



**Canadian Studies Center**  
Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies  
University of Washington

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## **2nd Annual Canadian Studies Affiliated Graduate Student Symposium:**

**Public Policy Differences Across The  
Canada-US Border - The Impact on  
Research, Decision-Making and the  
Canada-US Relationship**

**1-2 March 2007**

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## Graduate Student Professional Development Program

The Canadian Studies Center, Affiliated Graduate Student Professional Development Program, promotes and supports international research at the University of Washington. Graduate students engaged in research on the Canada-U.S. relationship or Canada's emerging role internationally, are eligible to apply or participate in the following: the Center's Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowships (that pay full tuition, health care and a monthly stipend); the Graduate Student Conference Travel grant that pays \$200 annually for presenting a paper at an academic conference; and the Annual Graduate Student Symposium that brings experts on Canada to the U.W. to respond to graduate research projects. The Program supports several graduate student associations on campus including the Fisheries and Marine Ecosystems group and Native American Students in Advanced Academia. And, the Center is an official sponsor of the Annual Study Tour to Canada hosted by the Global Business Center, Business School.

## Canadian Studies Center

The Canadian Studies Center, one of the Jackson School's eight Title VI centers forms a National Resource Center with the Center for Canadian-American Studies at Western Washington University. Founded in 1986, the Center promotes comparative Canadian content in the curriculum and with faculty and graduate research projects. Currently Canada is represented by faculty and research scientists in 17 departments in Arts and Sciences, 11 of the University's professional schools and U.W. Seattle, Tacoma and Bothell. The program hosts an undergraduate degree, a Professional Development Program for the graduate students, and has a grant for Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellowships. The mission of the Center is to increase knowledge about Canada and the Canada-U.S relationship at the University, with local business leaders and public officials, K-12 educators regionally and nationally, and the American general public.

## Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies

Henry M. Jackson School of International Studies combines the social sciences, humanities, and professional fields to enhance our understanding of our increasingly interconnected globe. The school is named for the late Senator Henry M. Jackson, in recognition of his interest and support for the school and for the field of international affairs. The school's commitment to regional, cross-cultural, and comparative studies extends well beyond the boundaries of many formal academic programs. The school has eight Title VI National Resource Centers (NRCs)—Canadian Studies; East Asia Center; Center for West European Studies; International Studies; Middle East Studies; Ellison Center for Russian, East European & Central Asian Studies; South Asian Studies; and Southeast Asian Studies—devoted to outreach and public education activities. Each NRC receives Foreign Language and Area Studies (FLAS) fellowships, awarded to graduate students throughout the University. The Jackson School is the number one recipient of NRC and FLAS awards in the country.

## Affiliated Graduate Student Awards 2007-08

### 2007-2008 Foreign Language and Area Studies Fellows

**Cody Case** (Summer and Academic Year), Ethnomusicology, French

**Katherine Leach-Kemon** (Academic Year), Public Health and Community Medicine, French

**Julia Miller** (Academic Year), Linguistics, Dane-Zaa

**John Norton** (Summer), Geography, French

**Lee Traynham** (Summer), Civil Engineering, French

**Tricia Vander Leest** (Summer), Evans School of Public Affairs, French

**Timothy Pasch** (Summer and Academic Year), Communication, Inuktitut

### Graduate Research Grant, Foreign Affairs Canada

**Timothy Pasch**, Communication, "Inuktitut Virtual Communities: Protecting and Preserving Linguistic Culture and Writing in Nunavik" \$3,500

### International Canadian Summer Institute Fellows

**Lonnie Renteria**, French and Italian

### Business School Recognitions

**Vanessa Brewster**, Co-Chair, 2007 Vancouver Study Tour

**Tania Elliot**, 2007 Ottawa Institute Fellow and Co-Chair, 2008 Vancouver Study Tour

**Tim Randall**, Co-Chair, 2008 Vancouver Study Tour

**Saara Romu**, Co-Chair, 2007 Vancouver Study Tour

### Conference Travel Awards

**Natalie Debray**, Communication, Western Social Science Association, Calgary, Alberta, April 2007, "We Want Cake Too: Media, Collective Memory and the Bicentennial of the French Revolution in Québec."

**Kate Dunsmore**, Communication, Western Social Science Association, Calgary, Alberta, April 2007, "Connecting Canada and Terrorism: The year after 9/11 in the New York Times."

**Steven Garrett**, Geography, American Association of Geographers, San Francisco, California, April 2007, "Urban Food System Assessment: A Chain and Network Approach to Identifying Social Justice and Environmental Sustainability Issues."

**Tema Milstein**, Communication, Conference on Communication and the Environment, Chicago, IL, June 2007, "When 'There Are No Words' and When Whales 'Kind of Speak for Themselves': An Ethnographic Exploration of Communication as a Mediating Force in Canada and U.S. Whale-Watching Tourism."

**Timothy Pasch**, Communication, Western Social Science Association, Calgary, Alberta, April 2007, "Crossing Arctic Borders: A Computer-Based Analysis of Disparities between American, Canadian and Inuit Conceptualizations of the Northwest Passage."

### Chair, Affiliated Graduate Student Symposium

**Kate Dunsmore**, Communication

## Table of Contents

Symposium Program .....	4
Statements from Keynote Speaker— Dr. Sukumar Periwal.....	5
Statements from Keynote Speaker— Dr. Don Alper.....	8
Research Exemplars.....	10
Graduate Student Presentations.....	12
Graduate Awards 2006-07.....	14
About the Canadian Studies Program.....	15

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## 2nd Annual Graduate Student Development Symposium

### UW Canadian Studies Center

The Canadian Studies Graduate Symposium is an opportunity to present on-going research in a friendly atmosphere and receive thoughtful feedback from a panel of highly-regarded academics and experts in the field including the current Canada-US Fulbright Visiting Chair, Dr. Sukumar Periwal and Dr. Don Alper, Director of the Center for Canadian-American Studies at Western Washington University.

**Symposium Chair: Kate Dunsmore**

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### Symposium Program

#### Thursday, 1 March

Keynote addresses by Dr. Sukumar Periwal, Canada-US Fulbright Chair 2006-07, University of Washington and Dr. Don Alper, Director of the Center for Canadian-American Studies, Western Washington University

Presentations on cross-border research

#### Friday, 2 March

Research presentations by graduate students and comments by respondents

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#### Special Thanks:

*Funding for UW Canadian Studies Center programming is possible thanks to a Title VI Grant from the U.S. Department of Education, International Programs and a Program Enhancement Grant from Foreign Affairs, Canada. The Center also thanks the UW Graduate School, and the Canada-US Fulbright Program for their support of graduate research in Canadian studies.*

Qualitative analysis is used to answer the question of how Canada was constructed in articles in which terrorism is also referenced. The analysis examines linguistic features such as semantic relations, transitivity, and contextualization to describe how the construction of Canada was accomplished. This close reading provides a more nuanced picture of how Canada was framed in connection with terrorism in the year following 9/11, extending the analysis beyond quantitative measures.

**Karen Rosenberg** – Department of Women Studies

Advisor: Dr. Judy Howard, Divisional Dean of Social Sciences

Project Abstract:

**Alternative Justice Models in Canada and the United States:**

#### The Case of Family Violence

Family violence continues to occur at alarming rates in both Canada and the United States (US). Significant resources are dedicated to criminal legal responses, yet the criminalization approach has been criticized for the punitive effects it has on some victims, as well as for its limited effectiveness in dealing with the problem. In response to these critiques, alternatives to criminalization are being developed and practiced in both Canada and the US. Two such alternatives are state-sponsored restorative justice practices and informal community-based accountability strategies. Using discourse analysis to analyze relevant texts and interviews, this comparative study examines how criminal legal responses and alternatives are both practiced and discussed. In addition, this research examines how each mode of intervention imagines justice, community, and the role of government in mediating family relationships. This empirically informed analysis will contribute to scholarly debate in socio-legal scholarship in both Canada and the United States.

## Graduate Student Presentations

This year-long curriculum offers a unique opportunity for an extensive cross-cultural comparison between four countries and how people and institutions face and share the responsibility for identifying and solving environmental problems. The envisioned final result for students is to build a strong disciplinary background and a unique perspective for addressing international environmental problems with appropriate cultural, disciplinary and interdisciplinary perspectives.

**Cody Case** – Department of Ethnomusicology

Advisor: Dr. Ter Ellingson, Professor, Department of Music

Project Abstract:

### **The Popularization of Quebecois Hip-Hop: Transnational Influences and Identity of Immigrant Communities in Montreal**

My research attempts to provide insight into the complications of cultural identities between native Quebecois and foreign migrants through concentration on transnationalism and transculturalism of Francophone West African migrant populations in Montreal. It will apply these ideological and theoretical concepts onto the growth, development, and popularization of Quebecois hip-hop to further illustrate the complexity of cultural identity in modern-day Quebec.

In maintaining connections with ethnic, cultural, and national origins, it is not surprising to hear the integration of West African musical and linguistic elements drawing from their backgrounds into the growing hip-hop scene of Montreal. As indicated, however, by the success of Dubmatique (the most popular hip-hop group of Quebec) ethnic identity accompanies a combination of transcultural musical and linguistic influences spanning from West Africa, France, the Caribbean, the United States, and Quebec. This argument holds that just as transnational networks are important in the establishment and development of identity for migrant populations in new destinations, similar transnational artistic and cultural networks prove fundamental in the growth of Quebecois hip-hop. Identity is thus not strictly reserved to nor presented by one national influence, but rather involves a multitude of cultural and musical elements. This approach researches identifying musical innovations as transnational networks of musical production that continue to disseminate and grow increasingly popular in Quebec. It ultimately supports and analyses the influence of immigrant groups on the popularization of Quebecois hip-hop.

**Kate Dunsmore** – Department of Communication

Advisor: Dr. Nancy K. Rivenburg, Associate Professor, Department of Communication

Project Abstract:

### **Connecting Canada and terrorism: The year after 9/11 in the New York Times**

In the years since 9/11, the United States has demanded, and been compelled to delay, ever more stringent forms of security along the US-Canada border. These demands are expressed as essential to fight terrorism in the wake of 9/11. What constructions of Canada in connection to terrorism were present at the beginning of this, our present, era in US-Canada relations? This study examines one slice of New York Times coverage related to Canada. Through a keyword search on the terms Canada and terrorism, a set of articles was compiled. These are categorized by the section of the paper in which they appeared, whether Canada appeared in the headline, and by article word count, all as measures of prominence of coverage—one of the primary framing characteristics described by Entman (1991).

## Statements from Symposium Keynote Speakers

**Sukumar Periwai** was born in New Delhi, India, and educated in the United States and Britain. After completing his doctorate in International Relations at the University of Oxford, Sukumar was a tutor and research fellow at the Central European University in Prague, focusing on nationalism and political change in the post-communist states. He then worked for an Italian newspaper, *Il Foglio Quotidiano*, contributing columns on social and political trends around the world. Since moving to Canada in 1997, Sukumar has been working for the Government of British Columbia's Intergovernmental Relations Secretariat, where he is Director, International Relations. He took a leave of absence to take up the first Fulbright Canada-US Visiting Chair at the University of Washington, Seattle, from October 2006 to March 2007.

### **Why should Americans study Canada?**

Americans should study Canada for three reasons. First, in studying Canada Americans are able to easily consider a friendly country that is both like and unlike the United States. Second, Canada is both converging and diverging from the United States, provoking reflection on the sources and trajectory of American policies and values. And lastly, Canadian perceptions of the US reflect global attitudes which are important to take into account for the world's (still) predominant power.

Canada and the United States are divided by an asymmetry in size, different political and business systems, distinctive cultures and values, policy disagreements and trade disputes.

And yet, the two countries are able to declare themselves not merely each other's largest trading partners but also 'best friends'.

The two countries have an almost equal physical land surface area. With a land area of 9.976 million sq km, Canada is the second largest country in the world, and with 9.629 million sq km, the United States is the third largest. However, with a population of 32.7 million, Canada is nine times smaller than the 300.4 million inhabitants of the United States, and Canada's GDP at \$1.003 trillion is one-twelfth the size of the United States' \$11.679 trillion behemoth economy. However, the overall 1:10 scale difference equalizes when considering how the two countries relate to each other at the regional level, whether in the Pacific Northwest (where the states and provinces on either side of the border are roughly comparable in population, economic size and political weight), or when aggregating the populations in cross-border communities across the length of the Canada-US border.

The two countries have very different political, social and economic systems. Canada has a parliamentary monarchy as opposed to the three-fold constitutional division of powers in the United States. The Canadian Prime Minister may be far more powerful in practical terms while not having the symbolic importance of the U.S. President. The two federations have evolved very differently, with different constitutional responsibilities set out for the federal governments and the states and provinces, respectively, differences that have been supplemented by the different trajectories taken by state and provincial power in the two countries. The role of the state as a provider of social services (such as health care) is generally larger in Canada than in the United States. Canadian businesses are often regarded as more conservative than American counterparts, with a strong focus on natural resource industries. Although both countries are each other's largest trading partners, Canada is far more reliant on trade with the United States than vice versa, notwithstanding long-standing efforts to diversify to other markets and high technology sectors.

Culturally, Canada's distinctive cultural identity is worth studying in its own right, in addition to the factors of cultural convergence with the United States as well as a growing values divergence. Québec's vibrant culture (as exemplified by distinguished artists, writers and film-makers such as Denys Arcand), Inuit, Métis and First Nations, and a host of immigrant cultures make up a vibrant multicultural mosaic. Factors propelling cultural convergence include pop culture and the impact of technology that is rapidly increasing how Canadian political practices, rhetoric and business styles are becoming 'Americanized'. Yet, as consistently reflected in polling data over the years, Canadian values diverge from the United States on topics such as the public provision of health care, same sex marriage, abortion and contraception, gun regulation; capital punishment; decriminalization of marijuana; and levels of military spending. Again, regional variations exist both on vertical north-south axes as well as between states that are geographically closer to Canada as opposed to states that are further to the south.

Canada and the United States also have significant policy differences. For instance, Canadians remain concerned about the recent U.S. approach to global security. The invasion of Iraq was seen by many Canadian policy-makers as a distraction from war on terror's main fronts (Afghanistan, rolling back terrorist networks, and securing the North American homeland). The Bush administration is widely seen as dismissive of concerns expressed by other countries about the consequences of the Iraq invasion, and its national security doctrine permitting unilateral preemptive action is a source of dismay in a country committed to peace-keeping, the development of international law, and multilateral institutions. The Canadian commitment to multilateralism in foreign policy (as opposed to recent US unilateralism) can be seen in divergent views on the Kyoto Protocol and international cooperation on climate change; the landmines treaty and human security issues; the International Criminal Court; UN reform; and the need to work through the World Trade Organization rather than through bilateral trade deals.

Similarly, although the two countries were working extremely closely after 9/11 to develop a smart border process that would take a risk management approach to strengthen border security while facilitating legitimate trade and travel, the US decision to unilaterally require passports for entry to and exit from the United States under the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative (WHTI) has become a major source of friction and uncertainty, especially among border communities. The most serious potential impact of WHTI may be as a 'psychological deterrent' to cross-border movement by ordinary citizens, deepening a disquieting trend of declining visitations to each other's countries.

High profile trade disputes such as softwood lumber (2001-2006) and BSE have also hardened negative attitudes in both countries. Although softwood lumber was the largest trade dispute in the world, attracting daily media coverage in Canada, it was barely noticed in the United States. Canadians resented the United States' decisions not to abide by successive NAFTA dispute resolution panels. Restrictions on Canadian cattle exports after discovery of BSE were seen as political in nature, given the highly integrated nature of the cattle industry. Challenges to Canadian wheat board and supply management bodies while increasing US agricultural subsidies are also sources of tension and lead to accusations of double standards. And yet as Canada's new Conservative Government announced in its 2006 Throne Speech: "The United States is our best friend and largest trading partner".

Eric Nassau (Graduate Student, Dept of Civil and Environmental Engineering)

Alicia Robbins (Doctoral Student, College of Forest Resources)

Haldre Rogers (Doctoral Student, Biology Dept)

Patrick Shamberger (PhD Candidate, Materials Science and Engineering Dept)

Lauren Urgenson (Doctoral Student, College of Forest Resources)

**Advisors:**

Thomas Hinckley (Professor of Forest Resources)

Stevan Harrell (Professor of Anthropology)

Richard Olmstead (Professor of Biology)

Raj Bordia (Professor of Material Sciences and Engineering)

**UW School of Public Health and Community Medicine Presenter:**

**Jack Thompson** is the Director of the Northwest Center for Public Health Practices and Senior Lecturer in the Department of Health Services at the UW School of Public Health and Community Medicine. Thompson has been involved in the community health system for over 25 years. He worked with organizations including the consortium, Neighborhood Health Centers of Seattle, where he served as Executive Director. Later he served as Director of the Seattle Health Services Division., within the Seattle-King County Department of Public Health. As a member of the faculty in the UW School of Public Health's Department of Health Services, he is affiliated with the Health and Policy Research Track, (MPH program), the SBS track and the Master of Health Administration Program. His research interests include Public health organization and financing, workforce development, integration of health and health care services, and public health practice.

Thompson described three areas of cross-border work related to public health:

The annual UW/UBC symposium, which has developed a proposed research agenda, as well as topics of mutual interest for future exploration,

The cross-border preparedness conferences, which have come up with a work plan in the areas of surveillance, surge capacity, and other areas of collaboration, and

1. The development of an instrument to assess cross-border preparedness, which was a contract with Department of Health and Human Services Region X and included the participation of the BC Health Ministry.

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## Research Exemplars

### National Science Foundation - Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship (NSF-IGERT) – Multinational Collaborations on Challenges to the Environment

The University of Washington's NSF – IGERTs (“Multinational Collaborations on Challenges to the Environment”) aims for community building using a series of courses where students explore a wealth of concepts and issues likely facing anyone doing multinational, interdisciplinary research. There are four core foci to these courses: (1) what is a discipline, its epistemology and culture, and how does it impact its practitioners, (2) what is research that involves multiple disciplines, exploring different models of discipline-to-discipline interactions, (3) how do culture, discipline, institutions craft perceptions of the environment, and (4) what is multinational research?

#### The IGERT Experience:

##### Building Interdisciplinary and Cross Cultural Awareness

This year's cohort of nine PhD students and four instructors began the experience with an eight day, intensive, placed-based field trip in Eastern Washington and Southern British Columbia that revolved around discussions with stakeholders representing different perspectives on shared environmental problems between the US and Canada. Students adopt lessons learned from the Canada-U.S. trip to craft and implement a pilot study on co-management of invasive species in New Zealand or to address human-land use history in a national park in China.

The team leading the IGERT described the process of developing this year's cross-border journey throughout British Columbia.

“The trans-boundary experience with Canada for us was part of a continuum of learning and year-long exploration where our group, with the umbrella title of Multinational Collaborations on Challenges to the Environment, has been exploring all types of borders and boundaries (from the smallest scale of people of different disciplines or fields working separately or working together to a much larger scale of truly an interdisciplinary project involving multiple institutions from several countries).”

#### Presenters:

**Sara Breslow** – Instructor and Fellow (Graduate Student, Department of Anthropology)

**Emma Flores** – Co-Instructor and Fellow (Graduate Student, College of Education)

**Thomas Hinckley** – Faculty Advisor (Professor of Forest Resources)

**Regan Smith** – Fieldtrip Coordinator (Graduate Student, College of Forest Resources)

#### Fellows:

Sara Jo Breslow (PhD Candidate, Dept of Anthropology)

Julie Combs (Doctoral Student, College of Forest Resources)

Emma Flores (PhD Candidate, Dept of Education)

Adam Freeburg (Graduate Student, Dept of Anthropology)

Joanne Ho (Doctoral Student, College of Forest Resources)

Joyce LeCompte-Mastenbrook (Graduate Student, Dept of Anthropology)

The two countries share an interesting and complex history as offspring of the British colonial presence in North America, inheriting shared values such as the importance of the rule of law, property rights, and civil liberties. The historic friendship and commitment to mutual security derives from fighting together in World Wars I and II, Korea, Cold War deployments, and most recently in Afghanistan. The two countries are close allies on the international stage, working cooperatively in organizations like the UN, NATO, and the WTO. Canada and the United States also share a border that is nearly 9,000 km long – which has led to a shared commitment to cross-border law enforcement and intelligence cooperation. Transboundary environmental issues such as shared airsheds (and air pollution), watersheds (the Great Lakes, major rivers and oceans, as well as migratory species, all require common approaches or at least the capacity to understand each other's concerns and work together through institutions such as the International Joint Commission.

The two countries are economically interdependent. This is most evident in the interdependence of critical infrastructure such as pipelines, the electricity grid, roads, and rail links – the underpinnings of a modern industrialized economy which can no longer be taken for granted, as shown by 9/11 and Hurricane Katrina. Canada and the United States have \$680 billion in annual two way trade, growing at 6% per year; both countries are each other's biggest trading partners; and Canada is the #1 market for 38 U.S. states. As the largest foreign supplier of energy to the United States, Canada is a major contributor to North American energy security. In addition to integrated markets in energy and agriculture, there are also significant intra-firm trade flows and regional business clusters.

While these strong economic relations take place within a fairly weak North American political and regulatory architecture, the two countries share robust institutions, more than 300 treaties and many other arrangements at all levels of government and the private sector, including NORAD and other long-standing defense ties. Regional cooperation is an important component with linkages between Western Premiers and the Western Governors Association; Atlantic Premiers and the New England Governors; bilateral cooperation between many states and provinces including strong links between British Columbia and its neighbors including Washington, Alaska, Idaho and Montana; Alberta's ties with Alaska and Montana; Ontario's links with Michigan; Québec's ties with New York (and many other states in a very ambitious and far-reaching international relations program). Multilateral regional organizations such as the Pacific North West Economic Region (PNWER) are also crucial in revitalizing cross-border cooperation and linking intergovernmental ties to border communities and the private sector.

All in all, Canada and the United States are engaged in an enormous amount of ongoing cooperation on different levels: globally, in the war on terror; in North America, through the Security and Prosperity Partnership (SPP); regionally, through bilateral and multilateral connections; in business, through economic ties, alliances, mergers, cross-border intra-firm trade; in civil society, through university research, non-governmental organizations, and activists. Canada and the United States are lucky to have each other for neighbors. We have much more in common than we realize although disputes always get more attention. We need to continue to work together in the global context to strengthen security and increase North American competitiveness.

**Donald K. Alper** is Director of the Center for Canadian-American Studies and for the Border Policy Research Institute at Western Washington University and is also Professor of Political Science at Western. His teaching and research interests include American politics, Canadian politics and Canadian-American political relations. Prof. Alper's current research focuses on regional environmental politics in the Pacific Northwest and British Columbia and the political culture of Canadian environmentalism. His research is published in the *Journal of Borderlands Studies*, the *Canadian Review of Political Science* and *BC Studies: The British Columbia Quarterly*, among others. His books include *Forging Truces in the War in the Woods: Sustaining the Forests of the Pacific Coast*, with Debra Salazar. And *Borberblur: In and Out of Place in British Columbia and the Pacific Northwest*, which he edited with Dan Douthit as well as contributing a chapter. Prof. Alper has served as President of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (ACSUS).

### Reflections on Canadian Studies: Past and Future

From its beginnings in the 1960s, Canadian Studies in the United States has evolved to keep pace with changing national concerns and academic realities on both sides of the border. The questions have changed as has the scope of the issues and interests driving the field.

The early years of Canadian Studies in the U.S. were marked by a unique identity problem. Was Canada sufficiently "foreign" to warrant study in its own right? It is noteworthy that Canada was treated by the U.S. State Department as part of the European Affairs Bureau until the 1980s. The U.S. Department of Education Title VI program, begun in the late 1950s, did not include Canada as an area of study until 1970.

The early pioneers in the Canadian Studies field tended to be Canadians who had migrated south to take up teaching positions during the enormous growth of U.S. universities in the 1960s. For the most part, these individuals were not connected to formal area programs. Unlike area programs focused on Europe, Latin American or Asia, there were virtually no graduate schools in the U.S. where Canadian Studies was emphasized. In Canada, Canadian Studies was closely linked to national awareness and the assertion of an emerging national identity. Thus cross fertilization across the border was difficult because of different assessments of purpose, content and control.

Scholarship in the formative period tended to be comparative in approach, focusing on cultural, institutional and policy similarities and differences. The comparative approach was critical to the growth of Canadian Studies in the U.S. For one thing, the comparative approach made it possible for interest in Canada to expand to regions that did not border Canada, thus diminishing the "border effect" in shaping the distribution of Canadian Studies scholars and programs. Second, the comparative approach helped strengthen the legitimacy of Canadian Studies because it (comparative method) fit well with conventional disciplinary fields and the rapidly expanding behavioral approach in social science.

An infrastructure for Canadian Studies in the U.S. came into existence with the founding of the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States (ACSUS) in 1971. With a national professional association, the field became institutionalized. Headquartered in Washington, D.C., Canadian Studies strove to make its voice heard among policy makers and put a national face on the field.

With this infrastructure established, Canadian Studies was well-placed to expand in the 1980s as a number of cross-border issues arose, some of which strained the bilateral relationship. These included acid rain, free trade, Canadian unity, and North American defense. The Canadian government, recognizing the increasing

importance of bilateral issues to Canadian national interests, stepped up its strategic support of Canadian Studies, and ACSUS expanded its role as the field's flagship professional association. Canadian Studies also benefited from an expanding interest in international education in the United States during these years.

In the 1990s, Canadian Studies was increasingly situated in North American and global contexts. With the completion of major free trade agreements (CUSTA and NAFTA), issues surrounding the management of North American integration moved to center stage. North-south economic linkages, more intense between adjacent and nearby areas along the border, brought increased awareness of cross-border regional relations as a key feature of Canada-U.S. relations. The assertiveness of the sovereigntist movement in Quebec prompted considerable searching about possible implications for future U.S.-Quebec relations should Quebec opt for independence. Canada's efforts to forge a new "post-peace keeping" stance in foreign policy highlighted basic differences between the two countries, and gave greater scope to Canada as a source of new ideas. These included alternative formulations of national security as human security and Canadian diversity as multi-national as well as multi-cultural. Canadian Studies in the U.S. was enlivened by the notion of Canada emerging as the first post-national state.

The shock of September 11, 2001 reverberated through Canadian Studies as Canada-U.S. relations abruptly became consumed by border security. Where border issues had previously been peripheral and not matters of national security, suddenly the 'high politics' of border security took center stage. The reality of greater militarization of the northern border and the mantra that "security trumps trade" prompted examination of implications of the new security environment for the cultural and economic, as well as the political dimensions of the relationship. Following the event of September 11, American scholars also have had to reconsider the architecture of North America as new questions emerged around the concepts of 'Europeanization of North America,' a North American security perimeter, and the Security and Prosperity Partnership.

So, what does this mean for Canadian Studies into the future? Clearly Canadian Studies has moved far from its origins, both within individual disciplines and as an interdisciplinary enterprise. Today, interdisciplinary work is increasingly the norm, necessitated in part by the complex issues at the heart of the Canada-U.S. relationship. The holistic perspectives made possible by speaking across disciplines have the potential to engage teaching and scholarship in new and exciting ways.

The historically open border has been a hallmark of this unique relationship and figuring out how to preserve the benefits of an integrated relationship is a top priority. In this era, strategic regional relations are emerging as models of success. In this regard, the Pacific Northwest gateway provides an exceptional study site. Canada continues to be a fascinating alternative to the US in handling multicultural complexity. Canada's experience with immigration, integration of regions, and acknowledgment of multiple identities based on region, nationality and ethnicity raise the possibility of Canada as an international leader in accommodating diversity.

Finally, in connection with all these issues, research in Canadian Studies must not neglect the increasingly urban nature of Canada. Issue of multiculturalism and multinationalism cannot be properly understood outside of their urban contexts. Visible minority communities—mostly urban—disproportionately feel the strain of security efforts. And, Canada's largest cities are intimately connected to the border and form critical nodes in Canada's regional ties to the U.S. and expanding trading relationships across the globe.