

(Presbyterian), no course in sociology was given in the Faculty of Arts and Science until 1951. The Department of Sociology was not “created” until 1969 when student demand and course enrolments “necessitated” independent administration. Queen’s exemplified the problems of the 1960’s. Although it was not American-dominated, in 1969, there were 12 members of the Department: three of German origin, one born in India, one American, one Anglo of Mexican origin, one Albanian, two from England and three native-born Canadians, all three of whom had done their doctoral training in American graduate schools. At most there would have been four Canadian citizens out of 12. This was long before the days of globalization and the new department was in an institution which claimed to be Canada’s “national university”. The low status of sociology in the Canadian academy, and particularly at Queen’s, was amplified by the fact that most of these sociologists were “strangers” to the country and to the campus.

The Professional Association

Economists, political scientists, sociologists and anthropologists belonged to the Canadian Political Science Association (founded 1913) until 1965 when the economists founded their own association and the anthropologists and sociologists founded a joint association, the Canadian Sociology and Anthropology Association (CSAA). *The Canadian Review of Sociology and Anthropology* (CRSA) was founded in 1964 and the *Canadian Journal of Sociology* (CJS) was founded in 1975. In 1956, there were 32 sociologists in Canada (0.6% of all faculty). In 1977, there were 917 sociologists (2.9% of all faculty). Besides the official journal, the CSAA, like most professional associations, has a constitution and a code of ethics. Unlike some learned societies, the association has been heavily involved in a number of issues and has been described as “politicized”. Among those issues have been the status of women, tenure cases (particularly at Simon Fraser University), and the issue of “Canadianization” (Carroll, 1992). Despite the politicization (or perhaps because of it) it does not appear that sociologists, collectively or individually have been sought out or have offered advice in the way that economists and political scientists have fulfilled their roles during Canada’s economic and political crises. This is particularly true in the recent attempts at dismantling of the welfare state and in the Quebec crisis.

Expansion and the Canadianization Issue : From the 1960’s to the 1970’s

In the 1960’s there was a rapid expansion of universities and the creation of a number of new universities, particularly in Ontario where the number of universities more or less doubled, as did enrolments. Sociology was seen as the academic leader of the cultural revolution of the decade. Student demand and university expansion created a need for an increased number of faculty. The sociology programs in Canada were in no way equipped to produce faculty members to meet this need. The result was that by 1971 only 34 per cent of the sociology faculty were Canadian and only 25 per cent of the textbooks were Canadian. The recruitment practices and the use of the old boys’ network, meant that once Canadians were trained they faced the challenges of competing with American graduates who were often preferred by the American ex-patriot faculty who were in positions of control in Canadian universities. The fact that Canadian students were taught by American faculty from American textbooks created a cultural problem that could be clearly identified by those in graduate school who faced limited employment prospects. The professional association was used as a vehicle to solve the problem, but the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada (AUCC) also launched a commission of inquiry. Sociology was the discipline which had the most foreign domination. (Carroll et al. 1992)

The outcome of the AUCC inquiry was the advertising of positions in all disciplines defining a preference for Canadian applicants, qualifications being equal, and the development of university procedures controlling selection and appointment. While Canadianization continues to be a problem, the assimilation (and now the retirement of faculty), the expansion of doctoral programs, has diminished the problem significantly. However, Canadians are sometimes described as having a “colonial mentality” and reference groups for status and prestige, are not always Canadian. The current dilemma would appear to be how to balance Canadianization