UIC—PAYMENTS MADE TO CITIZENS OF TÉMISCAMINGUE IN PAST 10 YEARS

Question No. 2,506—**Mr. Caouette (Témiscamingue):**

In the past ten years, how much has the Unemployment Insurance Commission paid to citizens in the Constituency of Témiscamingue?

Hon. Robert K. Andras (Minister of Manpower and Immigration): The Unemployment Insurance Commission does not maintain records by constituency but rather by geographic areas for UIC service centres. The following represents amounts paid through UIC service centres of Rouyn and Val D'or. 1974, $21,222,744; 1973, $17,257,459; 1972, $16,243,277; 1971, $7,706,905; 1970, $5,354,960; 1969, $4,221,702; 1968, $4,202,471; 1967, $3,058,384; 1966, $2,270,355; 1965, $2,343,532.

INCOME TAX EVASION

Question No. 2,538—**Mr. Reynolds:**

1. How many cases of income tax evasion is the government pursuing with persons now living outside of Canada?

2. What is the value of each such case?

3. In what countries are the individuals living in these cases which the government is pursuing?

Hon. Ron Basford (Minister of National Revenue):

1. Case Number	2. Value of case	3. Country where living
1	$740,000	Australia
2	67,000	United States
3	46,700	United States
4	33,000	Unknown
5	19,700	Israel
6	110,200	United Kingdom
7	305,000	Bahamas
8	550,000	Mexico
9	12,800	Europe
10	590,000	United States
11	305,700	Spain
12	137,000	United States
13	89,000	Israel

GOVERNMENT ORDERS

[*English*]

BUSINESS OF SUPPLY

ALLOTTED DAY S.O. 58—POLICY ON SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Mr. Harvie Andre (Calgary Centre) moved:

That this House deplores the continuing decline in Canada's scientific and technological effort and urges the government to adopt a meaningful science policy that will lead to increased industrial research and development, increased scientific research and increased utilization of Canada's scientists and engineers, thereby contributing to the long-term benefit of both Canadians and the Canadian economy.

He said: Mr. Speaker, I have not had the opportunity of checking all the way back to 1867, but I believe this is the first occasion on which this House has allocated a full day of time to debating the subject of Canada's science and technology policy, or more accurately, the lack thereof. It is certainly the first time since I have been privileged to be a member of this House that we have debated this subject.

Any thoughtful person must be concerned at that observation if for no other reason than the fact that the total federal government expenditures on scientific activities are well in excess of $1 billion per year. Even by the standards of this government, that is a lot of money, and the effectiveness of these expenditures deserves at least some debate from time to time. Even more important is the fact of the significance and impact of science and technology upon our society.

Ours is often called the technological age, the successor to the industrial age. This name, the technological age, is in recognition of the fact that technology, defined as the application of scientific knowledge, more than any other factor has determined, is determining and will determine both our standard of living and our quality of life.

Much of what is good in our society, from polio vaccine to instant worldwide communications, was made possible by technology. Similarly, technology has made possible much of what is bad, such as pollution and the future shock psychoses and neuroses of today's society.

However, as pointed out by many observers of our modern society, and I think especially well by Alvin Toffler in his book "Future Shock", the way to a better society and the solution to the many problems, even those caused by technology, lie in the development and application of new and better technology. It is difficult to think of any feature or aspect of our lives which is not influenced or will not be influenced by the manner in which we have used or will use science and technology.

In a global sense the answer to such questions as how long will we be able to feed the world's burgeoning population, when we will find cures for diseases such as cancer and heart disease, which cause suffering, and will be able to prevent the holocaust or Armageddon which many have predicted will come as global resources are depleted, will depend upon the wisdom we use in the application of science and technology.

In less broad terms, and considering the situation in Canada, similar analysis is applicable. Will we have clean air and water for future Canadians? Will we have the industry to supply the jobs necessary for our already under employed work force? Will we be able to produce and export manufactured goods in sufficient quantity to reverse the disastrous balance of payments situation we are now experiencing? All of these questions are strongly affected by the manner in which we use science and technology.

To any thinking person all of this is self-evident. It could even be termed trite, yet it bears repeating simply because, in spite of the importance of the subject and in spite of the fact that few people would argue with that conclusion, the government has, as I will be pointing out, done absolutely nothing in terms of recognizing the need