which we are dealing. That meeting was in itself one of particular significance because it showed the tremendous interest that is developing in the Congress of the United States on matters affecting science and the place that it fills in our Government and in our society.

The large number of people from throughout the world who come to these meetings give them a truly international flavour. Communications and information processing on a world-wide basis, properly put together in a flexible way to meet the demands of world society, is necessary for world problem-solving. Problem-solving mechanisms throughout the world must necessarily be flexible because what is good for one country obviously may not be good for another. Yet the information that will lead to that problem-solving might be the same. We must understand how information may be used, how it may be made available, and how quickly it can be adapted to the questions that arise from time to time during the course of a nation's development.

Because Chairman George Miller has been unfortunately detained from coming here, I feel we should not let the opportunity pass for the remarks which he had prepared for this meeting to be put in the record.

With your permission, I will ask Congressman Symington if he would be kind enough.

The Honourable James Symington, Representative from Missouri: Thank you, Chairman Daddario and Chairman Lamontagne. The remarks prepared by Chairman Miller are as follows:

Colleagues, honourable senators:

It is a distinct pleasure for the other members of the Science and Astronautics Committee and myself to join you in these joint meetings on science policy. This is an important issue for both Canada and the United States. Science policy questions, just like the results of scientific research, cut across international boundaries and often require co-operative solutions.

This is an especially propitious time for us to meet on this subject. The OECD report issued in December, 1969 brought into sharp focus many of the questions which we will consider here today and tomorrow. That report clearly states the potential problems and opportunities faced by Canada in this regard. It is a clear challenge to the legislature to meet the requirements of the future.

The report states:

> Canada, with its already high level of scientific achievement and its rich resources is exceedingly well placed to evolve and deploy its scientific effort to provide a continuous impulse to national development. By this, we mean not only material prosperity and the progressive evolution of society, but national well-being in the most general sense, extending from Canada's power to influence world affairs, to the richness of individual life. To achieve this is not easy in face of the flood of new specialist knowledge and our still primitive structures of industry and government. Above all, the complex inter-relationship of the various sciences and the intractability of many of the current problems facing society, can all too easily lead to too facile solutions which would give rise to still more difficult problems later.

During the past years, changes of great import have occurred in Canada respecting the role of scientific research. This is clearly emphasized in the OECD report, which I should like to quote further:

> One must regret the passing of the era of informal contacts and decision-making, which worked so well in Canada in earlier, simpler days. The real safeguard lies with the scientists themselves. An effective scheme for policy must accept, as a central point, the need to establish and maintain conditions propitious for highest creativity in research and this can only be achieved by responsible and collective advice from the scientists who will sit on the various advisory bodies.

The United States and Canada historically have had a close friendship. This has logically resulted in extensive co-operation in many fields, including that of science policy.

Our own committee has a long and continuing interest in many of those questions which you are actively considering today. My close fiend and fellow committee member, Congressman Emilio Q. Daddario, has continuously inquired into the issues of science policy since 1963. That was the year in which the Subcommittee on Science, Research and Development, of which he is chairman, was created.

There have been numerous studies and hearings conducted under his subcommittee leadership. Numerous reports have been issued