

vitaly interested in ensuring that this industry maintains its competitive position in world markets. However, through the years the primary resource base of industry generally was not conducive to the establishment of industrial research laboratories. Also, the prevalence of foreign-owned manufacturing companies exerted considerable influence on the development of industrial research. Canadian subsidiaries of foreign companies had ready access to the research and development results of their parent companies and Canadian companies had little incentive to establish their own laboratories or to develop products specifically for the Canadian market. But now, Canadian industry across the country is greatly extending research facilities and becoming much more aware of the advantages to be gained therefrom. To meet the challenge of competition from other countries in the manufacture of ultra-modern production, it is impressively stepping up its own scientific and technical studies. The Sheridan Park Research Community, just outside Metropolitan Toronto, is an example of the latest concept for improving the efficiency of industrial research undertaken in Canada. A somewhat similar development has taken place at Pointe Claire, near Metropolitan Montreal. Industrial research centres of this type greatly facilitate the applied scientific process for the scientists involved by permitting ready interchange of non-proprietary scientific information and ready access to a wide variety of instrumentation, equipment and skills. They also provide an attractive environment for scientific personnel, and thus increase Canada's potential for keeping its trained scientists. At Sheridan Park the research laboratories of nine individual companies are now in full operation and there is room for further corporate participants. A Conference Centre is being built, and the community members have formed themselves into an Association to promote and expedite many other mutually desirable arrangements.

Thus, there are three main sectors of research in Canada—government research, university research and research in industry. These three elements are covered in some detail in the following Sections and Subsections.

Mechanism for the Federal Science Policy.—In the federal sphere, the ultimate authority for policy on science resides in the Cabinet. To exercise this authority there was established by the Research Council Act (RSC 1952, c. 239, as amended) a Cabinet committee known as the Committee of the Privy Council on Scientific and Industrial Research. This Committee comprises those Cabinet Ministers having departments with major scientific responsibilities and certain other Ministers who have an indirect concern with scientific affairs. These federal departments and agencies advise the Privy Council Committee on the scientific aspects of their own departmental responsibilities and on the organization and support of research required for their own purposes. For many years, the National Research Council, on the other hand, advised the Committee on general science policy, particularly on research in the universities, in industry and in fields not specifically the responsibility of the departments or agencies. Then, in 1949, the Privy Council Committee broadened the structure of its advisory mechanism by the addition of an advisory body of senior officials to which it might turn for joint advice on the formulation and conduct of government scientific policies.

In 1964, as a result of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Government Organization, a Science Secretariat was created in the Privy Council Office with the task of assembling and analysing information on the Government's scientific and technological activities, including interrelationships with university, industrial and provincial scientific establishments. In 1966, the Government established the Science Council of Canada with the duty of assessing Canada's scientific and technological resources, requirements and potentialities, and making recommendations thereon. The Science Council is concerned both with research and with the use of science and technology in the solution of Canada's economic and social problems. It reports to the Prime Minister and draws its membership from industry, the universities and government, and its professional and administrative support from the Science Secretariat. In its first year, the Council initiated intensive studies of science and technology in Canada to provide a basis for advice on the formulation of policies and plans for the future.