

But there were other factors for success in 1945 that were not here in 1918. - Which is the egg and which is the chicken, I don't know.

In 1918 we had reasonable skills, we had a few competent scientists - but we did not have many experienced scientific engineers, neither did we have a definite public recognition of the vital national need of co-ordinate, vigorous and native applied science.

We were still colonial minded in the scientific sense, and the same was still largely true in 1939.

In 1945 the reverse was the situation. We had a sizeable corps of highly qualified and experienced scientists, and scientific engineers.

We had strengthened immeasurably all our Government establishments and our Universities, and industry, everywhere, had become interested in the application of science.

We had the resources of men with experience and confidence to organize quickly extensive research and scientific services for "Polymer", and without that service it would not be the success it is today.

What happened with Polymer is only an illustration of what happened in the aircraft, chemical, metallurgical, atomic and other fields.

I do not suggest that any one factor was solely responsible, - national life is not that simple.

I do insist that applied science and scientific engineering were essential ingredients.

I would like to round out my story by mentioning four of the more important factors which I believe helped to develop our national scientific structure:

- (1) The system of scholarships and grants-in-aid given by the National Research Council from 1918 on.
- (2) The method of selecting, recognizing and rewarding scientific staff which by the organization, given to the National Research Council by wise Governments, enabled it to demonstrate as the effective way of operating Government laboratories.
- (3) The methods for giving support to other institutions and projects and arranging for informal cooperation of scientists across Canada which the Council was first able to successfully demonstrate.
- (4) The effective work done in wartime by all our Governments, University and Industrial laboratories gave to Canadian science the most important thing of all - public confidence and generous financial support.

Finally, I would like to mention some of the developments that have given me greatest satisfaction as a Canadian.