

*Supply—Trade and Commerce*

sciences. Actually the social sciences have their toe in the door of the national research council through the presence of Abbé Maheux of Laval University, who acts in a consultative capacity from the viewpoint of psychology. I understand that here too the chief emphasis is on the physiological aspect of the science of psychology.

I feel that this subject is important because in recent years other countries, the United States in particular, have made encouraging progress in what we might call the non-technological field of innovation. There have been voices raised in support of a similar emphasis in Canada, one of the more important of those being that of Hugh Keenleyside, who appreciates most deeply and sincerely the social problems which have been created by the rapid changes in technology resulting from the progress in the physical sciences and at the same time the relatively slow progress in the realm of social sciences. Speaking before the federation of agriculture in Victoria two years ago Mr. Keenleyside pinpointed this difficulty very nicely when he said:

This situation results from, and its dangers are infinitely enhanced by, the recent and wholly unprecedented development of man's scientific knowledge and the failure of humanity's moral development and social intelligence to keep pace with this change.

There has been some very worth-while work accomplished in this field, notwithstanding the neglect of the national research council of these matters. There is a voluntary group, the Canadian social science research council, operating in this area and in their latest report they indicate scholarship assistance in research projects currently going forward which I suggest are of extreme importance to Canada. I should like to refer to one or two of these projects to indicate their importance. A student at Laval University is preparing a thesis on patterns of industrial relations in Quebec. A student at the University of Manitoba is preparing a thesis on the Mennonites in Manitoba, a study of historical geography. A student is doing graduate work at the University of London on Canada's selective immigration policies. I could go through the report and indicate many other outstanding projects which are being supported by this voluntary group.

Unfortunately the council depends upon private funds for its support, and in recent years those funds have been drying up. The chief source has been the United States, where research in the non-technological aspects of our human problems has been proceeding very rapidly. More recently the

United States supporters of our Canadian research projects have tended to become less generous.

As I look through the estimates and see the numbers involved in scientific and executive positions under the national research council, I cannot help but feel that there is a definitely lop-sided emphasis in this regard. For instance, there are 137 associate research officers, 197 assistant research officers, 209 junior research officers, and so on. If there were even one dozen or two dozen receiving scholarship support under the national research council to carry on this important work in the social sciences I am sure the results would be of extreme benefit to the economic and social development of this country.

Universities are the chief source of qualified personnel to carry on this type of activity. The president of the University of Toronto drew attention to the problems faced by the universities caused by a lack of sufficient support, and I quote from a newspaper article as follows:

Humanities and social sciences still lag far behind the physical and natural sciences in financial support, according to the president of the University of Toronto, Sidney Smith.

In this annual report he says the situation is nation-wide and will have bad effects on the future of higher education in the country unless it is corrected.

Formation of a Canada Council, as envisaged in the Massey report, would help to redress the imbalance, he claims. There is a need for financing of research in these fields similar to that performed for scientific research by the national research council.

This is a theme which could be and should be discussed at length because it is of the utmost importance, as Mr. Keenleyside has indicated. It is to be hoped that when parliament gets around to discussing the general problem of research in Canada the terms of reference to the committee will be broad enough to include some representations on this most important subject. As I read the original motion it indicated hopeful promise in this regard, because it referred to non-military research in Canada.

**The Chairman:** Order. The hon. gentleman has just indicated in his speech what I have been suspecting for some time, namely that his speech is not directly relevant to the item under consideration. The hon. member was in the house and heard the discussion which took place immediately prior to his taking the floor. I think he must recognize the distinction between the pertinent discussion which was taking place on salaries and other matters comprised in this vote and the very general discussion in which he is indulging at the present time. I must therefore ask the hon. member and all other hon. members to