

Message from the President

In the cosmic scope of things, the following statement by Deputy Prime Minister John Manley, on December 6, 2002, doesn't seem earthshaking:

"Opening FAST lanes at the three busiest commercial border crossings on December 16 is a vivid demonstration of how far we have come in just one year."

But it is.

It reminds us that the concerns hotly debated in two well-attended panels on US-Canadian security at the ACSUS Biennial in San Antonio a year ago, concerns which have for a year roiled an always close but often tense relationship, are now on the way to resolution. In the cosmic scope of things, the existence and role of ACSUS doesn't seem earthshaking either. But it is. Because ACSUS in its own arena carries the collective weight of American Canadianists, charged with the complicated and unending task of always explaining Canada to Americans, even sometimes Canada to Canadians, and now America to Canadians (though most Canadians think they know everything there is to know about America). Never has ACSUS, and its members and constituents, carried a greater responsibility than they do now. If we don't do it, none will. That is a message we must constantly tell ourselves, and tell those whose support we seek to maintain our program.

We are clearly on target. We welcome 33 new members—an unusual number in a non-biennial conference year—most of them recruited by other members. Our Fund for the Future is growing steadily with member-donors whose contributions enable ACSUS to advance its educational and outreach work. We are actively tapping sources for support, with the indefatigable efforts of a (long past but certainly not passé) Past President, Peter Kresl, who as Counselor to the President is both plotting fund strategy and developing donor contacts. Edie

and David have been "apostles" to far places (Beltway perspective) in our bailiwick, assiduously attending meetings of regional Canadianist groups, coordinating conference planning with and encouraging active cooperation between the groups and ACSUS. The ACSUS-in-Canada Colloquium in Ottawa in September, mounted by Chad Gaffield and Jeff Ayres, has given a palpable thrust to our work. And, finally, the Executive Council held its annual meeting *in situ* in Port-

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Notes from the National Office

The beginning of the New Year prompts us to simultaneously look back at past achievements, as well as ahead to the realization of new goals and activities.

Fall was particularly eventful. Our fourth ACSUS-in-Canada Colloquium is months behind us, but we continue to receive warm praise on the success of this meeting, thanks to the hard work of conference co-chairs, Chad Gaffield and Jeff Ayres. The format provided an intimate forum for Americans and Canadians to explore past and present characteristics of the Canada-US relationship with

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Notes from the National Office

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notable appreciation for the current challenges facing these two sovereign countries, as well as the need for renewed cooperation and integration.

A highlight of the colloquium was a ceremony held at the Canada and the World Pavilion, celebrating the 250th birthday of the *Halifax Gazette*, the first newspaper published in Canada, and its repatriation to Canada from the Massachusetts Historical Society. The reception was co-hosted by the National Librarian of Canada, Roch Carrier, and the Chairman of the National Capital Commission, Marcel Beaudry. Paul Cellucci, US Ambassador to Canada, addressed the delegates and guests, as did Dr. William Fowler, of the Massachusetts Historical Society, who provided the context of the repatriation.

A conference on "The State of the Canada-United States Relationship," held on October 31st and November 1st at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, DC, brought together a group of distinguished scholars who presented research that will be published this spring in a special edition of *The American Review of Canadian Studies*. Topics ranged from cultural issues to security and defense and encouraged much lively debate among the participants.

"Challenges and Opportunities for Canada-US Relations, 2002-2012," a colloquium sponsored by the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade, was held at McGill University on November 14th and 15th, in association with ACSUS, the Thomas O. Enders Endowment, and the University of Montreal. Professor Earl Fry, the 2002-2003 Enders

fellow, delivered the opening lecture in honor of Thomas O. Enders.

Traveling from Vancouver to Buffalo to Mobile, Alabama, I had the pleasure of attending several regional meetings as well as the biennial conference of the Association of Québec Studies in the United States. The opportunity to engage in these intimate gatherings gave me a better understanding of the nuances of each region and the uniqueness of our members. The experience underscored the value of integration, drawing on each other's strengths, and the positive outcomes of partnership and collaboration. The area of Canadian Studies has attracted a strong corps of dedicated individuals whose commitment is genuine and impressive. I am deeply grateful for the warmth and enthusiasm

extended to me at each meeting as I ventured into new territory.

Not since FTA and NAFTA have we witnessed the heightened degree of media attention that Canada has been receiving in the US. There is a renewed awareness of the importance of this area of study and we must do everything we can to translate this interest into support for additional programming and opportunities for American students to engage in the study of Canada. We have made great strides in educating our graduate and undergraduate students about Canada, but we are aware of how much more needs to be done.

ACSUS is the hub of Canadian studies in this country. At the secretariat, we recognize our obligation to

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CANADIAN
STUDIES

Update

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ACSUS, a multidisciplinary association of scholars, professionals, and institutions, is dedicated to improving understanding of Canada in the United States. Founded in 1971, ACSUS encourages creative and scholarly activity in Canadian studies, facilitates the exchange of ideas among Canadianists in the US, Canada, and other countries, enhances the teaching of Canada in the US, and promotes Canada as an area of academic inquiry.

For additional information about ACSUS programs and activities, please contact ACSUS, 1317 F Street, NW, Suite 920, Washington, DC 20004-1151; tel: 202-393-2580; fax: 202-393-2582; e-mail: info@acsus.org; web: www.acsus.org.

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Canadian Embassy Internships

By Sabitri Ghosh

Washington, DC, is hot, humid, and sticky with political intrigue. For students interested in diplomacy, it's the most invigorating place on Earth.

In Washington, they can work as unpaid interns at the Canadian Embassy from May to August in the summer, September to December in the fall, and January to May in the spring. Open to both American and Canadian students, competition for the spots is fierce. The cut-off is a 3.5 to 4.0 grade-point average.

"Interns do important work for the embassy, which is a valuable service to us," says Ingrid Summa, the intern coordinator for the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

In turn, says Summa, "interns have received an incredible experience and have been exposed to opportunities which prove to be a tremendous asset to them as they go on to finish school or pursue a career."

Still, the benefits of an internship must be weighed with the costs. Room and board in Washington can run between \$650 and \$800 per month. Plus, students must make their own arrangements for medical insurance. Besides room and board, Summa estimates that interns spend around \$75 a week on food, transportation, and other incidentals.

The program helps build the interns' resume by offering 12 different job descriptions to complement their skills and projected career. Some interns help promote Canadian studies in US colleges.

The congressional relations intern attends and reports on congressional hearings that affect Canada. The cul-

tural affairs intern helps organize the embassy's cultural events. In publications, interns research and help publish material on bilateral relations, the environment, and trade.

Other interns help at the press office, the embassy library, at the Office for Liaison with International Financial Institutions, and in the embassy's energy, science, tourism, and environment and fisheries sections. In all of these functions, the intern has a chance to attend and report on official meetings, to set up appointments, to conduct and compile research, and to help plan events.

A political science student at the University of Ottawa, Frederic Labarre applied for the internship program not expecting to make the cut. Throughout the application process, he emphasized his "willingness to learn, resourcefulness, and ability to work unsupervised."

He also impressed the program coordinator by traveling to Washington to investigate the internship himself. Shortly afterward, he was offered the position.

Alfred Avanesy applied to the program as a first-year business student at York University. He says he was "extremely lucky to be offered a position with the embassy." Most interns are either in their fourth year of university or working on their law or MBA degrees. "Lots of attention was paid to my reference letters," recalls Avanesy, "and my writing ability. I marketed myself mostly on my writing and research ability and my enthusiasm. Writing and research are crucial because those are the skills used most by the interns.

"Because the internship is unpaid, the embassy is looking for interns who

are most likely to remain energetic. And finally, professionalism is also very important, because all of the interns speak on the telephone or meet with important individuals."

Labarre had prided himself on his personal initiative. But he soon learned "that is not always required in a diplomatic environment. Chain of command is everything." He worked in the trade office. He evaluated the mission's efficiency, compiled statutes that discriminated against Canadian companies, and attended congressional hearings. Labarre found his visits to Capitol Hill "very revealing."

Avanesy also worked in trade. He describes his internship experience simply as "awesome": "Originally, when I accepted the position, I was afraid that I might be doing filing, getting people coffee, or picking up their dry cleaning. I was completely mistaken. I attended Congress on a couple of occasions and submitted reports which were sent to Ottawa."

Avanesy met many top-ranking officials. But he feels the most important contacts that he made were with other interns. "We have all remained close. As time passes, I am sure that we will support each other in our careers."

Interns certainly do go places. Summa notes that interns have gone on to work for the World Bank, the Canadian consulate in New York, the Organization of American States (OAS), and private and nonprofit organizations in the US and Canada. Others have joined the Department of Foreign Affairs and International Trade. Since his internship, Avanesy has been accepted into Osgoode Hall

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Lifetime Member Helen Jean M. Nugent

ACSUS lifetime member, Helen Jean M. Nugent, recently retired after almost a two-decade career with Franklin College in Franklin, IN, where she had taught in the department of history and served as director of Canadian studies.

An Indiana native, Nugent's relationship with Franklin predates her academic career—she earned her BA there, as did her husband and two daughters.

After graduating from Franklin, Nugent went on to the University of Illinois and Indiana University to earn an MA in American history. She then began teaching American history courses part time at Franklin.

It's not often that a student goes on to teach in a school in which she studied, but Nugent notes, "I think it's dedication to the school that brings a lot of the alumni back." She adds that about half a dozen alumni are on the faculty at any given time. Nugent's husband, a retired teacher of mathematics and computing science, also spent most of his career at Franklin College.

In the early 80s, Nugent went on to pursue a PhD in Canadian studies from Michigan State. She attributes the spark of her interest in Canadian studies to one person: Russell Nye. Nye was one of the early founders of Canadian studies in the country and had formed the program at Michigan State. Nugent attended a workshop that Nye presented, and, she recalls, "it just hit me right between the eyes that nobody was teaching about Canada. So after that workshop I went back and did my PhD in it."

Nye also introduced Nugent to ACSUS. "He told me it was an association that anybody interested in Cana-



dian studies should belong to." Nugent joined in the late 70s and decided to become a lifetime member to support the association.

After earning her doctorate in 1983, Nugent returned to teaching at Franklin College. The first thing she did upon returning to the school was to obtain a grant from the Business Fund for Canadian Studies which helped her found a Canadian studies program at Franklin. Nugent says, "I had the idea but it took a lot of cooperation from faculty and from the administration—and most of all it took the interest of the students."

Some courses that touched on Canada had been taught in the late 70s, but Canadian studies was officially put into Franklin College's curriculum in 1984. The school now offers a major and minor in Canadian studies, something unique for a Midwestern school with a student body of approximately 1,000. When Nugent retired in 1999 she calculates that about 10% of the student body had been exposed to some Canadian courses.

Nugent feels that Americans are

slowly growing more aware of Canada's presence. She says, "I know that when we first introduced Canadian studies here a lot of the faculty said, 'What's the purpose of studying Canada? Why not study California or Connecticut?' The answer was they aren't foreign countries. They just didn't realize the difference in culture, the difference in historical background that exists there. I think people are a little bit more aware of that now. I don't think we have quite so many people going to Canada and being astounded by the fact that they have different currency and different postage stamps."

Yet, Nugent is quick to add, Americans could still learn plenty more about Canada: "Just because a Canadian speaks English it doesn't mean that they're not opposed to many of the things this country stands for like free access to guns and the war against Iraq."

Franklin College has fully supported the program, even purchasing a satellite dish so that students can watch the CBC. The "Introduction to Canada" class, notes Nugent, is scheduled so that it begins with a daily CBC news broadcast which gives students insight into both Canadian news and the Canadian perspective on world news. "I think it means a lot to the kids to get the Canadian perspective on CBC news," reflects Nugent.

What would make colleges and universities more receptive to Canadian studies? "I think it all begins," responds Nugent, "with faculty recognizing the value of a program such as that." She notes that all the planets were in alignment when she started the program—Franklin College was looking for new and different programs to study, and

Nugent knew the campus and the faculty well which made them more receptive to her presentation. It was also a fortuitous era to start a Canadian studies program, because the Canadian government at the time was helping kick start programs with grants and library gifts, and with visits from the Detroit consul general and the Embassy's academic affairs officer.

ACSUS also helped out tremendously during the program's genesis and Richard Beach, then ACSUS president, even visited the campus. "Whenever we

A lot of students asked me, "Why haven't I ever been taught anything about Canada before?" I responded, "We're working on it."

went to ACSUS meetings we always got a new perspective and found out what other schools were doing," recalls Nugent. "One of the things we've always enjoyed about Canadian studies is that it's so non-competitive. When I went to history meetings there was a lot of competition between programs, but this wasn't the case in Canadian studies - we were all helping each other because we've recognized the value of our field of study." ACSUS is a "vital organization," says Nugent, "and I think that everybody who has any interest in Canada or Canadian studies really should be active in ACSUS."

What Nugent enjoyed most about teaching was interacting with students. "I enjoyed seeing them open their eyes to Canadian topics...[When I taught American history] it would be about six weeks before [my students] would admit

that they could learn anything new but everyone who came into Canadian courses knew they didn't know anything about Canada and they were very eager to learn. I had a lot of students say to me, 'Why haven't I ever been taught anything about Canada before? I had twelve years of school in elementary and high school and no one ever mentioned that Canada was different.' All I could tell them was, 'We're working on it.'"

One of her students has since gone on to teach Canadian history at a Franklin area high school. His course has proven to be popular both with the administration and the students. "There's a direct link between our program and the local schools in that they have a whole course dedicated to Canada and that is highly unusual in the state of Indiana," says Nugent.

Other students have gone on to work in positions where their knowledge of Canada has been a real plus. One student worked for the Indiana Department of Commerce where he dealt with trade (Canada is Indiana's largest trading partner). He then went on to work for the federal government in Washington, DC. "He has always said that his knowledge of Canada has been very helpful to him," Nugent observes. A number of journalism students with Canadian studies minors have found that exposure to a different world outlook has helped them in their work.

Now that she's retired, Nugent says with a chuckle, "I haven't noticed any free time yet." She keeps busy with community activities, was recently elected to the alumni council of Franklin College, is trying to read things she never had time for before, and is doing a little writing. She visits with her children and grandchildren and each summer she and her husband look forward to spending time at a house they own in southwestern Nova Scotia. 🍁

FULBRIGHT

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The Canada-U.S. Fulbright Program is pleased to announce the creation of new visiting Chairs in Canada-U.S. relations and North American studies at select Canadian and American institutions. These Chairs offer American and Canadian senior scholars the opportunity to conduct collaborative research at the host institution and, in some cases, lecture at the graduate or undergraduate level.

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(North American Studies, seated within the Centre for North American Politics and Society)

Fulbright-University of Montreal Chair in Canada-U.S. Relations

(Any area related to Canada-U.S. relations or American Studies)

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(International trade, trade remedy)

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(Airborne remote sensing and applied environmental science)

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(Field open)

Opportunities for Canadian Senior Scholars also include:

Fulbright-Michigan State University Chair in Canada-U.S. Relations

(Canada-U.S. relations, particularly trade and public policy)

Fulbright-Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars Chair in Canada-U.S. Relations

(Canada-U.S. relations, particularly issues of public policy)

American and Canadian scholars interested in the Chairs Program are invited to contact the Canada-U.S. Fulbright Program directly. Interested American faculty members should submit a letter of interest (about 3 pages), a curriculum vitae (maximum 8 pages) and a sample syllabus (maximum 4 pages) to the Council for International Exchange of Scholars by May 1, 2003 for the academic year beginning September 2004 (please visit www.cies.org for more information). Canadian faculty members must submit their applications by November 15, 2003 for consideration for the next academic year.

For further information on the Fulbright Chairs Program or to learn of other award opportunities available through The Canada-U.S. Fulbright Program, please visit www.fulbright.ca or contact Amelia Brown, Program Officer, 613-688-5511, abrown@fulbright.ca or Amy Johnson, Program Officer, 613-688-5517, ajohnson@fulbright.ca.

Governors and Premiers Practice International Cooperation

By David Massell

The famously peaceful Canada-United States relationship has in fact been rife with irritants since President Bush took office, and any Canada-watcher can recite a list. On the economic front, a heavy US tariff on Canadian softwood lumber is inflicting great damage on Canada's forest industries, while the US farm subsidy bill threatens to do likewise to several Canadian agricultural exports. Politically, Canadian leaders are loath to subscribe to a coming war with Iraq without "clear and present danger" of impending use of nuclear or biological weapons, even while US officials push Canada to follow its lead, and to further integrate continental defense in the wake of September 11. On an environmental front, as global warming thins the Arctic ice cap, rendering the Northwest Passage commercially navigable for the first time, Canadians fear some sort of US encroachment on their sovereignty in the North.

A very different tone was evident at the recent annual meeting in Québec City of the Conference of New England Governors and Eastern Canadian Premiers (NEG/ECP), a gathering that I attended as a member of the Vermont delegation. In spite of the larger irritants affecting the national relationship, here at the sub-national level there seems a determined effort to discuss and act upon mutually important regional issues in a purposeful and respectful fashion. The Premiers and Governors are modeling international cooperation in the finest sense, and

their labor will realize important consequences for citizens of the Northeast.

Institutionalized cooperation between Canada and the United States is roughly a century old. It dates from the last great boundary dispute between the nations and threat of US invasion, over Alaska, which was finally settled in 1903. In the wake of the conflict, cooler diplomatic heads set out to fashion organizations to discuss and mitigate actual or potential international sticking points, to prevent small discords from growing into larger ones and/or to keep the larger ones from war. The first of these institutions was the International Joint Commission (1909) whose mandate still is to examine the use and management of common boundary waters, from the Great Lakes to the Columbia River, and to make recommendations to the two national governments in this regard.

One hundred years later war is all but unimaginable between the world's largest trading partners, but there is plenty of work to be done nevertheless.

The Premiers and Governors and their entourages of the so-called Northeast International Region began meeting in 1973. The first conference explored regional solutions to the oil shortage. Representing five Canadian provinces (Québec, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick) and six states (Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine), the NEG/ECP group also includes individuals prominent in international business

and economic policy. The meeting site shifts annually. Between meetings, with the aid of conference secretariats in Boston and Halifax, standing committees work throughout the year on major areas of common interest, including trade, the environment, and the original subject of energy.

There are other venues for Canadians and Americans to discuss common solutions to regional problems. These include the Council of Great Lakes Governors, which has recently counted as guests, if not members, the premiers of Québec and Ontario. The Western Governors Association and Western Premiers Conference began holding joint annual gatherings in 2000. The NEG/ECP is unique for its longevity, as well as for its permanent committee structures that ensure continuity across elected state and provincial administrations. The result is a generation-old international body that collaborates year-round on issues of mutual importance to their respective citizens.

Trade is certainly preeminent among these. Trade flows within the region have become massive to the extent that the Northeast International Region is itself an "impressive economic power," explained Michel Audet, President of Québec's Chamber of Commerce. New England states do some \$25 billion in two-way business annually with the eastern provinces. Yet tightened security as a result of September 11 threatens to restrict trade and reduce the region's mutual accessibility

by comparison, say, to that within the European Union. As Québec's Premier Bernard Landry put it, while a truck can drive from Stockholm to Brindisi, stopping only for gasoline, a container moving from the Eastern Townships to New England may still experience costly delays at the frontier. "We can do more and better" to ameliorate such just-in-time deliveries, he stated. The other Premiers and Governors clearly concurred, approving several resolutions to work toward the creation of international trade corridors and a more fluid and efficient, ultimately "seamless," frontier. Their specific aims include harmonizing trucking regulations, and employing increasingly sophisticated tracking technology for international cargo. The group also resolved to call upon their respective federal governments to extend such regional innovations to the entire border, urging Washington and Ottawa to "work towards a continental approach to the internal freedom of movement of goods, services, people and workers engaged in legitimate trade."

The environment, like trade, is an issue that crosses borders. This makes simple sense, Regional Coordinator Rhéal Poirier of the Eastern Canadian Premiers office explains, since all of us, regardless of citizenship, share the same region; all of us are "inhaling the pollution that is produced in the Midwest" including southern Ontario. How are the Governors and Premiers dealing with this problem? In the area of assessment, their committees and staff have pooled and integrated the collection of data, for example regarding emissions of greenhouse gases, of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides which poison or acidify lakes and rivers, or regarding the occurrence of fine particulate "haze events" from industrial plants. They

have set target reductions for the emissions of such pollutants within the Northeast International Region; and Scott Johnstone, Secretary of Vermont's Agency of Natural Resources, could report that the goal of 50% reduction of mercury emissions for the region by 2003, set in 1998, will in fact be met.

The group is also harmonizing outreach and education efforts with regard to environmental issues. And they continue to press the adoption of state and provincial legislation to reduce pollutants, such as has been passed in New Hampshire, Massachusetts, New Brunswick, and Nova Scotia. The Governors and Premiers acknowledge in

NEG/ECP links private business with public policy makers. Once in a while projects take root.

straightforward fashion that "human activity is contributing to the warming of the earth's atmosphere." And they are taking steps, via a Climate Change Action Plan (adopted in 2001) to implement greenhouse gas reduction programs, including the promotion of efficient vehicles, the use of biofuels, and so forth. In this way the governments are collectively committing themselves and taking specific actions on regional environmental issues.

Equally interesting regional developments are taking shape in the energy sector. Québec and the James Bay Cree have recently resolved decades-old grievances over hydro development and native claims in a February 2002 treaty that both sides are calling the "peace of the brave"; and the host province was

clearly eager to broadcast the news. Colorful brochures describing the settlement were distributed to all three hundred conference delegates in handsome leather bags embossed with Québec's provincial flag; and Cree Grand Chief Ted Moses and Hydro-Québec President and CEO André Caillé could be seen chatting together amicably before a lavish state dinner held at the Québec City Convention Centre. Hydro-Québec already manages a whopping 40,000 megawatts of power, Caillé explained in his formal presentation for the Governors and Premiers, storing and releasing that power from vast Subarctic reservoirs he calls "the batteries of the Northeast."

With the native settlement reached, the state-mandated utility now plans an additional 12,000 megawatts on northern rivers over the next ten years, or roughly half the energy consumed in New England. "The historic agreements... have paved the way for a new era in hydroelectric generation in Québec," energy minister Rita Dionne-Marsolais announced. "We have the means to provide our neighbors with electricity that is green and competitive." Energy-hungry New England, which already purchases some 20% of Québec's production, may well be an eager customer. "We are particularly interested in Canadian power," Vermont's Governor and presidential hopeful Howard Dean asserted. "New England states ought to be looking north."

The Governors and Premiers play a role in facilitating such arrangements. To begin with, the conference itself is a meaningful venue to promote this sort of cooperative development. Its energy committee is also facilitating the exchange of information on energy supply and demand within the region. The

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Governors and Premiers Practice International Cooperation

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committee organized a major symposium this past spring in St. John, New Brunswick, that gathered energy sector leaders from the public and private realms. In addition, the NEG/ECP will attempt to reduce the complexity of the current regulatory framework by harmonizing energy regulations across the international region ("synchronization" is the word employed in the relevant resolution), as well as investing in additional transmission lines to carry electricity to markets.

How can we explain the effectiveness of this sub-national forum, with the larger national relationship in such disarray? The answer lies in apples and oranges. The NEG/ECP deals only with issues of mutual interest, leaving specific

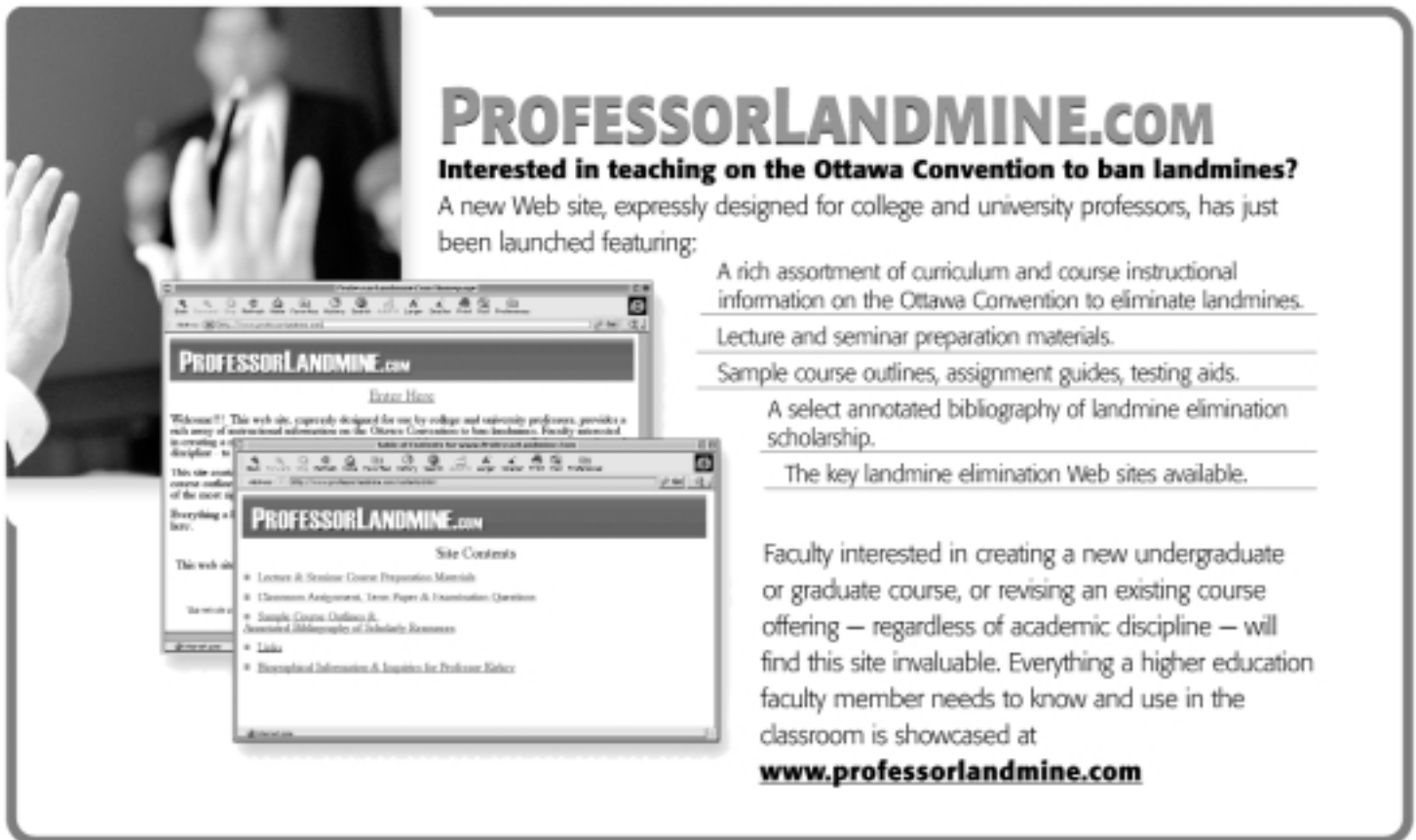
points of state-provincial conflict to other means of arbitration and resolve (Vermont's recent row with Québec over an electricity contract provides an example). In effect, the Premiers and Governors have the luxury of focusing on commonality and common purpose, rather than a full range of issues, some pleasant, and some much less so. The NEG/ECP can choose its subjects; Washington and Ottawa cannot.

The relative size of the participating jurisdictions also factors in. Canada holds one-ninth the population of the United States and has often felt bullied by Uncle Sam, while the provinces tend to balance states for population size and market muscle. So at the regional level, Rhéal Poirier explains, "bullying is not a factor." Nor is the success of the NEG/ECP defined by policy actions and political resolutions alone. As an organization that joins together

private business with public policy makers, just the act of gathering socially becomes an end unto itself. Hands are shaken, words are exchanged, and projects, once in a while, take root. "Little seeds are planted" at these gatherings, says John Shea, Director of Environment and Energy Programs and the New England Governors' Conference, "most of which won't germinate, but some of which do."

There are those that see a downside in this sort of collaborative cross-border work. Does "synchronization" mean the end of sovereignty? Does a "seamless" border sought by the NEG/ECP delegates ultimately lead to common currencies, a continental parliament, and the merger of nation states? At least one Canadian reporter raised the question in Québec City, and many other Canadian intellectuals, threatened by the

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US-Canada Relations Will Never Be the Same

By David Biette

*This article appeared in "The Calgary Herald" on September 10, 2002.**

The first anniversary of the terrorist attacks of September 11 approaches and we seem naturally inclined—if not encouraged by the media—to investigate what has changed as a result. In North America, we have re-assessed our outlook toward the rest of the world; certainly we have sought to learn more about Islam and areas of the globe that had once been forgotten. Security concerns and the desire to maintain our democratic way of life have forced Canada and the United States to co-operate in a manner unknown to younger generations. But has the fundamentally solid relationship changed between the two countries? I don't think so.

In the hours and days following last year's terrorist attacks, Canadians opened up their hearts and homes to welcome stranded American travelers, who returned to the United States with grateful memories of neighborly hospitality. In an unprecedented moment, hundreds of thousands of Canadians gathered on Parliament Hill to show their support for the American people and to share in the tragedy of the communities affected by the attacks.

The Canada-US relationship is profound, the envy of other bilateral relationships in the world. Canadians and Americans in government, business, education, civil society, not-for-profit organizations, as well as friends and families communicate with each other millions of times a day. Daily trade across the border reaches proportions

unheard of elsewhere in the world.

Canadians and Americans share many values, much history and a similar culture; certainly there are differences, though compared with other regions of the world, they are minor.

The relationship—built on centuries of dispute, co-operation, suspicion, discussion, compromise, frustration, mutual support—works. And it works well.

That is not to say it is perfect. As in

The events of September 11 have helped Canada and America see each other through a different lens.

any healthy relationship, disagreements and differences of opinion arise regularly. Some issues are persistent, such as softwood lumber, agriculture, and culture.

Some differences on outlook (the Kyoto protocol, the International Criminal Court, and U.S. threats to attack Iraq) are partly based in national psyche and on changing national politics. Over the years, Canada and the United States have forged agreements and institutions to deal with these differences in many sectors and, as a result, they are usually quietly resolved through bilateral consultation or referred to multilateral dispute resolution.

Did the attacks of September 11 cause us to question the foundations of Canada-US relations? Hardly. Rather, last September's events precipitated co-

operation on numerous issues that had been in the pipeline, that had dragged on in spite of efforts to resolve them earlier. Concerns about national security—in the United States as well as in Canada—fostered immediate, increased co-operation on immigration, transportation, security and crime, and mutual collaboration on cross-border anti-terrorism operations. Canada participated in US-led military operations in Afghanistan of its own accord, because it was the right thing to do.

September 11 provided the political will for Deputy Prime Minister John Manley and US Homeland Security Director Tom Ridge to sign the Canada-US Smart Border Declaration last December.

Is there room for improvement? Of course. For a start, the US might take less for granted the close bilateral co-operation. Since Canada isn't generally considered a problem, it has often been relegated to the sidelines. Americans might also be more aware of Canadian concerns about integration and perceived loss of identity. On the other hand, Canadians should stop keeping a tally of when Canada has been forgotten, slighted or ignored by the US—it's unhealthy. While honest disagreement in public over issues of mutual concern is acceptable and welcome, public carping and ill-informed, snide remarks by political leaders breeds mistrust in an otherwise very solid relationship.

Canadians also have to dispel the notion that all issues are linked, that because one issue was solved, future

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ACSUS Advisory Council Member Scotty Greenwood

The newest member of ACSUS' Advisory Council took a non-traditional route to her own version of Canadian studies. Maryscott "Scotty" Greenwood didn't grow up in Canada, nor did she take up Canadian studies during university, or even marry a Canadian. Rather, Greenwood received a baptism by fire in Canadian studies when she was appointed by President Clinton to serve as chief of staff in the United States Embassy in Ottawa in 1997. During the course of her diplomatic posting in Canada, Greenwood traveled extensively throughout the country meeting with Canadians from all walks of life and learning, first hand, the dynamics of the US-Canada relationship. The Canadian experience forever altered Scotty's career path—in a manner which she says she "wouldn't trade for the world."

"The opportunity to represent your country is a tremendous honor, and a great deal of fun, especially when you serve in a place like Canada—which is such a close ally and key partner," says Greenwood. The opportunity was afforded to her following her work in the political trenches of Georgia with a little known southern Governor from Arkansas, and his key southern strate-



gist—Gordon Giffin, who went on to become the 19th United States Ambassador to Canada. Greenwood's formal political background dates back to the early 1990s when, at the age of 24, she became the youngest state party executive director in the country and the only woman to serve in that position in Georgia before or since. The *Atlanta Constitution* at the time profiled Greenwood as one of Atlanta's five "rising stars," followed by a feature on CNN's *Inside Politics* where she was named one of the "Young Top Guns" of the national Democratic party. The media attention continued through to her time

in Canada—where the *Ottawa Citizen* dubbed Greenwood "Backroom Girl" in a major profile after her appointment to the US diplomatic corps.

Since returning to Washington, Greenwood has stepped out of the embassy backrooms and into the front office of the Washington based law firm McKenna, Long & Aldridge, where together with her former Ambassadorial boss, she helps run the firm's Canadian practice as a senior policy advisor. Among her favorite clients is the Canadian American Business Council—for which Greenwood serves as Executive Director, providing the day-to-day support and visionary leadership for the important cross-border organization.

Greenwood has the ability and the drive, according to ACSUS Executive Director Edie Semler, to impact ACSUS' reach in key constituencies. This will be achieved, in part, by elevating ACSUS' profile so that the association can continue to do what it already does well, in addition to realizing some very important goals for the future.

Greenwood and her husband Jim, an attorney, live in Arlington, Virginia, with their two daughters, the youngest of whom was born in Ottawa. 🍁

US-Canada Relations Will Never Be the Same

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issues will follow the same path. All politics is local and that holds true for Canada as well as for the United States. Canadian assistance in Afghanistan does not buy a ticket to the fast lane in settling the dispute over softwood. The former is appreciated and the latter will

be dealt with in the proper channels, frustrating as that may be.

If anything has changed in Canada's relationship with the US since September 11, it is in our ability to see each other through a different lens. Our joint response to those events has forced us to clear the brush that had been getting in the way of progress and to deal with essential issues.

We have built a strong foundation

equipped to deal with challenges to come. We will both be stronger for it. 🍁

Biette is the former executive director of ACSUS and current director of the Canada Institute at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars in Washington, DC.

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News and Notes

Interamerican Studies Center Opens at Laval University

Laval University is proud to announce the official opening of the "Centre d'études interaméricaines" (CEI) as well as the creation of the "Réseau de centres universitaires des villes hôtes des Sommets des Amériques" by the Institut québécois des hautes études internationales (IQHEI). The CEI will produce studies and analyses on interamerican cooperation and on the process of integration of the Americas in the political, economic and social realms. The Réseau des centres universitaires des villes hôtes des Sommets des Amériques is a joint venture with the IQHEI of the Université Laval and the Latin American Caribbean Center at Florida International University.

Thomas Barnes Interviewed by *The Ottawa Citizen*

The recent ACSUS-in-Canada Colloquium got a fair bit of exposure in the Canadian press. The following article, entitled "Military a Measure of Nation: Cultural Sovereignty Less Important," appeared in the September 21, 2002 edition of "The Ottawa Citizen." ACSUS president Thomas Barnes was interviewed by James Baxter.*

Canada's best hope of remaining a viable independent country is to revitalize its Armed Forces and be an indispensable partner to the US military and NATO, says a leading American expert on Canadian issues.

Military capacity, not culture, is the true measure of sovereignty for

nation-states, said Thomas Barnes, a professor of Canadian Studies at the University of California, Berkeley.

"If culture were the true measure of sovereignty, Québec and 13 US states would have become independent decades ago," he said.

In a presentation to the annual conference of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States, which opened Friday at the University of Ottawa, Mr. Barnes said Canada spends a lot of energy defending its cultural sovereignty, about which it feels much anxiety, especially with respect to the United States. While he does not dismiss these concerns, he said it blinds Canadians to the importance of creating and maintaining sufficient military capacity to play the full role of a nation-state.

Canadian identity, confidence and, by extension, sovereignty were always buoyed by Canada's military exploits in the Boer War, the two world wars and in Korea, he maintained. Yet in every case, Canadians soldiers were part of a larger integrated fighting force. Mr. Barnes said interoperability with the US military will not erode Canada's sovereignty, it will enhance it.

"Collaboration within such a system does not diminish sovereignty provided each nation-state can contribute something valuable to that capacity," he said. "If it cannot, (then) its sovereignty is jeopardized."

Without sufficient military might, Canada will become increasingly irrelevant in significant international matters, he argued.

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Studio Audience Sought for February TVO Show

"BorderLines: Canada in North America" is a live, one-hour television discussion on the future of North America. In partnership with a conference series of the same name, the BorderLines programs bring together politicians, writers, and leading thinkers to debate the choices we face in a more deeply integrated North American society. Previous programs have touched all facets of the North American relationship including military and security issues, trade, border issues, and national identity.

BorderLines is produced by TVOntario and broadcast on three networks: TVO and Canadian Learning Television in Canada, and MHZ Networks in the Washington, DC area. The programs have a town-hall format, featuring several guests and a studio audience. The audience is invited to participate in the discussion, thus allowing the BorderLines shows to present a multitude of different perspectives and voices.

The next BorderLines program will take place on Thursday, February 27, in Washington, DC. The show will be recorded live between 8 pm and 9 pm at the Oculus in the Ronald Reagan Building, 1300 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW.

Anyone who would like to be a part of the studio audience is encouraged to come. If interested, please contact David Biette at the Woodrow Wilson International Center for Scholars at 202-691-4133; or e-mail canada@wwic.si.edu.

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News and Notes

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ARCS Seeks Material

The American Review of Canadian Studies (ARCS) is now being published at Bowling Green State University. BGSU looks forward to enhancing the journal's reputation by publishing high-quality articles of broad interest to the Canadian studies community. The editor of *ARCS* encourages Canadianists to submit papers for possible publication. Given the numerous Canadian studies meetings in North America and around the world, as well as disciplinary gatherings, fine Canadiana papers are in the making.

For more information about *ARCS*, please contact the editor, Mark Kasoff, or managing editor, Susan Way, by e-mail at arcs@cba.bgsu.edu, or by phone at 419-372-1797.

John O'Brian Is New Chair of UBC's Canadian Studies Program

The University of British Columbia's Program in Canadian Studies has a new chair, John O'Brian. O'Brian is a professor of art history and an expert on US art critic Clement Greenberg. O'Brian's numerous publications include books on David Milne and Emily Carr. His forthcoming book is titled *Unlearning the Landscape*.

Center for North American Studies' "Discovering North America" Summer Institute 2003

American University, in partnership with the Monterrey Institute of Technology and other universities in Canada, Mexico, and the United States is offering a new six-week course dedicated to understanding North Amer-

ica. The program will recruit 90 students and 15 faculty from Canada, Mexico, and the United States to study the region as well as the ties that connect and the differences that divide it. The group will participate in seminars, work in Washington internships, meet senior officials and policy-makers from the three countries, and experience the region's diverse cultural traditions. Student and faculty will also work to develop a common curriculum for Centers of North American Studies in all three countries.

In order to better achieve the trilateral partnership promised by the North American Free Trade Agreement, the Summer Institute will seek to define a common agenda for North America and to develop specific proposals for all of the three governments to consider. Senior officials from each government will be asked to attend the final sessions and respond to the policy proposals developed by students.

The Summer Institute will familiarize participants with Washington, DC and the complexities of US foreign policy-making. There will be lectures from senior officials from all three governments, as well as from prominent leaders affiliated with organizations such as the Inter-American Development Bank and Center for Immigration Studies. The internship component of the Institute will place students with organizations working on North American issues in Washington. About 90 students and five faculty members are expected to participate in the six week program which runs from June 1 to July 12. Participation in the seminar and the internship earns three credit hours per each event. Students and faculty enrolled in the Summer Institute will be housed in residence halls at American University.

A professor or administrator at a student's college nominates candidates who complete an application provided by the Washington Semester Program of American University. Nominations should be submitted no later than February 1. Acceptances will be based on academic standing and students will be informed by March 1. Nominations should be sent to: David Brown, Dean, Discovering North America Summer Institute 2002, American University, 4400 Massachusetts Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20016-4900; tel: 202-895-4900 or 800-424-2600; fax: 202-895-4960; e-mail: washsem@american.edu. For more information, visit www.american.edu/washingtonsemester/12.north_america/index.html.

Canadian-American Business Achievement Award Ceremony and Forum Smashing Success

On October 16, 2002, the Canadian American Business Council held its Annual Canadian-American Business Achievement Award Ceremony and Forum in Toronto, honoring the innovative and successful partnership between Montreal's CMC Electronics and Honeywell Aerospace Electronic Systems of Phoenix.

The winners were chosen by an international panel of judges using exacting standards that examined sustained profitability, job creation, financial strength, environmental responsibility, corporate synergy, exceptional imagination, and remarkable innovation. This year's competition saw a record number of high-caliber partnerships nominated by bankers, business developers, economic trade advisors, legal counsel, governors, premiers, members of Con-

gress, and others on both sides of the border. Competition was intense, and the Council thanks the prestigious panel of judges who first narrowed the field to a group of finalists, then selected the 2002 Award winners.

Prior to the Award Luncheon, Canadian International Trade Minister Pierre Pettigrew delivered the keynote address for the International Business Forum. His remarks gave attendees fascinating insights into the critical stages involved in developing and securing the Canadian-American business relationship. Those who attended the forum sessions walked away with a host of practical ideas that have been tried and tested by successful Canadian and American entrepreneurs.

This year's Award Luncheon—emceed by popular CBC news anchor Peter Mansbridge—marked the eighth year that the Council has recognized and promoted the positive contribution that innovative business partnerships make to both the United States and Canada. Over 400 businesspeople from both sides of the border enjoyed the luncheon, which featured remarks by Gord Nixon, President and CEO of RBC Financial Group, a keynote address by US Ambassador to Canada, Paul Cellucci, and opening remarks by Canadian Industry Minister Allan Rock.

RBC Financial Group, the major sponsor of this year's Business Achievement Award, honored the 2002 Canadian-American Business Achievement Award winners the night before the Award Ceremony and Forum by hosting a memorable reception on the top floor of the RBC Tower in Toronto. The award winners mingled with judges, sponsors, Council Board Members, and guests, discussing details of their profitable partnership. 🍁

Upcoming Conferences and Events

February

February 21-22

The annual conference on the Americas, an interdisciplinary and intercultural conference held in Savannah, will explore critical socio-cultural, political, economic, global, regional and national issues including the challenges and opportunities facing Latin America, the Caribbean, and Canada. For more information, contact Dr. James Anderson, Conference Coordinator, Assistant to the Vice President for International Education, Armstrong Atlantic State University, 11935 Abercorn, Savannah, GA 31419; or e-mail: andersja@mail.armstrong.edu.



February 21-22

Canadian Studies scholars are invited to participate in the next biennial meeting of the Southwest Association for Canadian Studies which meets on the campus of Texas Women's University in Denton, TX. For more information, contact SWACS 2003, c/o Jack Ferstel, Department of English, University of Louisiana at Lafayette, Lafayette, LA; fax: 337-482-5071; tel: 337-482-5499; or e-mail: swacs@louisiana.edu.

June

June 16-25

Atlantic Canada Faculty Institute

The University of Maine's Canadian-American Center is conducting an Atlantic Canada Faculty Institute in Newfoundland and Labrador, June 16-

25. The Institute is designed for US faculty engaged in studying and teaching Canada and is partially supported by the US Department of Education. The academic program is designed primarily for humanists and social scientists, but professors in other fields also may profit from the Institute and are welcome to apply. This ten-day study tour in Newfoundland and Labrador features lectures by regional scholars in fields such as geography, political science, archaeology, folklore, and history. It includes site visits to historic areas such as the Colony of Avalon, a 16th century Basque whaling station, and 11th century Viking settlement in L'Anse aux Meadows. Participants will be expected to arrive in St. John's and depart from Deer Lake, Newfoundland, on their own.

Priority will be given to applicants who meet one or more of the following criteria: presently teach or plan to develop a Canadian-content course; are involved in research on Atlantic Canada; and/or are involved in Canadian Studies program development. The registration fee is \$750, which covers transportation by motor coach, single-occupancy lodging at university dormitories and motels throughout the province, entrance to cultural sites, and speakers' honoraria. For more information and to request an application, contact the Canadian-American Center, University of Maine, 154 College Ave., Orono, ME 04473; tel: 207-581-4220; or visit www.umaine.edu/canam/teachingcanada.htm. Application deadline is March 1. 🍁

Focus on Québec

Richard Beach Honored by the Québec Government

On October 25, at the ACQS meeting in Mobile, Alabama, the Québec Government honored M. Richard Beach. The following text is taken from the presentation given by Québec Minister for Energy, Rita Dionne-Marsolais.

Dr. Richard Beach retired last year and deserves to see his remarkable work for Québec studies in the United States acknowledged in a special way. Richard Beach embodies many of the characteristics that have shaped relations between Québec and the United States. The long list of his professional accomplishments, his numerous publications—books, articles, atlases, monographs, and lectures—speak for themselves.

Richard decided to retire early last year after a long and fruitful career. Since 1975, he was the Director of the Center for the Study of Canada at SUNY Plattsburgh. He was President of ACSUS from 1985 to 1987 and President of ACQS from 1995 to 1997.

From Québec's perspective, Richard Beach has certainly been a scholar, but also a builder, a man whose vision and dedication over the years created an impressive heritage for Québec-US relations.

First, with his colleague at SUNY Plattsburgh, Martin Lubin, he created what is probably the most far-reaching seminar on Québec for foreigners, the Québec Summer Seminar. This initiative has lasted now for over 20 years and is still today one of the most effective tools for fostering a better understanding of Québec in the United



Richard Beach, ACSUS President 1985-87, accepting an award from Québec's Minister for Energy, Rita Dionne-Marsolais, at the ACQS Conference in Mobile, Alabama.

States. It resulted in the creation of many courses and lectures on Québec given by American scholars. During the first Québec Summer Seminar, a young French professor named Jeanne Kissner was part of the group. The next year, she was working with Richard and that was the beginning of a long success story for Québec studies in the United States. We remember the late Jeanne Kissner.

Deuxièmement, Richard Beach a été un précieux conseiller pour l'action du Québec aux États-Unis. Les représentants du gouvernement du Québec sur le territoire américain, particulièrement les délégués généraux du Québec à New York, ce qui a été d'ailleurs été mon cas, ont tous profité de l'expertise de Richard, de ses réseaux de contacts, de son influence dans les milieux académiques mais aussi poli-

tiques, il faut bien le dire.

Enfin, Richard a joué un rôle essentiel d'expliquer le Québec à des Américains, à des leaders d'opinion qu'ils soient du milieu académique ou de la société en général. Il a su présenter une image juste du Québec moderne et œuvré à corriger des perceptions erronées trop souvent véhiculées sur le Québec.

For his achievements in presenting, explaining and promoting Québec in the United States, achievements spanning over 30 years, for his lasting contribution in creating one of the most far-reaching seminars on Québec, for his leadership in the field of Québec studies, but also for his role as a model for future generations of Québec specialists and last, but not least, for his enduring friendship, I am pleased to pay tribute to Richard Beach and present him this symbolic gift on behalf of the Government of Québec—a limited and numbered lithography of a splendid work by Marcelle Ferron, one of the better known members of Québec's Refus Global movement.

Appointments

Michel Robitaille was appointed as the new Delegate General for Québec in New York. Robitaille replaces Diane Wilhelmy who is now Deputy Minister at the Québec Ministry of International Relations.

Nicole Mckinnon was appointed as Director for Governmental Affairs and Academic Relations at the Québec Delegation in New York. She will be

assisted for academic affairs by Maryalice Mazzara.

Eric Marquis was appointed Director for Public affairs at the Québec Delegation in Los Angeles. Marquis will also be responsible for academic affairs.

US Chairs in Québec

The Québec Ministry for International Relations (MRI) recently supported the creation of University Chairs in US studies and Interamerican Studies. At Université du Québec a Montréal (UQAM) two centers received major grants: the Raoul-Dandurand of Strategic and Diplomatic Studies and the Centre en Études internationales et Mondialisation.

At Université Laval, the Centre d'Études interaméricaines was created with support of the MRI and will

focus on the hemispheric integration. Finally, at the Université de Montréal a chair will be created in the near future; the scope will be related to US politics and economics in the context of the North American integration.

This extensive support given by the Québec Government aims at creating a critical mass of expertise on United States in Québec. Through their research, publications, and seminars, these centers will become active players in knowledge and decision making in Québec.

Websites

The web site of the Association Professionnelle des Géographes du Québec gives access to the scholarly journal *géographes*, as well as a list of activities, publications, and more in the field of geography. Please visit <http://apgg.qc.ca/>. 🍁

Message from the President

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land, Oregon, where the next Biennial will be, November 19-23, 2003.

Portland is eminently fascinating. The Portland Hilton is ideal, its rates two-thirds those at San Antonio, and its food and facilities superb. We enjoy Portland civic and business cooperation without parallel, and the Canadianists in the Northwest, led by Michael Treleaven, are mobilizing extraordinary local support. George Sulzner, with the help of Diddy Hitchins, is developing an exciting new program with some needed attention to bilateral Pacific coast issues. Portland will prove a Biennial not to be missed.

The Executive Council took two steps to encourage greater off-shore participation in ACSUS. For members resident abroad, a reduced dues structure has been created. Also, while participation in ACSUS conferences

requires membership, foreign-resident participants who are members of an International Council for Canadian Studies association will be welcomed without joining ACSUS. The aim is to advance true reciprocity among Canadianists worldwide—and to stimulate ACSUS' own activities.

Membership is perhaps the best note upon which to end. We have met considerable challenges—especially financial—this past year. That was possible because of your confidence in and commitment to ACSUS. I ask for your continued support in recruiting new members. As you renew your membership in the New Year, consider becoming a Contributing Member or even a Life Member. And please join in support of the Fund for the Future. The future of ACSUS is in your hands. 🍁

Thomas G. Barnes
President

Atlantic Canada Faculty Institute

Newfoundland & Labrador

June 16-25, 2003



- Presentations by regional scholars in fields such as geography, archaeology, folklore, history, political science
- Site visits to 17thC Avalon, 16thC Red Bay, and 11thC L'Anse aux Meadows

Registration fee: \$750

Fee covers motor coach transportation, single-occupancy lodging, entrance fees to cultural sites, and speaker honoraria. Participants pay for most meals and transportation to Newfoundland: arrive St. John's, depart from Deer Lake.

Applications due March 1st

For more information:
www.umaine.edu/canam

Application is available on-line
or by mail upon request.
(207) 581-4220

Canadian-American Center



A Member of the University of Maine System

Grants and Awards


Rockefeller Humanities Residency at SUNY Stony Brook

The Latin American and Caribbean Studies Center (LACS) of Stony Brook University (SUNY) will host a new Rockefeller Humanities Residency Site in academic year 2003-04. This visiting scholar program promotes new research on the core problem of how and why the Americas have maintained, across many centuries, the world's most radically unequal societies and cultures. The Center seeks primarily Latin American or Caribbean scholars, from any field (or topical interest) in the humanities, historical, or social sciences, whose work expands or innovates on the study of inequalities. Writing projects may focus on how inequalities are produced over the long run through such identities and categories as class, race, region, and gender or explicitly link inequalities throughout the Americas. LACS will offer two fellowships of 8-10 months duration (September-May, 2003-04). Deadline: February 15. Contact: Paul Gootenberg, LACS Director, Latin American and Caribbean Studies, Stony Brook University, SBS N-333, Stony Brook, NY 11794-4345; fax: 631-632-9432; e-mail: lacc@notes.cc.sunysb.edu; or visit www.stonybrook.edu/lacc.

Non-Stipendiary Visiting Research Fellowships at the University of Victoria's Centre for Studies in Religion and Society

Fellowships are being offered for scholars engaged in the study of religion in relation to the sciences, ethics, social and economic development, and

other aspects of culture for the academic year 2003-2004. Scholars of established reputation, scholars holding a doctorate or offering equivalent evidence of aptitude for advanced study, and scholars who have completed doctorate at least two years before the Fellowship would be taken up are eligible. There is no stipend, but office space is provided. To be considered, please sub-

mit project description and CV, together with the names and full addresses of three referees. Application deadline is January 31. For more information, write to Dr. Conrad Brunk, Director, Centre for Studies in Religion and Society, University of Victoria, PO Box 1700, Victoria, BC V8W 2Y2; tel: 250-721-6325; fax: 250-721-6234; or visit www.web.uvic.ca/csrs. 

ACSUS Executive Council Call for Nominations

Nominations are now being accepted by the ACSUS Committee on Nominations and Elections for the positions of Vice President, and Councillor (four openings) according to Article VII of the Association's by laws. Article V, Section 5.02 was amended at the annual ACSUS Executive Council meeting on November 21, 2001, to stipulate that: "The Vice President shall automatically succeed to the office of President upon the completion of the President's term to provide a smooth transition and to assure knowledge of the affairs and the operation of the Association."

The President and Vice President each will serve a two-year term lasting from November 2003 through November 2005; after the term expires, the President will continue to serve on the Executive Council through November 2007 in the position of Past President. Each elected Councillor will serve a four-year term lasting from November 2003 through November 2007.

Nominations may be made by any member in good standing and endorsed by three (3) additional members in good standing. The nominee, who must be a member of ACSUS in good standing, must consent in writing on the proper form, available at www.acsus.org or by contacting info@acsus.org.

All nominees for the position of Vice President must be resident in the United States and have served previously on the Executive Council. A list of past Officers and Councillors can be found on the ACSUS web page at: www.acsus.org.

Send nominations and endorsements, postmarked by March 15, 2003, to:

Committee on Nominations and Elections
ACSUS

1317 F Street, NW, Suite 920 • Washington, DC 20004-1151
fax: 202-393-2582.

Note: Voting in the ACSUS election will be limited to members who paid 2003 dues.

Calls for Papers


Special *Scientia Canadensis* Issue on the History of Canadian Medicine

Papers are sought for a themed issue of *Scientia Canadensis* that focuses on Canadian Medicine. Submissions may address new research in many topics including: medical education, practice and professionalism in Canada; homeopathic and alternative medical practices; the doctor/patient relationship; Canadian public health initiatives and programs; women and medicine; medical specialties (i.e. oncology, surgery, radiology, etc.) as well as medical discoveries and the use of technology in medicine. Deadline: February 15. Manuscripts should be double spaced, 8,000 to 10,000 words in length, formatted under the rules of the Chicago Manual of Style, and can be submitted in English or French. Contact: Michael Eamon, editor, *Scientia Canadensis*, National Archives of Canada, Ottawa, ON K1A 0N3; or e-mail meamon@archives.ca. The latest issue of the journal can be viewed at www.er.uqam.ca/nobel/r20430/scientia_canadensis/.

Around and About Marius Barbeau: Writings on the Politics of Twentieth-Century Canadian Culture

Submissions are invited for a forthcoming book exploring the work of Marius Barbeau, the Canadian folklorist and ethnographer. Articles are sought in English or French that deal with Barbeau's work in various fields, with different constituencies, and with regard to different media (e.g., Barbeau and the Group of Seven, Barbeau's work on

ethnographic films, his informants, his contributions to music, or his tourist promotion work). The book is organized around Barbeau and institutional politics; folklore as public culture; fieldwork and ethnographic patterning; and scholarship by and about Barbeau. The editors of this multidisciplinary book are looking for a wide range of authors writing from different cultural contexts and from different disciplinary perspectives. Articles must be between 3500-6000 words and follow endnote documenta-

tion format. Please submit double-spaced duplicate copies with computer disk by September 1 to: Gordon E. Smith, School of Music, Queen's University, Kingston, ON K7L 3N6; tel: 613-533-2066; e-mail: smithg@post.queensu.ca. For more information, please query Gordon Smith or the other editors by e-mail: Lynda Jessup, Department of Art, Queen's University, lj1@post.queensu.ca; and Andrew Nurse, Canadian Studies, Mount Allison University, anurse@mta.ca. 

2003/2004 Thomas O. Enders Fellow Appointed

A CSUS is pleased to announce that Molly Rozum, Assistant Professor of History at Doane College in Nebraska, has been selected as the 2003/2004 Thomas O. Enders Fellow. Rozum will spend the academic year at the University of Calgary where she will expand on her work "Grasslands Grown: A Twentieth-Century Sense of Place on North America's Northern Prairies and Plains," for book publication. She will also teach a course in history while resident at the University of Calgary. Rozum received her PhD in United States History from The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill.

ASSISTANT PROFESSOR (ENTRY LEVEL) TENURE-TRACK APPOINTMENT

The Department of Political Science, Saint Mary's University, invites applications for a tenure-track appointment in the field of political thought/political theory and/or law and politics at the Assistant Professor (entry) level. The successful candidate must hold a completed PhD or be near completion of the degree by the date of appointment, and is expected to show evidence (or the promise) of excellence in both scholarship and teaching, especially at the undergraduate level. The appointment is effective July 1, 2003 and is subject to budgetary approval. In accordance with Canadian immigration requirements, this advertisement is directed to Canadian citizens and permanent residents. Candidates are asked to forward a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of three referees to Dr. Edna Keeble, Department of Political Science, Saint Mary's University, Halifax, Nova Scotia, B3H 3C3. Fax: 902-420-5181. In order to be considered, applications must be received by February 28, 2003.

Saint Mary's University is committed to the principles of Employment Equity

Canadian Embassy Grants Conference Grants 2002-03

Conference grants are designed to assist four-year US colleges and universities and research institutions to hold a conference addressing important and timely issues about Canada or Canada-US relations and to publish the proceedings.

First Nations

Canadian Sessions at the 2002 Sequoyah Research Center Symposium: Indigenous Voices Celebrating Indigenous Lives. James W. Parins, Department of English, University of Arkansas at Little Rock. Last November the University of Arkansas hosted a symposium last November of Aboriginal academics and intellectuals from the US and Canada. Canadian publishers and authors presented their views on First Nations publishing and writing. Greg Young-Ing, Manager Editor of Theytus Books, and Kateri Akiwenzie-Damm of Kegedonce Press presented papers on Aboriginal publishing in Canada. Sam Corrigan of Bearpaw Publishing presented a paper comparing Aboriginal literature in Canada and the US. Marvin Francis, a PhD student and published poet, spoke on archiving Aboriginal literary work in Canada. Richard Van Camp, an award-winning writer of short stories and children's fiction, presented on the importance of language.

Economic Issues

Great Lakes Economic Development, 2002. Alan D. MacPherson, Department of Geography, Canada-U.S. Trade Center, SUNY at Buffalo. Last Septem-

ber the University at Buffalo brought together economic development scholars and practitioners from the US and Canada to identify binational economic development concerns within the Great Lakes region, to discuss commonalities and differences in approaches to economic development, and to learn and share from examples of other U.S.-Canadian corridors. Topics included cross-border governance and change, regional development issues, foreign investment, the effects of 9/11 on cross-border interaction, comparative approaches to community redevelopment and finance, and Great Lakes environmental concerns.

Can Canada and Its NAFTA Partners Conduct Independent Macroeconomic Politics in a Globalized World? Louis-Philippe Rochon, Department of Economics, Kalamazoo College, Michigan. Kalamazoo College will bring together economists and political scientists from Canada and the US to explore monetary policy within the North American context and the implications for a currency union between Canada, the US, and Mexico. The conference builds on two previous conferences held in the last two years at the University of Ottawa and Kalamazoo College. Each of these conferences emphasized the need to analyze closely the effects of monetary and policy integration in Europe, and the possible lessons this may hold for Canada. The proceedings are being published by Routledge Publishing and Edward Elgar Publishing. Conference date: May 2003.

Sleeping Under Bridges: Economic Rights in Canada and in the United States. Claude E. Welch, Department of Political Science, SUNY at Buffalo. The University at Buffalo will examine the protection of economic rights in Canada and the US as defined by the United Nations' International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights. The conference will explore fiscal policy, political culture, the role of electoral politics and the role of civil society in discussing the variations in protecting economic rights in Canada, the US, and Western Europe. The conference is being organized jointly with McMaster University. Conference date: Spring 2003.

Language

Colloquium on French in the United States. Albert Valdman, Creole Institute, Indiana University. Indiana University will include a Canadian perspective on the issue of French language in the US in this national conference. Linguists from Université Laval, Université de Moncton, York University, and the University of Ottawa will discuss language planning issues of North American French, linguistic consequences of bilingual contact in North America, the state of Ontario French, lexical aspects of North American French, and the shared grammar of Cajun and Acadian French. The conference seeks to clarify the various historical, cultural, and linguistic connections between Canada and French language communities in New England, Louisiana, Missouri, and other US locations. The organizers also want

to strengthen linkages between scholars and institutions in Canada and the US. Conference date: April 2003.

Program Enhancement Grants 2002-03

Program Enhancement Grants encourage scholarly inquiry and multidisciplinary activities that will contribute to the development or expansion of a Canadian Studies Program at US colleges and universities or research institutions.

University of Alaska Anchorage, Canadian Studies Program. Director: Dorn Van Dommelen.

University of Alaska at Fairbanks, The Cross-Cultural Politics of Nunavut Territory. Co-Directors: Cary de Wit., Amy L. Lovecraft, and Louanne L. Rank

Boise State University, Canadian Studies Program. Director: Mark Plew.

Bowling Green State University, Canadian Studies Center. Director: Mark J. Kasoff.

Bridgewater State College, Canadian Studies Program. Director: Anthony Cicerone.

University of California Berkeley, Canadian Studies Program. Co-Directors: Thomas G. Barnes and Nelson Graburn.

Case Western Reserve University, Canada/US Law Institute, School of Law. Director: Henry T. King.

Center for Strategic and International Studies, Canada Project. Director: Christopher M. Sands.

Detroit College of Law, Michigan State University, Center for Canadian-

US Law. Director: John W. Reifenberg.

Eastern Connecticut State University, Canadian Studies Program. Director: Branko Cavarkapa.

Franklin College of Indiana, Canadian Studies Program. Co-Directors: Ralph P. Guentzel and Emily A. Stauffer.

Johns Hopkins University / School for Advanced International Studies (SAIS), Center of Canadian Studies. Director: Charles F. Doran.

Kentucky Canadian Studies Online Program. Co-Directors: Ernest J. Yanarella, University of Kentucky, and William C. Green, Morehead State University.

Lehigh University, Canadian Studies Program. Director: Judith A. McDonald.

University of Maine, Canadian-American Center. Director: Stephen J. Hornsby.

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Michigan State University, Canadian Studies Centre. Canadian Studies Program Enhancement. Director: Philip Handrick.

State University of New York, Buffalo, Canadian-American Studies Committee. Director: Lorraine Oak.

State University of New York, Plattsburgh, Center for the Study of Canada. Director: Christopher Kirkey.

Pacific Northwest Canadian Studies Consortium. Co-Directors: Michael Teleaven, Gonzaga University and

Nadine Fabbi, University of Washington.

Pennsylvania State Consortium on Canadian Studies. Co-Directors: Janet Kinch, Edinboro University and Robert Timko, Mansfield University.

Portland State University, Canadian Studies Program. Director: Shawn C. Smallman.

University of Puget Sound, Canadian Studies Speakers Program. Co-Directors: Bill Barry, Lisa Ferrari Comeau, and Doug Sackman.

Seattle University, Creation on Canadian Studies Program. Co-Directors: Anne George, Paul Milan and Robert Balas.

University of Vermont, Canadian Studies Program, Director: Andrei Senecal.

University of Washington, Canadian Studies Center. Co-Directors: Nadine Fabbi and Douglas Jackson.

Western Kentucky University, Canadian Parliamentary Internship Program. Director: James T. Baker.

Western Washington University, Center for Canadian-American Studies. Director: Donald K. Alper.

University of Wisconsin, Milwaukee, Center for Canadian-American Policy Studies. Director: Marc Levine.

Faculty Research Grants 2002-03
Research grants are designed to assist individual scholars or a team of scholars in writing an article-length manuscript of publishable quality that contributes to the development of Canadian Studies in the United States.

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Canadian Embassy Grants Conference Grants 2002-03

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Communications

Regulating Media Concentration at the Sub-Federal Level: Quebec's Response to Consolidation in the News Industry.

David H. Pritchard, Department of Journalism and Mass Communication, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

Economics and Business

Check Points or Choke Points: The Impact of New Security Measures on U.S. - Canadian Trade Relations.

Coral R. Snodgrass, Department of Management and Marketing, Canisius College, NY.

The PEI Potato Wart Crisis: A Problem in Canada-US Bilateral Trade. Mark B. Lapping, Muskie School of Public Policy, University of Southern Maine.

Strategic Cross-Border Supply Chain Risk Management: Vertical Integration vs. External Alliances. John A. MacDonald, Department of Economics & Financial Studies, Clarkson University, NY.

Environment

After Kyoto: Implementation of an International Greenhouse Gas Reduction Agreement Under Canadian Federalism. Barry Rabe, School of Natural Resources and Environment, University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

The Everyday Politics of Land Use and the Canadian Environment. Richard A. Brisbin, Jr., Department of Political Science, West Virginia University.

Transboundary Environmental Interaction in the Pacific West: The British Columbia-Washington State Relationship. Donald K. Alper, Department of Political Science, Center for Canadian-American Studies, Western Washington University.

Brownfield Redevelopment in Canadian Cities: Examining the Role of Local Governments. Christopher A. De Sousa, Department of Geography, University of Wisconsin at Milwaukee.

Geography

Exploring the Evolving Geography of Immigrant Settlement and Neighborhood Disadvantage in Canadian Cities, 1991-2001. Heather A. Smith, Department of Geography and Earth Sciences, The University of North Carolina at Charlotte.

Banking on Diversity: Canadian Banking and Employment Equity in a Global City. Kim England, Department of Geography, University of Washington.

A Comparative Study of Successful and Unsuccessful Core Areas. Gary Sands, Department of Geography and Urban Planning, Wayne State University, MI.

Health

Aging, Health Behavior and Quality of Life: Analysis of the Canadian National Population Health Survey (1994-2001). Mark S. Kaplan, School of Community Health, Portland State University, OR.

"Captain Al Cohol" and Other Lessons for Inuit on How (Not) to Drink. Pamela R. Stern, School of Public Health - Prevention Research Center, University of California at Berkeley.

History

A Delicate Imbalance: Dene Hunting Rights, the Honour of the Crown, and the Primrose Lake Air Weapons Range.

Anthony Gulig, Department of History, University of Wisconsin at Whitewater.

Loyalism in the Revolutionary Atlantic World: The Intertwined Trajectories of Jonathan Odell and Thomas Peters. Liam O. Riordan, Department of History, University of Maine.

Language and Literature

The Demographic Status of the Francophones of Northern Ontario. Daniel J. Golembeski, Department of Modern Languages and Literature, Grand Valley State University, MI.

Alice Munro: Writing Her Lives. Robert Thacker, Canadian Studies Program, St. Lawrence University, NY.

Politics

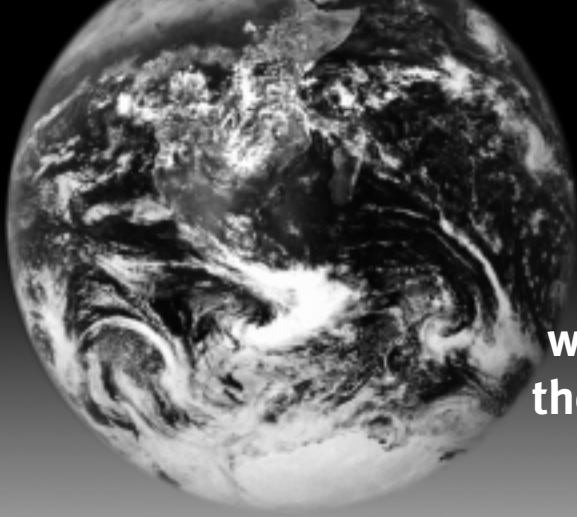
Contested Space in North America: Social Responses to Integration. Jeffrey M. Ayres, Department of Political Science, Saint Michael's College, VT.

Sociology

Raw Materials, Globalization, and Rural Communities: Coal Mining Towns in British Columbia and the Restructuring of the Coal Industry. Paul S. Ciccantell, Department of Sociology, Western Michigan University.

Transborder Challenges of Electric Deregulation: Responses of Western Canadian and American Rural Electrification Institutions to Regional Change. Rebecca T. Richards, Department of Sociology, University of Montana. 🍁

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- ▶ learn about new developments in Canadian studies and the Canada-U.S. relationship;
- ▶ Hear from prominent Canadian and U.S. figures.

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Mariette Theberge

University of Ottawa

Thomas Velk

Montreal

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Recent Releases

Crucible of Cultures: Anglophone Drama at the Dawn of a New Millennium

The Centre for Canadian Studies of the Free University of Brussels has published a new anthology of critical essays edited by Marc Maufort and Franca Bellarsi. Much of the book analyzes recent English-Canadian drama. Essays by prominent Canadian theater artists and scholars such as Drew Hayden Taylor, Jerry Wasserman, Anne Nothof, Ric Knowles, Robert Appleford, Robert Nunn, and Alan Filewod are featured. For more information, e-mail info@peterlang.com or visit www.peterlang.net.

Mothers of Invention: Feminist Authors and Experimental Fiction in France and Québec

Miléna Santoro, an associate professor of French at Georgetown University, examines feminist avant-garde aesthetics developed in experimental novels of the mid-1970s. Santoro's book, recently published by McGill-Queen's University Press, draws together innovative works of fiction written by French and Québec feminists. Through an analysis of the strategies adopted by Hélène Cixous, Madeleine Gagnon, Nicole Brossard, and Jeanne Hyvrard as they

rework maternal and (pro)creative metaphors and play with language and conventions of genre, Santoro identifies a transatlantic community of women writers who share a subversive aesthetic that participates in, even as it transforms, the tradition of the avant-garde in twentieth-century literature. Santoro elucidates the works of the four "mothers of invention"—showing how the rethinking of images associated with femininity and motherhood, a disruptive approach to language, and a subversive relation to novelistic conventions characterize these writers' search for a writing that will best express women's desires and dreams. 🍁

ACSUS Photo Album



ACSUS Colloquium opening plenary. Left to right, Jeff Ayres, Saint Michael's College; Stephen Clarkson, U of Toronto; Duncan Cameron, U of Ottawa; Robert Wright, Trent University.



ACSUS Colloquium. Left to right, David Mitchell, U of Ottawa; Chad Gaffield, U of Ottawa; ACSUS Executive Director Edie Semler; David Staines, Dean of the Faculty of Arts, U of Ottawa.



RBC Financial Group President Gord Nixon, US Ambassador to Canada Paul Cellucci, and Council President Janell Blue present the 2002 Canadian-American Business Achievement Award to winners Jim Close, President and CEO of CMC Electronics, and Ben Simmons, Vice President, Guidance and Navigation Products, Honeywell (second and third from left).



Jeffrey Simpson of The Globe and Mail was a discussant at the ACRS/Enders Conference.



The ARCS/Enders conference on "The State of the Canada-United States Relationship," held at the Woodrow Wilson Center in Washington, DC, featured scholars who presented research that will be published this spring in a special edition of "The American Review of Canadian Studies."



Earl Fry, U of Montreal and 2002-2003 Enders Fellow, delivers the opening lecture in honor of Thomas O. Enders at McGill University's November colloquium on "Challenges and Opportunities for Canada-US Relations."

Regional Roundup

ACQS

The American Council for Québec Studies (ACQS) held its thirteenth biennial conference in Mobile, Alabama, October 24-27, 2002. Highlights of the meeting included a special breakfast presentation during which Québec's Minister for Native Affairs, Michel Létourneau, and Roméo Saganash, Director of Québec Relations for the Grand Council of the Crees, discussed *La Paix des Braves* and *Sanarrutik*, two historical agreements for a new model of partnership with aboriginal peoples. Québec's Minister for Energy, Rita Dionne-Marsois, gave an address and honored Richard Beach with a special presentation. She also presented Jane Moss with the *Prix du Québec* in recognition of her many years of service to the ACQS, notably as managing editor of the *Québec Studies Journal*, for her scholarship, and for her many contributions to Québec studies in general. The Honorable Céline Hervieux-Payette, a Canadian senator, also addressed a plenary session.

Two authors, Madeleine Monette and Denise Boucher, gave readings from their works during another special session organized by Myrna Delson-Karan with support from l'Union des écrivaines et écrivains québécois (UNEQ), while Simon Langlois of l'Université Laval discussed "The State of Support for Sovereignty in Québec." Samia Spencer of Auburn University brought together a distinguished panel including Yvette Roudy (Députée, Assemblée nationale française), Hon. Céline Hervieux-Payette, and Rita Dionne-Marsolais, to discuss women in politics.

The conference theme, "The Francophone Presence in North America," tied in with Mobile's tricentennial (French explorers established Mobile as the capital of newly created "Louisiana" in 1702). The city provided a warm welcome with an opening reception in the Museum of Mobile, and a Mardi Gras ball sponsored by Mobile International Cultural Affairs and Tourism, Inc. ACQS thanks Kevin Christiano, the conference program chair, for coordinating this outstanding event.

PNWCSC

Record Turnout for Consortium Meeting

*By Michael Treleaven, SJ
Executive Director, PNWCSC*

Ken Agar with Yukon College is typical of the new faculty involved in the Pacific Northwest Canadian Studies Consortium (PNWCSC).

He is considerably involved in his campus and the Whitehorse community. Professor Agar is also eagerly promoting connectivity, especially via the Internet, with other institutions and programs, and is inviting other faculty and programs in the Consortium to better use its opportunities for sharing resources and learning.

Some 46 people attended the September 2002 annual general meeting in Vancouver, a record participation for any PNWCSC event. As the Consortium embarked on a new type of meeting—one that stressed teaching, research, and program options—the two-day event had a rich assortment of speakers, topics, presentations, and discussions.

Set in a vast landscape, Yukon College uses telecommunications of all sorts to serve the territory's peoples. The College is also involved in the Circumpolar University Association, and will host its 2003 conference; and works with the University of the Arctic, a virtual university (www.uarctic.org).

Teaching collaboration on the Georgia Basin-Puget Sound ecosystem has brought faculty and students across the international border. Nadine Fabbi, assistant director of Canadian Studies at the University of Washington, led a panel on a two-year collaboration between the University of British Columbia, Western Washington University (WWU), and the University of Washington.

Extensive help has come from Environment Canada, the US Environmental Protection Agency, and Weyerhaeuser. With Fabbi on the panel were Dr. Ann Lesperance, senior research scientist, Battelle Research Center; Dr. James Tansey, of UBC's Sustainable Development Research Institute; David Fraser, of Environment Canada; Patrick Higgins, the political, economic, and natural resources officer of the Seattle Consulate; and Don Alper of WWU's political science department.

Geography and Canadian studies can serve one another more fruitfully, stated Daniel E. Turbeville III, Eastern Washington University, and Cary de Wit, the University of Alaska, Fairbanks. They argued that students are often ignorant of what should be familiar—their own surroundings. Spaces are social constructions, and the Canadian and American creations of space are not identical.

Barry Penner, MLA Chilliwack-Kent and president of the Pacific North-

west Economic Region (PNWER), urged Consortium institutions to enter into collaborative research projects with PNWER (also a Consortium member). Sponsored by legislative assemblies in this region, PNWER works to facilitate economic development and improved practices for its five American and three Canadian jurisdictions.

Also encouraging more research and scholarship were Edie Semler, executive director of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States, and David Archibald, program director for ACSUS. ACSUS will be returning to the region when it holds its next conference in Portland, November 19-23, 2003. The PNWCSC will also hold its general meeting in conjunction with the ACSUS conference next year.

Special guest speaker H. Peter Oberlander, OC, a citizenship judge for Citizenship and Immigration Canada and a distinguished urban affairs scholar, called for a new look at Cascadia concepts. The continuing urbanization of North America's population and the interactions across borders require re-thinking the nation-state's claims. His lively, thoughtful address encouraged an excellent question and answer period.

Linda DiBiase and Anne Zalum, both of UW Libraries, and Trish Rozeal, UBC Libraries, went over important information literacy issues and some of the numerous online resources about Canada. Undergraduates now go to the web as readily as turning on the water faucet. Considering that an estimated 45 percent of websites vanish each year, faculty and librarians can do much more to reinforce scholarly behaviors if they work together, Rozeal noted.

Completing the first day, the group traveled to Granville Island, to visit the Emily Carr Institute of Art and Design.

Kwantlen University College provided a joyous student quintet of musicians playing a variety of music during the reception at the Carr and faculty took a tour of the Institute's studios and displays. Conversation continued over supper at Bridge's restaurant.

Next day delegates began with a session on British Columbia and literature, arranged by Karin Beeler, University of Northern British Columbia. George Stanley and Jacqueline Baldwin, both well-regarded authors and poets of the province, received a very positive reception from the group, provoking many questions and new points.

Canadian studies programs in Alberta and British Columbia are extensive and have had notable impact on scholarship and students. Professors Lorry Felske, the University of Calgary; Allan Seager, Simon Fraser University; Claude Couture, Université de St. Jean, University of Alberta; and Tom Johnson, the University of Lethbridge, gave introductions to their different programs while using large screen projections of their websites.

The Consortium is especially interested in encouraging graduate student interests in Canada. University of Washington graduate student Siohvan Ann Sheridan, who is also a law student at UW, spoke of immigration law and refugee rights in Canada. Another grad student from UW, Clifford Tatum, just returned from a visit to China and is now exploring Québec-China connections.

Cary de Wit, the University of Alaska Fairbanks, and Michael Treleaven, SJ, Gonzaga University, led a discussion on starting Canadian studies at smaller campuses. Getting colleagues involved, especially via existing courses, showing a small set of Canadian films, and making resources known via websites, were all noted as useful tools.

Diddy Hitchins, the University of Alaska Anchorage, introduced delegates to the 2003 Western Canadian Studies Association (WCSA) meeting, set for April 9-12 in Las Vegas. Meeting with the Western Social Science Association, the WCSA provides the most important Canadian studies gathering in the American West.

Noemi Gal-Or, Kwantlen University College, discussed the blurring boundaries between international and national law, a significant topic not only due to NAFTA and the WTO, but also now because of renewed contests over law and war. Disputes, she noted, are often being dealt with via private resolution systems, rather than by instruments set up by nation-states or multilateral organizations.

Two days of substantial Canadian studies discussions, demonstrations, readings, and debates, with a record number of participants, diverse in expertise and location, gave all PNWCSC members much new information to bring home to their campuses.

Lastly, the Consortium is pleased to note its newest member, the University of Portland. The addition of this school brings our membership to 36 universities, colleges, and organizations.

MWACS

The Midwest Association for Canadian Studies (MWACS) held its tenth biennial conference in East Lansing, Michigan, this past October. The plenary speaker was Mike Donahue, president and CEO of the Great Lakes Commission, who spoke on the state of the Great Lakes. Drew Hayden Taylor, the Canadian Aboriginal playwright, humorist, and film director, presented his film "Redskins, Tricksters, and Puppy Stew." MWACS' next conference will be held in 2004 in Omaha, Nebraska. 🍁

Washington and Ottawa: A Tale of Two Embassies

By Isabelle Gournay and Jane C. Loeffler

A comparison between the Canadian Embassy in Washington and the US Embassy in Ottawa illustrates how a long-standing quest for identity, a competitive spirit, or even a sense of national entitlement can find its expression in architecture. As workplaces and as symbols, these structures are political statements specifically designed to further diplomatic and civic agendas. The history behind both projects provides a revealing look at the evolving relationship between the two neighbors. Factors including location, size, scale, the use of design elements, and consideration of context all point to the importance to both countries of their bilateral partnership.

In 1978, long after Canada had outgrown its townhouse chancery on Washington's "Embassy Row," Canadian officials made a bold decision to consolidate embassy offices on Pennsylvania Avenue, far from other embassy offices, but directly across from the US Capitol. The Pennsylvania Avenue Development Corporation wooed the new chancery as an anchor for redevelopment in the blighted downtown area.

The Canadians recognized the risk, but made the move as a power statement. In 1927, when the Canada and the United States exchanged



Canadian Embassy (501 Pennsylvania Avenue, NW, Washington, DC), Arthur Erickson, 1978-89, Pennsylvania Avenue façade. [Photo by authors]

diplomatic delegations for the first time, the Americans had built a legation directly across from Parliament. Upgraded to an embassy in 1943, that building enjoyed a unique position in Ottawa. The Canadians wanted no less in Washington.

Prime Minister Trudeau selected Canadian architect Arthur Erickson to design the new flagship chancery in 1981. Erickson took cues from nearby Federal buildings, but reinterpreted the classical vocabulary in modern terms. He used a colossal colonnade, a raised rotunda, and an open courtyard plan to expand the structure to the edges of its site, to create a building that fits with its surroundings but also stands out and asserts its individuality. Views of the Capitol are protected by a reciprocal diplomatic agreement. With its multiple entrances, its spa-

cious lobby, and its theater, art gallery, and entertainment spaces, the chancery maximized public access and raised Canada's public profile in Washington when it opened in 1989.

By the late 1950s, the US Embassy sorely needed additional office space in Ottawa, but it was not until 1980 that the State Department was in a position to build anew. Guided by Ottawa's National Capital Commission, the Department selected a parcel that boasted a view of Parliament, however it was steeply graded and sandwiched between Mackenzie Avenue and Sussex Drive. After terrorists attacked the US facilities in Beirut in 1983, the first embassy design was shelved, and the Department searched for a larger and more protected locale. A proposed suburban site sparked outcry from neighbors and quieter oppo-

sition from critics, such as Senator Daniel Patrick Moynihan, who favored the symbolic and functional importance of proximity to Parliament.

The decision to build in downtown Ottawa also involved risk because the Sussex/Mackenzie site did not come close to the 100-foot setback recommended for all US embassies in the aftermath of Beirut. The State Department made Canada an exception and decided to build there anyhow—partly because the Canadians had opened their new chancery at the foot of Capitol Hill to such acclaim and partly because of the trust that existed between the two countries. (The host government is responsible for protecting foreign missions.)

The Department awarded the design commission to David Childs of Skidmore, Owings & Merrill. As Childs describes it, he tried to create a “background” building more than a strikingly high-profile project. The zoning would have permitted a much bigger building, but the architect tried to squeeze as much as possible into the



US Embassy (490 Sussex Drive, Ottawa), Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, 1994-99, Mackenzie Avenue façade. [Hall/Hedrich Blessing for SOM]

smallest space to downplay its mass. After the 1995 attack on the Murrah Federal Building in Oklahoma City, he moved a proposed glass-walled atrium to the center and inserted a concrete blast wall behind the exterior glass wall. To a large extent, security shaped the design. The Embassy opened in 1999, a year after terrorists bombed US embassies in East Africa.

Even though the Canadian Embassy is not as open as it once was, its grandeur, its eye-catching architecture, and its prime location have clearly enhanced Canada's presence in Washington. The extent to which Canada

has used architecture to assert identity is a reflection, perhaps, of the asymmetry in a relationship in which one country is perceived as dominant. It is a mirror, too, of a moment in time when Canada could afford to make such a statement.

The United States also used location to underscore its special position in Ottawa, but by the early 1990s, it was no longer possible for a US embassy to proclaim an identity fully compatible with American ideals. The embassy was designed to slip more or less seamlessly into the fabric of the existing city. Unfortunately, that is hard to do when surrounded by fences, bollards, and concrete barriers. 🍁

Loeffler is an architectural historian and planner in Washington, DC, and visiting associate professor at the University of Maryland, College Park. She presented this paper at the ACSUS Colloquium this past September. Gournay, an associate professor of architecture at the University of Maryland, studies cross currents between modern North American and European architecture and urbanism.

Governors and Premiers Practice International Cooperation

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long-term results of economic integration, have raised it in countless publications and elsewhere. No one knows the answer, of course. The premiers present, meanwhile, expressed only optimism in

the force of globalization to do economic and social good. “Access to markets will strengthen prosperity,” New Brunswick’s youthful premier Bernard Lord articulated the view of several of his colleagues, “enabling us to express our identity even more.” “Smoothing” the border by removing some of its market barriers, echoes John Shea, is hardly the same thing as dissolving it

altogether. “I can assure you,” he put it playfully, “we’re not planning to merge the two countries any time soon.” 🍁

Massell is an assistant professor of history and member of the Canadian Studies Program at the University of Vermont. He served as a member of the Vermont delegation to this conference. He can be reached at dmassell@zoo.uvm.edu.

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ARCS is ACSUS' multidisciplinary, quarterly academic journal which seeks to examine Canada and the Canadian point of view from a decidedly American perspective. Special theme issues are an invaluable addition to Canadian Studies courses. Please contact ACSUS for more information. Back issues of ARCS are available for sale: Single copies, \$18; 2-10 copies, \$15; more than 10 copies, \$10 each.

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Contributing	\$125	\$250
Institutional	\$115	\$210
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**All rates in US dollars*

Canadian Embassy Internships

continued from page 4

Law School. Labarre received a contract to work in Washington.

Labarre offers this advice to other students interested in interning: "Dedication and loyalty is important. Tact is an obvious bonus. Time management skills are a must, as is a strong work ethic. People should also have a general idea of what it is to work in an embassy—discretion and knowing where you stand are important. People

should not get an inflated view of themselves because of it. They should understand that it is a privilege."

For more information on Canadian embassy internships, contact:

Canadian Embassy Internship Program, 501 Pennsylvania Ave., NW, Washington, DC 20001; e-mail: ingrid.summa@dfait.maeci.gc.ca; or visit www.canadianembassy.org/study/internships.html. 🍁

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Notes from the National Office

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meet the needs of our members in the ever-changing environment in which we operate. We enter the New Year with much optimism, as we remember that ACSUS' strength lies in the vision of its leaders and the vigor of its members. 🍁

Edie Semler
Executive Director

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