

## HOUSE OF COMMONS

Thursday, January 16, 1969

The house met at 2 p.m.

### ROUTINE PROCEEDINGS

#### EXTERNAL AFFAIRS

##### DISCUSSION OF NATIONAL DEFENCE POLICY IN STANDING COMMITTEE

**Hon. Donald S. Macdonald (President of the Privy Council):** Mr. Speaker, there have been discussions with respect to the work of the external affairs committee and I think there is general agreement in the house that it would be desirable to have a further order of reference to the committee so that it may continue with the order of work that has already been planned. I believe there would be unanimous agreement to the acceptance of an order in the following terms:

That the standing committee on external affairs and national defence be instructed, and hereby is instructed, to hear evidence on and to consider the national defence policy of Canada.

If it is acceptable to the house that could be made an order of the house.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is this so agreed?

**Mr. David Lewis (York South):** With respect, Mr. Speaker, may I ask the President of the Privy Council (Mr. Macdonald) why the proposed order is limited to defence policy rather than to defence and foreign policy?

**Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale):** Well, I gather that has been the subject matter of discussion in various corners. The timetable that has been planned was related to defence policy rather than to the broader area.

**Mr. Lewis:** With your permission, Mr. Speaker, may I take another moment to suggest to the President of the Privy Council as well as to the chairman of the committee that the information I received from the hon. member for Greenwood (Mr. Brewin) before he immersed himself in French was not to this effect. However, whatever the agreement may have been, is it not better to have both questions considered? You cannot really separate defence from foreign policy and it does

not seem very sensible to limit the order in this way.

**Mr. Macdonald (Rosedale):** It appears, Mr. Speaker, that there is not unanimous consent to the form of the order I suggested. Perhaps, therefore, we could have further consultation later today to find what is acceptable.

#### RESEARCH

##### "HUDSON 70"—CANADIAN OCEANOGRAPHIC PROJECT

**Hon. J. J. Greene (Minister of Energy, Mines and Resources):** Mr. Speaker, I should like to advise the house of a Canadian oceanographic project of significant impact, we believe not only to Canada but to the world. The Department of Energy, Mines and Resources science ship, *C.S.S. Hudson*, will set out from Halifax in November, 1969, on an oceanographic expedition of 41,000 nautical miles and completely encircle North and South America in Canada's first oceanographic venture on a world wide scale. It is interesting to note that this is the first circumnavigation of the two continents by any ship and that the *Hudson* is the only fully equipped scientific vessel to have this capacity. This expedition will be known as "Hudson 70".

Hudson 70 will be a one year expedition through the Atlantic, Antarctic, Pacific and Arctic Oceans. Aboard will be scientists from the federal Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, other federal departments, Canadian universities and American oceanographic institutes and universities. Investigations will range from ocean circulation studies to geological surveys of Canada's continental shelf on its east, west, and northern coasts, and include biological, geophysical, chemical and other oceanographic studies.

● (2:10 p.m.)

The scientific staff will be drawn largely from the Atlantic Oceanographic Laboratory of the Department of Energy, Mines and Resources, and the Marine Ecology Laboratory of the Fisheries Research Board, both at the Bedford Institute. Scientists from other institutions, Dalhousie University, University of British Columbia, Defence Research Establishment Atlantic (Defence Research Board), and other branches of the Department of