

Committee be clearly defined and that a systematic and continuous transfer of inactive records from all departments and agencies of government be made to the Archives. A number of recommendations were designed to correct the existing situation, to prevent its recurrence and to ensure that valuable historical documents receive proper care and that worthless records be systematically destroyed.

The Report dealt at some length with the work of the Historic Sites and Monuments Board which was commended for its accomplishments on a modest budget. The Commissioners observed that much has yet to be done to preserve what remains of historic buildings and to mark the sites of important events in Canadian history. It recommended that it be made possible for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board to undertake a much more comprehensive program and that the Board be reconstituted and provided with permanent secretarial assistance. Immediate measures were urged for the restoration of the Halifax Citadel, one of Canada's great military monuments which is fast falling into complete ruin.

A variety of problems with which Canadian universities are now faced were reviewed at length and particular concern was felt for the low estate to which the study of the humanities has fallen. The financial plight of the universities was considered in detail and a strong argument advanced in support of federal aid to education (*see* p. 337).

Closely linked with the consideration of aid to universities were proposals for the creation of a system of national scholarships. The Commission recommended that existing grants to the National Research Council for scholarships be maintained, that a system of post-graduate scholarships be introduced for students engaged in the study of the humanities, the social sciences and law, and that funds be made available to provide exchange scholarships for scholars and students from other countries. It urged a comprehensive system of scholarships at the undergraduate level, proposing 100 annual scholarships of \$1,000, 250 scholarships of \$500, 2,000 bursaries of \$500 a year and the establishment of a loan fund open to students whose work is acceptable to their university authorities. In addition, the Commission proposed further scholarships and grants for persons engaged in the arts and letters but not enrolled in university. These scholarships would be given to artists, musicians, men of letters and students or practitioners of broadcasting, films and the press.

In the final chapter of the Report, the Commission recommended in considerable detail the establishment of a new semi-independent body to be known as the Canada Council for the Encouragement of the Arts, Letters, Humanities and Social Sciences. Outlines were given of the structure of this organization, partly administrative, partly advisory in nature, which would be financed by federal funds but would have a large measure of independence in its operations. In brief, this Council would have functions similar to those of both the Arts Council of Great Britain and the British Council. In addition, the proposed Council (its short title to be the Canada Council) would assume the duties of a national commission for UNESCO and would work to the greatest extent possible through existing voluntary organizations which it would be the Council's principal duty to strengthen financially and otherwise. The Canada Council would be composed of fifteen appointed members representative of the various cultures and regions of Canada. The Commission recommended that the Canada Council establish a central office of information on those aspects of the arts, letters, humanities and social sciences that fall within its competence. The duty of the Council, moreover, would be to encourage Canadian