

scientific knowledge and the planned use of science and technology in support of national goals"—provides the basic rationale for the enhanced responsibilities of the Ministry of State for Science and Technology as well as of the organizational course which has been outlined.

The need for over-all planning and consistency is great if we are to understand, exploit and protect the resources of Canada, take our place in the international scientific community, and assist our scientists, engineers and technologists to better prepare us to meet the future crises which we will inevitably have to face in this technologically changing world. This concern is reflected in the many initiatives mentioned in the Speech from the Throne and an effective science policy will be required. I would suggest that the changes proposed by the government would effect the required redirection.

Now I pass on to oil policy. The government, of course, has a duty, as we all understand, to organize and administer the economy so as to more effectively reduce the inflationary effects that followed the oil crisis. The government is exchanging views with the provinces in regard to a domestic and export pricing structure. The objective sought is to protect the consumer, to encourage more production and discovery of the oil resources, and to give the provinces that produce these resources a fair return on what is theirs under the Constitution of Canada. The government will insist on a federal share of the increased revenue derived from higher oil prices. This is not an intervention in the resources that belong to the provinces; it is simply carrying out the obligation that the Government of Canada has toward all the people of Canada.

Here is what the Prime Minister said on the actual or potential conflicts between the interests of the producing companies and the individual consumers, or between the producing provinces and consumer provinces:

... there is a clear and fundamental obligation of the federal government to intervene in the over-all national interests. To intervene effectively we must have the financial capacity to direct the economy toward national goals and to spread the burden of higher prices evenly across the country.

This is not a quarrel about jurisdiction over natural resources. Again, to quote the words of the Prime Minister:

This is a duty discharged by the Government of Canada to ensure that the kind of disorder and disruption, which has been brought upon the economies of many nations which could not find within their own borders policies to stabilize the impact of disruptive prices, does not take place in Canada.

[Translation]

I want now to come back to my preliminary remarks concerning the participation of Senator Perrault in this debate and I want to underline especially his appeal for Pan-Canadianism and for the unity of the nation.

Even if they are not prepared to admit everything he said in this regard, not many colleagues in this house will hesitate to endorse Senator Perrault's views on all the things which can unite Canada rather than weaken national unity.

[Hon. Mr. Langlois.]

Our colleague sees in the Speech from the Throne—and here again there will surely be differences of opinion—a complete work plan that must be preferred to the too easy negative criticisms and incomplete cure-alls of those who enjoy being prophets of evil and, to paraphrase a quotation by Senator Robichaud, always wish in the end their gloomy prophecies will come true to prove they were right.

**Hon. Mr. Flynn:** You should recall Senator Martin in the Opposition.

**Hon. Mr. Langlois:** Unfortunately, I did not have the advantage Senator Martin had of being in the opposition when my honourable colleague was in power because it would be easier to find out the differences of view he has developed since then.

Nevertheless, I continue by saying that our colleague sees in the Speech from the Throne a complete work plan which must be preferred to the too easy negative criticisms and incomplete cure-alls of those who enjoy being prophets of evil. Anyone who reads the Speech from the Throne with any sense of objectivity finds it hard not to notice the analysis of the causes of inflation and the assessment of the appropriate means to deal with it without bringing about an inevitable slowdown in the Canadian economy which too drastic measures could necessarily bring—the setting up of a Canadian oil policy to counter the effects of the energy crisis which existed in the past several months and ensuring the self-sufficiency of Canada with respect to energy; assessing the interdependence—and this is important—of the economy of this country with international trade and markets which render inappropriate and often inapplicable a general price and income policy whatever the proposed period of duration.

● (1440)

In this regard, I would like to refer this House to the recommendation quoted yesterday by the government leader and made in the report of the Senate Committee on National Finance on Growth, Employment and Price Stability.

I do not intend to repeat such a recommendation which denounced quite plainly the peacetime application of a control policy on prices and incomes. But, I must again point out something which a great many senators already know, but of which the public is not aware, that this recommendation by the Senate Committee on National Finance was not made blindly. This standing Senate committee, to which I had the honour to belong, heard 45 witnesses before making its recommendations.

**Hon. Mr. Asselin:** In what year?

**Hon. Mr. Langlois:** In 1971.

I was saying that the committee heard 45 witnesses, chosen not only among experts from the economics department of Canadian and American universities, but found at large throughout the world. As proof of what I am saying, let me give you a few names.

First, among the leading witnesses: Sir Roy Harrod of the Department of Economics of the University of Maryland and ex-professor of political economy, Christchurch College, Oxford; Dr. Arthur J. R. Smith, former Chairman of the Economic Council of Canada as well as several members of the Economic Council of Canada, namely, Dr.