

ships and for supporting research projects in the social sciences and the humanities. To put it very simply, and not quite in the same words as are used in this brief, it is very clear that all the western societies, of which we are one, are continuously pouring greater and greater resources into scientific research. The pace of scientific discovery on the pure scientific side is very fast. The rate at which these scientific discoveries are then applied to human life and society is accelerating all the time and we are faced with social and economic change—and I would add consequent disruption, because the two are intertwined—which is progressing at a rate never before known, I think, by any human society.

Now, bearing that in mind, the urgency of the Canada Council's needs is this: that unless we can keep somewhat in pace in the study of social and economic and other aspects of our society, we are going to be overrun by the rate of physical and scientific change and our society's disruption by it. Therefore it seems to me that the need is getting more and more pressing all the time for us, first, to have support for young people who want to go on to deeper and more profound studies in the social sciences and humanities so that they in turn as teachers or workers in other areas can, in fact, tell more and more of us what kind of things we are involved in and where they are taking us, and, second, to have more and more resources for research in the social sciences and humanities.

To take only one instance, we see what pure scientific research is doing to us in the way of producing urban agglomerations which are likely to become totally unmanageable unless we study all the social implications of these and how to cope with them and even, I would say, how to try to prevent their getting any bigger than they must be.

This is the basis, it seems to me, of the case put forward by the Canada Council in these fields, as I understand it. That is all I would like to say just now.

**The Chairman:** Thank you very much, Dr. Corry. The meeting is now open for discussion and questions. To start with I will invite Senator MacKenzie to open up the discussion, since he is a former member of the Canada Council.

**Senator MacKenzie:** Mr. Chairman, I am very happy to have this opportunity of

meeting with the representatives of the Canada Council and discussing with you and fellow members of the Senate what is a very important problem and a very important matter in terms of the life of Canadians and in the life of human beings generally. I know that our terms of reference are directed to research, but before going into that I would like to suggest to you that we are involved here with what might be described as the questions of the philosophy which lies behind the work of this Council. I am speaking of the humanities in particular and the fine arts that do not lend themselves to the kind of detailed technical research, and I am using "technical" in its specific sense, that the physical and life sciences do. For me the humanities and the social sciences are concerned with human beings, with human behaviour and the organization of human society. Dr. Corry made mention a moment ago of the results of science and scientific research in the physical and life sciences on human life and on human society. And I am not at all sure that granted the accuracy of that statement that the best method of coping with it is to follow almost exactly and identically in the footsteps of the scientists. I have in mind that scientific research, which has, as far as I can judge, been copied almost identically and exactly by the social scientists and those in the humanities, is an inheritance from the Germans. It was not at all a part of the philosophy of Britain or the United Kingdom and it was only to a lesser degree, as far as I know, part of the philosophy of France. It was true of Germany back in the 1880s and later. It was copied by the Americans and the emphasis upon the Ph. D. I think, can be directly attributed to its origins in Germany and in the United States. Now for the sciences, and here again I am using physical and life sciences, I think a good case can be made for the Ph. D. requirement in that area; but I wish that those in the universities in particular who are concerned with humanities and the social sciences would take a hard look at the whole philosophy of their fields of interest and work, because as I understand it, it is our concern to see what can be done about the lives of human beings which are being so directly and greatly influenced and affected by work in the natural and physical sciences.

Coming to a few questions—and some of them will be familiar to those who have been