

canadian accents/les accents canadiens

Canada at the Crossroads

Canada and the United States share the longest national boundary in the world. Canada is by far the United States' most important trading partner and one of its closest military allies. Citizens of both countries make North America their home; most of them speak the same language and share values and common concerns about the world.

This autumn, UW Extension will offer an eight-session lecture-discussion series on Canada, its past and its future. This course will look at how Canada, which has chosen a distinctive path from the United States, is evolving into its own despite many internal conflicts and challenges. Trade relations between Canada and the United States will also be discussed.

Canadian and American scholars, including Herschel Hardin of Vancouver, who has written many books about Canada, will lead this series's discussions. Sessions will examine Canada's history, politics and cultures and its own unique approaches to the challenges of the future. W. A. Douglas Jackson, UW professor of geography and chairman of the Canadian Studies Committee, Jackson School of International Studies, will coordinate the series.

The topics and speakers for the eight week series are:

**AUTUMN
LECTURE
SERIES**

Oct. 2: Unity and Diversity in Modern Canada: The Search for National Identity. A difficult northern terrain, the internal struggles of the French and British—"two nations warring in the bosom of a single state," and the huge American union to the south pose almost overwhelming challenges. Professor Jackson.

Oct. 9: Crossroads in Canadian History: Crises and Turning Points. Key moments in Canadian history and the union of the historically competitive French and English cultures. Harley Hiller, professor, history, and member of Canadian American Studies Program, Western Washington University.

Oct. 16: Ottawa and the Provinces: Keeping Canada Together. Confederation of the British-North American Colonies in 1867 created a new people, but it was also a crossroads in regional and sectional politics. Gerard F. Rutan, professor, political science, and member of Canadian American Studies Program, Western Washington University.

Oct. 23: The French Fact: Quebec and Francophone Canada. The relationship of the two cultures and the Separatist Movement. Arthur I. Silver, professor, history, University of Toronto.

Oct. 30: The Politics and Power of Canadian Broadcasting. The failing dream that Canadian broadcasting would serve to preserve a Canadian culture distinct from American. Herschel Hardin, playwright, broadcaster, lecturer and free-lance writer, Vancouver, B.C.

Nov. 6: U.S.-Canadian Trade: Free Trade or Economic Suicide?
Why some Canadians propose freer trade with the United States and who stands to benefit. Bruce W. Wilkinson, professor, economics, University of Alberta.

Nov. 13: The Canadian City: Unique Solutions in a Unique Setting.
The cultural context of the Canadian City; its special problems and Canadian solutions. Norman Pressman, professor, urban and regional planning, University of Waterloo.

Nov. 20: The Culture of Canada: Alive and Kicking. Canadian cultural vitality in the museums and galleries that dot the land. James D. Nason, professor, anthropology; adjunct curator of ethnology; member of Canadian Studies Committee; and associate dean, College of Arts and Sciences.

TO
REGISTER

To register for Canada at the Crossroads contact Bill Rogers at the UW Extension Program at 543-2300, Ext. 430. The cost is \$54.00 for the series or, if space permits, you may attend an individual session by paying an \$8 single admission fee at the door.

Autumn Quarter Course Offerings

CANADIAN STUDIES PROGRAM

Canadian Studies, through the Jackson School of International Studies, is a program of study that pertains to the business, economy, culture, geography, government, history and resources of Canada. Throughout the academic year there are Canada-related courses available in Anthropology, Art, Archaeology, History, Law, Fisheries, Forestry and Urban Planning. A variety of autumn quarter course offerings are available as core courses or associated courses. These include:

<u>Course #</u>	<u>days</u>	<u>time</u>	<u>title</u>	<u>professor</u>
1. HSTAA 301	M-F	10:30-11:20	Foundations of American Civilization	R. Johnson
2. HSTAA 501	Th Sem	3:30- 5:20	Early American History	R. Johnson
3. Geog 308	M-F	11:30-12:30	Canada: A Geographic Interpretation	D. Jackson
4. Arch 593	T-Th Sem	4:30- 6:00	The Residential Environment	A. Vernez-Moudon
5. IB 300	M-W-F	11:30-12:20	International Business	F. Truitt
6. Anth 480	T-Th	10:30-12:00	Introduction to Meseology	J. Nason
7. For M 560	arrang.		Western Canadian Forestry	T. Waggener
8. Art H 333 Anth 333	M-W-F	11:30-12:20	NW Coast Indian Art	
9. Archy 320	M-F	10:30-11:20	Prehistory of the Northwest Coast	R. Greengo

Upcoming Events Winter Quarter

**WALKER-
AMES
LECTURE** January 12-23. Walker-Ames Professor Seymour Martin Lipset.
Prof. Lipset is Caroline S. G. Munro Professor of Political Science,
Professor of Sociology, and Senior Fellow of the Hoover Institution.
Lecture on Canadian-American relations, Wednesday, January 21, 1987,
8 pm, 130 Kane Hall. Sponsored by the Departments of Sociology and
Political Science, Canadian Studies, and the Canadian Consulate General,
Seattle.

**QUEBEC
WEEK** February 23-27. Quebec Week. Films, displays, lectures, and music
pertaining to Quebec. Sponsored by the Quebec Government Office in Los
Angeles, and Canadian Studies.

Conferences

A wide variety of conferences on Canadian issues will be held in
autumn 1986.

**FORESTRY
CON-
FERENCE** The Forest History society will meet in Vancouver, Canada, October
8-11 concerning "Forests and the 49th Parallel--Perspectives on
Canadian-American Forest and Conservation History." The Duke University
Canadian Studies Center will present the opening session with
"Relativity of Trade Roles: U.S. and Canadian Forest Products
Industries--Past, Present and Future."

**ESU
TRADE
SEMINAR** The English-Speaking Unions of Canada and the United States will
host a seminar on Canadian-American trade problems. This will be held
in Washington D.C., October 17-18. The speakers will include senior
officials from Canada and the United States, academic experts and
representatives of particular interests.

**TRADE
RELATIONS** The Quebec Association for American Studies will sponsor a
conference which will focus on Canada-U.S. trade relations and the
future for trade liberalization and integration in North America. The
program in Montreal, Quebec on October 30-31, will allow ample time for
open discussions of the issues.

**SW
ASSOC.** The sixth annual conference of the Southwest Association for
Canadian Studies will hold its annual meeting this year at Baylor
University in Waco, Texas on October 30-November 1.

**STRATEGIC
STUDIES** The Canadian Institute of Strategic Studies will hold their fall
seminar on November 7-8 in Toronto, Ontario. The agenda of "Tactics and
Technology" will be covered by individual speakers and panels.

**LITERA-
TURE &
FILM** In conjunction with Festival Canada '86, California State
University, Los Angeles, will host an international conference on
Canadian literature and film. The Sessions will be at California State
University, Los Angeles, on November 14-16.

Two eminent urbanologists will provide a comparative analysis of
big city problems in Canada and the United States at the ACS/ACSUS/
Americas Society luncheon meeting. This will be held in New York City
December 8.

There is additional information on these conferences, details on
how to register and further information on other events posted in Smith
412E or phone Professor Jackson, Chairman, Canadian Studies, 543-5194.

Canadian Trade with the United States

TRADE FIGURES

In 1985 Canada exported \$95 billion worth of goods to the U.S. while importing only \$74 billion, for a surplus of \$21 billion. (See map of Canadian Trade with the United States). Japan's trade with the United States amounted to \$69 billion exports and \$23 billion imports, for a surplus of \$46 billion. Ruben Bellan, Professor of Economics at St. John's College, University of Manitoba argues (The Financial Post, Aug. 2, 1986) that Americans draw no distinctions between Canadian and Japanese surpluses, but they should. What is significant is the composition of the surpluses or deficits. Some Canadian exports to the U.S. take jobs from Americans since the U.S. could be producing those products, such as automobiles, assuring Canada a fair proportion of the North American auto market.

However, the bulk of Canadian exports consists of raw materials, which in industrial production, put many thousands of Americans to work. Most of Canadian imports are in categories such as machinery, equipment, books, magazines, movies, and the like. Practically all U.S. exports to Canada cost jobs for Canadians. Moreover, roughly half of Canada's private industrial plant is American-owned, which regularly makes remittances to the U.S. Most of Canada's \$21 billion surplus was remitted to U.S. head offices in 1985 - income for Americans not Canadians.

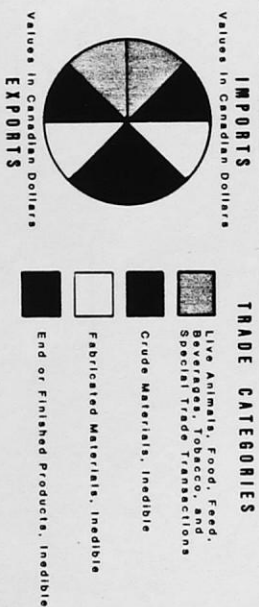
Canada's ranking on the scoreboard of competitiveness among the main industrial countries, shows some real gains (The Financial Post, Aug. 23, 1986). Of the 22 countries ranked by the EMF Foundation in Switzerland, Canada ranked sixth, after Japan (No. 1), United States, Switzerland, Germany, and Denmark.

Auto Pact and Trade

AUTO PACT SAFE- GUARDS

The Auto Pact of 1965, according to The Financial Post, July 26, 1986, has reached center stage in the growing Canadian debate on the issues of free trade. Despite official support for the Pact, University of Toronto Professors Fuss and Waverman have challenged the assumed success of the Pact, arguing that the safeguards built into the agreement have not really helped the Canadian auto industry. Robert White, national president of the Canadian Auto Workers Union, challenges their opinion. He asserts: a number of key Canadian plants would have been closed during the recent recession were it not for U.S. commitments; the safeguards provide Canada a lever to use against foreign, namely South Korean and Japanese, competition, in the Canadian domestic market; and finally Canada's current competitiveness though reflecting a growth in productivity and quality, nevertheless depends heavily on the present Canadian exchange rate. The Auto Pact safeguards to Canada must be preserved - and more than that the Canadian government must act to maintain a share of the industry in North America.

CANADIAN TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES BY PROVINCE AND REGION 1985

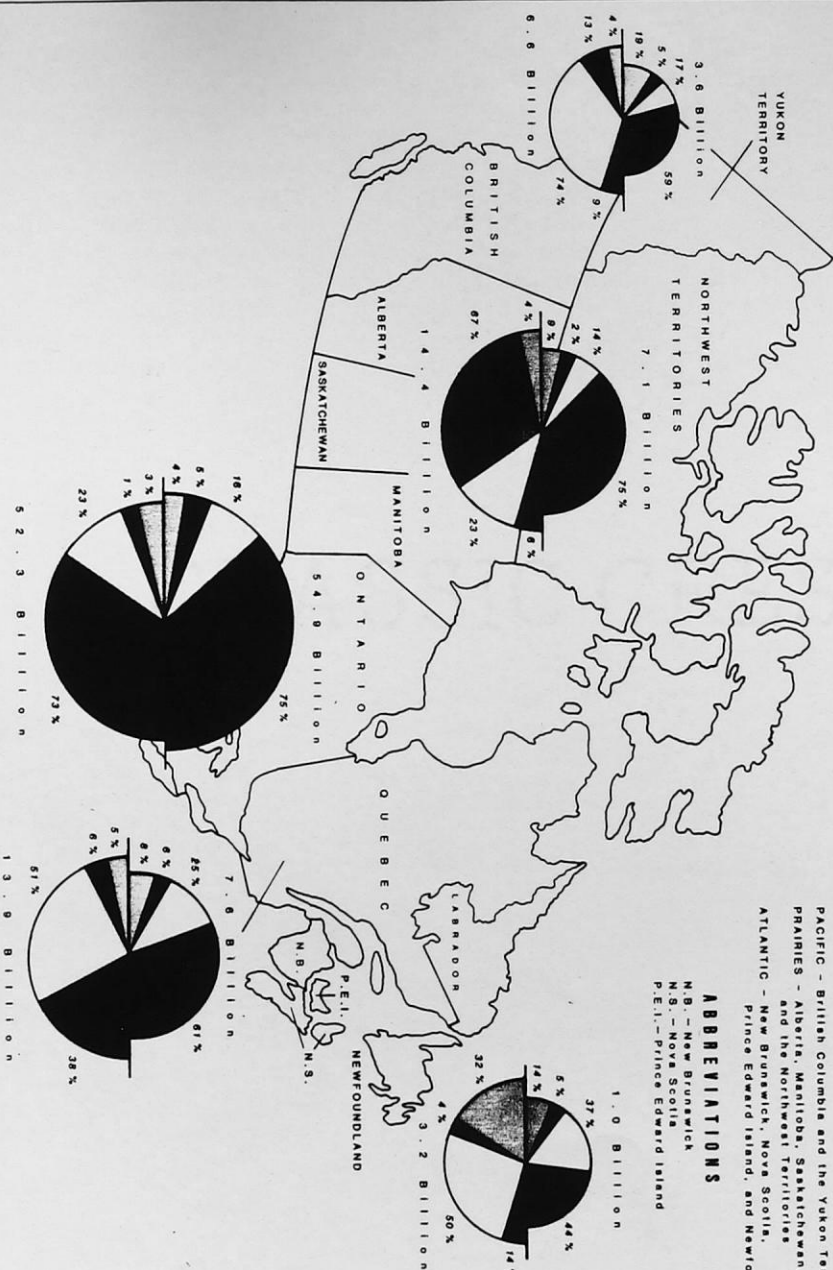


1985

REGIONAL GROUPS

PACIFIC - British Columbia and the Yukon Territory
 PRAIRIES - Alberta, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and the Northwest Territories
 ATLANTIC - New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland

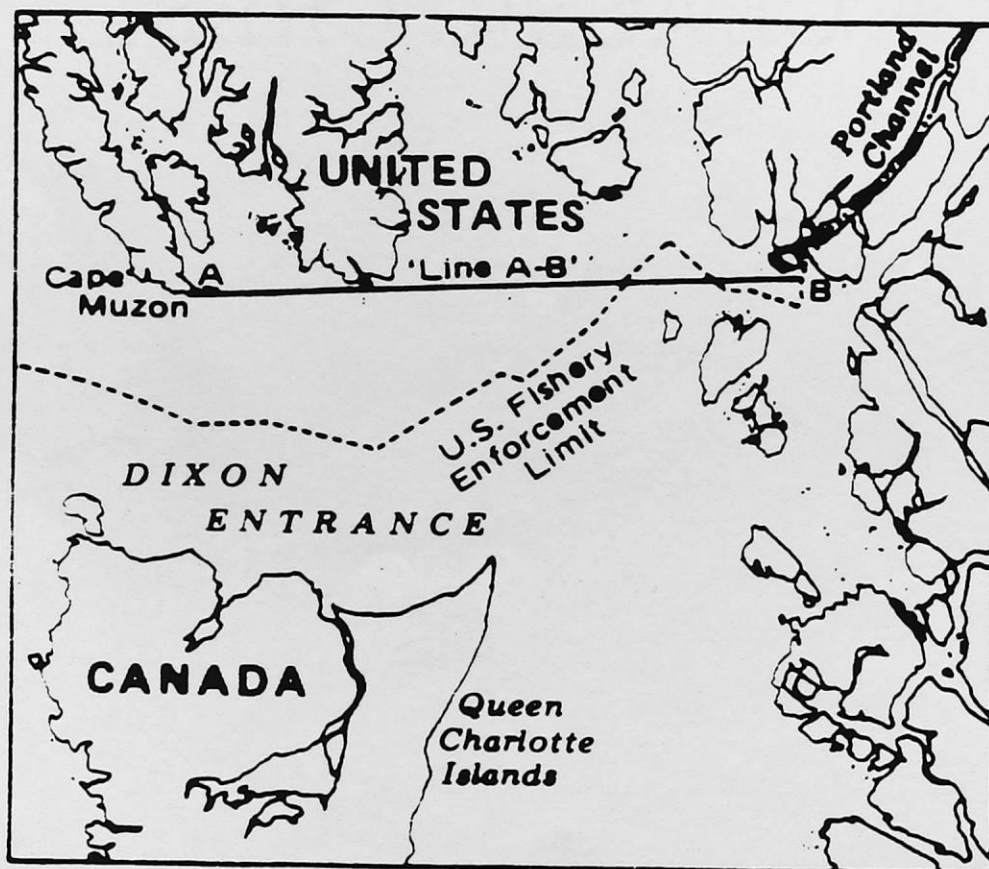
ABBREVIATIONS
 N.B. - New Brunswick
 N.S. - Nova Scotia
 P.E.I. - Prince Edward Island



Alaska's Southern Maritime Boundary

**ALASKA
BOUNDARY**

Canada has rejected for the present a U.S. proposal to renegotiate Alaska's southern boundary, the famous or infamous "54:40" line, with its replacement a more southerly water boundary, the median of the Dixon Entrance. In 1844, the expression "54:40 or fight" symbolized the U.S. desire under President Polk to extend the Pacific boundary northward into what is now southern B.C. to 54°40' north latitude, to the southern boundary of Russian Alaska (determined by the Anglo-Russian Treaty of 1825). Canada is standing firm on the line, known as the AB Line, the issue having provoked emotional response in B.C., especially among fishermen; but, according to The Globe and Mail, Toronto, Aug. 30, 1986, the Canadian government has not closed the door entirely to discussions although the present may not be "an opportune time to discuss" with the U.S.



Dixon Entrance.

Books of interest to Canadianists and others:

RECENT
BOOKS

1. Eric Downton, Pacific Challenge. Canada's Future in the New Asia. Toronto: Stoddart, 1986. A valuable assessment of the future for Canada in the Pacific. Yet, according to Downton, Canadians and their leaders have been slow to grasp the magnitude of change occurring in the Pacific Rim. Pacific Challenge is Downton's remedy for Canada's blind spot in the Pacific.
2. Herschel Hardin, Closed Circuits. The Sellout of Canadian Television. Vancouver/Toronto: Douglas & McIntyre, 1985. Hardin has had a varied career: playwright, broadcaster, columnist, community organizer, lecturer, public broadcasting advocate and broadcasting policy consultant. With careful research he documents the history of television politics in Canada. In particular he takes aim at Canadian public administration and government, with a condemnation of broadcasting regulatory processes and how the original hopes for Canadian television were destroyed along the way.
3. Susanna Moodie, Roughing It in the Bush. Toronto: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich, 1986, 2 vols., with an Introduction by Margaret Atwood. This is not the truncated version which has been available in the past. Moreover, Atwood's Introduction traces the history of her interest in Moodie. Atwood makes a significant comparison between Canadian and U.S. literature of the mid-19th century. At that time writers in the U.S. were predominantly male; in Upper Canada (Ontario) not so. All were gentlewomen.
4. Desmond Morton, A Military History of Canada. Edmonton: Hartig Publishers, 1985. In this important volume Morton brings Canada's military experience out of the closet and sets it at the core of the collective experience of Canadians. Canada, according to Morton, is not really "a peaceable kingdom" with "an unmilitary people." War was a staple industry from the pre-European period, through the era of New France, the American Revolution, the War of 1812, right up to if not beyond the era of Confederation.
5. Derek Pethick, The Nootka Connection. Europe and the Northwest Coast 1790-1795. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1980. With the official emergence of the Alaskan boundary question in August, 1986, this study of the British-Spanish competition for the fur trade in the western reaches of North America provides a useful historical backdrop to the subsequent agreement in 1825 between Tsarist Russia and Great Britain to divide their respective territories, identifying the broad structure of Russian Alaska. Prior to this, the Spanish had sought to strengthen their claim to the coastal reaches as far north as the Russian ports in Alaska. The Nootka Convention of 1790 provided that the northwest coast be open to British and Spanish traders alike. Of interest is the accompanying chart of the coast of N.W. America by George Vancouver.

Grant Programs 1987-1988

APPLI-
CATION
DEADLINES

The Canadian Embassy's grant programs are designed to contribute to the development of Canadian Studies in the United States. Awards are announced two months after application deadlines; all projects must be completed within one year of acceptance. Guidelines and applications are available from your university's Office of Sponsored Research, the nearest Canadian Consulate or the Academic Relations Office at the address indicated below. For further information please call (202) 785-1400 Ext. 338 or 322.

Canadian Studies Faculty Enrichment Program deadline 31 October 1986.
Canadian Studies Senior Fellowship Award deadline 31 October 1986.
Canadian Studies Graduate Fellowship Program deadline 31 October 1986.
Canadian Studies Faculty Research Program deadline 30 September 1986.
Canadian Studies Institutional Research Program deadline 30 Sept. 1986.