

Science and Technology

In other departments the total expenditures on science for the year 1975-76 will be: National Research Council, \$189 million; National Defence, \$119 million; Industry, Trade and Commerce, \$104 million; Statistics Canada, \$103 million; Agriculture, \$101 million; Energy, Mines and Resources, \$85 million; Atomic Energy of Canada, \$83 million; National Health and Welfare, \$53 million; Medical Research Council, \$49 million; CIDA, \$43 million; Communications, \$36 million; Transport, \$34 million; Canada Council, \$28 million; National Museums of Canada, \$14 million; and others, \$152 million, for a total budget of \$1,443,872,000. What is the argument?

An hon. Member: What about inflation?

Mr. Turner (London East): Don't worry about inflation, we will try to bring it under control.

Some hon. Members: Oh, oh!

Mr. Turner (London East): I lived under two Conservative governments and never worked harder and had less. I came out of high school when the late R. B. Bennett was prime minister of this country. I could not even get a job. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

Some hon. Members: Oh, oh!

Some hon. Members: Hear, hear!

Mr. Turner (London East): The Minister of State for Science and Technology (Mr. Drury) plans expenditures of \$5 million in 1975-76. The objective of the minister is to assure the optimum use of science and technology in support of national objectives. In order to meet this objective, the minister will spend \$1.5 million on the development of policies for science, about \$600,000 on the review and assessment of government scientific programs and \$1.5 million on the acquisition and exchange of information on scientific activities. What did the Tories do when they were in power?

During 1975-76 total expenditures by all federal government departments on scientific activities are expected to be \$1.4 billion. As science expenditure is meaningful only in the context of the specific program it supports, it is allocated by departments and agencies in relation to their particular objectives and programs, and thus distributed across several functional categories.

Expenditure on science activity is broken down into four subdivisions according to the sector in which it is made. Three of these sectors are completely Canadian—intramural, Canadian industry and Canadian universities—while the fourth includes all foreign agencies as well as such Canadian organizations as private non-profit institutions, other levels of government and private individuals.

While expenditures on science are allocated by departments and agencies in conjunction with their program objectives, these expenditures are subject to some general government policies relating to science. One such policy is the "make or buy" policy, which is intended to increase the amount of mission-oriented research and development conducted in industry. The effect of its implementation can be seen in the fact that industrial contracts for mis-

sion-oriented research and development have increased from a proposed \$53 million for 1974-75 to a proposed \$74 million for 1975-76, an increase of 40 per cent. This increase has only a moderate effect on the figures for total spending in the industrial sector, since mission-oriented research and development contracts represent less than one third of the total support for scientific activities in industry.

The minister's expenditures are projected to increase by \$910,000, with \$624,000 going for increased costs of existing operations and \$286,000 for expanded activities, primarily in the area of program review and assessment.

The budget of the Economic Council of Canada is to be increased to \$4.4 million from \$4 million in the 1974-75 main estimates. This advisory body has responsibility for the provision of independent economic research and the formulation of recommendations for the Canadian economy.

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Until recently, the most frequently used measures of Canadian well-being were economic indices such as those for the Gross National Product, prices and unemployment rates. The council has extended its measurement of well-being to include social indicators in an attempt to identify what constitutes and what affects the quality of life in Canadian society. To date, initial indicators have been developed for housing, health and the natural environment. Additional indicators are being developed to reflect both the quantitative and subjective assessments of well-being.

Statistics Canada is the central statistical agency of the federal government, providing statistical information needed for the understanding of the Canadian economy, institutions and population. Its main estimates for 1975-76 are \$101 million, an increase of \$12 million over that of 1974-75. The principal reasons for the increase are requirements for the 1976 quinquennial census and increased salary costs.

The circumnavigation of the Americas by the Canadian oceanographic vessel *Hudson* in 1970 and the northern voyages of the American tanker *Manhattan* focused public attention in a dramatic fashion on Canada's growing involvement with the oceans. In actual fact, these events were merely among the most publicized of a series of developments in the late 1960s and early 1970s which promise that ocean resource development and management will be of vital importance to the future of the Canadian economy.

In recognition of this situation cabinet, in September, 1972, decided that Canada's ocean policies needed review, with particular emphasis on ocean science, ocean technology and ocean industry. A task force on ocean industry, science and technology was established with representatives from all interested departments and agencies of the federal government. This task force carried out a broad intersectoral study of existing and future ocean industries, with the objective of bringing to cabinet's attention the strategic significance to Canada of the ocean and its resources, and recommending policies to allow Canada to meet her increasing responsibilities, commitments and opportunities.

[Mr. Turner (London East).]