

general agreement with the Glassco Commission's concept of a Central Scientific Bureau but thought that it should be in the Prime Minister's Office rather than reporting to the President of the Treasury Board as the Glassco Commission had recommended.

9. The OECD examiners in their "Review of Canada's National Science Policy" in 1969, recommended the establishment of a Minister of Science assisted by a Central Scientific Secretariat. They also recommended the creation of a Government Research Board to establish a balance between government targets and the research work done at the department level.

10. There was clearly a trend in all these recommendations towards a centralization of science policy efforts and the development of a mechanism whereby the Federal Government could develop such a policy and oversee its implementation.

11. The changes stemming from these investigations did not in the final event correspond to any one particular recommendation. A Science Secretariat was formed within the PCO and reported to the Secretary to the Cabinet.

12. This was the situation when, in November, 1967, the Senate adopted a resolution setting up a special committee to review the science policy of Canada.

13. The Government's decision to establish a Ministry of State for Science and Technology was reached in the Fall of 1970, while the Senate Committee was in the process of preparing Volume 1 of their report. The Ministry was not, however, brought into being until August, 1971.

14. The second volume of the Committee's report was released in January, 1972, at a time when the new Ministry was in the early stages of finding its feet. The recommendations in this volume were primarily concerned with the fundamental thrust of Canadian Science, the level of funding and the need to build up the scientific and technological strength of Canadian industry.