

lished by the library's *Shakespeare Quarterly*.

Harry McSorley, of the Institute of Christian Thought at St. Michael's College, was chairman of the scholarly conference marking the 400th anniversary of the St. Bartholomew's Day Massacre; Louis Knafla, of the University of Calgary, was a panelist on "Law and Order in Tudor England"; and Dr. McSorley, Dr. Knafla and Michael McDonald of Mt. Allison University in Sackville, N. B., all read papers at a conference, "European Conscience from Erasmus to Pascal", chaired by J. K. McConica of the University of Toronto. Paul Stanwood, of the University of British Columbia, was named by the Folger as one of its two senior fellows, to edit part of the collected works of Richard Hooker for an edition to be published by the Folger and the Harvard University Press.

Clifford Leech, of the University of Toronto and one of the world's most distinguished scholars in English literature, and Brian Parker, who

specializes in theatre history at the University, have taken part in this program for fellows and readers, and so has Don Rowan, an authority on the history of Renaissance playhouses from the University of New Brunswick.

It is perhaps not surprising that Canadian scholars are more heavily represented among the Library's 500 readers than are those from almost any other foreign country.

Dr. Hardison is not Canadian, even remotely, and he says the Canadian connection came about with his hardly being aware of it. He would like it stronger still.

"I'd like to explore the possibility of increased relations with the Stratford, Ontario, Shakespeare Festival and think there might be some natural point of contact — such as their sending down a couple of actors or even a director.

"We certainly would like to see a fellowship program regularized. Two Canadian fellows a year would be splendid."

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Edgar Z. Friedenberg is Professor of Education, Dalhousie University, Halifax, author of *The Vanishing Adolescent* and an American citizen. He is also an articulate commentator on the effect that Canada and the United States have on each other. We present a few excerpts from a long article by Mr. Friedenberg in the *American Journal*. It is not necessary to say that Mr. Friedenberg's views are his own; he is universally recognized as an independent, outspoken, original man. Under the pressures of space, we have left out more than we've kept in.

## The Effect of Americans on Canadians (and vice versa)

[PROFESSOR FRIEDENBERG'S POINT OF VIEW]

". . . For their part, Americans usually ignore Canada, except for those corporations which exploit it and the thousands of tourists who come here every summer expecting to find a bigger little England with more grandiose scenery and harmless French overtones. . . Like most tourists, they find what they expect to find; and indeed the scenery is picturesque, the people extraordinarily civil, the streets of the major cities — though urban conflicts sadly familiar to Americans have begun to erupt — alive and cheerful with pedestrians by night who do not expect to be mugged and seldom are. . .

"The aspect of American policy that affects Canada most strongly is usually beyond Canada's legislative and judicial control. . . Late last fall [1971] . . . an American-controlled factory that had the largest payroll in a medium-sized Ontario town . . . was abruptly closed by a decision taken by the management of a consortium in Los Angeles. . . It is unlawful in Ontario to shut down a business without statutory notice to its employees, and the local manager, an American

who appeared on national television looking very apologetic, was technically subject to prosecution, but this would not have given his former employees any money for Christmas; the incident did, however, withdraw substantially from the already depleted reserves of goodwill toward America available in this country.

"Nevertheless, really hostile and aggressive anti-American expressions are still confined almost entirely to intellectual circles and academic life. Working class Canadians still like not only Americans, but the idea of life in America. . . America is still seen, correctly, as a land where much higher wages are paid and a much wider range of consumer goods is available more cheaply; where there is more economic diversity and a freer flow of money and hence, much more opportunity to make it in various ways. The defects are harder to imagine; Canadians don't really believe that a poor — or even a fairly rich — man can be bankrupted by hospital bills and have to pay for blood transfusions and surgery if he needs them.