



CHART 1.

Certainly between 1939 and 1959 the increase in technological effort in Canada has been revolutionary as compared with other indices of growth.

There are other useful indicators of the strengthening of our Technological capabilities. In 1939 the National Research Council had a total staff of about 300 and a budget of about two million (in constant 1959 dollars). Today the staffs of the National Research Council and its emanations (i.e. D.R.B. and A.E.C.L.) number perhaps 8,000 and the budgets total nearly 100 million.

Another interesting index is the number of graduate students in applied science. In 1939 there were probably not more than two dozen in Canadian universities; in 1959-60 there were 637.

Also in 1939 only a few industries did any research. In 1957, 455 companies had research programs of some kind.

Today then in Canada there is a respectable research effort. Our University and Government research institutions rank qualitatively with those of the most highly developed countries, and for non-military research our per capita effort is also comparable. It is interesting to note that, measured in constant dollars, our total Government expenditures for 1959 are about 50% greater than the total similar United States expenditures in 1939.

Expenditures by Canadian industry for reasons with which we are all familiar are relatively lower than in the U.S.A. but real progress has been made since the end of World War II.

One might claim that we have come along rather well in the last 20 years, but as I will now try to prove, our greatest peril is complacency. We will have to run very fast to avoid falling behind in the world advance.