

Each centre would cost from \$250,000 up, of which sum at least half would be borne by the federal government.

An endeavour should be made to have at least fifty centres built in smaller cities with the facilities mentioned above, but on a reduced scale. Recreational facilities might also be provided for these centres.

Each centre would cost from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Finally, at least 500 centres should be built in the smallest communities, costing approximately \$20,000 each, designed to meet the needs of the particular locality.

These centres would serve the cultural life of the community beyond that of the educational system, and each one would be a distributing centre for the district, that is, to factories, clubs, schools and to rural communities.

The auditoriums, if properly equipped, could be used by local groups for Little Theatre performances as well as Dominion Drama Festival competition performances. (See brief by Dominion Drama Festival.)

Each centre should be embellished with permanent artistic installations, including murals, etc.

The total cost of this program to the government would be ten million dollars (\$10,000,000).

Activities.—In the centre serving the smallest community, social activities and sports may have to be provided for; in larger communities other facilities will be available for this type of recreation, and the need for such provision is not so urgent.

But even in the smallest community, activities which promote better citizenship and which will enrich the cultural and post-educational life of the community must be the core of the centre's program. Otherwise the hall becomes merely a social and sports hall.

The experience of United States and Great Britain shows that if the centre is to play this larger role it must have central direction and support. Without services the community centre becomes sterile.

Services.—There are at present three national services which should function through all of these cultural centres.

The government body recommended in part I, page 4, should be the organization to co-ordinate these three services. It would have the added advantage that music and dramatic services would be under its jurisdiction.

1. *National Gallery.* A very large extension of its services would be necessary to assemble hundreds of exhibitions of many kinds and to schedule these through the centres.

This will necessitate an increase in its staff—including field workers and lecturers—and a large increase in its yearly grant. A new national gallery built with adequate storage, assembly and shipping space, repair work shop, offices and galleries will also be necessary to carry out such an enlarged program. The handicrafts would require central offices and storage, etc., which should be provided for in the new national gallery building. (See statement by Canadian Handicrafts Guild).

2. *The National Film Board.* The film board could readily extend its circuits and services to take in these community centres. It would require a small room in each centre for equipment and repairs.

3. *The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.* It could plan and schedule live concerts and plays of all kinds, lectures, etc. A special staff within the corporation would be essential for this purpose. But in addition to these three services it would be necessary to provide entertainment and concert units for the centres. Such units could travel in trucks and buses, as do the players and musicians sent out to small communities in Great Britain by the council for the encourage-