

## VII. CINEMATOGRAPH THEATRES

### A. FILM CENSORSHIP

A total of 1,477 films of all classes aggregating 3,916,180 ft. were examined. Of this number, 101 were passed subject to excisions, 110 were passed with the recommendation that they were more suitable for adult audiences, and 21 were passed with the warning that they were unsuitable for children. Only 1 picture (a feature film) was rejected outright. No appeal was lodged.

An analysis of the work is shown hereunder :—

Origin.	Quota or Long Films.		Non-quota or Short Films.	
	Number.	Length.	Number.	Length.
		Ft.		Ft.
British .. .. .	36	295,900	437	399,140
Foreign .. .. .	336	2,596,170	668	624,970
Totals .. .. .	372	2,892,070	1,105	1,024,110

Quota Films : Countries of origin of the quota or feature films examined were as follows : Great Britain, 35 ; Australia, 1 ; Russia, 1 ; United States of America, 335.

General Remarks : During the year under review, as compared with the previous year, the number of films in which excisions were made was 101, as against 128 ; the number recommended as more suitable for adults was 110, as against 93 ; and the number considered to be definitely unsuitable for children was 21, as against 15 in the previous year.

Miniature films were less than those examined in the previous year : 80, as against 104. The number of British films dropped considerably as compared with those presented in the previous year—namely, 36, as against 49 ; while foreign quota films showed an increase, 336, as compared with 311 in the previous year.

One film, held over during the period of the war, was released for exhibition after the close of hostilities.

### B. LICENSING OF CINEMATOGRAPH OPERATORS

One hundred and thirty-three new applications for provisional and assistant operators' licenses were considered, as compared with 176 for the previous year. Seventy-nine new provisional licenses and 104 new assistant operators' licenses were issued. This made a total of 1,291 operators and 856 assistant operators licensed since the coming into force of the regulations in 1938. In addition, a number of emergency licenses were issued to operators urgently required to fill vacancies caused by man-power difficulties.

With the cessation of hostilities the problem of rehabilitation has arisen and been seriously considered by the Cinematograph Film Operators' Licensing Board. This problem has two aspects—namely, the re-employment of qualified operators who have served in the Armed Forces, and the training of assistant operators who, had they not