

eral low key tone — its most controversial title is probably the famous "Pusher." John MacFarlane says it is "psychedelic."

John Kay came to Canada from Germany and became immediately part of the emerging Pop scene. "I managed to scrounge up some money and buy this beat-up guitar. I hacked around on that, doing country and western music between fourteen and seventeen, finished high school, then went to the States. The folk revival was just happening. The country and western thing that I had been doing was sort of a semi-part of that. I was bumming around for a couple of years in both countries, Canada and the States, with a guitar, a duffel bag and a sleeping bag, playing dives and bars and coffee houses and joints. It was a great life in a way."

He met the members of a band called The Sparrow while playing in Yorkville Village in Toronto, and he and The Sparrows eventually became Steppenwolf. Steppenwolf, unlike The Band, does not believe in letting the music speak entirely for itself. Jerry Edmonston says "Kids come to the places to see you dressed freaky. They want to see you like that. If you wore what they wore, they'd walk out on you."

The chroniclers of Pop and Rock have on occasion talked vaguely of the Canadian Sound, but after listening it seems clear only that the Canadian performers do not sound alike. There are a great many Canadians singing, but the sound is woven into the sounds of San Francisco, Woodstock, HAIR, Fillmore East, Fillmore West and Carnegie Hall, as well as Toronto.

Canadian Studies

TRADITIONALLY, "Canadian studies" has not been one of your hotter subjects in United States academe, though the field does have its advocates in a handful of universities and colleges. All in all, however, it's probably fair to say that Americans' education gives them the slimmest sense of Canada-literacy.

Most Americans, says Dr. Dale Thompson, head of the Johns Hopkins University Center for Canadian Studies, seem to grow up learning "a version of Canadian-American relations over the past two centuries at least as different from what is taught in Canada as the history of Canada taught in French Canada is different from that taught in English Canada."

In the past, what growth there has been in Canadian study has been haphazard Canadian-studies scholars agree, partly because of the feeling that Canada is little different from the United

States, and partly because Canada has not been a "crisis area" in U.S. terms.

As with film study and other not yet fully accepted academic disciplines, many of the college courses (most of them in border states) have been the work of one individual — usually an expatriate Canadian or in some cases a U.S. citizen with a highly developed affinity for Canada: John Sloan Dickey, for example, who was until recently president of Dartmouth.

The most intense work has been at nine universities with Canadian studies programs, and it has been largely at the impetus of these that Canada scholars have been trying to broaden their influence. In April of 1970 Johns Hopkins sponsored a conference on Canadian studies at Airlie House, a think-center farm near Washington. The conferees looked at the scene with some introspection, some humor, and some alarm. Largely as a result of that they decided to start an Association for Canadian Studies in the United States, and they did.

This past April, ACSUS had its first meeting at Duke University. Besides the setting up exercises, a number of papers were presented on the theme of "The influence of the United States on Canadian development." Subjects included the recondite and the current, from "American Influence in the Development of British Columbia Irrigation, 1900-20" to "International Unionism, Communism and the Canadian Labour Movement: Some Myths and Realities," to "American Influences on the Mass Media," to "The Effects of the Automotive Agreement," and numerous other topics. Some may be published by Duke University.

The scholars also published a 36-page newsletter. Issues will be sent to members twice a year. Dues are \$5 for two years, and anyone with more than a passing interest in Canada is invited to join.

FOR MORE INFORMATION, write Dr. Roger Swanson, Center for Canadian Studies, The Johns Hopkins School of Advanced International Studies, 1740 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. There are a limited number of copies of the newsletter for early inquiries.

Rape

THE CANADIAN POST OFFICE has ruled that Tisdale, Saskatchewan, may not call itself the "Land of Rape and Honey."

The Tisdale area produces rapeseed, a major source of edible oil. It also produces a great deal of honey.