

The Department goes on to say that it is this committee, through its advice to different governments which have been in power during the years, which has helped to lift Britain out of a slump.—A. I think there is, also, a slightly unusual situation in Great Britain in that the Royal Society of London has a great deal of influence. There were three or four leading members of that society in the House of Lords, and I think we would find that what sparked this was a group of people from the Royal Society of London—three or four members in the House of Lords and three or four members outside—who got this organized and got it going. I do not think it is a thing you could start officially, and I would say that such a body could be quite useful here provided you got the group organized on a private basis—people who were interested and would maintain their interest and keep up the level of the discussion.

What I would like to emphasize is that this body has no similarity to the advisory council or to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in England, which is the equivalent of our advisory council.

Q. The reason I brought this matter up is because you mentioned the other day that your advisory body, consisting of some 17 members, advises the different departments of the government; and it seems to me, in view of the amount of time spent by those 17 members, that it might serve a more useful purpose if we had such a committee as I have mentioned as existing in Britain.—A. This group meets only once every three or six months, to the best of my knowledge.

Q. I understood it to be a continuing committee.—A. So is our council.

Q. I mean that they meet more often in small groups.—A. It is quite possible that they have subcommittees.

The CHAIRMAN: Have you completed your questions on that subject? Have you a question on that subject, Mr. Stick?

Mr. STICK: My question has to do with the lack of scientists in Canada—

The CHAIRMAN: That seems to be a new subject—

By Mr. Murphy (Lambton West):

Q. If I might continue, then.

You spoke the other day, Dr. Steacie, about the number of Ph.D's leaving Canada and the number graduating. Did the salaries paid by the National Research Council—let us say, last year—increase at the same rate as those in industry?—A. As a result of the recent salary adjustments there has been a considerable increase in the amounts we pay. Our starting salary for a new Ph.D. has been increased by approximately \$550.

Q. Over last year?—A. Over last year. Wages in industry have also been rising rapidly.

Q. What was your increase for Bachelors of Science?

Mr. ROSSER: Let us speak in terms of starting salaries. Our starting salary a year ago was \$3,750 for a new Bachelor of Science or Bachelor of Engineering. The average starting salary paid by industry was a few dollars ahead of that—\$3,804, I believe—at any rate upwards of \$3,800. We have determined that industrial salaries are advancing rapidly this year, so we have to strike in the dark, and we are setting \$4,050 as our starting salary. My guess is that that will be very close to the average starting salary paid by industry.

The CHAIRMAN: The questions are getting ahead of the witnesses. Dr. Rosser will be discussing this subject of administration later on.

By Mr. Murphy (Lambton West):

Q. Is there today a shortage of top scientists in your organization or in Canada generally? Would you want more?—A. You mean senior people?