

sciences, (e) chemistry, (f) mathematics, (g) medical sciences, (h) oceanography, (i) physics, (j) solid earth sciences, (3) social sciences: (a) anthropology, (b) demography, (c) economics, (d) political science, (e) psychology, (f) sociology. Give primary, secondary and tertiary discipline (if applicable).

*Areas of application:* (1) nuclear energy, (2) space travel and communications, (3) war and defence, (4) agriculture (inc. fisheries and forestry), (5) construction, (6) transportation, (7) telecommunications, (8) health, (9) industry, (10) underdeveloped areas, (11) economic and fiscal policy (national and international), (12) regional development, (13) social welfare and social policy, (14) educational techniques and policies, (15) administration, (16) other (please identify). Give primary and secondary areas if applicable.

Above to be tabulated for each of the fiscal years 1962-1963 to 1966-1967, estimates for 1968-1969, and projections for the five fiscal years beginning 1969-1970.

b) Operating and capital funds expended by the units described in (2.1 c.) (e.g. divisions, sections, etc.) for the fiscal years 1962-1963 to 1966-1967 inclusive, estimates for 1967-1968, and five year forecasts for fiscal years 1969-1970 to 1973-1974.

c) Funds expended to further professional university education of staff for each of the fiscal years from '62-'63 to '68-'69 inclusive (e.g. costs of educational leave to take higher degree, payments to cover costs of taking courses at local universities).

### 2.7) *Research Policies*

In the following, the term "project" is used very broadly to describe a distinguishable discrete research activity; this could range from scientific research orientated to extend the range of understanding of one item within a particular discipline to an interdisciplinary research and development task. The term "programme" is used to denote a planned goal-directed scientific activity requiring more than one "project" for its accomplishment. In other words, it is through a series of related "projects" that a "programme" is conducted.

#### a) *Units concerned with intramural research activities*

1) Describe process whereby various types of programmes and projects are selected, initiated and monitored (e.g. what role do other Federal agencies or units play in this process).

2) How are priorities established between programmes and projects and in what terms are priorities expressed and implemented.

3) Are network methods such as Critical Path Network or Programme Evaluation and Review Technique (CPN or PERT) used to plan and monitor programmes and projects; briefly list current examples of such use.

4) What uses have been made during the last five years (and are being made currently) of contracting out projects in support of intramural programmes. In what sectors have these contracts been let (cite cases-in-point).

5) What are the policies regarding the funding of extramural research programmes in the universities and industry. How are they related to the policies governing intramural programmes and to other Federal agencies.

6) In a changing technical environment it becomes necessary at times to shift research resources from one programme (possibly even terminating it) to a new programme. By what process is this done and describe any current difficulties.

7) How are intramural and contracted extramural research results *transferred* to those having potential need of them (e.g. industry, other government agencies or universities).

#### b) *Units exclusively concerned with extramural research activities*

Some units' sole activity in the field of the Committee's concern is the funding of extramural scientific activities.

1) Describe process whereby various types of programmes and projects are accepted for funding and describe what relation these factors have on the acceptance process:

- i) Previous record of achievement of unit or individual requesting funds
- ii) Nature of proposed project
- iii) Policies of granting agency