

Supply—Trade and Commerce

adhere to our strict rule of relevancy. There is a vote which is clearly before the committee and surely it is possible to direct our attention to the terms of the vote.

Mr. Dinsdale: Mr. Chairman, I thought I was speaking to the point in that I was indicating that I felt the activities of the national research council were not sufficiently broad. I gathered my information from the report we have before us on the activities of that council for the year 1953-54. If we cannot speak on the basis of the information contained in that report, I would submit that we are being unduly restricted. However, I was coming to a conclusion.

In summing up my remarks and re-emphasizing this neglect of an important aspect of the general field of scientific research, I should like to point out that in the past 15 years the research that has produced the greatest or the most beneficial results in general industry and economic development has been largely of a non-technological kind. That conclusion is drawn from the success of the United States in this regard.

For example, arising from the broader emphasis in that country in its approach to innovation and research, there have been outstanding changes in the methods of trade and distribution of goods and services. In all these developments Canada has followed slowly behind. We have merely imitated and copied the innovations which have taken place there and which have given such a tremendous stimulus to the United States economy. I could go on to mention some aspects of innovations in the processes of trade that have been extremely helpful.

Then there have been new concepts of business organization that have streamlined the whole economic life of the United States of America in this field. Again we are just beginning to explore the possibilities. Several of our larger universities have now established schools of business administration largely based on the experience of similar schools in the country to the south of us.

In view of the drying up of private funds, and in view of the difficulties upon which the president of the University of Toronto and other men in similar positions constantly harp these days, I submit that the time has come when we in Canada must give some consideration to broadening the terms of reference of the national research council so that adequate support might be given to these worth-while activities. I would venture to say that during the immediate period ahead the greatest need for innovation will lie in the social rather than in the technological area. The technological evolution will be

sterile and non-productive unless these other developments take place.

The Chairman: Shall resolution 284 carry?

Mr. Hamilton (Notre Dame de Grace): There are one or two questions on the details that I want to ask if the general discussion is finished.

Mr. Dickey: The general discussion is all out of order, so ask your question.

Mr. Hamilton (Notre Dame de Grace): That advice would perhaps be a little more proper, Mr. Chairman, coming from you, but I dare say that you are grateful for the assistance given by the senior member for Halifax. With regard to the details of the estimates, I note that there is an item here for manager, cafeteria. Are there other employees in the cafeteria?

Mr. Howe (Port Arthur): Just the manager.

Mr. Hamilton (Notre Dame de Grace): Just the manager. In other words the cafeteria employs only one individual? From that answer am I to assume that the cafeteria employs only the one individual?

Mr. Howe (Port Arthur): We answered the question. I do not know the reason for this great pause. One man is employed in the cafeteria under this vote. The cafeteria is operated by the employees of the research council and any other help that is needed is paid for by the people that use the cafeteria. Why the pause?

Mr. Hamilton (Notre Dame de Grace): The pause, Mr. Chairman, was while waiting for an answer from the minister.

Mr. Howe (Port Arthur): I answered your question.

Mr. Hamilton (Notre Dame de Grace): Can the minister tell us what the justification is for a set-up of this nature? I think it is different from that in most of the other government departments, in that the department itself in these estimates accepts the responsibility for the senior member of the cafeteria staff while the others are paid out of cafeteria revenue. Is this not an unusual arrangement in which the government hires the cafeteria manager?

Mr. Howe (Port Arthur): It does not have to be unusual, but what is wrong with it?

Mr. Hamilton (Notre Dame de Grace): The wrong of it is this. We are paying out of public money for the management of a cafeteria, and any profit from that cafeteria does not accrue to the Receiver General of Canada. In other words, Mr. Chairman, in this particular instance we are, shall we say,