATTS, FRASER H.; 25 Rathnelly Avenue, Toronto 7, Ontario

#### **Social Sciences**

ADLER, MARILYNNE J.\*; 469 Spadina Road, Toronto 10, Ontario  
 ALCOCK, ANTHONY E.\*; 3484 Durocher Street, Apt. 312, Montreal, Quebec  
 ALEXANDER, CAROL ANN; 381 1/2 Davis Street, Sarnia, Ontario  
 ALLINGHAM, JOHN D.; 90 First Street, Kirkland Lake, Ontario  
 ARSENAULT, MIREILLE; 7, Boulevard de Gaulle, Ottawa, Ontario  
 BELANGER, PAUL; Lotbinière, Cté. Lotbinière, Québec  
 BERNARD, ANDRÉ; Carleton, Bonaventure, Québec

\*Award declined

BROWN, MURRAY G.; 206 Wanless Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario  
 CAMPBELL, ROSETTA; 51 Murney Street, Belleville, Ontario  
 CRAWFORD, CHARLES B.; High Prairie, Alberta  
 DEAR, CAROLE; 1830 Lincoln Avenue, Apt. 11, Montreal, Québec  
 FORTIER, JACQUES; 118, Arago ouest, Québec 8, Québec  
 FRIEDLICH, CLARA\*; 24 Warwick Avenue, Toronto 10, Ontario  
 GAGNON, NICOLE; 40, Doucet, Mont-Joli, Québec  
 GRUSEC, THEODORE\*; 619 Spadina Avenue, Apt. 6, Toronto 4, Ontario  
 HANRATTY, THOMAS A.; 73 Falmouth Street, Sydney, Nova Scotia  
 HENDRIKS, MILTON; 849, avenue Bougainville, Québec 6, Québec  
 KANYA-FORSTNER, ALEXANDER S.\*; 345 St. Clair Avenue West, Apt. F,  
 Toronto, Ontario  
 LAMONDE, PIERRE; 158, rue Wolfe, Lévis, Québec  
 LAROCHELLE, ANDRÉ; 3722, rue Workman, Montréal 30, Québec  
 LEFORT, ANDRÉ; 3181, avenue Maplewood, Montréal, Québec  
 MARTELL, GEORGE R.\*; 28 Oakland Road, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
 MARTINEAU, JEAN-MARCEL; 9459, rue Larose, Ahuntsic, Montréal 12, Québec  
 PELLETIER, GÉRARD; 50, rue St-Philippe, Cabano (Témiscouata), Québec  
 PELLETIER, MARCEL; St. Alexandre, Cté. de Kamouraska, Québec  
 PICARD, GILLES; Ste-Marguerite, Cté. Dorchester, Québec  
 ROUSSEAU, JEAN-CLAUDE; 20 Quintal, App. 3, Laval-des-Rapides, Québec  
 SANTERRE, RENAUD; Squatteck, Cté. Témiscouata, Québec  
 SCOTT, STEPHEN A.; 636 Clarke Avenue, Westmount, Quebec  
 SIDLOFSKY, SAMUEL; 69 Searle Avenue, Downsview, Ontario  
 STRONG, MARY; 11343 - 75th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
 TARASOFF, KOOZMA J.; 426 Avenue J South, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan  
 TENNANT, PAUL\*; R.R. No. 2, Kamloops, British Columbia  
 THOMAS, BARBARA\*; 430 William Street, London, Ontario  
 VACHON, SERGE; 7260, 23e avenue, Ville St-Michel, Montréal, Québec  
 WELLS, ELIZABETH A.; 51 Monkstown Road, St. John's, Newfoundland  
 WIELER, IRMGARD K.; R.R. No. 1, Box 18, Gretna, Manitoba  
 ZEGRAY, WALTER; 3460 Jean Talon East, Montreal 28, Quebec

#### CATEGORY 2

#### PRE-DOCTOR'S DEGREE FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

#### Humanities

ALLARD, BAUDOIN; Ottawa, Ontario

\*Award declined

ALLARD, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ GUY-H.; Séminaire de Ste-Thérèse, Ste-Thérèse de Blainville, Québec

ANDERSON, ALEXANDER R.; 4543 West 5th Avenue, Vancouver 8, British Columbia

ANDERSON, ROLAND F.; 101 Coe Hill Drive, Apt. 318, Toronto 3, Ontario

AUCHINACHIE, GERALD; R.R. No. 2, Duncan, British Columbia

BEDARD, SERGE; 1830 ouest, rue Dorchester, App. 4, Montréal, Québec

BERTRAND, MARYSE; 5476, rue Durocher, Montréal, Québec

BESSASON, HERALDUR; 1430 Pembina Highway, Suite 11B, Winnipeg 19, Manitoba

BROOKS, HEATHER A.; 3850 St. George's Avenue, North Vancouver, British Columbia

CASANOVA, JACQUES D.; 782, rue Stuart, Montréal, Québec

CASSIDY, ROBERT L.\*; Box 346, Haileybury, Ontario

CHAPPLE, C. GERALD; 595 Woodland Avenue, Burlington, Ontario

CLANFIELD, DONNA L.\*; 1265 - 7th Avenue South, Lethbridge, Alberta

CLARKE, ERNEST G.; 40 Bonnycastle Court, Kingston, Ontario

CLOUTIER, CÉCILE; 1031, rue d'Artigny, Québec, Québec

COURAGE, JOHN R.; 12 Circular Road, St. John's, Newfoundland

COUSE, GORDON; 206 Sanford Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario

CRUMMEY, ROBERT O.\*; 94 Guestville Avenue, Toronto 9, Ontario

CURTIS, A. R.; 82 Warren Road, Toronto 7, Ontario

DE MARGERIE, YVES; Collège Militaire Royal du Canada, Kingston, Ontario

DEMERS, GILLES; 10157, rue St. Denis, Montréal, Québec

DOERKSEN, VICTOR; 198 Glenwood Crescent, Winnipeg 5, Manitoba

DOMBROWSKI, BRUNO W. W.; 441 Stradbroke Avenue, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba

DONALDSON, ALLAN; 313 University Avenue, Fredericton, New Brunswick

DUMONT, MICHELINE; Case postale 84, Dorion (Vaudreuil), Québec

DUMOUCHEL, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ GÉRARD; Faculté des Lettres, Université Laval, Québec, Québec

FELL, ALBERT P.; Department of Philosophy, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

FLEMING, JOHN; 174 Pandora Avenue, Kitchener, Ontario

FRAZER, FRANCES M.; 2587 West 2nd Avenue, Vancouver 9, British Columbia

GARIEPY, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ BENOÎT; Séminaire de Québec, Québec 4, Québec

GARRARD, JOHN G.; 507 Riverdale Avenue, Apt. 8, Ottawa 1, Ontario

GOMBAY, ANDRÉ, 1A Weredale Park, Westmount, Quebec

\*Award declined

GRAY, MARJORIE E.; 5 Alderdale Court, Don Mills, Ontario  
 HALL, JOHN G.; 2802 Charles Street, Vancouver 6, British Columbia  
 HANNA, BLAKE T.; 5869, avenue McLynn, Montréal 29, Québec  
 HEENEY, REVEREND W. BRIAN D.; 35 Albert Road, Oxford, England  
 HINCZ, VICTOR; 3350, rue Maplewood, App. 10, Montréal, Québec  
 HONDERICH, EDGAR D. R.\*; 25 George Street, London W.1, England  
 HONDERICH, MARGARET; 25 George Street, London W.1, England  
 JENKINS, MAYA; 333 Walmer Road, Toronto, Ontario  
 JOLY, RAYMOND; Sainte-Pétronille, Ile d'Orléans,  
     Cté de Montmorency, Québec  
 KENNY, LORNE M.; 16 Sunnyside Avenue, Pointe Claire, Quebec  
 LACHAPPELLE, NICOLE-F.; 12154, boulevard O'Brien, Montréal 9, Québec  
 LAMONDE, MONSIEUR L'ABBÉ PIERRE; Séminaire de Saint-Jean,  
     Saint-Jean, Québec  
 LAMONTAGNE, ROLAND J.; 14, avenue Cairns, Granby, Québec  
 LAWSON, JAMES B.; 48 Aberdeen Avenue, Hamilton, Ontario  
 LEROUX, ODETTE; 1117, rue Johnson, Kingston, Ontario  
 LOGIE, LEON J.; University of Alberta, Calgary, Alberta  
 MACGILLIVRAY, ROYCE; R.R. No. 1, Box 53, Dunvegan, Ontario  
 MACHE, ULRICH F.; Robson House, University of British Columbia,  
     Vancouver, British Columbia  
 MACNIVEN, CHARLES D.; 138B King Street East, Kingston, Ontario  
 MALONEY, GILLES; 70, rue Collège, App. 3, Ottawa, Ontario  
 MCDONOUGH, SHEILA D.; 2187 St. Luc Street, Apt. 5, Montreal, Quebec  
 MENDUM, MELVILLE J.; 304 - 1270 Nicola Street, Vancouver 5,  
     British Columbia  
 MERLER, GRAZIA; 1770, rue Davie, App. 1403, Vancouver,  
     Colombie Britannique  
 MOTUT, ROGER G.; Department of Modern Languages, University of Alberta,  
     Edmonton, Alberta  
 MULDER, JOHN R.; R.R. No. 1, Maugerville, New Brunswick  
 PETTIGREW, JOHN S.; Trinity College, Toronto 5, Ontario  
 PFEIFFER, WALTER M.; 555 Casgrain Avenue, St. Lambert, Quebec  
 PRIESTLEY, CHRISTOPHER\*; 267 Woburn Avenue, Toronto 12, Ontario  
 PULLEN, CHARLES H.; 221 St. George Street, Apt. 306, Toronto, Ontario  
 RIPLEY, JOHN D.; Londonderry, Nova Scotia  
 ROBERTSON, NOEL\*; 527 South Vickers Street, Fort William, Ontario  
 RUNGE, BRITTA M. R.; 4348 West 8th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia  
 \*Award declined

SAMUEL, GEORGE; 10832 – 85th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
 SANDERS, RONALD J.; 748 McMillan Avenue, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba  
 SCOTT, MERLE I.; 11019 – 86th Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
 SENAY, PIERRE; 5525, Place St-Donat, Ville d'Anjou, Montréal 5, Québec  
 SHARMAN, JOAN M.; 4619 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver 8, British Columbia  
 SHARP, SISTER M. CORONA; Ursuline College, London, Ontario  
 SHAW, WILLIAM D.; 5 Seneca Street, Ottawa, Ontario  
 SLATER, C. PETER R. L.; Box 75, Georgeville, Quebec  
 SUMMERHAYES, DONALD C.; 15 Dundurn Place, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
 SWAN, PETER M. D.; 34 Irving Street, Suite 31, Cambridge 38, Massachusetts  
 TOLOSA, RÉVÉREND PÈRE MICHEL; Case postale 8, Collège Clarétain,  
 Victoriaville, Québec  
 WEBSTER, JAMES B.; 4457 West 13th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia

### **Fine Arts**

BAILEY, TERRENCE; 20 Glos Avenue, Scarborough, Ontario  
 BUECKERT, FRANK F.; 15239 – 83 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
 FARQUHAR, MARIE; 2046 Emerald Crescent, Burlington, Ontario  
 WALL, DONALD; 534 Blair House, 43 Roslyn Road, Winnipeg 13, Manitoba

### **Social Sciences**

ANGELL, HAROLD M.; 3605 Ridgewood Avenue, Apt. 105, Montreal, Quebec  
 AUTIN, CLAUDE; Québec, Québec  
 BAUDOIN, JEAN-LOUIS; 5451, rue Durocher, Montréal, Québec  
 BAUER, MILTON F.; 8313A – 93rd Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
 BEAUSOLEIL, GILLES; 5717, Hudson Road, Montréal 26, Québec  
 BERRY, ALBERT; R.R. No. 1, St. Marys, Ontario  
 BIXLEY, BRIAN D.; 9 Sultan Street, Toronto 5, Ontario  
 BOURBONNAIS, RÉVÉREND PÈRE YVON; 75 est, avenue Laurier,  
 Ottawa, Ontario  
 BRIERLEY, JOHN E. C.; 22 Thornhill Avenue, Montreal, Quebec  
 BRIMER, CHARLES JACK; 221 Darling Street, Brantford, Ontario  
 BROWN, MORTON\*; 10523 – 138 Street, Edmonton, Alberta  
 CAMPBELL, DUNCAN ROBERT\*; 5458 Dundas Street West, Toronto, Ontario  
 CARISSE, COLETTE; 5830, avenue Brissac, Ville d'Anjou, Québec  
 CARRIERE, ANDRÉ; 6350 – 101ème Avenue, Rosemont, Montréal, Québec  
 CHARBONNEAU, HUBERT; 1556, rue Viel, Montréal, Québec  
 CLARKE, GERALD E.; 20 Oval Drive, R.R. No. 1, Deschênes, Quebec

\*Award declined

COMEAU, ROBERT L.; 212 Cedar Avenue, Nashwaaksis, New Brunswick  
 CROIZIER, RALPH C.; 3913 Trinity Street, Vancouver, British Columbia  
 CROSS, MICHAEL S.; 82 Oriole Road, Toronto, Ontario  
 DALY, JAMES W.; 234 Keyworth Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario  
 DAVY, GRANT ROBERT; 11053 – 90 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
 DREWITT, ROBERT BRUCE; 6 Robinhood Road, Islington, Ontario  
 DUCKWORTH, ELEANOR R.; 89 Cambridge Street, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
 FEAYER, GEORGE A.; 344 South Elmwood Avenue, Buffalo, N.Y.  
 FISH, DAVID; 8723 – 117th Street, Edmonton, Alberta  
 FLOYD, JOHN EARL\*; Box 202, Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan  
 FOREST, CLAUDE; 5745, rue Darlington, App. 7, Montréal 26, Québec  
 GAGNON, LOUIS-GABRIEL; 40, avenue Doucet, Mont-Joli, Québec  
 GOLD, CECILLE; 12 Old Park Road, Toronto, Ontario  
 HAMELIN, MARCEL; 146, rue Gatineau, Ste-Foy, Québec  
 HARKER, WILDA HELEN; 133 King Street East, Kingston, Ontario  
 HOCKLEY, JAMES S.; Indian Head, Saskatchewan  
 INNES, FRANK C.; 3851 University Street, Montreal, Quebec  
 JOHNSON, WILLIAM D. H.; 106 Graham, Town of Mount Royal, Quebec  
 KENDALL, LORNE MELVIN; 11124 – 84th Street, Edmonton, Alberta  
 KUNZ, FRANK A.; 1196 Bishop Street, Apt. 2, Montreal, Quebec  
 LAPLANTE, MARC; 10, avenue Laurier, App. 12, Québec, Québec  
 LAPOINTE, GÉRARD; 948, rue Salaberry, Québec, Québec  
 LORTIE, JEAN-YVES; 47, avenue Juchereau, Québec 5, Québec  
 MCCLELLAND, PETER DEAN\*; 202 Church Street, Cobourg, Ontario  
 MCNULTY, JOHN ARTHUR; 167 Stephen Drive, Apt. 305, Toronto 18, Ontario  
 MELANCON, ALBERT; 4452 boulevard Lasalle, Verdun, Montréal 19, Québec  
 METCALFE, WILLIAM C.; 15 Cortleigh Boulevard, Toronto 12, Ontario  
 MIESZKOWSKI, PETER; 252 Regent Road, St. Lambert, Quebec  
 MUNRO, JOHN H. A.; 6337 Adera Street, Vancouver 13, British Columbia  
 NOEL, SIDNEY JOHN\*; 286 Pennywell Road, St. John's, Newfoundland  
 OFFICER, ERNEST R.; 1246 Cardero Street, Vancouver 5, British Columbia  
 PARAI, LOUIS; P.O. Box 691, Drumheller, Alberta  
 PEARSON, RICHARD\*; 222 Watson Avenue, Oakville, Ontario  
 PEPPERDENE, BARBARA JOAN; P.O. Box 870, Chatham, New Brunswick  
 PILLAI, N. G.\*; Department of Economics and Political Science, Purvis Hall,  
 1020 Pine Avenue West, Montreal, Quebec  
 PINARD, MAURICE; 425 ouest, boulevard St-Joseph, Montréal 8, Québec  
 PODOLINSKY, ALIKA; 252 Reynolds, Oakville, Ontario

\*Award declined

POWRIE, THOMAS LAWRENCE; 11135 – 88 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
 REGENSTREIF, PETER; 561 Cote Ste. Catherine, Montreal 8, Quebec  
 RIVARD, JEAN-YVES; 4114, rue St. Denis, App. 12, Montréal, Québec  
 RYAN, REVEREND FATHER WILLIAM F.; 261 Lynn Street, Renfrew, Ontario  
 RYMES, THOMAS K.; 3-216 Ellendale Crescent, Ottawa 3, Ontario  
 SAUL, JOHN S.; 97 Strathallen Boulevard, Toronto 12, Ontario  
 SAYWELL, WILLIAM G.\*; 29 Kendal Avenue, Toronto, Ontario  
 SEARS, JOHN T.; Box 297, Antigonish, Nova Scotia  
 SIEMENS, ALFRED HENRY; 73 East 38th Avenue, Vancouver, British Columbia  
 SILVERMAN, SAUL NORMAN; 788 Campbell Street, Winnipeg 9, Manitoba  
 SMART, REGINALD G.; 2686 Bloor Street West, Apt. B3, Toronto, Ontario  
 TETREAU, BERNARD; 2322 est, rue Sherbrooke App. 1, Montréal, Québec  
 TRAUB, ROSS E.; 10924 – 73rd Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta  
 TRIGGER, BRUCE GRAHAM; 164 Avon Street, Stratford, Ontario  
 VAILLANCOURT, NICOLE; 495, rue Pasteur, Jonquièrre, Québec  
 VON RIEKHOFF, HAROLD; 42 Tecumseh Avenue, London, Ontario  
 WHYTE, DONALD R.; Oak Lake, Manitoba  
 WILLIAMS, TIMOTHY A.\*; 1550 Church Avenue, Victoria, British Columbia  
 YOUNG, WALTER DOUGLAS\*; 203 Douglas Drive, Toronto 5, Ontario

#### CATEGORY 3A

#### SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

##### **Humanities**

ALLAIRE, GASTON G.; Case Postale 5, Danville, Québec  
 BEGIN, L'ABBÉ EMILE; Séminaire de Québec, Québec 4, Québec  
 DESAUTELS, ANDRÉE; 5718, rue Déom, Montréal 8, Québec  
 DUCHEMIN, LLOYD A.; Department of English, Mount Allison University,  
 Sackville, New Brunswick  
 KAYE, VLADIMIR J.; 90 Ossington Avenue, Ottawa, Ontario  
 LE MOYNE, JEAN; 643, avenue Champagneur, App. 1, Montréal, Québec  
 MILHAM, MARY E.; Department of Classics, University of New Brunswick,  
 Fredericton, New Brunswick  
 O'KEEFE, REVEREND FATHER CYRIL B.; Department of History,  
 Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia  
 ROBBINS, WILLIAM; Department of English, University of British Columbia,  
 Vancouver 8, British Columbia  
 ROGERS, WILLIAM S.; Department of French, Trinity College,  
 Toronto 5, Ontario

\*Award declined



### **Social Sciences**

- HENRIPIN, JACQUES; Département des Sciences Economiques, Université de Montréal, Case Postale 6128, Montréal, Québec
- HISCOCKS, RICHARD; Department of Political Science and International Relations, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- LASKIN, BORA; Faculty of Law, University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario
- MARCEAU, LOUIS; Faculté de Droit, Université Laval, Québec, Québec
- PETIT, SYDNEY G.; Department of History, Victoria College, Victoria, British Columbia
- ROSENBLUTH, GIDEON; Department of Political and Economic Science, Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario
- SAUNDERS, RICHARD M.; Department of History, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
- SINCLAIR, SOL.; Department of Agricultural Economics and Farm Management, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba
- SKILLING, H. GORDON; Department of Political Economy, University of Toronto, 273 Bloor Street West, Toronto, Ontario

### **CATEGORY 3B**

### **POST-DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS**

### **Humanities**

- ENGEL, S. MORRIS; F-3 Wilmot Apartments, Fredericton, New Brunswick
- JORDAN, ROBERT M.; 3513 West 37th Avenue, Vancouver 13, British Columbia
- MADDISON, CAROL H.; Ottawa, Ontario
- MCPHERSON, HUGO; Department of English, University College, University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario
- PENELHUM, TERENCE M.; Department of Philosophy and Sociology, University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta
- WAND, BERNARD; Department of Philosophy, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario

### **Social Sciences**

- GRAHAM, ROGER; Department of History, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan
- LEVESQUE, RÉVÉREND PÈRE CLAUDE F.; 2715, chemin Côte-Sainte-Catherine, Montréal, Québec
- MCRAE, KENNETH D.; Department of Political Science, Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario

MORIN, JACQUES-YVAN; 1201, boulevard Mont-Royal, Montréal 8, Québec  
PORTER, JOHN; Department of Sociology, Carleton University,  
Ottawa, Ontario

CATEGORY 4A

SENIOR ARTS FELLOWSHIP HOLDERS

*publ.* BABCOCK, DONALD S.; 1258 Kilmer Road, North Vancouver,  
British Columbia  
*theatre* BERD, FRANÇOISE; 224 est, boulevard St. Joseph App. 3, Montréal, Québec  
*gr. art.* BRUNI, UMBERTO; 9945, avenue Delorimier, Montréal, Québec  
*theatre* BUISSONNEAU, PAUL; 3462, rue St-Hubert, Montréal, Québec  
*writer* COULTER, JOHN; 9 Montclair Avenue, Toronto 7, Ontario  
*tenor* CROFOOT, ALAN P.; 243 Bessborough Drive, Leaside, Toronto 17, Ontario  
*gr. art.* DIMSON, THEO.; 36 Walker Avenue, Toronto 7, Ontario  
*gal. dir.* ECKHARDT, FERDINAND; 54 Harrow Street, Winnipeg, Manitoba  
*archi.* ERICKSON, ARTHUR; 4195 West 14th Street, Vancouver, British Columbia  
*artist* FERRON, MARCELLE; 8, rue Louis Dupont, Clamart, Seine, France  
FREIFELD, ERIC; 39 Pembroke Street, Toronto 2, Ontario  
*writer* GAGNON, MAURICE; 1647 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, App. 5, Montréal, Québec  
*poet* HEBERT, ANNE; 4105, Côte des Neiges, App. 15, Montréal, Québec  
*artist* JARVIS, DONALD A.; 335 Mathers Avenue, West Vancouver,  
British Columbia  
*cont.* JASMIN, ANDRÉ; 5540, rue Woodbury, App. 11, Montréal, Québec  
*sculpt.* JEANNOTTE, JEAN-PAUL; 2930 est, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal, Québec  
*mg. dir.* JOHNSTON, MICHAEL; 1046 Braeside Avenue, West Vancouver,  
British Columbia  
*sculpt.* KAHANE, ANNE; 3794 Hampton Avenue, Montreal 28, Quebec  
*inf. & ch.* LACHARITE, SYLVIO; 266, rue Gillespie, Sherbrooke, Québec  
*alter.* LETOURNEAU, JACQUES; 4499 ouest, rue Sherbrooke, Montréal, Québec  
*balck* MACDONALD, BRIAN; 31 Castlefrank Road, Toronto, Ontario  
*sing.* MARSHALL, JOYCE; 21 Sussex Avenue, Apt. 43, Toronto, Ontario  
MILLIGAN, JAMES; Willowdale, Ontario  
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TORFASON, HJORTUR; Snorrabraut 85, Reykjavik, Iceland

*India*

AGARWAL, PREM CHANDRA; c/o Garga Boos Publishers,  
1 Katra Road, Allahabad, India  
BHALLA, AJIT SINGH; Faculty of Economic and Social Studies,  
The University – Doven Street, Manchester, England

*Indonesia*

MULJANA, BERNADUS SUGIARTA; Dj, Tjolosani 8, Djakarta IV/2, Indonesia

*Italy*

COCCO, COSTANTINO; Ururi, Province de Campobasso, Italy  
PIERANGELO, ACHILLE; Via C. A. Ferrari 53, Rho, Milano, Italy  
SACCHETTI, FATHER AUGUSTO, Via Calandrelli II, Roma, Italy

*Japan*

HIRANO, KEIICHI; Toyama-Ken, Japan  
KUSAKA, AKIO; 212 Azamachi, Ogawara-Machi, Shibata-Gun,  
Miyagi-Ken, Japan  
SUE, KIROKO; 3-902 Kitazawa, Setagaya-ku, Tokyo, Japan

*Jordan*

'AMR, TAWFIQ; Dura – Hebron, Jordan

*Kenya*

MWICIGI, GEORGE NDUNGU; P.O. Box 280, Tnika, Kenya, British East Africa

*Lebanon*

MALOUF, NAYEF MAZRAE; Rue Abou-Dib, Imm. Bedran, Beyrouth,  
Lebanon

*Malaya*

NAGUIB, SYED MOHAMED; No. 6, Road 6/11, (Jalan Tinggi), Petaling Jaya,  
Malaya

*Netherlands*

BEENHAKKER, ARIE; 344 a, Geesterweg, Akersloot, The Netherlands  
SMITS, HENDRIK GERARD JOHAN; Dorpsstraat 38, Middelaar-Mook L.,  
The Netherlands

*Nigeria*

ASIKA, UKPABI ANTHONY; No. 2, Old Cemetery Road, Ouitsha, Nigeria  
OLUSANYA, GABRIEL; 25 Oki Street, Lagos, Nigeria

*Pakistan*

ANSARI, ZAFAR ISHAQ; 12/18 Bunder Road, Karachi, Pakistan

KAZI, SADAT; Patuakhali, Barisal, East Pakistan

KHAN, MOHAMMAD ANWAR; Department of History, University of  
Peshawar, Peshawar, Pakistan

*Philippines*

JALBUENA, ANICETO L.; Libertad St. Jaro, Iloilo City, Philippines

*Portugal*

DIAS DA SILVA, HERNANI SANTOS\*; c/o F. Fernandes Costa, 11 - le E,  
Porto, Portugal

*Singapore*

CHIANG, TAN KOK; 29 Purvis Street, Singapore

*Sudan*

MUBARAK, NASRELDIN; 942/2/5 Ondurman, Sudan

*United Arab Republic*

EL SHISHINI, MAGDA; 1 Nabatat Street, Garden City, Cairo

*United Kingdom*

FLETCHER, T. J.; 148 Lennard Road, Beckenham, Kent, England

HALLIDAY, RICHARD JOHN; 16, Thurlow Road, Clarendon Park,  
Leicester, England

NORTH, ROBERT NEVILLE; 8 Hustler Road, Bridlington, Yorkshire, England

SAWDERS, ANDREW DALE\*; 39 Holywell Lane, Conisbrough, Doncaster,  
Yorkshire, England

THOMPSON, PETER WILLIAM; 15 Roman Road, Colchester, Essex, England

WOHLFARTH, IRVING NORMAN\*; 26, Powell Road, Bingley, York, England

*U.S.A.*

BROWN, JEROME VINCENT\*; 675 East 233 Street, New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

CARROLL, CAROLYN KATHRYN; 2177 Walton Avenue, New York 53,  
N.Y., U.S.A.

OLINGER, LINDA SUE\*; Coeburn, Virginia, U.S.A.

POLLACK, HELEN SUSAN\*; 2197 Cruger Avenue, Bronx 62,  
New York, N.Y., U.S.A.

SHAULIS, ZOLA MAE; Wrangle Hill Road, Bear, Delaware, U.S.A.

\*Award declined



CATEGORY 9

FELLOWSHIPS FOR JOURNALISTS,  
BROADCASTERS AND FILM-MAKERS

CHAREST, NICOLE; 909, boulevard Briand, Chambly, Québec  
COMEAU, GUY; 369, rue Précieux-Sang, Joliette, Québec  
FORRESTER, DOUGLAS R.; 5035 Bear Lane, West Vancouver, British Columbia  
GIRALDEAU, JACQUES; 1434 ouest, rue Ste-Catherine, Suite 412,  
Montréal, Québec  
LAROCQUE, GUSTAVE; 245 ouest, rue Henri-Bourassa, Montréal, Québec  
RAMPEN, LEO; R.R. No. 1 (7th Line), Oakville, Ontario  
SABBATH, LAWRENCE; 5533 King Edward Avenue, Montreal, Quebec  
YOUNG, PATRICIA; 1030 Nanton Avenue, Vancouver 9, British Columbia

CATEGORY 10

BEDDOE, ALAN B.; "Ridgeholm," Box 121, R.R. No. 1, Cyrville, Ontario  
BOUCHARD, VICTOR ET RENÉE; 2023 ouest, rue St-Cyrille, Québec, Québec  
CARTIER, GEORGES; 4423, avenue Wilson, Montréal, Québec  
CHANT, S. N. F.; Faculty of Arts and Science, University of British Columbia,  
Vancouver 8, British Columbia  
CUSSON, GABRIEL; 3229, avenue Maplewood, App. 5, Montréal 26, Québec  
DE VIENNE, LUCIE; 3644, avenue Ontario, App. 11, Montréal, Québec  
GELINAS, PIERRE\*; Ile Bigras, Co. Laval, Québec  
GRAEB, MARGARET; 4 New Street, Toronto 5, Ontario  
GRAHAM, GWETHALYN; 4652 Sherbrooke Street West, Westmount, Quebec  
HAMILTON, DONALD E.; Downsview Collegiate, Toronto, Ontario  
HO, PING-TI; Department of Asian Studies, University of British Columbia,  
Vancouver 8, British Columbia  
JEANES, RICHARD W.; Department of French, Victoria College,  
University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario  
KETCHUM, J. DAVIDSON; Department of Psychology, University of Toronto,  
Toronto, Ontario  
LAURENDEAU, MONIQUE; Institut de Psychologie, Case postale 6128,  
Montréal, Québec  
LAUZIERE, ARSÈNE E.; Section des Langues vivantes, Collège Militaire Royal  
du Canada, Kingston, Ontario  
LEFEBVRE, GILLES R.; Faculté des Lettres, Université de Montréal,  
Case Postale 6128, Montréal, Québec  
\*Award declined

MAHEUX, MONSEIGNEUR ARTHUR; Séminaire de Québec, Québec, Québec  
MARTIN, ELLA NANCY; 24 Prince Arthur Avenue, Toronto 5, Ontario  
MCGREGOR, MALCOLM F.; Department of Classics, University of British  
Columbia, Vancouver 8, British Columbia  
MERCURE, PIERRE; 4178, rue Northcliffe, Notre-Dame de Grâces,  
Montréal, Québec  
MORISSET, JEAN-PAUL; 2974, rue Gentilly, Sainte-Foy, Québec  
OSBORNE, PHYLLIS; Toronto, Ontario  
SOULIS, GEORGE; 175 Gatewood Road, Kitchener, Ontario  
STARON, GENOWFA; 7 Radford Avenue, Toronto, Ontario  
TACKEY, BRUCE; Toronto, Ontario  
WETHERSTONE, JULIE; Toronto, Ontario  
WILLIAMS, R. J.; Department of Near Eastern Studies, University College,  
University of Toronto, Toronto 5, Ontario

ANNEX C

SPECIAL PROJECTS AND GRANTS IN AID TO INDIVIDUALS

*April 1, 1960—March 31, 1961*

ARTS

ABA BAYEFSKY, *Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the Tokyo International Art Exhibition as a member of the International Jury \$1,090

JEAN-MARIE BEAUDET, *Canadian Music Council, Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the Second General Assembly of the Inter-American Music Centre in Puerto Rico \$200

GUY BEAULNE, *Montreal*

Travel grant to attend the Fifth International Congress of the International Amateur Theatre Association and the Second Festival of Amateur Theatre in Monaco \$510

G. W. BUTT, *Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the Maxwell Colour Centenary in London, England (declined) \$445

JOHN COZENS, *Canadian Music Council, Toronto*

Travel grant to attend a conference of the National Music Council in London, England \$331

PROFESSOR B. A. W. JACKSON, *Hamilton*

Travel grant to Stratford-on-Avon in connection with the work of the Stratford (Canada) seminar on Shakespeare \$600

JEAN-PAUL JEANNOTTE, *Montreal*

Travel grant to the U.S.S.R. to give concerts at the invitation of Goskonzert \$425

TINO KERDIJK, *Indonesia*

To include Canada in his study tour of music education in the United States and England \$316

ARCHIE KEY, *Calgary*

Travel grant to attend the Sixth International Arts Council Convention in St. Louis \$320

JEANNE LANDRY, *Montreal*

Travel grant to the U.S.S.R. as accompanist for Jean-Paul Jeannotte \$425

GILLES LEFEBVRE, *Canadian Music Council, Montreal*

Travel grant to attend the General Assembly of the International Music Council in Paris \$150

JEAN LETARTE, *Montreal*

Travel grant to attend the Festival of Karlovy-Vary in Czechoslovakia \$300

PAUL MCINTYRE, *Regina*

Travel grant to attend the Domaine School of Conductors in Hancock, Maine \$256

ALAN MILLS AND JEAN CARIGNAN, *Montreal*

To represent Canada during Commonwealth Week in London, England \$1,230

JEAN PALARDY, *Montreal*

To complete research for a book on the furniture of French Canada \$3,250

JOHN SIDGWICK, *Toronto Mendelssohn Choir*

Travel grant to the United Kingdom to attend choral rehearsals and to interview prominent choral musicians \$328

MRS ELEANOR SIM, *North Gower, Ont.*

Travel grant to study programmes in children's art and drama in England and on the Continent \$310

REBECCA SISLER, *Terra Cotta, Ont.*

Travel grant to Egypt to study the ancient carvings in the Nile Valley \$700

RONALD TURINI, *Montreal*

To participate in the Queen Elisabeth of Belgium International Competition in Brussels \$1,000

CLAUDE VERMETTE, *Montreal*

To hold an exhibition of his large murals of architectural ceramics at the University of California \$1,000

MRS ELIZABETH WYN WOOD, *Toronto*

Travel grant to attend the International Conference of Plastic Arts in Vienna \$750

## HUMANITIES

PROFESSOR CLAYTON GRAY, *Sir George Williams University*  
Travel grant to Paris to study French-Canadian History \$500

PROFESSOR CONSTANTINE BIDA, *University of Ottawa*  
Travel grant to attend the Third Congress of Comparative Literature in Utrecht \$500

Mlle MARGUERITE BROSEAU, *Montreal*  
Travel grant to attend the International Conference on Cataloguing Principles in Paris \$500

REV FATHER BENOIT LACROIX, *University of Montreal*  
To visit Japan to give a series of lectures at the Imperial University of Kyoto \$945

REV FATHER LOUIS LACHANCE, O.P., *University of Montreal*  
Travel grant to attend the 11<sup>ème</sup> Congrès des Sociétés de Philosophie de Langue Française in Montpellier, France Up to \$500

DR J. F. LEDDY, *University of Saskatchewan*  
Travel grant to attend the Conference of the Union Académique Internationale in Stockholm \$750

PROFESSOR F. E. L. PRIESTLEY, *University of Toronto*  
Travel grant to attend the Fédération Internationale des Langues et Littératures Modernes in Liège and the International Society for the History of Ideas in Cambridge \$530

PROFESSOR J. B. RUDNYCKYJ, *University of Manitoba*  
Travel grant to attend the Seventh International Congress of Onomastic Sciences in Florence, Italy \$750

PROFESSOR E. T. SALMON, *McMaster University*  
Travel grant to lecture at the University of Liverpool, in Australian universities, and to attend an international meeting in Warsaw \$1,500

DR JOSEF SZOVERFFY, *University of Alberta*  
Travel grant to Paris to lecture and study at the University of Poitiers \$350

DR JOSEF SZOVERFFY, *University of Alberta*  
 Travel grant to attend the International Congress for Germanists in Copenhagen \$650

PROFESSOR FREDERIC THOMPSON, *Royal Military College*  
 To visit universities in Japan \$250

DR GERARD TOUGAS, *University of British Columbia*  
 Travel grant to attend the Third Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association in Utrecht \$700

PROFESSOR R. E. WATTERS, *University of British Columbia*  
 Travel grant to attend the Third Congress of the International Comparative Literature Association in Utrecht \$685

PROFESSOR KURT WEINBERG, *University of British Columbia*  
 Travel grant to France to do preliminary research on Baudelaire \$750

PROFESSOR GEORGE WOODCOCK, *University of British Columbia*  
 Travel grant to India to collect material for a book \$3,670

PROFESSOR A. S. P. WOODHOUSE, *University of Toronto*  
 Supplementary grant on his Special Senior Award Up to \$1,000

For an examination of educational television and radio programmes in England, travel grants for the following:

DR R. W. BOOTH

DR ADELIN BOUCHARD

DR ROBIN S. HARRIS

MR R. W. LIGHTLY

DR HAROLD M. NASON Up to \$2,500

## SOCIAL SCIENCES

DR CYRIL S. BELSHAW, *University of British Columbia*  
 Travel grant to attend the Tenth Pacific Science Congress in Honolulu \$290

PROFESSOR RICHARD J. COUGHLIN, *York University*  
 Travel grant to attend the Scientific Congress in Hong Kong Up to \$1,230

PROFESSOR T. P. JOST, *University of Ottawa*

Travel grant to attend the International Congress of the History of Discoveries in Lisbon \$600

MRS MIRIAM KENNEDY, *McGill University*

Travel grant to attend the Fourth International Criminological Congress in The Hague \$500

DR ROBERT B. MALMO, *McGill University*

Travel grant to attend the XIV International Congress of Applied Psychology in Copenhagen \$500

J. H. STEWART REID, *Ottawa*

To produce materials for a book to be published on problems of Canadian History \$800

DR WAYNE SUTTLES, *University of British Columbia*

Travel grant to attend the International Congress of Americanists in Vienna \$790

MME IRENE VACHON-SPILKA, *Montreal*

To set up a series of tests to determine the knowledge of French of foreign students in Canadian universities \$8,500

C. F. J. WHEBELL, *University of Western Ontario*

Travel grant to visit Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh while in the United Kingdom \$150

PROFESSOR DAVID MCCORD WRIGHT, *McGill University*

Travel grant to attend the International Conference on Restraints upon Competition in Frankfurt, Germany \$215

## ANNEX D

### GRANTS TO ORGANIZATIONS

*April 1, 1960—March 31, 1961*

#### ARTS

##### Music

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA, BANFF SCHOOL OF FINE ARTS

To provide an orchestra for opera, ballet, and theatrical companies \$3,000

BACH ELGAR CHOIR, *Hamilton*

For 1960-61 season \$1,450

BAROQUE TRIO OF MONTREAL

To give concerts in Montreal, and in the Western, Central and Maritime provinces Up to \$3,600

BRANTFORD SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA

For children's concerts \$1,000

CALGARY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY AND EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY

To provide a joint nucleus of key musicians \$20,000

CALGARY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY

For 1960-61 season \$5,500

CANADIAN MUSIC EDUCATORS' ASSOCIATION

For guest speakers and a performance of *Noyes' Fludde* at their convention in April 1961 \$1,500

COMMISSIONS FOR A NEW WORK BY A CANADIAN COMPOSER TO:

Maureen Forrester, *Montreal*

Lois Marshall, *Toronto*

Albert Pratz, *Toronto*

Leopold Simoneau and Pierrette Alarie, *Montreal* \$4,000

DISCIPLES DE MASSENET, *Montreal*

To perform at the Vancouver Festival and at centres en route \$5,000

EDMONTON SYMPHONY SOCIETY

For 1960-61 season \$5,500



FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUSIC FESTIVALS To improve and augment existing services	\$12,500
LES FESTIVALS DE MUSIQUE DE QUEBEC To provide French-speaking judges in areas outside Montreal	\$2,000
HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY For 1960-61 season	\$27,000
HAMILTON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA For children's concerts	\$1,000
HART HOUSE ORCHESTRA Supplementary grant for Western tour	Up to \$2,500
JEUNESSES MUSICALES DU CANADA For 1960-61 season	\$36,000
KITCHENER-WATERLOO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA For children's concerts	\$1,000
LONDON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION INC. For children's concerts	\$4,000
MCGILL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA To give a concert for the Women's Musical Club of Toronto in November 1960	\$1,000
MCGILL CHAMBER ORCHESTRA To give a series of free concerts at the Montreal Museum of Fine Arts - a matching grant	\$1,500
MCGILL UNIVERSITY To invite Mr Ali Akbar Khan and accompanist to give three lecture-recitals	\$250
MONTREAL BACH CHOIR To perform at the Osaka International Festival in Japan	\$10,000
MONTREAL ELGAR CHOIR For 1960-61 season	\$1,500

MONTREAL SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA For 1960-61 season	\$30,000
UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL To bring Mr Ali Akbar Khan, Indian musician, and his accompanist, to give a series of lecture-recitals	\$800
MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY, CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC To bring two speakers to a conference of music education authorities in the Atlantic provinces	\$400
NATIONAL YOUTH ORCHESTRA For maintenance and travel of young musicians	\$3,000
L'ORCHESTRE SYMPHONIQUE DE QUEBEC For 1960-61 season	\$25,000
REGINA ORCHESTRAL SOCIETY For children's concerts	\$2,500
ST. CATHARINES CIVIC ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION For children's concerts	\$1,000
SASKATCHEWAN PROVINCIAL JUNIOR CONCERT SOCIETY To organize a tour of the Baroque Trio of Montreal in Saskatchewan	\$1,850
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, REGINA COLLEGE CHAMBER MUSIC GROUP To tour the province	Up to \$2,250
SASKATOON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA For children's concerts	\$1,000
CONCERTS SYMPHONIQUES DE SHERBROOKE For children's concerts	\$2,500
TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR For 1960-61 season	\$1,500
TORONTO STRING QUARTET To form a string quartet of first quality	\$20,000

FEDERATION OF CANADIAN MUSIC FESTIVALS	
To improve and augment existing services	\$12,500
LES FESTIVALS DE MUSIQUE DE QUEBEC	
To provide French-speaking judges in areas outside Montreal	\$2,000
HALIFAX SYMPHONY SOCIETY	
For 1960-61 season	\$27,000
HAMILTON PHILHARMONIC ORCHESTRA	
For children's concerts	\$1,000
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For children's concerts	\$4,000
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UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, REGINA COLLEGE CHAMBER MUSIC GROUP To tour the province	Up to \$2,250
SASKATOON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA For children's concerts	\$1,000
CONCERTS SYMPHONIQUES DE SHERBROOKE For children's concerts	\$2,500
TORONTO MENDELSSOHN CHOIR For 1960-61 season	\$1,500
TORONTO STRING QUARTET To form a string quartet of first quality	\$20,000

TORONTO SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA ASSOCIATION For 1960-61 season	\$30,000
VANCOUVER SYMPHONY SOCIETY For 1960-61 season	\$25,000
VICTORIA SYMPHONY SOCIETY For 1960-61 season	\$12,500
WHITEHORSE CONCERT ASSOCIATION, <i>Whitehorse, Yukon</i> To present concerts for adults and children in Whitehorse in 1960-61	\$450
WINDSOR SYMPHONY SOCIETY For children's concerts	\$1,000
WINNIPEG SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA For 1960-61 season	\$25,000
YOUNG PERFORMING ARTISTS POLICY For Ronald Turini to perform with ten Canadian orchestras in 1960-61 season	\$3,700
YOUNG PERFORMING ARTISTS POLICY For winners of CBC Talent Festival and JMC Piano Competition to perform with ten Canadian orchestras in 1961-62 season	\$7,000

### **Festivals**

MANITOBA ARTS COUNCIL For Children's Festival of the Arts	\$1,500
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA, FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS To bring a guest speaker to lecture in November 1960	\$1,500
MONTREAL FESTIVALS SOCIETY For 1961 season	\$25,000
NOVA SCOTIA FESTIVAL OF THE ARTS To assist the 1961 festival	\$4,000

STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL For 1961 season	\$25,000
VANCOUVER FESTIVAL SOCIETY For 1961 season, and for special productions	\$45,000
<b>Opera, Theatre, Ballet, etc.</b>	
ARTS THEATRE CLUB, <i>Toronto</i> For a new Canadian play with a fully professional cast	\$2,400
CANADIAN OPERA COMPANY For 1961 season and Western and Eastern tours	\$72,000
CANADIAN PLAYERS LIMITED For tours in 1960-61 season	\$33,630
CENTRE CANADIEN D'ESSAI For dramatic and music productions	\$1,700
CERCLE MOLIERE DE ST. BONIFACE To tour in seven French-speaking Western communities	\$4,500
CLASSICAL BALLET CONCERT GROUP, <i>Ottawa</i> To perform in five communities in the vicinity of Ottawa	\$2,000
LA COMEDIE CANADIENNE For 1960-61 season	\$20,000
LA COMPAGNIE CANADIENNE DU THEATRE CLUB LTEE For a season of three plays and for children's theatre	\$12,000
CONTACT POETRY READINGS To present a series of Canadian and American poets in the Isaacs Gallery, Toronto	\$1,220
CREST THEATRE FOUNDATION For 1960-61 season	\$20,000
DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL For travel of groups to the final festival, and for travel of zone adjudicators to a briefing meeting in Ottawa	\$8,000

DOMINION DRAMA FESTIVAL

For awards of \$500 each for 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 Festival Award at the final festival

Up to \$4,500

L'EGREGORE, *Montreal*

To produce a new Canadian play \$5,000

LES GRANDS BALLETS CANADIENS

For 1960-61 season \$20,000

MANITOBA THEATRE CENTRE

For 1960-61 season \$15,000

MANITOBA THEATRE CENTRE

To produce a new Canadian play \$5,000

MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL THEATRE (LA POUDRIERE)

To establish the theatre on a permanent basis \$7,500

NATIONAL BALLET GUILD OF CANADA

For the 1960-61 season \$100,000

NATIONAL THEATRE SCHOOL OF CANADA

To assist in the establishment of the school \$40,600

LE RIDEAU VERT INC

To present a season of eight plays in the Stella Theatre in Montreal \$10,000

ROYAL WINNIPEG BALLET

For 1960-61 season \$40,000

STRATFORD SHAKESPEAREAN FESTIVAL, UNIVERSITY TOUR

To give special performances designed for universities at eleven institutions in Ontario and Quebec - a matching grant Up to \$15,000

THEATRE DU NOUVEAU MONDE

For 1960-61 season \$20,000

THEATRE UNIVERSITAIRE CANADIEN INC

To present two masterpieces of French Repertoire in universities and collèges classiques in Quebec and New Brunswick \$5,000

VANCOUVER OPERA ASSOCIATION

To present *La Boheme* and *La Traviata* next season – a matching grant  
Up to \$10,000

**Visual Arts**

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

To bring Mr William Townsend, of the Slade School of Fine Arts, to the campus for one year (declined) Up to \$3,500

ART COMMITTEE OF DALHOUSIE UNIVERSITY

Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to an exhibition of living Canadian artists \$1,000

ART INSTITUTE OF ONTARIO

To continue its work as a distribution centre for exhibitions to be circulated throughout the province \$8,000

BRANDON ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL

For its art gallery activities \$5,500

CALGARY ALLIED ARTS COUNCIL

For its art gallery activities \$3,000

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF THE ARTS

For an art exhibition, to be called *The Canada Council Awards Exhibition* at its conference in May 1961 \$3,000

CANADIAN GROUP OF PAINTERS

To produce a bilingual catalogue and to assist the President to attend the exhibition in Regina in 1961 \$1,600

CANADIAN SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOUR

For a catalogue of the 1961 annual exhibition \$1,500

EDMONTON ART GALLERY

To assist children's art classes \$3,100



ART GALLERY OF HAMILTON	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibition of living Canadian artists	\$1,000
ART GALLERY OF HAMILTON	
For 1960-61 activities	\$2,300
UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA	
To commission a new work in sculpture	\$2,000
MEMORIAL UNIVERSITY OF NEWFOUNDLAND	
To commission a new work in sculpture	\$2,000
MONTREAL INTERNATIONAL FILM FESTIVAL	
To hold an international seminar - a matching grant	\$7,500
MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS	
To publish a handbook with illustrations of major works in the Gallery	\$10,000
MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS	
To purchase additional copies of their illustrated handbook for distribution abroad	\$754
MONTREAL MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	\$1,000
NEWFOUNDLAND ACADEMY OF ART	
For 1960-61 activities	\$2,125
NORTHERN ONTARIO ART ASSOCIATION	
For annual exhibitions in 1961 and 1962, and for its bulletin	\$1,500
PRINCE OF WALES COLLEGE, <i>Charlottetown</i>	
To commission a new work in sculpture	\$2,000
QUEEN'S ART CIRCUIT	
To provide a catalogue for an exhibition of Western artists to be circulated in Ontario	\$400

ROYAL CANADIAN ACADEMY OF ARTS	
For the 1961-62 major exhibition and catalogue	\$2,500
ST CATHARINES AND DISTRICT ARTS COUNCIL	
For its art gallery activities	\$2,000
ST JOSEPH UNIVERSITY, <i>Moncton</i>	
To commission a new work in sculpture	\$2,000
UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN, EMMA LAKE ARTISTS WORKSHOP	
To obtain the services of an internationally recognized artist to lead the Workshop	\$500
ART GALLERY OF TORONTO	
To purchase Canadian drawings - a matching grant	\$2,000
VANCOUVER ART GALLERY	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	\$1,000
ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA	
For 1960-61 activities	\$5,650
ART GALLERY OF GREATER VICTORIA	
Purchase award in the form of a matching grant as assistance to annual exhibition of living Canadian artists	\$1,000
WESTERN CANADA ART CIRCUIT	
To prepare an exhibition by a western artist; to publish an illustrated catalogue, and to prepare lectures on tape with accompanying slides to be sent with circulating exhibitions	\$2,200
WESTERN CANADA ART CIRCUIT	
To bring the Japanese potter, Shoji Hamada, to Canada to teach in various centres	\$4,500
UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO	
To retain a resident artist on the campus	\$2,500
WINNIPEG ART GALLERY ASSOCIATION	
For 1960-61 activities	\$14,000

WINNIPEG ART GALLERY ASSOCIATION

Purchase award in the form of a matching grant, as assistance to exhibition of living Canadian artists \$1,000

**Architecture**

ARCHITECTURE SEMINARS

To enable staff members of Canadian Schools of Architecture to attend annual teaching seminar at Bloomfield, Michigan in 1961 \$3,000

THE FATHERS OF CONFEDERATION MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

To hold an architectural competition for the Confederation Conference Memorial Building in Charlottetown Up to \$30,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

To reproduce five sets of slides representing the work of leading Canadian architects since 1945 \$500

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, SCHOOL OF ARCHITECTURE

For exchange of teachers of architecture between Canada and Copenhagen or Zurich \$3,500

**Arts Councils**

COMMUNITY ARTS COUNCIL OF VANCOUVER

To hold the Arts Resources Conference in 1961 and assist the Regional News Bulletin \$3,000

**Publications**

CANADIAN ART

To assist publication in 1961 - a matching grant \$10,000

CANADIAN MUSIC COUNCIL

For *Canadian Music Journal* \$4,000

DELTA

To assist publication in 1962-63 \$1,500

ECRITS DU CANADA FRANCAIS  
To assist publication of three volumes \$4,000

LIBERTE 60  
To assist publication in 1960-61 \$3,000

McCLELLAND AND STEWART LIMITED  
To produce four volumes of a New Canadian Library series devoted to Canadian artists \$4,000

PRISM  
To assist publication in 1961 \$1,000

TAMARACK REVIEW  
To assist publication in 1960-61 \$3,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS  
For preliminary research on an illustrated history of Canadian painting, sculpture, folk arts, and architecture \$3,500

VIE DES ARTS  
To assist publication in 1960-61 \$9,000

### **Other**

CANADA COUNCIL TRAIN  
To bring young people from all provinces of Canada to the Stratford Shakespearean Festival Up to \$30,000

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF THE ARTS  
To hold a conference of the arts in Toronto in May 1961 – a matching grant Up to \$10,000

### **HUMANITIES**

#### **Visiting Lecturers**

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA  
To bring Sir Frank Francis from England and Dr Louis B. Wright from Washington to give lectures at the opening of their new library wing \$350

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, MCGILL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY SCHOOL,  
UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO LIBRARY SCHOOL

For Sir Frank Francis to address these groups while in Canada \$237

CARLETON UNIVERSITY

To bring Dr Owen Parnaby, of the University of Auckland, New Zealand,  
to lecture while he is visiting the U.S.A. \$350

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

To bring Professor Peter D. Arnott, of the State University of Iowa \$600

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Georges Straka, University of Strasbourg \$2,000

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Mr Pierre Devambez, of the Louvre Museum, Paris \$1,500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Paul Ricoeur, of the Sorbonne, Paris (declined) \$2,500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Stanislaw Kolbuszewski, of the University of Wroclaw,  
Poland \$3,500

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK

To bring Dr R. I. McDavid Jr, of the University of Chicago \$750

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

To bring Miss Christine Mohrmann, of the Universities of Amsterdam  
and Nimwegen \$1,500

ST JOSEPH UNIVERSITY

To bring Mlle Janine Pélissié, of the Bureau d'Etude et de Liaison pour  
l'Enseignement du Français, France \$1,000

ST JOSEPH UNIVERSITY

To bring Miss Clara Montani and Professor Guy Beaudran, of the Audio-  
Visual Centre of Saint Cloud, France \$1,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO

To bring Professor Walter Simon, from the University of London \$500

**Aid to Publication**

CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

To enlarge and improve *The Phoenix* \$2,000

CULTURE

To assist publication in 1960-61 \$2,000

HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Accountable grant re aid to publication for 1960-61 \$15,000

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO PRESS

For block purchase of *The Canadian Annual Review* for distribution abroad  
\$2,870

**Aid to Publication of Novels, Poetry, Essays, Criticism**

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *L'Ange Interdit* by Jean Simard \$400

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *Jeu de Masques* by Ollivier Mercier-Gouin \$700

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *Les Pédagogues* by Gérard Bessette \$700

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *L'Argent est odeur de nuit* by Jean Filiatrault \$700

LE CERCLE DU LIVRE DE FRANCE

For *Le Chat Sauvage* by Adrien Thério, *Le temps d'apprendre à vivre* by  
Paule St-Onge, and *Répertoire* by Jean Simard \$2,000

CLARKE, IRWIN AND COMPANY LIMITED

For translation into English of *Histoire du Canada, des Origines au Regime  
Royal* by Gustave Lanctot \$2,000

EDITIONS BEAUCHEMIN For <i>La Fauve</i> by René Ouvrard	\$700
EDITIONS DE L'HEXAGONE For <i>Les Iles de la Nuit</i> by Alain Grandbois	\$400
LIBRAIRIE BEAUCHEMIN For <i>Poèmes</i> by Pierre Perrault	\$500
MCCLELLAND AND STEWART LIMITED For <i>Indian Fireside Tales</i> by Ella E. Clark	\$1,500
MCCLELLAND AND STEWART LIMITED For <i>The Journal of Saint-Denys Garneau</i>	\$700
PURCHASE OF ENGLISH PUBLICATIONS For distribution abroad	Up to \$13,500
PURCHASE OF FRENCH PUBLICATIONS For distribution abroad	Up to \$3,650

### **Libraries**

CANADIAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION For the 12-year cumulation of the Canadian Index to Periodicals, and for the 1961 Canadian Index	\$28,000
CANADIAN LIBRARY WEEK COUNCIL To hold Library Week in 1961	\$7,000
YORK COUNTY REGIONAL LIBRARY, New Brunswick To continue the pilot project	\$7,800

### **Conferences**

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF UNIVERSITY BUSINESS OFFICERS To bring a speaker to their conference in Winnipeg	\$750
CANADIAN MATHEMATICAL CONGRESS To bring lecturers to their congress and seminar	\$2,000

HUMANITIES RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Travel for scholars in the Humanities to attend meetings of their own organizations \$5,000

SASKATCHEWAN AND MANITOBA LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

To assist their conference in May 1961 \$250

**Other**

CANADIAN TEACHERS' FEDERATION

Travel grant and fee for an interpreter to accompany Soviet teachers touring Canada \$1,000

CANADIAN WRITERS' FOUNDATION

To carry on the arrangement by the Federal Government hitherto provided for in Estimates \$7,000

COMMONWEALTH INSTITUTE

For Mr R. P. Bowles, a Canadian teacher, to lecture in the United Kingdom for a year Up to \$2,500

GOVERNOR GENERAL'S AWARDS

Up to \$8,000

NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORICAL SOCIETY

To assist the Society to stimulate local research in New Brunswick \$2,500

VISITES INTERPROVINCIALES

To expand activities in Quebec \$5,000

SOCIAL SCIENCES

**Visiting Lecturers**

UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

To bring Professor C. A. Rogers, of the University of London \$3,500

CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF GEOGRAPHERS

For travel expenses of Dr R. A. Skelton, Curator of Maps at the British Museum, while in Canada \$100



LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Pierre Deffontaines, of the Institut français de Barcelone  
\$1,500

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Marcel Henri Prevost, of the University of Lille \$2,500

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor V. Bladen, of the University of Toronto \$600

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor Wolfgang Hartke, of the Institute of Geography,  
School of Engineering, Munich \$3,500

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

To bring Professor G. C. Homans, of Harvard University \$680

MCGILL UNIVERSITY

To bring Dr Owen Williams, of the University of Natal, South Africa  
Up to \$3,500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor J. N. Malaurie, of the Ecole Pratique des Hautes Etudes,  
Paris \$500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Mr François Isambert, of the Ecole Pratiques des Hautes Etudes,  
Paris \$500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Adolf F. Sturmfels, of the University of Illinois Institute  
of Labour and Industrial Relations \$500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Very Reverend Father Jerome Hamer, O.P., of the Saulchoir,  
Paris \$500

UNIVERSITY OF MONTREAL

To bring Professor Jean Piaget, of the University of Geneva \$200

UNIVERSITY OF OTTAWA

To defray travelling expenses in Canada for Dr M. Rooy, of the Institute of Communications, University of Amsterdam Up to \$500

UNIVERSITY OF SASKATCHEWAN

To bring Dr Carle C. Zimmerman, of Harvard University \$300

**Aid to Publication**

CANADIAN RESEARCH CENTRE FOR ANTHROPOLOGY

For support of the journal *Anthropologica* for one year \$300

INDIAN-ESKIMO ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

To prepare a book based on the records of the Research Seminar in 1960 \$800

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Accountable grant re aid to publication for 1960-61 \$15,000

**Special Studies**

CENTRE DE RECHERCHES EN RELATIONS HUMAINES

For a research project on social psychology \$8,500

GROUPE DE RECHERCHES SOCIALES INC.

To undertake a research project on *Income, Education, and the Occupation Structure* \$12,000

LAVAL UNIVERSITY, CENTRE DE RECHERCHES SOCIALES

To undertake a survey on problems of adjustment of rural families to urban centres \$14,500

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Block grant for project *Studies in the Structure of Power: Decision-making in Canada* \$12,750

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

For Atlantic Provinces Studies Project \$17,450

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY

To carry out emergency salvage excavation of two ancient village sites in  
Bruce County \$1,500

YORK UNIVERSITY, *Toronto*

To continue survey of programmes of study for undergraduates \$5,000

**Conferences**

NATIONAL FEDERATION OF CANADIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS

To hold its Fourth Annual Seminar \$10,000

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH COUNCIL OF CANADA

Travel for scholars in the Social Sciences to attend meetings of their own  
organizations \$5,000

**Other**

WORLD UNIVERSITY SERVICE OF CANADA

For reception of non-resident scholars in 1960-61 \$5,000

## ANNEX E: *From the Carter Report, 1960*

### Comparative information on symphony orchestras in Canada

#### Comments

- 1) On Schedules 2 to 5 of this part there is set out in comparative form selected financial and statistical information on the following symphony orchestras, for 1958-1959 and 1959-1960 seasons:

Victoria Symphony Society  
 Vancouver Symphony Society  
 Edmonton Symphony Society  
 Calgary Philharmonic Society  
 Winnipeg Symphony Orchestra Limited  
 Toronto Symphony Orchestra Association  
 Ottawa Philharmonic Orchestra  
 Orchestre Symphonique de Montreal  
 Orchestre Symphonique de Quebec  
 Halifax Symphony Society

- 2) In this schedule, the information is considered in general terms\* under two heads:  
 a) Analysis and appraisal of operating results of the ten orchestras for the 1959-1960 season,  
 b) Comparison of aggregate operating results of all ten orchestras for the 1958-1959 and 1959-1960 seasons, and appraisal of the progress achieved.

#### *Analysis and appraisal of operating results of the ten orchestras for the 1959-1960 season*

#### AGGREGATE COSTS

- 3) The aggregate costs of operating the ten orchestras were as follows:

	Amount	Percentage of aggregate expenditure
Musicians' remuneration	\$1,017,000	59%
Guest artists and guest conductors	146,000	9
Hall rentals	75,000	4
Travelling	45,000	3
Other costs of concerts	149,000	9
Administration (including resident conductors)	282,000	16
	<u>\$1,714,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

\*Figures are stated in even thousands wherever possible.

- 4) 'Musicians' remuneration' includes salaries or fees to regular musicians and fees to extra musicians. The costs for the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Halifax	\$ 68,000	70%
Ottawa	119,000	67
Toronto	251,000	65
Winnipeg	98,000	61
Montreal	204,000	57
Victoria	51,000	55
Vancouver	116,000	54
Edmonton	44,000	48
Calgary	32,000	47
Quebec	34,000	46
	<u>\$1,017,000</u>	<u>59%</u>

- 5) 'Guest artists and guest conductors' includes fees and expenses of guest instrumentalists, vocalists, choirs and other special performers, and of conductors other than the resident conductors. The costs for the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Montreal	\$ 62,000	18%
Quebec	9,000	12
Victoria	6,000	7
Vancouver	15,000	7
Calgary	5,000	7
Toronto	26,000	7
Ottawa	10,000	6
Edmonton	5,000	5
Winnipeg	6,000	4
Halifax	2,000	2
	<u>\$ 146,000</u>	<u>9%</u>

- 6) 'Hall rentals' includes rents for rehearsal halls and concert halls. The costs for the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Victoria	\$ 9,000	9%
Ottawa	12,000	7
Vancouver	12,000	6
Calgary	4,000	6
Quebec	4,000	6
Winnipeg	9,000	5
Edmonton	4,000	4
Toronto	15,000	4
Halifax	2,000	3
Montreal	4,000	1
	<u>\$ 75,000</u>	<u>4%</u>

- 7) 'Travelling' includes out-of-town transportation for musicians and instruments, and subsistence allowances. The costs to the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Edmonton	\$ 13,000	14%
Halifax	8,000	8
Vancouver	10,000	5
Quebec	3,000	3
Winnipeg	3,000	2
Victoria	1,000	1
Toronto	5,000	1
Ottawa	1,000	1
Montreal	1,000	—
Calgary	—	—
	<u>\$ 45,000</u>	<u>3%</u>

- 8) 'Other costs of concerts' includes such items as advertising, cost of printing tickets, wages of box office attendants, hire and purchase of music, local transportation of instruments, wages of stage hands, and royalties. The costs for the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Quebec	11,000	15%
Victoria	12,000	13
Montreal	38,000	11
Calgary	7,000	10
Vancouver	18,000	8
Edmonton	7,000	8
Winnipeg	13,000	8
Toronto	29,000	8
Ottawa	10,000	6
Halifax	4,000	4
	<u>\$ 149,000</u>	<u>9%</u>

- 9) Remuneration of resident conductors has been included with 'Administration' because it was deemed undesirable to publish the remuneration received by each conductor. Moreover, it was thought that to include it with remuneration to other musicians might distort the study of average hourly and annual earnings of these musicians.
- 10) A small orchestra frequently requires only one salaried administrative employee, and some part-time assistants for book-keeping and box office attendance. There is a point, however, where an orchestra requires the services of a qualified manager and one or more salaried assistants. The proportion of administrative work done by volunteers is, of course, higher in the small orchestras.
- 11) 'Administration' therefore includes remuneration of the resident conductors and administrative personnel, office rent, general office expense, insurance and interest on borrowings. The costs for the ten orchestras were as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Calgary	\$ 20,000	30%
Edmonton	20,000	21
Vancouver	43,000	20
Winnipeg	32,000	20
Quebec	13,000	18

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Victoria	\$ 14,000	15%
Toronto	57,000	15
Ottawa	24,000	13
Montreal	46,000	13
Halifax	13,000	13
	<u>\$ 282,000</u>	<u>16%</u>

COST OF A CONCERT

- 12) The approximate cost to each orchestra of playing a full-length concert was as follows:

Montreal	\$7,300
Quebec	6,900
Toronto	6,100
Ottawa	5,900
Calgary	5,700
Edmonton	4,800
Vancouver	4,500
Winnipeg	3,900
Victoria	2,500
Halifax	2,000

- 13) These costs are obtained by dividing the total expenditure of each society by the number of concert hours played by it during the season to determine its 'cost per concert hour,' and multiplying this cost by the duration of one of its subscription concerts. Thus the calculation for Montreal is as follows:

$$\frac{\$355,612 \times 2\frac{1}{2}}{121\frac{1}{2}} = \$7,317$$

- 14) To some extent, the 'cost of a concert' for each society can be related to the items of expenditure set out in paragraphs 4 to 11 of this schedule, by comparing the circumstances under which the society operates and its expenditure and service policies with those of other orchestras. In the attempt to do this which now follows, it should be understood that comparisons refer in general to the other orchestras of comparable size, type and scope of activity. Information underlying the comparisons is summarized on Schedules 2 to 5 of this part.



*Montreal: \$7,300 per concert*

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- b) Two-thirds of concerts are conducted by guest conductors,
- c) Highest average fee per appearance to guest artists and guest conductors,
- d) Higher other costs of concerts,
- e) Lower administration costs, but fewer concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$800 per concert);

Factors decreasing cost:

- f) Lower average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- g) Lower hall rentals (concerts are played in a school auditorium, in a church and outdoors; hall rental for four concerts was paid by a sponsor).

*Quebec: \$6,900 per concert*

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Highest ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- b) Guest artists at every concert,
- c) Higher other costs of concerts,
- d) Lowest fixed ('Administration') costs, but fewest concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$1,000 per concert);

Factor decreasing cost:

(None evident.)

*Toronto: \$6,100 per concert*

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Highest average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- b) Greatest number of regular musicians,
- c) Greatest fixed ('Administration') costs, but greatest number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$700 per concert);

Factor decreasing cost:

- d) Higher proportion of concerts with guest artist, but lower average fee per appearance.

*Ottawa: \$5,900 per concert*

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- b) Higher hall rental (the orchestra plays in a large motion-picture theatre, the rent for which is comparatively high);

Factors decreasing cost:

- c) Fewer musicians for most concerts and most rehearsals,
- d) Many studio broadcasts, for which there is no hall rental and other costs of concerts are low,
- e) Lower fixed ('Administration') costs, and greater number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$400 per concert).

*Calgary: \$5,700 per concert*

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- b) Greater number of regular musicians,
- c) Higher proportion of concerts with guest artist,
- d) Higher average fee per appearance to guest artists,
- e) Higher other costs of concerts,
- f) Higher fixed ('Administration') costs, and fewer concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$1,300 per concert);

Factors decreasing cost:

- g) Lowest average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- h) No travelling costs.

*Edmonton: \$4,800 per concert*

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- b) Higher average fee per appearance to guest artists,
- c) Highest travelling costs, and fewer out-of-town concerts (the orchestra travelled twice during the year, once to Yukon where it played two concerts and once to Northwest Territories where it played three concerts),
- d) Higher fixed ('Administration') costs and fewer concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$800 per concert);

Factors decreasing cost:

- e) Lower average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- f) Fewer musicians for some concerts and some rehearsals.

*Vancouver: \$4,500 per concert*

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- b) Greater number of regular musicians,
- c) Higher average fee per appearance to guest artists,
- d) Greater number of out-of-town concerts, and higher travelling costs,

- e) Higher fixed ('Administration') costs, but greater number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$600 per concert);  
Factor decreasing cost:
- f) Lowest ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours, resulting from greatest number of children's and out-of-town concerts, for which programmes can be repeated with little additional rehearsal.

*Winnipeg: \$3,900 per concert*

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- b) Greater number of out-of-town concerts, but lower travelling costs,
- c) Higher fixed ('Administration') costs, but greater number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$700 per concert);  
Factors decreasing cost:

- d) Lower ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- e) Fewer musicians for some concerts and some rehearsals.

*Victoria: \$2,500 per concert*

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Greater number of regular musicians,
- b) Higher proportion of concerts with guest artist,
- c) Higher hall rental (the orchestra plays in a motion-picture theatre, the rent for which is comparatively high),
- d) Greater number of out-of-town concerts, but lower travelling costs,
- e) Greater other costs of concerts;  
Factors decreasing cost:
- f) Lower ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours,
- g) Lower average hourly rate of pay for musicians,
- h) Lower average fee per appearance to guest artists,
- i) Lower fixed ('Administration') costs, and greater number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$300 per concert).

*Halifax: \$2,000 per concert*

Factors increasing cost:

- a) Higher ratio of rehearsal hours to concert hours despite greater number of repeat concerts,
- b) Higher average hourly rate of pay for musicians,

- c) Greater number of out-of-town concerts, and higher travelling costs;  
Factors decreasing cost:
- d) Fewest regular musicians,
- e) Fewest guest artists, and lowest average fee per appearance,
- f) Lowest hall rentals and other costs of concerts (two-thirds of the concerts played are studio broadcasts or children's concerts, for which such costs are very low),
- g) Lowest fixed ('Administration') costs, and greater number of concerts over which they can be spread (administration costs amount to \$200 per concert).

15) In paragraphs 12 to 14 above, the total expenditure of each orchestra has been related to the number and duration of the concerts which it played. The total expenditure of an orchestra can also be related to the attendance it attracts, by expressing the attendance in 'patron hours'\* and dividing the total expenditure by the total patron hours to determine the 'cost per patron hour.' The cost per patron hour of each of the ten orchestras was as follows:

Quebec	\$2.44
Halifax	2.12
Edmonton	1.96
Vancouver	1.43
Ottawa	1.38
Montreal	1.26
Calgary	1.24
Toronto	1.13
Victoria	1.07
Winnipeg	.97

#### EARNED REVENUE

16) Expenditure is met out of earned and contributed revenues. The portion of expenditure recovered by each orchestra out of earned revenue was as follows:

\*Attendance in 'patron hours' at a concert is determined by multiplying the attendance at the concert by its duration. Thus, attendance of 2,000 patrons at a 1½-hour concert results in 3,000 patron hours of attendance. Patron hours of attendance at a studio broadcast is assumed, for purposes of this study, to be equal to the average patron hours of attendance per hour at all other concerts, multiplied by the duration of the broadcast.

	<i>Total expenditure</i>	<i>Recovered out of ticket sales and programmes</i>	<i>Recovered out of broadcast fees</i>	<i>Total</i>
Toronto	\$ 384,000	40%	17%	57%
Vancouver	213,000	49	7	56
Montreal	356,000	51	4	55
Winnipeg	160,000	36	9	45
Victoria	92,000	44	—	44
Ottawa	176,000	31	11	42
Halifax	97,000	19	21	40
Calgary	69,000	37	—	37
Edmonton	93,000	34	1	35
Quebec	74,000	34	—	34
	<u>\$1,714,000</u>	<u>40%</u>	<u>9%</u>	<u>49%</u>

- 17) In the following table, the ticket prices obtained by the ten orchestras for their subscription concerts are compared:

	<i>Capacity of hall</i>	<i>Value of capacity</i>	<i>Average price</i>	<i>Number of concerts</i>	<i>Range of prices</i>
Montreal	1,370	\$4,507	\$3.29	12	\$32 - \$45
Quebec	1,788	4,631	2.59	6	\$10 - \$20
Ottawa	2,358	5,257	2.23	7	\$ 9 - \$24
Vancouver -					
<i>Sunday matinee</i>	2,800	4,841	1.73	12	\$12 - \$36
<i>Monday evening</i>	2,800	5,811	2.08	5	\$ 6 - \$18
Winnipeg	3,000	5,458	1.82	10	\$ 9.50 - \$22
Edmonton	2,615	4,691	1.79	7	\$ 3.50 - \$22
Calgary	2,369	4,185	1.77	10	\$ 8 - \$28
Toronto	2,777	4,471	1.61	12	\$10 - \$36
Victoria	1,467	2,330	1.59	10	\$ 9 - \$37.50*
Halifax	1,204	1,766	1.47	6	\$ 8.80

\*24 special loges at \$37.50. Highest regular price \$19.80.

- 18) It is evident that a large portion of an orchestra's annual expenditure must be recovered out of contributed revenue. Sources of such revenue are individual and corporate donors and fund-raising projects, municipal and provincial governments, and The Canada Council.

# DONATIONS AND CAMPAIGNS

- 19) The portion of expenditure recovered by each orchestra out of donations from individuals and corporations, and the proceeds of fund-raising projects, was as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Victoria	\$ 35,000	38%
Edmonton	27,000**	29
Toronto	111,000	29
Ottawa	51,000	29
Winnipeg	44,000	27
Vancouver	49,000	23
Montreal	78,000	22
Halifax	20,000	21
Calgary	14,000	20
Quebec	15,000	20
	<u>\$444,000</u>	<u>26%</u>

\*\*Includes special subsidies from private sources in respect of concerts in Yukon and Northwest Territories: \$5,500 (6%).

# MUNICIPAL AND PROVINCIAL GRANTS

- 20) The portion of expenditure recovered by each orchestra out of municipal and provincial grants was as follows:

	<i>Amount</i>			<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
	<i>Municipal grant</i>	<i>Provincial grant</i>	<i>Total</i>	
Quebec	—	\$17,000	\$ 17,000	23%
Montreal	45,000	25,000	70,000	19
Winnipeg	12,000	15,000	27,000	16
Halifax	2,500	7,500	10,000	11
Vancouver	20,000	—	20,000	10
Calgary	3,000	3,000	6,000	8
Edmonton	3,000	3,000	6,000	6
Victoria	4,150	—	4,150	5
Toronto	20,000	—	20,000	5
Ottawa	5,000	—	5,000	3
	<u>\$114,650</u>	<u>\$70,500</u>	<u>\$185,150</u>	<u>11%</u>

- 21) These figures fail to indicate any pattern of support which can be related to the total annual expenditures of the orchestras. There are few cases in which the contribution of a municipal or provincial government appears to be adequate, having regard to the orchestra's needs.
- 22) The following table expresses municipal grants in cents per capita of population of the city or metropolitan area in which each orchestra is located (depending upon whether the grant is from the city, or from the city and suburban municipalities), and provincial grants in cents per capita of population of the metropolitan area :

	<i>Metropolitan population</i>	<i>Municipal grant</i>	<i>Provincial grant</i>
Montreal	2,000,000	2.2 ¢	1.2 ¢
Toronto	1,487,000	1.3 ¢	—
Vancouver	615,000	4.9 ¢	—
Winnipeg	450,000	5.5 ¢	3.3 ¢
Quebec	357,000	—	4.8 ¢
Ottawa	335,000	2.1 ¢	—
Edmonton	303,000	1.1 ¢	1.0 ¢
Calgary	261,000	1.4 ¢	1.1 ¢
Halifax	160,000	2.9 ¢	4.7 ¢
Victoria	127,500	3.3 ¢	—

- 23) No pattern of support which can be related to population emerges from these figures.
- 24) It appears that the amounts of municipal grants are determined in a somewhat haphazard manner, in most cases without reference either to the need of the orchestra or to the population served.
- 25) The amounts of provincial grants might be expected to be related not only to the need of the orchestra and the population served but also, to some extent, to the service provided by the orchestra in areas of the province outside its home city. The following table suggests that such a relationship seldom obtains :

	<i>Number of out-of-town concerts played</i>	<i>Provincial grant</i>
Halifax	30	\$ 7,500
Vancouver	15	—
Winnipeg	11	15,000
Victoria	8	—
Ottawa	6	—
Edmonton	5*	3,000
Toronto	3	—
Montreal	2	25,000
Quebec	1	17,000
Calgary	—	3,000

#### CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

26) The portion of expenditure recovered by each orchestra out of Canada Council grants was as follows (orchestras are arranged in descending order of populations of the metropolitan areas served):

	CANADA COUNCIL GRANT**			
	<i>For specific purposes</i>	<i>For general maintenance</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>
Montreal	\$ 1,000	\$ 30,000	\$ 31,000	9%
Toronto	—	30,000	30,000	8
Vancouver	18,910	4,090	23,000	11
Winnipeg	3,000	15,000	18,000	11
Quebec	—	14,000	14,000	19
Ottawa	—	22,500	22,500	13
Edmonton	8,500	8,900	17,400	19
Calgary	2,500	15,612	18,112	27
Halifax	8,000	22,500	30,500	32
Victoria	—	12,246	12,246	13
	<u>\$41,910</u>	<u>\$174,848</u>	<u>\$216,758</u>	<u>13%</u>

\*These concerts were played in Yukon and Northwest Territories, assisted by a grant from the Council.

\*\*According to the year in which expenditure of the funds was reported by the orchestra.



27) The specific purposes for which grants were made were as follows:

Montreal	For commissioning a new work by a Canadian composer		\$ 1,000
Vancouver	For a one-week tour in the south-central part of the province	\$16,500	
	For school concerts	<u>2,410</u>	18,910
Winnipeg	For special concerts		3,000
Edmonton	For concerts in Yukon and Northwest Territories	5,800	
	For travelling expenses of a Canadian guest conductor	200	
	For special concerts	<u>2,500</u>	8,500
Calgary	For special concerts		2,500
Halifax	For a tour of Newfoundland	5,500	
	For special concerts	<u>2,500</u>	<u>8,000</u>
			\$41,910

28) It is interesting but not surprising to notice that, with two exceptions, the proportionate amounts of the grants stand in approximately inverse order to the populations of the metropolitan areas served.

#### COMPARISON OF GOVERNMENT AND PRIVATE SUPPORT

29) The following summary compares the aggregate contributions of governments with the aggregate contributions from private sources:

	<i>Aggregate contributions</i>	<i>Percentage of aggregate contributed revenue</i>
Governments—		
Municipal grants	\$115,000	14%
Provincial grants	70,000	8
Canada Council grants	<u>217,000</u>	<u>26</u>
	402,000	48
Private sources	<u>444,000</u>	<u>52</u>
	\$846,000	100%

#### COMMUNITY SUPPORT

30) The support provided by each community for its orchestra may be measured both financially and in terms of attendance.

#### FINANCIAL

- 31) Financial support from the community includes revenue from ticket and programme sales for home concerts, from donations and campaigns, and from municipal grants. Expressed in cents per capita of population of the metropolitan area, this support for each of the ten orchestras was as follows (per capita support from provincial and Canada Council grants is shown for comparison):

	<i>Community support</i>	<i>Provincial and Canada Council support</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
Victoria	59.1 ¢	9.6 ¢	6.1:1
Ottawa	33.2 ¢	6.7 ¢	4.9:1
Vancouver	28.1 ¢	3.7 ¢	7.5:1
Winnipeg	24.9 ¢	7.3 ¢	3.4:1
Halifax	23.7 ¢	23.8 ¢	1.0:1
Edmonton	20.4 ¢	6.7 ¢	3.0:1
Toronto	18.6 ¢	2.0 ¢	9.2:1
Calgary	16.2 ¢	8.0 ¢	2.0:1
Montreal	15.4 ¢	2.8 ¢	5.5:1
Quebec	11.3 ¢	8.7 ¢	1.3:1

#### ATTENDANCE

- 32) Total attendance at home concerts for each of the ten orchestras, expressed as a percentage of population of the metropolitan area, was as follows:

Victoria	34%
Vancouver	14%
Ottawa	14%
Winnipeg	12%
Toronto	12%
Calgary	10%
Halifax	9%
Edmonton	8%
Montreal	6%
Quebec	5%

#### DEFICIT OR SURPLUS

- 33) Expenditure and revenue for a season are seldom equal to each other. Frequently a society incurs a significant deficit, and occasionally it may be so fortunate as to realize a modest surplus. The deficit or surplus of each of the ten societies for the 1959-1960 season, and its cumulative

deficit or surplus, are set out below (orchestras are arranged in descending order of total annual expenditure):

DEFICIT (SURPLUS) 1959-1960 season

	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage of total expenditure</i>	<i>Cumulative</i>
Toronto	\$ 1,934	1%	\$ 6,553
Montreal	(18,210)	(5)	47,976
Vancouver	717	—	(15)
Ottawa	23,443	13	33,948
Winnipeg	1,061	1	20,735
Halifax	(3,505)	(4)	7,149
Edmonton	9,996	11	(3,050)
Victoria	—	—	3,544
Quebec	3,164	4	4,122
Calgary	5,327	8	1,937
	<u>\$23,927</u>	<u>1%</u>	<u>\$122,899</u>

- 34) It is seen that several societies are in an unsatisfactory financial position, although two of these appear to be making progress toward reducing their accumulated deficits.

REMUNERATION OF MUSICIANS

- 35) All the societies employ a basic orchestra, which is augmented with extra musicians for some or all concerts. Some societies employ the basic orchestra on salary, while others employ all their musicians by the service. The following table sets out, for each of the ten societies, the number of musicians in the basic orchestra, the method of employment, and the average annual remuneration of a musician in the basic orchestra:

	<i>Number of musicians</i>	<i>Method of employment</i>	<i>Average annual remuneration</i>
Toronto	82	Salary	\$2,908
Montreal	77	Salary	2,440
Ottawa	50	Salary	2,134
Winnipeg	45	Salary	1,806
Halifax	31	Salary	1,726
Vancouver	68	Salary	1,608
Victoria	64	Service	749
Edmonton	40	Service	666
Quebec	42	Service	628
Calgary	65	Service	466

- 36) As might be expected, there is a marked difference between earnings of salaried musicians and earnings of musicians employed by the service.

*Comparison of aggregate operating results of all ten orchestras for the 1958-1959 and 1959-1960 seasons*

- 37) The progress achieved during 1959-1960 appears to have been highly satisfactory.

NUMBER OF CONCERTS PLAYED

- 38) The increase in the number of children's concerts is particularly gratifying:

	1959-1960	1958-1959	Increase	
	season	season	Amount	Percent
Children's concerts	187	151	36	24%
Other concerts	<u>304</u>	<u>282</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>8</u>
Total concerts	491	433	58	13%

ATTENDANCE AT CONCERTS

- 39) The rate of increase in attendance was greater than the rate of increase in the number of concerts, indicating that the average attendance per concert improved during the year:

	1959-1960	1958-1959	Increase	
	season	season	Amount	Percent
At children's concerts	192,000	167,000	25,000	15%
At other concerts	<u>466,000</u>	<u>404,000</u>	<u>62,000</u>	<u>15</u>
Total attendance	658,000	571,000	87,000	15%

EXPENDITURE AND REVENUE

- 40) Revenue from most sources increased during 1959-1960. The rate of increase in revenue from ticket sales was double the rate of increase in expenditure, indicating that the orchestras made good progress toward recovering more of their costs out of earnings; it was also greater than the rate of increase in attendance, indicating that average ticket prices were higher. There was a very substantial decrease in the aggregate deficit for the year:

	1959-1960 season	1958-1959 season	Increase (decrease)	
			Amount	Percent
Expenditure				
Musicians' remuneration	\$1,017,000	\$ 928,000	\$ 89,000	10%
Other	697,000	638,000	59,000	9
	<u>\$1,714,000</u>	<u>\$1,566,000</u>	<u>\$148,000</u>	<u>9%</u>
Revenue				
Ticket sales	\$ 677,000	\$ 572,000	\$105,000	18%
Donations and campaigns	444,000	393,000	51,000	13
Municipal grants	115,000	124,000	(9,000)	(7)
Provincial grants	70,000	45,000	25,000	55
Canada Council grants*	217,000	179,000	38,000	21
Other	167,000	166,000	1,000	—
	<u>\$1,690,000</u>	<u>\$1,479,000</u>	<u>\$211,000</u>	<u>14%</u>
Deficit for the year	\$ 24,000	\$ 87,000	(\$ 63,000)	(72%)
41) The decrease of \$9,000 in municipal grants is accounted for as follows:				
	1959-1960 season	1958-1959 season	Increase (decrease)	
Victoria	\$ 4,150	2,850	\$ 1,300	
Winnipeg	12,000	9,000	3,000	
Ottawa	5,000	4,500	500	
Montreal	45,000	58,038	(13,038)**	
Quebec	—	1,000	(1,000)	
			<u>(\$ 9,238)</u>	

\*According to the year in which expenditure of the funds was reported by the orchestras.

\*\*The municipal grant to the Montreal Symphony is part of a distribution by the Greater Montreal Arts Council to cultural organizations, of its share of the proceeds of a city sales tax. The society's portion for 1959-1960 was estimated at \$45,000.

42) The increase of \$25,000 in provincial grants is accounted for as follows:

	1959-1960 season	1958-1959 season	Increase (decrease)
Winnipeg	\$15,000	\$ 7,000	\$ 8,000
Montreal	25,000	15,000	10,000
Quebec	17,000	9,500	7,500
Halifax	7,500	8,000	(500)
			<u>\$25,000</u>

#### EFFECT OF CANADA COUNCIL GRANTS

- 43) Aggregate Canada Council grants to the ten orchestras increased by \$38,000 in 1959-1960, while aggregate revenue from donations and campaigns increased by \$51,000. This indicates that, in general, Canada Council funds are not taking the place of support which should be provided by the communities in which the orchestras are located. Two exceptions to this general statement are Edmonton and Calgary.
- 44) The increase of \$105,000 in aggregate revenue from ticket sales is in part a measure of the success which the Council has achieved in its efforts to stimulate greater activity on the part of the orchestras, and greater interest in the orchestras on the part of the Canadian people.

## ANNEX F: *List of Visiting Lecturers*

PROFESSOR PETER D. ARNOTT

from the U.S.A., invited by the Classical Association of Canada, to lecture during November, 1960.

PROFESSOR V. BLADEN

from Toronto, invited by Laval University for advanced courses in Economics.

PROFESSOR M. PIERRE DEFFONTAINES

from Spain, invited by Laval University to lecture on the Mediterranean.

MR PIERRE DEVAMBEZ

from Paris, invited by Laval University to lecture in the Department of Archaeology and History of Art.

SIR FRANK FRANCIS

from England, and DR LOUIS B. WRIGHT, from the U.S.A., invited by the University of British Columbia to give lectures at the opening of their new library wing.

SIR FRANK FRANCIS

from England, invited by the Canadian Library Association, McGill University Library School, University of Toronto Library School, to address these groups while in Canada.

MR SHOJI HAMADA

distinguished Japanese potter, invited by Western Canada Art Circuit and the Canadian Guild of Potters, to give demonstrations and instruction in five Canadian cities.

VERY REV. FATHER JEROME HAMER, O.P.

from France, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture on 'Oecumenism in the Middle Ages'.

PROFESSOR WOLFGANG HARTKE

from Germany, invited by Laval University to lecture on the social and regional geography of Germany.

PROFESSOR G. C. HOMANS

from the U.S.A., invited by McGill University to lecture in the Departments of Sociology and Anthropology.

MR FRANCOIS ISAMBERT

sociologist, from France, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture in the academic year 1961-62.

MR ALI AKBAR KHAN

from India, invited by the University of Montreal to give a series of lecture-recitals as part of a special course on Eastern and Western Music. He was also invited by McGill University to give three lecture-recitals.

PROFESSOR STANISLAW KOLBUSZEWSKI

from Poland, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture at the Centre d'Etudes Slaves.

DR R. I. McDAVID JR

from the U.S.A., invited by the University of New Brunswick to give courses in linguistic geography and American English.

PROFESSOR J. N. MALAURIE

from France, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture on various aspects of Eskimo life.

MISS CHRISTINE MOHRMANN

from the Netherlands, invited by the University of Ottawa to give courses in Latin Literature.

MISS CLARA MONTANI and PROFESSOR GUY BEAUDRAN

from France, invited by St Joseph University to lecture in 1961.

DR OWEN PARNABY

from New Zealand, invited by Carleton University to lecture on Commonwealth Studies at several Canadian universities while he is visiting the United States.

MISS JANINE PELISSIE

from France, invited by St Joseph University to lecture in 1960.

PROFESSOR JEAN PIAGET

from Switzerland, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture in child psychology.

PROFESSOR MARCEL HENRI PREVOST

from France, invited by Laval University to lecture on International Institutions.

PROFESSOR PAUL RICOEUR

from France, invited by the University of Montreal to lecture in German Philosophy. (Declined).

PROFESSOR C. A. ROGERS

from England, invited by the University of British Columbia to visit universities in Eastern and Western Canada.



PROFESSOR WALTER SIMON

from England, invited by the University of Toronto to advise with regard to the expansion of their Asian Studies programme and East Asian Library.

DR R. A. SKELTON

of the British Museum, invited by the Canadian Association of Geographers to meet with geographers on the occasion of his visit to this continent.

PROFESSOR GEORGES STRAKA

from France, invited by Laval University to lecture in 1961-62.

PROFESSOR ADOLF F. STURMTHAL

from the U.S.A., invited by the University of Montreal to lecture on international and comparative labour relations.

MR WILLIAM TOWNSEND

of the Slade School of Fine Arts, invited by the University of Alberta, as resident artist in 1961-62. (Declined).

MR TONY URQUHART

from Niagara Falls, Ontario, invited by the University of Western Ontario, as resident artist in 1961-62.

DR OWEN WILLIAMS

from South Africa, invited by McGill University to spend one year in Canada visiting Geography Departments of Canadian universities.

DR CARLE C. ZIMMERMAN

from the U.S.A., invited by the University of Saskatchewan to give lectures at the Second Annual Meeting of Western Sociologists in Banff.

## ANNEX G: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

### COMMITTEES 1960-1961

- 1) **Executive Committee**
  - DR J. F. LEDDY *President*
  - MR E. BUSSIÈRE *Secretary*
  - MR M. CADIEUX
  - DR C. F. CANNON
  - DR P. GENDRON
  - MISS E. HUNT
  - MME A. PARADIS *Vice-President*
  
- 2) **Programme Committee**
  - DR E. F. SHEFFIELD *Chairman*
  - DR O. E. AULT
  - MISS MARY Q. DENCH
  - DR P. GENDRON
  - DR W. K. LAMB
  - MR M. OUMET
  - DR J. E. ROBBINS
  - DR F. E. WHITWORTH
  
- 3) **Unesco Publications Review**
  - MR WALTER HERBERT *Chairman*
  - MR J. BOUCHER
  - DR J. A. GIBSON
  - DR G. T. PAGE
  - DR J. E. ROBBINS
  
- 4) **National Advisory Committee on Unesco's East-West Major Project**
  - PROFESSOR W. A. C. H. DOBSON *Chairman*
  - MR R. CLARK
  - PROFESSOR R. J. GARRY
  - MR NEIL MORRISON
  - MR F. K. STEWART
  - PROFESSOR G. M. WICKENS

ANNEX H: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

CANADIAN DELEGATION TO THE ELEVENTH SESSION  
OF THE UNESCO GENERAL CONFERENCE

- Chairman:* MR MARCEL CADIEUX  
Deputy Under-Secretary of State for External Affairs
- Vice-Chairman:* MR H. RUSSELL MACEWAN  
Member of Parliament for Pictou, Nova Scotia
- Delegates:* MR J.-MARCEL BOURBONNAIS  
Member of Parliament for Vaudreuil-Soulanges, Quebec  
MR OAKLEY DALGLEISH  
Editor and Publisher  
*The Globe and Mail*, Toronto, Ontario  
DR PIERRE GENDRON  
Dean of the Faculty of Science  
University of Ottawa, and  
National Research Council Representative on the  
Canadian National Commission for Unesco  
MAJOR VINCENT PRICE  
Past National President  
United Nations Association in Canada  
DR R. F. SHARP  
Director and Member of Executive Committee  
Canadian Education Association, and  
Superintendent of Schools  
Vancouver, B.C.  
PROFESSOR NORMA E. WALMSLEY  
Department of Political Science  
Brandon College, Brandon, Man.
- Advisors:* MR EUGÈNE BUSSIÈRE  
Secretary  
Canadian National Commission for Unesco, and  
Associate Director, The Canada Council  
MR RALPH CHURCHILL  
Financial Counsellor

Permanent Delegation of Canada to NATO, Paris  
MISS MARY Q. DENCH  
Information Division  
Department of External Affairs  
MR LIONEL V. J. ROY  
Canadian Permanent Delegate to Unesco, Paris

*Secretary:*

MR P. E. J. CHARPENTIER  
Second Secretary  
Embassy of Canada in Warsaw

## ANNEX I: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

### SURVEYS UNDERTAKEN BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR UNESCO, PARIS, DURING 1960-61

- 1) Statistical questionnaire on radio and television broadcasting.
- 2) Index translationum Volume 12 and 13.
- 3) Questionnaire on enrolment in higher education 1958-59.
- 4) International directory of teachers' associations.
- 5) World film directory.
- 6) Guide to national bibliographical centres.
- 7) Statistical questionnaire on newspapers and other periodicals.
- 8) Statistical questionnaire on book production, 1960 and 1961.
- 9) Current official publications containing statistics relating to education, 1959.
- 10) Questionnaire on film and cinema statistics.
- 11) Questionnaire on newsprint and other printing and writing paper.
- 12) Current official publications containing statistics relating to education, 1960.
- 13) International catalogue of music films.
- 14) International directory of educational publishers.
- 15) Education Abstracts 1961:  
*Second language teaching in primary and secondary schools*  
*Correspondence education*  
*Training science teachers for secondary schools*  
*Health education in schools.*
- 16) Statistical questionnaire on libraries.
- 17) International guide to educational documentation.
- 18) International repertory of sociological research centres.

ANNEX J: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

CANADIAN REPRESENTATION AT INTERNATIONAL  
UNESCO MEETINGS, 1960-1961

June 13-29

**The Convention on Prevention of Discrimination in Schools,  
Paris, France**

MR B. SCOTT BATEMAN

*Deputy Minister of Education, Province of Manitoba, and Vice-President, Canadian Education Association. FG\*\**

MR J. WILFRID CARON

*Director-General of Normal Schools, Quebec Department of Education. FG\*\**

DR F. S. RIVERS

*Deputy Minister of Education, Province of Ontario. FG\*\**

June 29-July 1

**Meeting of Television Producers and Directors, Paris, France**

MR FRANK W. PEERS

*Director of Information Programming, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. U\**

July 6-15

**XXIIIrd International Conference on Public Education, Geneva**

DR F. E. MACDIARMID

*Chief Director and Deputy Minister of Education, Province of New Brunswick.*

DR W. H. SWIFT

*Deputy Minister of Education, Province of Alberta. NC\**

DR ROLAND VINETTE

*Secretary, Roman Catholic Committee, Council of Education, and Joint-Secretary, Quebec Department of Education.*

July 11-16

**Intergovernmental Conference on Oceanographic Research,  
Copenhagen**

DR W. M. CAMERON

*Director, Oceanographic Research, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys, Ottawa. FG\*\**

July 31-August 6

**World Organization for Early Childhood Education, Zagreb,  
Yugoslavia**

DEAN NEVILLE V. SCARFE

*Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia. NC\**

August 10-17

**XXVth International Congress of Orientalists, Moscow**

REV. FATHER JEAN-PAUL AUDET

*Professor at L'Institut d'Etudes Médiévales, University of Montreal. CC\**

PROFESSOR W. A. C. H. DOBSON

*Head, Department of East Asiatic Studies, University of Toronto. CC\**

PROFESSOR ROBERT GARRY

*Institute of Geography, University of Montreal. CC\**

DR PING-TI HO

*Department of History and Asian Studies, University of British Columbia. CC\**

DR WILFRED CANTWELL SMITH

*Director, Institute of Islamic Studies, McGill University. CC\**

PROFESSOR G. M. WICKENS

*Department of Near Eastern Studies, University of Toronto. CC\**

August 22-31

**World Conference on Adult Education, Montreal**

SENATOR DONALD CAMERON

*President, Canadian Association for Adult Education. NC\**

DR J. ROBY KIDD

*Director, Canadian Association for Adult Education. NC\**

PROFESSOR NAPOLEON LÉBLANC

*Director, Centre de Culture Populaire, Laval University. NC\**

MR MARC THIBAUT

*Supervisor of Adult Education and Public Affairs Broadcasts, Canadian Broadcasting Corporation. NC\**

DR JOHN FRIESEN

*Director, Extension Department, University of British Columbia. NC\**

August 24-31

**Meetings of the International Society for Education through Art,  
Manila**

DR C. D. GAITSKELL

*Director of Art, Ontario Department of Education. NC\**

August 30-September 2  
**International Seminar on Bilingualism in Education,  
Aberystwyth, Wales**

PROFESSOR W. F. MACKEY

*Professor of English Philology & Linguistics, Faculty of Letters, Laval University. NC\**

DR W. E. LAMBERT

*Associate Professor of Psychology, McGill University. NC\**

REV. FR. LÉOPOLD TAILLON C.S.C.

*Dean, School of Pedagogy, St Joseph's University, Moncton.*

September 4-October 1  
**Unesco Regional Seminar for Museums, Tokyo**

MR JEAN RENÉ OSTIGUY

*Education and Extension Service, National Gallery of Canada. NC\**

MISS ELLA N. MARTIN

*Senior Lecturer, Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto. NC\**

\*Travel grant provided by the National Commission (NC), by The Canada Council (CC),  
or by Unesco (U).

\*\*Delegation sent by The Federal Government (FG).



## ANNEX K: *Canadian National Commission for Unesco*

### GRANTS FOR PROGRAMME PROMOTION AND DEVELOPMENT 1960-1961

#### MR JOHN BUSS

Towards the cost of producing a film dealing with Unesco projects in  
South-east Asia \$1,500

#### CANADIAN EDUCATION ASSOCIATION

Canadian representation at Unesco/IBE Conference, July 1961 \$1,200

#### INSTITUT CANADIEN DES AFFAIRES PUBLIQUES

Towards the cost of bringing a resource leader from Africa to its conference  
\$600

#### NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

Towards the cost of providing a lecturer for the forthcoming visit to  
Canada of an Indonesian Orchestra \$200

#### UNITED NATIONS ASSOCIATION IN CANADA

For the distribution in Canada of Unesco material in English and French  
\$2,500

#### YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION OF CANADA

Towards the cost of completing the Unesco Youth Survey. \$1,500

## ANNEX L

### THE CANADA COUNCIL

#### *Endowment Fund*

*List of Securities as at March 31, 1961*

#### **Canada and Provincial Bonds and Debentures**

##### *Canada and Canada Guaranteed Bonds*

\$7,575,000	Canada	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Oct. 1, 1962/75
\$1,500,000	Canada	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	April 1, 1963/76
\$1,250,000	Canadian National Railways	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 15, 1964/71
\$ 400,000	Canadian National Railways	4%	Feb. 1, 1981
\$ 250,000	Canadian National Railways	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Jan. 1, 1985

##### *Provincial and Provincial Guaranteed Bonds*

###### *Alberta and Alberta Guaranteed*

\$ 100,000	Alberta	2 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	March 1, 1966
\$ 300,000	Alberta Municipal Finance	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	April 1, 1983

###### *British Columbia Guaranteed*

\$ 30,000	Saltair Waterworks	5%	July 1, 1974/76
\$ 40,000	Nanaimo	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	July 2, 1963/68
\$ 64,000	Surrey	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Aug. 1, 1965/68
\$ 29,000	Montrose	4 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	March 1, 1962/69
\$ 59,000	North Kamloops	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June 30, 1961/69
\$ 75,000	Vancouver	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	March 15, 1969/71
\$ 75,000	Vancouver	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	March 15, 1972/73
\$ 250,000	Vancouver Sewerage	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	April 1, 1986

###### *Manitoba and Manitoba Guaranteed*

\$ 100,000	Manitoba Hydro	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 1, 1979
\$ 200,000	Manitoba	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June 1, 1979

###### *New Brunswick*

\$ 50,000	New Brunswick	3 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 15, 1965
\$ 250,000	New Brunswick	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Feb. 15, 1984

*Newfoundland Guaranteed*

\$ 100,000	Corner Brook	5½% Aug. 15, 1977
\$ 100,000	Union Electric	5½% Aug. 1, 1977
\$ 50,000	Windsor	5½% Jan. 15, 1978
\$ 92,000	Windsor	5½% July 1, 1964/79

*Nova Scotia*

\$ 185,000	Nova Scotia	4½% May 15, 1978
\$ 981,000	Nova Scotia	3⅝% March 15, 1964

*Ontario and Ontario Guaranteed*

\$ 75,000	Ontario	4¼% Jan. 15, 1963
\$ 75,000	Ontario	4% May 15, 1963
\$ 50,000	Ontario	4% May 15, 1964
\$ 25,000	Temiskaming and Northern Ontario Railway	4% Feb. 1, 1962/68
\$ 225,000	Ontario	4½% May 15, 1963
\$ 50,000	Ontario	4½% Oct. 15, 1970

*Prince Edward Island*

\$ 100,000	Prince Edward Island	4¼% Nov. 15, 1977
\$ 100,000	Prince Edward Island	5¼% May 15, 1979

*Quebec Guaranteed*

\$ 200,000	Palestre National	6% May 1, 1980
\$ 125,000	Quebec Hydro	5½% June 15, 1982
\$ 130,000	Quebec Hydro	5% March 15, 1967
\$ 285,000	Quebec Hydro	5½% March 15, 1985

*Saskatchewan and Saskatchewan Guaranteed*

\$ 350,000	Interprovincial Steel Corp.	5½% Dec. 1, 1973
\$ 150,000	Saskatchewan	5¾% Feb. 1, 1979
\$ 200,000	Saskatchewan	6% April 1, 1980
\$ 250,000	Saskatchewan	5½% March 15, 1981

## Municipal Bonds and Debentures

### *Atlantic Provinces*

\$ 50,000	Corner Brook	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Dec. 1, 1977
\$ 300,000	Halifax	4% Feb. 1, 1962/73
\$ 60,000	Halifax	4% Feb. 1, 1962/65
\$ 45,000	Halifax	4% Feb. 1, 1962/64
\$ 50,000	Sydney	5% Feb. 1, 1974/78

### *Quebec*

\$ 50,000	Alma	5% Oct. 1, 1968
\$ 50,000	Cap de la Madelaine	5% April 1, 1970/78
\$ 50,000	Dorval	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % May 1, 1969
\$ 100,000	Dorval	6% July 1, 1975
\$ 50,000	Jonquiere	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % June 1, 1969
\$ 150,000	Pointe Claire	5% Nov. 1, 1968
\$ 175,000	Quebec	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % June 1, 1977
\$ 100,000	Seven Islands	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Dec. 1, 1968
\$ 100,000	Sillery	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % April 1, 1969/77
\$ 100,000	Three Rivers	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Nov. 1, 1978
\$ 125,000	Verdun	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Nov. 1, 1972
\$ 100,000	Verdun	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Nov. 1, 1977
\$ 25,000	Montreal	3 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % May 1, 1963
\$ 162,000	Montreal	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % May 1, 1965

### *Ontario*

\$ 98,000	Ancaster (Township)	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % July 1, 1965/79
\$ 84,000	Burlington	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Dec. 15, 1961/68
\$ 94,000	Cornwall	6% June 1, 1971/80
\$ 50,000	Cornwall	6% Oct. 1, 1976/80
\$ 279,000	Deep River	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % July 2, 1961/78
\$ 73,500	Fort Francis	6% Feb. 1, 1964/73
\$ 22,200	Fort Francis	6% March 1, 1964/73
\$ 100,000	Kapuskasing	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Nov. 1, 1964/73
\$ 100,000	Kingston	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % June 1, 1965/79
\$ 160,000	Niagara Falls	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % June 15, 1961/69
\$ 150,000	Oshawa	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Oct. 15, 1973/77
\$ 100,000	Oshawa	5% June 15, 1974/78
\$ 100,000	Oshawa	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Nov. 1, 1966/73
\$ 100,000	Port Arthur	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Sept. 30, 1968/77

\$ 100,000	Port Arthur	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Dec. 31, 1964/78
\$ 50,000	Sault Ste Marie	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % June 1, 1969/77
\$ 100,000	Sault Ste Marie	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Dec. 1, 1968/77
\$ 95,000	Stamford (Township)	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Nov. 15, 1961/79
\$ 75,000	Toronto Metro	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % May 16, 1970
\$ 310,000	Toronto Metro	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % March 1, 1971
\$ 310,000	Toronto Metro	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % March 1, 1981
\$ 119,000	Sault Ste Marie	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % March 1, 1963/65
\$ 100,000	Toronto Township	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % June 15, 1969/78
\$ 209,000	Toronto Township	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Oct. 15, 1961/68
\$ 46,000	Welland	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % May 1, 1961/69
\$ 46,000	Westminster (Township)	6% Sept. 30, 1961/68
\$ 200,000	Windsor	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % July 15, 1974/77

#### *Prairie Provinces*

\$ 80,000	Portage la Prairie	6% Dec. 1, 1961/64
\$ 200,000	Brandon	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Dec. 1, 1970/77
\$ 50,000	Brandon	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % July 15, 1969/78
\$ 82,000	Edmonton	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % April 15, 1983
\$ 100,000	East Kildonan	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Oct. 1, 1961/70
\$ 90,000	Medicine Hat	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % March 1, 1967/69
\$ 280,000	Moose Jaw	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % July 15, 1974/78
\$ 116,000	Prince Albert	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % April 1, 1969/78
\$ 100,000	Prince Albert (Hospital)	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Aug. 1, 1969/78
\$ 25,000	Prince Albert	6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % June 1, 1979/83
\$ 125,000	Regina	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Jan. 15, 1983
\$ 100,000	Regina	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Sept. 15, 1975
\$ 150,000	Edmonton	3.10% May 15, 1962
\$ 200,000	Edmonton	3.10% May 15, 1963
\$ 149,000	North Kildonan	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Sept. 1, 1961/65
\$ 43,000	North Kildonan	5% Nov. 1, 1964/65

#### *British Columbia*

\$ 50,000	Coquitlam	4% March 15, 1970/76
\$ 100,000	Saanich	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % June 1, 1973/81
\$ 50,000	Saanich	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Nov. 15, 1968/77
\$ 190,000	Surrey	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % Feb. 1, 1969/77
\$ 100,000	Vancouver	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Oct. 15, 1977
\$ 245,000	Vancouver	6% June 15, 1980

### Corporate Bonds and Debentures

\$ 50,000	Abitibi Power & Paper	4 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 15, 1966
\$ 150,000	Algoma Central Railway	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	March 1, 1980
\$ 300,000	Anglo-Canadian Pulp & Paper	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Nov. 1, 1978
\$ 475,000	Bell Telephone	6%	Jan. 2, 1986
\$ 100,000	Big Inch Pipe Line	6%	Sept. 1, 1968
\$ 300,000	Brockville Chemicals	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Jan. 15, 1980
\$ 150,000	Canadian British Aluminum	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	June 15, 1977
\$ 100,000	Canadian British Aluminum	6 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	Dec. 15, 1977
\$ 25,000	Canadian Utilities	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Dec. 1, 1977
\$ 200,000	Chinook Shopping Centre	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Nov. 2, 1984
\$ 100,000	Credit Foncier-Franco Canadian	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 1, 1974
\$ 100,000	Dominion Electrohome	6%	July 1, 1978
\$ 325,000	Dominion Foundries	6 $\frac{3}{8}$ %	Dec. 1, 1974
\$ 50,000	Greater Winnipeg Gas	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Dec. 1, 1980
\$ 200,000	Greater Winnipeg Gas	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Dec. 1, 1978
\$ 462,000	Home Oil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Nov. 1, 1977
\$ 200,000	Hudson's Bay Acceptance Corp.	6%	Sept. 1, 1980
\$ 200,000	Hudson's Bay Oil and Gas	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Aug. 1, 1977
\$ 200,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	Sept. 15, 1967
\$ 50,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	6%	Sept. 15, 1967
\$ 100,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Sept. 15, 1966
\$ 200,000	Industrial Acceptance Corp.	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Sept. 15, 1967
\$ 100,000	Irving Refining	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	May 1, 1980
\$ 100,000	Irving Oil	6 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	March 1, 1981
\$ 100,000	Newfoundland Light & Power	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	June 1, 1978
\$ 100,000	Northern Telephone	5 $\frac{1}{4}$ %	May 1, 1978
\$ 200,000	Northern Ontario Natural Gas	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	June 1, 1982
\$ 200,000	Pacific Petroleum	5 $\frac{1}{2}$ %	April 1, 1973
\$ 716,000	Quebec Natural Gas	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	April 1, 1985
\$ 100,000	Quebec Telephone	6%	Nov. 1, 1977
\$ 100,000	St Hyacinthe Shopping Centre	7%	Jan. 3, 1967/76
\$ 50,000	Sicard Inc.	6%	May 15, 1979
\$ 100,000	Simpsons-Sears Acceptance	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Feb. 1, 1980
\$ 96,000	Sobey Leased Properties	7%	March 1, 1985
\$ 250,000	St Lawrence Corp.	6 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	June 15, 1980
\$ 200,000	Thorncliffe Park	6%	April 1, 1974
\$ 125,000	Traders Finance	5 $\frac{3}{4}$ %	Oct. 15, 1974

\$ 100,000	Traders Finance	5 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % April 1, 1979
\$ 375,000	Trans-Canada Pipe Line	5.85% Jan. 1, 1985
\$ 150,000	Triad Oil	4 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Sept. 15, 1971
\$ 100,000	Union Acceptance	7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub> % Feb. 15, 1980
\$ 50,000	United Towns Electric	7% May 1, 1985
\$ 165,000	Westcoast Transmission - 'A'	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % April 1, 1988
\$ 585,000	Westcoast Transmission - 'B'	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> % April 1, 1988

## Common Stocks, Convertible Debentures and Warrants

### (i) COMMON STOCKS

		<i>Utilities</i>
7,836	<i>Shares</i>	Bell Telephone
12,525	"	Calgary Power
10,400	"	International Utilities
6,100	"	Shawinigan Water & Power - 'A' common
3,325	"	Shawinigan Water & Power - common
		<i>Oil and Gas</i>
4,400	"	Alberta Gas Trunk Line
9,800	"	B. A. Oil
7,000	"	Calgary & Edmonton
6,900	"	Hudson's Bay Company
2,800	"	Hudson's Bay Oil & Gas
8,870	"	Imperial Oil
5,650	"	Texaco (Canada)
7,000	"	Trans-Mountain Pipe Line
		<i>Mines and Metals</i>
8,500	"	Aluminium Limited
10,100	"	Hollinger Consolidated
8,500	"	International Nickel
		<i>Paper and Lumber</i>
2,500	"	Abitibi Power & Paper
4,525	"	Great Lakes Paper
10,348	"	International Paper
17,090	"	MacLaren Power & Paper 'A'
1,690	"	MacLaren Power & Paper 'B'
18,420	"	MacMillan, Bloedel & Powell River
3,600	"	Price Bros.
		<i>Iron and Steel</i>
7,350	"	Algoma Steel
9,300	"	Dominion Foundries & Steel
7,200	"	Steel Company of Canada



		<i>Miscellaneous</i>
7,145	<i>Shares</i>	Canada Steamship Lines
2,375	"	Dominion Glass
5,000	"	Industrial Acceptance Corporation
15,800	"	Moore Corp.
5,000	"	Traders Finance 'A'
4,000	"	Sicard Inc.
7,500	"	Chinook Shopping Centre

(ii) CONVERTIBLE DEBENTURES AND WARRANTS

\$200,000	B.C. Electric	6% conv. debts. Nov. 1, 1984
\$100,000	Home Oil	6% conv. debts. Jan. 15, 1975
5,000 wts.	Pacific Petroleum-common (Merrill Bonds)	

ANNEX M

THE CANADA COUNCIL

*University Capital Grants Fund*

*List of Securities as at March 31, 1961*

*Treasury Bills*

\$ 25,000	May 12, 1961
\$ 125,000	May 19, 1961
\$ 400,000	Sept. 15, 1961

*Canada and Canada Guaranteed Bonds*

\$ 450,000	Canada	3%	Dec. 1, 1961
\$3,400,000	Canada	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %	Oct. 1, 1962
\$7,680,000	Canada	4%	Jan. 1, 1961/63
\$4,050,000	Canada	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %	April 1, 1963
\$2,650,000	Canada	4%	May 1, 1964
\$4,525,000	Canada	3 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> %	Sept. 1, 1965
\$7,432,398	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	3%	Jan. 1, 1962
\$1,462,860	Grand Trunk Pacific Railway	4%	Jan. 1, 1962
\$1,950,000	Canadian National Railways	2 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> %	Feb. 1, 1963
\$5,400,000	Canadian National Railways	5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> %	Dec. 15, 1964

## MEMBERS

*Chairman:* DR CLAUDE BISSELL

*Vice-Chairman:* VERY REVEREND FATHER GEORGES-HENRI LÉVESQUE

DR L. W. BROCKINGTON	SIR ERNEST MACMILLAN
MR SAMUEL BRONFMAN	DR EUSTACE MORIN
MR MARCEL FARIBAULT	MADAME ALFRED PARADIS
DR G. EDWARD HALL	MISS VIDA PEENE
MRS MARGARET HARVEY	MR JOHN A. RUSSELL
MR F. LYNCH-STAUTON	DR J. W. T. SPINKS
MRS ANGUS L. MACDONALD	MR E. P. TAYLOR
DR N. A. M. MACKENZIE	MR EMILE TELLIER
DR FRANK MACKINNON	MR DAVID H. WALKER
MR GERALD M. WINTER	

## INVESTMENT COMMITTEE

MR GRAHAM TOWERS      MR G. ARNOLD HART      MR J. G. HUNGERFORD

## OFFICERS

*Director:* A. W. TRUEMAN

*Associate Director:* EUGÈNE BUSSIÈRE

*Treasurer:* DOUGLAS FULLERTON

*Secretary:* LILLIAN BREEN

*Supervisor of Arts Programme:* PETER M. DWYER

*Supervisor of Scholarship Programme:* HENRI CHARBONNEAU

## ADDRESS

THE CANADA COUNCIL  
One Forty Wellington Street  
Ottawa

*This*  
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