

Supply—Industry

have been the single most important component of the council's program since its inception and that at \$7 million in 1965-66 they will be about three quarters of all expenditures. They go on to discuss what this means. I read from paragraph 3 on the same page:

In general, the pattern is that sufficient funds are available to support in full only one-third of the value of all applications; that one-half of the value of all applications can be supported only at a level of two-thirds of the funds requested; and that the balance of applications that are rejected contains projects worthy of support.

In other words, there are not sufficient funds. It seems to me that if we are going to increase the funds right now by only one-third there will still not be enough money for grants-in-aid alone. I am sure that if the government had prepared this report they would have spent more money on just getting out the report. It was handed to the government as a *fait accompli*, and I think that in gratitude we could supply some extra funds this year. There is one group which does have difficulty. Under the present system new grants are not made except in very exceptional circumstances. On page 44 of the report there is a comment which I think is very important:

For these grants, the shortage of funds is even more clearly apparent: full approval could generally only be given to one-fifth of the number of applications and one-tenth of the value. About one-half of the applications have been approved in part, but the extent of this partial approval has only been about three-fifths of the amount requested.

The next paragraph on this page reads:

The inadequacy of support that can be given to new grants is particularly serious, since it is under this category of support that new entrants to medical research who have yet to make their reputation will generally be seeking funds to start their careers. The low availability of funds can only act as a severe discouragement to their efforts and as a deterrent to others contemplating entering the field of research.

I think this is a very serious statement in a report as comprehensive as the Gundy report. It is a very serious matter if we do not do something soon to try to narrow the gap between the funds available and the medical research resources which are available in Canada today. Surely the events of the past few months, and even of the past few days, would indicate the need to encourage younger people to come into the field of medical research. It is vitally important that we do this.

I know that from the graduating class at the University of Saskatchewan medical school the number of graduates who stay in Canada is so small that the situation has become

extremely serious indeed. In order to get interns to stay in the hospitals in the province very large inducements have to be offered. We have not been able to match those offered south of the border. We have not been able to even keep close. With all due respect to those who come to us as immigrants, and we need as many trained persons as possible, it seems a strange paradox, in a city with a medical school, that in one of the large metropolitan hospitals not one intern was educated in the province of Saskatchewan medical school. They have come from the Philippines, India, China and other countries.

I question very much whether we have the moral right to continue to attract physicians from seriously under-doctored countries. I question very much whether we have the moral right to allow our own young men and women to go south of the border—the brain drain as it is called. We are losing the very lifeblood of our country when we allow these people, because of the inducement of more benefits and greater facilities, to go there. We cannot keep them because we do not have sufficient funds. We have sufficient funds to build a \$300 million edifice for defence, although the forces seem to be disintegrating. We do not have enough to keep the young people of our country here where they should be helping to educate others and look after not only our families but those of generations to come. I think it is of vital importance that we find more money and find it soon.

● (8:50 p.m.)

The very day that the Minister of Finance was talking in this house last September, the head of the Economic Council of Canada was speaking in Montreal and he said that the one thing we must not do is cut back on education or research. As he was saying this, the minister was quietly whittling away. We must increase the amounts for research and education. They go hand in hand at the university level; you cannot separate them. I think it is of vital importance that something be done immediately in this field.

In conclusion I should like to read another of the summaries of which the Gundy report is full. On page 45 of the report we find the following:

The granting experience of the Medical Research Council illustrates the problems that exist in the field of medical research in Canada. The council, within the limitations of the funds at its disposal, has apparently attempted to provide for the increasing numbers of individuals engaging in medical research at all levels of skill and experience, and to provide funds for their operations and for the