

The Council's laboratories are organized in ten divisions and two regional laboratories, each with its own director. Six divisions are engaged in applied and fundamental studies in the natural sciences—biosciences, applied and pure chemistry, applied and pure physics and radiation biology. Four others are devoted chiefly to engineering work—building research, mechanical engineering, radio and electrical engineering, and the National Aeronautical Establishment. The two regional laboratories carry out research related to the resources of the prairie and Atlantic regions.

A Medical Research Council, fully responsible for the support of medical research but functioning under the general administration of the National Research Council, was established in November 1960 (see p. 295).

The National Research Council consists of the President, two Vice-Presidents (Scientific), one Vice-President (Administration) and 17 other members, each of the latter group being appointed for a term of three years and chosen to represent industry, labour, and research in science and engineering. Many of the members are drawn from Canadian universities. The Council reports to Parliament through the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research.

The Council's 1965-66 budget, excluding the provision for the activities of the Medical Research Council, is about \$60,000,000, approximately \$22,000,000 of which is required for foundation work—scholarships and research grants in science and engineering. The remainder is used to operate the laboratories and to provide for the Council's industrial research assistance program. Of the Council's 2,629 employees, some 749 are scientists and engineers.

Links with Industry.—The application of science to Canadian industry has always been one of the major concerns of the National Research Council. Since 1917, representatives of industry, government and the universities have co-operated, through NRC Associate Committees, in solving pressing industrial and economic problems. There is a constant flow of personnel and information between NRC laboratories and those of industry, and roughly 90 p.c. of the Council's own effort involves applied research intended for industrial use. Contract research on specific projects and a wide variety of testing and standardization work are undertaken. Inventions from NRC laboratories are carried through the patent stage, then made available for manufacture through Canadian Patents and Development Limited (see p. 133).

One of the Council's most important activities is its Technical Information Service. This consists of field engineers who visit manufacturing establishments, and a staff of trained researchers in Ottawa who use the technical literature available through the Council's Library. All inquiries are handled but the Service is particularly interested in helping small firms with no research or information facilities. Free advice is given on all aspects of materials and processing, equipment, plant design and packaging and on such topics as wage incentives and inventory control.

Direct financial assistance for research performed by Canadian industry was begun by the Council during 1962. Under this arrangement the Council makes grants supporting long-term applied research and development work proposed and carried out by industry. Aid is given on a shared-cost basis, with industry supplying at least half the funds for any one project. Companies of all sizes, representing a wide range of industrial activity, are eligible for assistance and the companies retain all rights arising from the work. In 1964-65, at a cost of \$2,200,000, the Council supported 121 research projects carried out by 78 Canadian firms. This work gave rise, also, to more than 500 new research positions.

Foundation Aspects.—University research in science and engineering has been supported by the Council since its inception in 1916. This aid has been of considerable help to the universities in building up the excellent graduate schools that now exist in Canada. Awards to individuals make up most of the university support program. Included are research grants to university staff used for employing assistants and purchasing