

*By Mr. Murphy (Lambton West):*

Q. Have they asked for any information that is not in pamphlets, and that has been refused?—A. That I can only answer in so far as the National Research Council is concerned. The answer to that is no.

*By the Chairman:*

There is just one thing if I may interject here, Dr. Steacie. I think you referred to Yugoslavia as a satellite. I do not think that is correct.—A. I am sorry. I beg your pardon, I did not intend to say that. We have at the present time in our laboratory one Yugoslav.

Q. Doctor, at this meeting in Geneva last year of scientists from all over the world, was our country represented?—A. At Geneva?

Q. Yes.—A. Yes, by quite a large delegation.

Q. What I am concerned about now is—we just touched on it the other day—the position of industry in this country being able to compete in the foreign market, and in the home market. I think you did indicate and we all agreed with you, how important research is to these industries who must place themselves in a position to compete. Would you say how far industry in this country is behind, say the United States industry, scientifically speaking? The approach with regard to research in Canada today has reached what period in the approach of the United States?—A. I think it is very difficult to answer that with quantitative figures. We have made arrangements with the Bureau of Statistics to have a survey made of industrial spending on research in Canada. I think the results of that survey will be available about September. I think this will put it on a quantitative basis. At the present time, because of the fact that a great many companies are branches of American industries, or, if not branches, are associated with American firms, a great deal of the industrial research on which Canadian industry is based is done outside the country. Our per capita spending on industrial research, by government, is certainly as high as and probably higher than in the United States. It is generally agreed that our per capita spending by industry on industrial research is much lower. I think that anything other than the statement "much lower" would be a pure guess. For that reason I would hesitate to say how much lower, but it is considerably lower.

Q. Are there not some companies, doctor, in Canada that do not avail themselves of the research that is available to them here in this country, or maybe in another country?—A. I think that would apply to some companies in every country of the world. One of the great problems of any public research organization is to get its information to the places where it will be of most use. This is a very difficult thing to do. One can read accounts of both Britain and the United States with regard to the difficulties of getting across the information that is available. I think it is a general problem of industry.

Q. Is the survey you are going to make intended to show the results of research in industry over this period—the activities of the research council and their effects on industry?—A. This survey is a factual one; it is a survey done by Canadian industry in connection with research.

Q. Will it indicate what should be spent by companies—companies, say in the 500 employee category, or anything like that?—A. I do not think the bureau of statistics would be prepared to suggest what should be spent. I think one has to be somewhat cautious. It would be very interesting to know what the figure for spending on industrial research is in Canada in comparison with the United States on some comparable basis—per capita, or gross national product; but one has to be very cautious about saying the Canadian figure should be as large as that in the United States. I think for the purposes of comparison you have to take into account that fact that we are not as highly