

year because it will solve some of the problems that face people who live outside the very affluent, industrial growth areas of Canada.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: It being six o'clock this sitting stands suspended until 8 p.m.

At six o'clock the House took recess.

AFTER RECESS

The House resumed at 8 p.m.

[Translation]

Hon. Jean-Luc Pepin (Minister of Industry, Trade and Commerce): Mr. Speaker, I should like to open my remarks this evening with a quotation from Mr. John Deutsch, principal of Queen's University. It reads as follows:

[English]

In a vast and empty land we Canadians have borrowed technology, know-how, skills and capital from others and have applied these to rich material resources to build a new modern country. It has been successful and much has been accomplished, but, the time has come for a greater contribution from ourselves... If we are to play a more mature and more effective role in building our own future we will have to devote substantially more effort and more resources to research and development.

[Translation]

My intervention tonight is meant to inform hon. members and the public at large about what Canada and particularly the federal government is doing. The latter is, by far, putting the largest effort into research and development, especially in the industrial sector. I would also tell or remind my hon. friends of some recent government decisions which clarify its policy. Do hon. members realize that for the year 1968-69, Canada has spent \$962 million for scientific research and development?

The universities' contribution thereto amounted to \$280 million, of which \$109 million came from the federal treasury, and the industries' contribution to \$347 million, including \$80 million from the federal government. The cost of the work carried out in the government's own facilities came up to \$312 million and various other agencies spent \$23 million under that heading. Therefore, \$514 millions were provided directly by Ottawa for research and development. I wish to say it again: \$514 million out of a total of \$962 million for the year 1968-69.

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If one studies the progression of expenditures in Canada from 1964-65 to 1968-69, one realizes that they went from \$561, to \$677, to \$765, to \$898, to \$962 million. The federal government's expenditures in that sector for the same period amounted to \$277, \$336, \$368, \$452 and \$514 million.

This spending may not be sufficient considering the importance of the matter, but it is obvious that there is progress and marked progress.

I might also mention that during 1968-69 the federal government has provided \$123 million for projects connected with scientific research, for instance, collection of scientific data, standardization, scholarships to students and researchers.

What are the federal government's objectives in the field of research and development? The first is to encourage university research in order to ensure that Canada will have adequate scientific personnel resources. The efforts in this field have been rewarding since I am told that in the university as well as in the government sectors we have at the present time a sufficient number of researchers. I am not saying qualitatively, as there is always room for improvement, but quantitatively. It is mainly in the industrial sector that progress is necessary.

So, the federal government gives assistance for the training of researchers by way of grants provided by the National Research Council and the Medical Research Council. It is worth noting that, lately, the idea of greater participation in projects carried out by researchers in various fields, is gaining ground. Not only is this idea in fashion, but it is also a worthwhile one.

I would like to mention three examples of this new trend. Memorial University in Newfoundland received \$637,000 for the establishment of an ocean sciences centre; the University of Alberta received \$400,000 for the construction of a temperature-controlled hot-house; while the University of Montreal was granted \$915,000 for a nuclear physics accelerator.

Such is the first objective of our policy: to train researchers who are so badly needed for the economic development and especially the industrial development of our country.

The government also subsidizes research in its own establishments—that is "in-house", or "in house" as our French cousins would surely say—to help those various departments to discharge their duties.