

Associate Committees were established by the National Research Council early in its history and have been continued to date. Throughout the years, hundreds of specialists have accepted invitations from the Council to serve on committees and have brought the wealth of their knowledge and experience to bear on the solution of research problems put before them. Members give their time and effort to these special studies without fee or recompense, and their assistance is a source of great strength to the Council.

Assisted research grants have been made by the Council since its inception in 1916. These awards are given to heads of university science departments for the purchase of needed equipment and the employment of junior helpers, usually students. Aid of this kind has been of considerable assistance in enabling the universities to put into operation the excellent graduate schools that now exist in Canada.

Scholarships and fellowships for graduate work in science and medicine, granted in 1951-52, included 57 bursaries (\$600), 73 studentships (\$900), 29 fellowships (\$1,200), 17 special scholarships of varying amounts, and six post-doctorate overseas fellowships. In addition, 27 medical-research fellowships and two dental fellowships were awarded. Medical research is carried on by means of grants to accredited workers and fellowships for graduate research in the various medical schools and university hospitals.

Principal Activities, 1951-52.—The threat of unsettled foreign relations once again began to make itself felt during 1950 and Canada, in common with other members of the United Nations, was compelled to divert considerable industrial and other activities along defence production lines, and to orient its research organization accordingly to provide the best possible aid to the military services. The emphasis on defence production needs during 1950-51 at the National Research laboratories, at Ottawa, was chiefly in aeronautical, building, and radar research and to a less extent in applied chemistry, applied biology, physics, and information services.

A large part of the laboratory research in chemistry and physics carried on at the National Research Council laboratories is now being done under the post-doctorate fellowship plan inaugurated in 1948 and developed since that time. In the Chemistry Division particularly, a substantial proportion of the salary allotment is reserved each year for the employment of post-doctorate fellows, recruited from the universities of the world, to work with members of the regular staff. The scheme has been very successful, providing as it does for a continuous turnover of younger men with a variety of training.

In June 1951, the post-doctorate fellows employed in the laboratories included 56 scientists from 24 universities of 12 countries. Distribution of fellows by Divisions was as follows: Chemistry, 34; Physics, 17; Radio and Electrical Engineering, 1; and 4 at the Atomic Energy Project, Chalk River, Ont.

The post-war growth of the aviation industry and the current world situation called for increased effort in aeronautical research for defence purposes and led to the creation in January 1951 of a National Aeronautical Establishment and the formation of a National Aeronautical Research Committee. The Committee is under the chairmanship of the President of the National Research Council and the other members are the Chairman of the Defence Research Board, the Chief of Air Staff, Royal Canadian Air Force, and the Chairman of the Air Transport Board. The objective of the Establishment is the achievement of an orderly development of facilities in aeronautical research and a closer integration of military and civil requirements in this field.