

problems. The means of supporting basic research are discussed further in a later section.

27. The Committee recommended that, at least during the 1970's, the Government's emphasis in support of basic research should be on the human sciences. The Ministry agrees and has highlighted the importance of the human sciences in its advice to Cabinet.

C. THE DEVELOPMENT OF MOSST'S ORGANIZATION AND PROCEDURES.

Early experiments in organization.

28. The Ministry of State for Science and Technology was launched as an experiment in government organization and has had to make its way under difficult circumstances. The Senate Committee recommended that an outside task force be set up to review the organization and structure of the Ministry. However, it is not an exaggeration to say that the Ministry has never ceased to be the subject of review since the day it was founded and has undergone several changes in organization and emphasis as it sought to establish its proper role and method of operation.

29. The original nucleus of the Ministry was provided by the staff inherited from its predecessor, the Science Secretariat of the PCO. As of September 30th, 1971, there were 41 continuing employees on strength. This number has built up over the 4 year period to the present authorized strength of 169. The budget for the first year (1971-72) was \$1.1 million and that for the current year \$4.9 million. Charts describing the budget and personnel complement for each year are given in Appendix 'A'. The main organizational structures adopted by the Ministry are given in Appendix 'B'.

30. The early problems of MOSST have been well described in a Science Council Background Study - "Knowledge, Power and Public Policy". MOSST is a central agency without the power bases that are the strength of the other two primary agencies, PCO and the