

In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of research facilities, the research stations of the Board deal only with those problems that are peculiar to national defence. In other fields, such as electronics and aeronautics which touch upon related civilian researches, it collaborates with existing research laboratories, especially those of the National Research Council.

In all its work, the Board gives priority to problems in which Canada has special interest or for which national facilities are specially suited. Experience has already shown that well-directed defence research produces results that are of value, both direct and indirect, to the civilian economy.

It was, for example, revealed in 1947 that, as a result of wartime research into defensive measures against possible bacteriological warfare, Canadian scientists in collaboration with United States colleagues produced a vaccine to immunize cattle against the highly destructive rinderpest disease. The results of this research have been given freely to the world.

In planning this organization, the Government considered the vital need for continuity in research and planned the Defence Research Board as a fully integrated and permanent part of the defences of the country. To assist co-ordination at the highest level, the Chairman of the Board has the status of a Chief of Staff and is a member of the Chiefs of Staff Committee and of the Defence Council.

Section 3.—Service Training

Co-ordination of service training in all its stages is carried out in Services Colleges and Staff Colleges. Services Colleges are cadet institutions qualifying graduates for commissions in the Permanent Forces and accept applicants for any of the Services. National Defence and Staff Colleges are more specialized but operate jointly to a great degree. At pp. 1138-39 of the 1948-49 Year Book a short description of each Canadian Service College and Advanced Training College appears.

Section 4.—The Industrial Defence Board*

The Industrial Defence Board was established by Order in Council in April, 1948, under the Department of National Defence. In March, 1949, it was transferred to the Department of Trade and Commerce, the government agency chiefly concerned with matters of industrial preparedness.

The Board is an advisory agency composed of industrialists and government departmental representatives. The chief functions of the Board are to advise the Government of Canada, through the Minister of Trade and Commerce, on such matters as: (1) the industrial war potential of Canada; (2) plans for industrial production in the event of war; (3) liaison among the Canadian Armed Forces, the Canadian Industrial Preparedness Association, Canadian Arsenal, Limited, and other government agencies and industries concerned with industrial preparedness; (4) standardization of specifications and industrial practices; (5) the location of industries; (6) the development, procurement, inspection, storage and distribution of material and equipment, and (7) the maintenance of reserve stocks.

The Board is composed of: a Chairman and Vice-Chairman, chosen from industry; five additional representatives from industry; the Associate Deputy Minister of Trade and Commerce; the Deputy Minister of National Defence; the Deputy Minister of Labour; the three Principal Supply Officers of the Armed Forces; the President of Canadian Arsenal, Limited; and the Chairman of the Defence Research Board.

*Revised by S. D. Pierce, Associate Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce.