of Industry were to indicate just what relationship he envisages between the proposed Science Council of Canada and the federal-provincial council of resource ministers. It does seem to me that there should be, very definitely, some form of liaison established, and it should be understood what the relationship between these two bodies is to be.

I shall just quote briefly from the article once more:

> The conference is planning a Fall convention on pollution and our environment—the group calculates water, air and soil pollution costs Canada $1.1 billion a year—and is going to begin with 100 background papers on the subject, written by experts.

I would say, Mr. Speaker, that in relation to some of the figures that have been mentioned by other members concerning the current spending on research, this cost indicates to me the possibility of achieving a net saving to our country by stepping up our research in this particular field, if in no other.

• (8:50 p.m.)

The article goes on to point out that the conference will begin with 100 background papers on the subject written by experts. After that there will be another series of papers on how to control it; but this is a long range proposition, the article says. I suggest that out of that conference the Council of Resource Ministers should find considerable food for thought and study; that is, if these background papers are what I hope they will be—pretty representative of current knowledge and thought on what can be accomplished in this particular field of research.

In this connection, and to further illustrate the need, in my view, for the establishment of this Science Council, I point out that I have been trying to seek some information on what the federal government is doing in the field of pollution research. There was recently tabled a reply to an order paper question I had asked, No. 555, regarding what research is being done. I asked which departments or agencies of the federal government are conducting research into (a) water pollution control and (b) air pollution control. Then I went on to ask what amounts for each of the last five fiscal years had been spent in this field.

The reply I received was a somewhat conditional one, but rather an illuminating one in a number of ways, one which illustrates the need for some greater co-ordination and understanding of what the various arms of the federal government are doing in this area. I realize it is a little difficult in some respects to define what is or is not being done in this field specifically related to research to achieve control of pollution.

For example, the National Research Council indicates in the answer given by the Minister of Industry that the council itself is not doing research into water pollution control or air pollution control. In 1964 the National Research Council established an associate committee on water pollution to co-ordinate the interests of Canadian universities, industry and government in the matter of water pollution and to encourage research into the problem in Canada. Support was also given to researchers in the universities for scientific research in several relevant areas, the result of which could be of potential use in the field of control.

It is apparent to me, Mr. Speaker, that while the Research Council has shown some interest in this subject, it appears from the answer given that the council is not fully aware of all the ramifications of its efforts or what is being done by various universities or other agencies across the country.

An answer supplied me by the Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys (Mr. Pepin) informs me that that department does not carry out research into the control—it underlined that word in its answer—of water and air pollution. However, the department does conduct air and water pollution studies. On that basis the questions are answered in this way, and I should like to put some figures on the record because they are important in relation to the estimated $1.1 billion that the council of resource ministers suggested pollution is costing us today.

In the period 1961-62 air pollution studies represented an expenditure of $22,300; water pollution studies cost $5,000. In the period 1962-63 air pollution studies cost $22,300; water pollution studies, $5,500, an increase of $500. In 1963-64 air pollution studies cost $22,300; water pollution studies, $8,500. In 1964-65 air pollution studies cost $23,300; water pollution studies, $10,250. In 1965-66 estimated air pollution studies cost $37,300; water pollution studies, $51,750. It is to be noted that of the water pollution studies expenditure for the period 1965-66, $14,000 went to the Great Lakes Institute.

Then I had another answer from the Minister of Transport (Mr. Pickersgill) which informed me that the Atlantic Development Board, for the fiscal year 1965-66, spent $18,955.88 on water pollution control. Apart from