information on Canadian matters to the Secretariat of UNESCO; co-operation in projects undertaken by the Organization; the sending of Canadian representatives to international seminars sponsored by UNESCO; the administration of UNESCO fellowships and scholarships tenable in this country; and the promotion of UNESCO publications.

General Conferences of UNESCO are now held every two years. At these conferences progress during the preceding years is reviewed and a program for the next two years is determined. Fundamental education and technical assistance are regarded as the most important parts of the UNESCO program. In the scientific field, research toward improving the living conditions of mankind is emphasized and encouragement is given to projects designed to improve scientific liaison. UNESCO also endeavours to promote cultural exchanges, improve the means of communication among the peoples of the world and stimulate the exchange of persons between nations.

The total UNESCO budget for the financial period 1955-56 is $21,617,830 and Canada's share is $554,000 or 2·56 p.c. of the assessment level.

More than 100 voluntary organizations, official agencies and departments co-operate 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 for the planning and integration of research work, organization of co-operative investigations, postgraduate training of research workers, and 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 establishing national laboratories, endorsed the proposal and the Research Council Act was revised by Parliament in 1924. Temporary laboratories were secured and research on 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 woodworking and metalworking 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 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.

* Prepared by M. W. Thistle, Chief, Public Relations Branch, National Research Council, Ottawa.