

The departmental radar research laboratory investigates new uses of radar such as in remote sensing of the environment; studies the application of new technology to radar systems; helps users specify and select new radar equipment; and investigates problems encountered in operating radar systems.

In its efforts to improve radio communication, the departmental radio communications laboratory continued experiments in the use of the ionosphere, which deflects radio waves, to communicate over long distances.

From March 1973 to September 1975 the department conducted an educational technology program in response to the need of educators for assistance and advice in the application of communications media to education.

9.2.14 The Canada Council

The Canada Council expected to spend \$32.4 million in 1976-77 in support of activities in the human sciences, \$25.5 million in the university sector. Funds for R&D amounted to \$16.4 million.

The Canada Council, created by an Act of Parliament in 1957 to promote the arts, the humanities and the social sciences, carries out its work mainly through a broad program of fellowships and grants. The council also shares responsibility for Canada's cultural relations with other countries, and administers the Canadian Commission for UNESCO and special programs financed by private donations.

Research funds of the council are channelled through five programs: grants to university faculty and other scholars for free research in the human sciences; the Killam grants (senior research scholarships and special postdoctoral research scholarships to support scholars of exceptional ability in significant research); leave fellowships for university faculty who wish to engage in some form of creative scholarship, research or study; research fellowships to permit younger scholars to undertake full-time research; and, as part of the Cultural Exchange Program administered for the Department of External Affairs, grants to Canadian scholars for research in France.

Canada Council support for scientific information activities includes publication grants to specialized journals and block grants to the Humanities Research Council of Canada and the Social Science Research Council of Canada for the publication of scholarly manuscripts and for support of attendance at the annual meetings of the Canadian Learned Societies.

In 1976-77 Canada Council expenditures for education support was planned at \$11.7 million. This included doctoral fellowships for students in the human sciences who have completed at least one year of graduate study beyond the honours BA or its equivalent; grants to Canadian universities and organizations to support prominent visiting scholars from other countries; and grants to foreign students for advanced study in Canada.

9.2.15 Ministry of State for Science and Technology

The Ministry of State for Science and Technology is responsible for the development and formulation of policies for the optimum development and application of science and technology in Canada. It reviews and assesses scientific and technological activities and programs in many different departments of the federal government and encourages cooperation among the federal government and the provinces, public and private organizations and with other nations. The ministry consists of four branches: Government, Industry, University and Corporate Services.

The Government Branch has overall responsibility for projects which have a direct impact upon government policy and activities in science and technology and is divided into three areas of activity: the Government Projects Division, the Program Review and Assessment Division, and the International Division.

The Government Projects Division operates on a project basis. In close consultation with concerned departments it furthers policy development in the oceans, space and northern science technology areas and undertakes a review of research and development in forestry.