

### Post-War Growth

After the Second World War, the anticipated industrial recession failed to materialize. Instead, the country boomed and the reorganization of NRC expanded with the country.

Radio research, which had grown from a small group in 1939 to a large branch, was associated with the electrical engineering laboratories in 1947 to establish the Radio and Electrical Engineering Division. The same year, the Division of Building Research was formed to study problems of construction, to act as the research wing of the Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation, and to provide technical and secretarial support to the Associate Committee on the National Building Code. In 1948, the Prairie Regional Laboratory -- largely an outgrowth of the work of the Division of Biosciences -- was set up on the campus of the University of Saskatchewan in Saskatoon. The Atlantic Regional Laboratory was opened on the campus of Dalhousie University in Halifax in 1952, and the Division of Chemistry was divided into the Division of Pure Chemistry and the Division of Applied Chemistry. In 1955, the Division of Physics was divided into the Division of Pure Physics and the Division of Applied Physics. The National Aeronautical Establishment, comprising the aerodynamics, flight and structural activities of the Division of Mechanical Engineering, was formed at the beginning of 1959 to meet the aeronautical research needs of military and civil aviation. The effect of radiation on living things is the subject of research in the newest NRC division, the Division of Radiation Biology.

For reasons of necessity, other smaller laboratories are located outside Ottawa; for example, a meteor laboratory is situated 20 miles south of the city, a radio observatory in Algonquin Park, building research units in the Far North, and upper-atmosphere research facilities at various points in the Arctic.

In 1966 NRC took over the Churchill Research Range, placing it under its newly-formed Space Research Facilities Branch. This Branch also supports experiments from universities and government laboratories by providing rockets, components, and launch support services for the Canadian space-research programme.

NRC's ten laboratory divisions in Ottawa and two regional institutions, one in Halifax and one in Saskatoon, now comprise Canada's largest and most diversified laboratory complex. Both pure and long-term applied research are carried out in these laboratories, as well as contract research on specific projects, standardization work, and testing for which no private or commercial facilities are available.

The staff of NRC numbers 2,900, about 820 of whom are professionally engaged in scientific research. The estimated laboratory budget for 1967-68 now runs over \$40 million.