

The most important recent change in the administrative field was the decision to hold the General Conferences every two years rather than annually in order to have more time between Conferences to carry out the projects and to survey their progress. The admittance to UNESCO of the German Federal Republic, Japan, the Kingdom of Laos, the Kingdom of Cambodia and the State of Viet Nam brought the total number of Member States to 64.

Direct relations between the Government of Canada and UNESCO are conducted by the Department of External Affairs. Canadian participation includes the work of Canadian delegations to the General Conferences, the administration of UNESCO fellowships and scholarships tenable in Canada, the selection of Canadian delegates to international seminars sponsored by UNESCO, assistance in the organization of seminars in Canada, and the distribution of UNESCO publications to interested associations and educational institutions.

Since signing the instrument of admission to UNESCO, Canada has supported many measures designed to help the agency accomplish its work in a consistent and practical way and has contributed money, time and specialist personnel. In addition to its regular annual contribution (\$319,022 in 1952), Canada, in 1947, made available to the Canadian Council for Reconstruction through UNESCO a sum of \$200,000 for the purchase of materials "for the purposes of educational, scientific and cultural reconstruction". This was the beginning of a happy co-operation between the Government of Canada and some 30 voluntary associations which joined their forces in the establishment of a specialized institution (CCRU) to assist in educational and cultural relief and reconstruction.

Following a joint appeal to the Canadian public by the National Council for the United Nations Appeal for Children in Canada and the CCRU, an additional amount of \$939,250 was received by CCRU to further its educational reconstruction program which included projects to collect books in Canada for universities abroad, to supply artists in foreign countries with essential materials, and to bring students from abroad to Canada on scholarships. A number of direct grants amounting to \$190,186 were made by CCRU to various Canadian and foreign institutions engaged in educational reconstruction.

In brief, Canada has tried to maintain a well-balanced contribution to UNESCO. The support given to the activities of this agency is considered an essential part of Canadian support of the United Nations general program of peace, well-being and security.

PART III.—SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL RESEARCH*

Section 1.—The National Research Council

Organized research in Canada on a national basis dates from 1916 when the Canadian Government established the Honorary Advisory Council for Scientific and Industrial Research under a Committee of the Privy Council. Provision was made thereby for the planning and integration of research work, the organization of co-operative investigations, post-graduate training of research workers, and the prosecution of research through grants-in-aid to university professors. This was the basis of the Council's work from 1916 to 1924.

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