



CHART 3.

Chart No. 4 is presented to show that while private industry in all three countries is financing a decreasing percentage of the total Research and Development expenditures, it is spending increasing total sums measured in constant dollars.

There are no similar statistics available for Russia but we have enough relevant data to conclude that the growth of technology there has followed much the same pattern as in the United States.

In 1934, Dr. Tory, President of N.R.C., reported that currently the U.S.S.R. was expending from 300-500 million dollars per year on research as compared with about 300 million in the United States.—The per capita figures for Russia varied from \$1.8-3.00 as compared with \$2.4 in the United States.

Steelman in his report to the President of the United States on Science and Public Policy estimated that the 1947 U.S.S.R. budget for research was \$1200 million as compared with \$1400 million in the United States. Admiral Rickover reports that between 1950-60 Russia will graduate 1,200,000 engineers and the United States 900,000.

If in addition we consider the many reports issued by Western visitors in Russia on their educational facilities and performance, their modern industrial plants, their advances in atomic energy and space research, there can be little doubt that the technological advance in the past 20 years in Russia parallels that of the United States in magnitude and kind.

China is certainly in the immediate pre-“take-off” period as her infrastructure of educational and scientific research facilities with industrial technical training and know-how have been building up rapidly during the past years.