

recommendations have been discussed, analyzed and evaluated on innumerable occasions. Some have been accepted, others have not. Many have been partially adopted.

4. The Committee in the Foreword to Volume 3 of its report acknowledge that - "Many of the recommendations contained in the second volume of its report, Targets and Strategies for the Seventies, have been implemented or accepted in principle by the Canadian Government".

5. The Committee made a number of recommendations concerning its own future and the actions that Parliament should take such as the organization of a group of Parliamentarians from the Senate and the House of Commons to study science policy matters. It would be inappropriate for the Ministry of State for Science and Technology to comment on these recommendations other than to confirm strong support for any new mechanisms by which Parliament can be increasingly informed and concerned regarding science and its impact on Canadians.

6. The Ministry of State for Science and Technology (MOSST) came into being in the midst of the Senate Committee's deliberations and it may be helpful to reiterate briefly some of the main events that led up to its establishment.

7. The Royal Commission on Government Organization recommended in 1963 that senior responsibility for science policy be placed on a single Cabinet Minister and that a suitable secretariat be established to serve this Minister and the Cabinet. The Commissioners did not however recommend the setting up of a department of science because they felt that scientific activity, like economic activity, pervaded such a large segment of the Public Service, that attempts to centralize it would impair the effectiveness of the many departments of which it was an important part.

8. In January, 1964, Dr. C. J. MacKenzie made a report to the Prime Minister on Government Science and stated that he was in