

was provided by the Government to help finance projects undertaken by industrial firms. The cost of projects aided under the plan was shared more or less equally between NRC and industry. Projects are of company choice and results remain the property of the respective firms. In allotting the available funds, preference goes to longer-term projects that appear to have potential for major industrial advances. By 1965-66, this fund had risen to \$3.5 million.

Patents and Development

In 1947, NRC established Canadian Patents and Development Limited (CP&D), the Crown Corporation that patents NRC developments and inventions and makes them available under license to industry. CP&D also performs this service for other government laboratories and for Canadian universities.

Associate Committees

Over the years the Council has formed groups of specialists as needed, to study the use of certain resources and to investigate other problems science might help to solve. Today, some 36 associate committees, as these groups are called, are co-ordinating research effort and technical knowledge in as many fields⁽¹⁾. The committees, which are national in scope, combine the interests of industrialists, government experts, and university scientists. They have precise objectives and are disbanded as soon as their tasks are accomplished. Typical areas of interest at present are aerodynamics, automatic control, computers, crystallography, forest-fire protection, a national building code, oceanography, radiation biology, and space research.

Scientific Liaison

During the Second World War, NRC found it necessary to establish scientific liaison officers in London and Washington working through a Scientific Liaison Office in Ottawa to create an expeditious and secure channel for the exchange of information on classified research and to organize the exchange of visits by scientists.

After the war, with the advent of the Defence Research Board, these liaison officers were no longer concerned with classified research and were able to devote their attention to non-defence research. In the post-war years, as national and international activity in the field of science expanded greatly, it became desirable to accredit the scientific liaison officers as scientific attachés, to enable them to work in those areas where science and foreign relations intermingled.

(1) See Appendix B.