

The total UNESCO budget for the year 1954 was \$9,461,449, and Canada's share was 3.54 p.c. or \$334,935.

More than 100 voluntary organizations, official agencies and departments cooperate with the Department of External Affairs in arranging Canadian participation in the UNESCO program. Canadian support of UNESCO is considered to be an integral part of the country's support of the United Nations program of peace through international understanding.

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 Government of Canada 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.

A Special Committee of Parliament, appointed to study a recommendation for the establishment of national laboratories, endorsed the proposal and the Research Council Act was revised by Parliament in 1924. Temporary laboratories were secured and research on the utilization of magnesian limestones for refractories was carried out so successfully that a wartime industry, established during World War I, was re-established on a large scale. As a result, in 1929-30 the Government provided funds for new laboratories.

The National Research Building on Sussex Street, Ottawa, was opened in 1932 and in 1939 construction was begun of the aerodynamics building on a 130-acre site adjacent to the Rockcliffe Airport of the Royal Canadian Air Force. Later, other buildings were erected on this site, including wood-working and metal-working shops and separate laboratories for research on engines, gas and oil, hydraulics and structures. These facilities have since been enlarged and extended and new buildings have been provided for engineering, low-temperature studies and high-speed aerodynamics. In 1952 a cosmic-ray laboratory, a thermodynamics building and a large structure to house the Division of Applied Chemistry were added and in 1953 a modern laboratory was constructed, in one of the Montreal Road service tunnels, for the exact measurement of surveyors' tapes. That year also saw the completion of the large and beautiful Building Research Centre, and the construction, on a new 250-acre site on the opposite side of the road, of the new headquarters for the Division of Radio and Electrical Engineering. An underpass connects the two areas. The flight research section of the Division of Mechanical Engineering was transferred from its temporary quarters on the Arnprior Aerodrome to permanent quarters at Uplands Airport near Ottawa.

A Prairie Regional Laboratory, constructed on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan, has been in operation since June 1948. A Maritime Regional Laboratory, built on Dalhousie University campus at Halifax, N.S., was opened in June 1952. The co-operation of a large oil company has made it possible for the Division

* Sections 1 and 3 of this Part were prepared under the direction of Dr. E. W. R. Steacie, O.B.E., President, National Research Council, Ottawa.