



CONFERENCE PROGRAM

Middle Atlantic and New England Council for
Canadian Studies (MANECCS)

Biennial Conference on Canadian Studies



Providence, Rhode Island
September 30–October 3, 2010

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The 2010 Middle Atlantic and New England Council for Canadian Studies (MANECCS) Biennial Conference on Canadian Studies is sponsored by MANECCS, with the assistance of the Government of Canada / avec l'appui du gouvernement du Canada. The MANECCS Executive Council would also like to express our thanks to the following organizations and individuals for their assistance with this year's conference:

Consulate General of Canada, Boston, Massachusetts
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(Daniel Abele, Head)
Department of Foreign Affairs, Government of Canada
Association for Canadian Studies in the U.S.
(David Archibald, Executive Director)
Canadian Studies Program, Bridgewater State University
(Anthony Cicerone, Director)

Founded in 1981, the Middle Atlantic and New England Council for Canadian Studies (MANECCS) is a non-profit organization, incorporated in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, whose purpose is to promote the study of Canada by facilitating regional, interdisciplinary exchanges in a collegial atmosphere among persons interested in Canadian Studies.

MANECCS encourages the exposition and dissemination of research, information and materials in the field of Canadian Studies both among its members and within the states and other political subdivisions constituting the primary jurisdiction of this non-profit organization: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, District of Columbia, Virginia, West Virginia and Canada, but not excluding any other interested individuals from outside the above jurisdiction. MANECCS is a public charity under IRS Codes 501(c)(3) and 170(B)(1)(A)(vi).

MANECCS Website: www.maneccs.org

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1981–1982 Gérard Brault and Henry S. Albinski

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Councilors-at-Large: Brendan Burke, Suffolk University; Richard Kay, University of Connecticut Law School; Robert Timko, Mansfield University

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

All conference attendees are required to register at the MANECCS conference registration desk where name badges and conference materials will be distributed. Please note that name badges are required to gain access to all conference functions and events. The registration desk, located in the Foyer, is open during the following times:

Thursday	2:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m.
Friday	8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m.
Saturday	7:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m.

LUNCHEON SPEAKERS

Friday, October 1, 2010

John Ivison, Political columnist for the *National Post*

Mr. Ivison joined the *National Post* in 1998 from *The Scotsman* newspaper in Edinburgh, Scotland. He worked on the *Financial Post* for five years, becoming deputy editor, before moving into politics, first at the Ontario legislature in Toronto, and thereafter, on Parliament Hill in Ottawa.

Saturday, October 2, 2010

The Honorable Sean Conway, Professor of Political Science and Advisor (External Affairs) to the Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

From 1985–1990, Mr. Conway served in various capacities in the Liberal Government of David Peterson, including Minister of Education, Minister of Energy and Mines, and Deputy Premier. Until recently, Mr. Conway also hosted a TVO television show devoted to provincial politics.

PLENARY SESSION

The plenary, ***Paul Gross's Passchendaele: Documenting and Communicating the Canadian Rite of Passage to Modern-day Audiences***, will take place on **Saturday, October 2nd** from **10:45 a.m.–12:15 p.m.**

The session will feature panelists:

Jeremy Diamond, Managing Director, Historica Dominion Institute

Norman Leach, Author and historical consultant on the film *Passchendaele*

Jonathan Weier, PhD student at the University of Western Ontario and freelance researcher

The 2008 Paul Gross film *Passchendaele* presents an artifact by which to examine how the struggles of the Canadian armed forces in World War I helped forge a new understanding of Canadian identity. The film not only brings together life on the battlefield and life on the home front, it also raises important questions about moral ambiguities and hard choices which are potentially unpopular on several levels. Meanwhile, the film's companion book, website, and other associated resources take individuals deeper into these personal and political conflicts via letters, photographs, and newspaper clippings. Taken together, these resources afford a new generation of Canadians and other people throughout the world an opportunity to hear Canada's coming-of-age story in the words of the men and women who personally experienced the event. Indeed, *Passchendaele* more than the other battle is where not only the Canadian soldier, but also the Canadian people as a whole became "*blooded*." It is "*the moment*" in history where Canadians took measure of themselves as a distinct people and a distinct nation. It is the moment in which English-Canadians understood that they were British no longer.

Against this backdrop, individuals who were involved in the production of the film and/or its associated educational resources will address the following questions:

1. How are teachers bringing the story of *Passchendaele* to their classes and their students?
2. Which of the associated educational initiatives seem to be most effective in helping a new generation of Canadians grasp the fundamental meaning of *Passchendaele*? Which seem to be less successful?
3. Does the film set the stage for more histories, for more authenticating narratives, to be presented to the audiences of Canada and the world?
4. To what extent can we see the film as a document which authenticates the Canadian identity?
5. If it is the meaning of the story of *Passchendaele* we wish to understand, if it is the meaning that we wish to pass on to the next generation, to what extent is historical accuracy in each detail something that counts?
6. Does the film romanticize or mythologize the role that the Canadian soldier played in the development of a new sense of nationhood or does it instead afford an opportunity to value the role that a sense of duty and commitment to a moral ideal play in the formation of the character and conduct of the Canadian people as members of both a national and global community?

2010 YOUNG SCHOLARS AWARDS

MANECCS would like to congratulate the following 2010 Young Scholar award recipients:

Erica Dingman
Master's degree recipient (May 2010), The New School

Holly Ann Garnett
M.A. student, Queen's University

Sasha Kovacs
Ph.D. student, University of Toronto

Zakcq Lockrem
Masters degree candidate, Harvard University

Luisa Lucero
M.A. student, University of Guelph

Dr. Rachel Mansfield
Ph.D. degree recipient (May 2010), Tufts University

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Thursday September 30, 2010

2:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m. Registration

6:30 p.m.–7:45 p.m. Reception

**8:00 p.m.–9:15 p.m. Selections from the Newfoundland Short
Film Series**

Over the past six years, Clarion University Professors Arthur H. Barlow and William Adams have highlighted Newfoundland's unique culture, history, imagery, and people via a series of short films. This presentation will feature a screening of three films from the series: *Whale Tales*; *Hiking the East Coast Trail*; and *Stewart Montgomerie: Newfoundland Artist*. The screening will be followed by a Q & A session with the filmmakers.

Friday October 1, 2010

8:00 a.m.–5:00 p.m. Registration

7:30 a.m.–8:30 a.m. Continental Breakfast

8:45 a.m.–10:15 a.m. Concurrent Sessions

Session 1A: Canada in a Globalized World

Chair/Discussant: Anthony Cicerone, Bridgewater State University

- **“A Labor History of an International Economy: Rethinking the North Atlantic Fisheries from a Local Perspective”**
Brian Payne, Bridgewater State University
- **“The Hidden Consequences of a Softwood Lumber War”**
Luisa Lucero, University of Guelph

Session 1B: Culture and Community

Chair/Discussant: Stephanie Bangarth, King’s University College, University of Western Ontario

- **“The Compact Metropolitan Cities of Canada: Features of Urban Development in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries”**
Tatyana Anisimova, Saint Petersburg State University of Technology and Design
- **“La Révolution Moderne: Expo '67 and Spatialization of Québec Identity”**
Zakcq Lockrem, Harvard Graduate School of Design

10:15 a.m.–10:45 a.m. Refreshment Break

10:45 a.m.–12:15 p.m. Concurrent Sessions

Session 2A: Philosophic and Spiritual Reflections

Chair: Joseph McGinn, Lock Haven University

- **“Reflections on Charles Taylor’s Canada”**
Joseph McGinn, Lock Haven University
- **“Perspectives on Spirituality in Irish and Canadian Philosophies”**
Joan Whitman Hoff, Lock Haven University

Session 2B: Exploring Canada's Past via Historical Artifacts & Media Sources

Chair: Patricia M. Kennedy, East Stroudsburg University

- “Dexter Cooper's Folly? The History and Media Coverage of the Passamaquoddy Tidal Hydropower Project of the 1930s”
Patricia M. Kennedy, East Stroudsburg University
- “Relics from a Colonial Past: Furniture and Silver from New England and New York with Historic Canadian Associations”
Ross Fox, Royal Ontario Museum

12:30 p.m.–1:30 p.m. Luncheon

Luncheon Speaker: *John Ivison*, Political columnist for the *National Post*

1:45 p.m.–3:00 p.m. Session 3

The Canadian Cultural Sphere

Chair: S. Pascale Dewey, Kutztown University

- “War, Alienation, and Brotherhood in two Male Québec Novels”
S. Pascale Dewey, Kutztown University
- “Adaptation, Queer Nationalism, and the Fringe: Drama under the Department of Canadian Heritage”
Rachel E. Mansfield

3:00 p.m.–3:30 p.m. Refreshment Break

3:45 p.m.–5:00 p.m. Session 4

Multinational Perspectives on Canadian Studies

Chair: Andrew Holman, Bridgewater State University

- “Interrogating ‘Other’: The Past and Present of Canadian-American Student-to-Student Colloquy”
Andrew Holman, Bridgewater State University
- “Canadian Studies in Contemporary Russia: History and Perspective Development”
Alexander Kubyshkin, Smolny Institute, and Ilya Sokov, Volgograd State University

6:00 p.m.–7:30 p.m. Dinner

7:30 p.m.–10:00 p.m. Screening of the film *Passchendaele/Q* & A Session with the Film's Historical Consultant Norman Leach

Saturday October 2, 2010

7:30 a.m.–12:00 p.m. Registration

7:30 a.m.–8:30 a.m. Continental Breakfast

8:45 a.m.–10:15 a.m. Concurrent Sessions

Session 5A: The Cultural and Social Matrix

Chair/Discussant: Richard Kay, University of Connecticut Law School

- **“Outsiders in Their Chosen Homeland: Minority Writers and Canadian Multiculturalism”**
Hedda Ben-Bassat, Tel Aviv University
- **Gazing at ‘The Mohawk Princess’: Considering E. Pauline Johnson Tekahionwake as Performer through a Micro-historical Consideration of the Publicity Shot”**
Sasha Kovacs, University of Toronto
- **"The Curious Case of James McCarroll—Canada's Lost Poet"**
Michael Peterman, Trent University

Session 5B: Canadian Politics

Chair/Discussant: Robert Bookmiller, Millersville University

- **“Pinochet and the Politicians: Three Canadian MPs in Chile”**
Stephanie Bangarth, King’s University College, University of Western Ontario
- **“Canada and Minority Government: Are There Lessons from Britain?”**
Howard Cody, University of Maine
- **"Designed for Defeat: The Role of Political Parties and Politicians in Canadian Electoral Reform Debates"**
Holly Garnett, Queen’s University

10:15 a.m.–10:45 a.m. Refreshment Break

10:45 a.m.–12:15 p.m. *Session 6: Plenary*

Paul Gross’s Passchendaele: Documenting and Communicating the Canadian Rite of Passage to Modern-day Audiences

Co-chairs: Robert Timko (Mansfield University) and Marsha Ann Tate (The Pennsylvania State University)

Featuring panelists:

Jeremy Diamond (Managing Director, Historica Dominion Institute)
Norman Leach (Author and Historian)
Jonathan Weier (Ph.D. Candidate, University of Western Ontario)

12:30 p.m.–1:30 p.m. Luncheon

Luncheon Speaker: The Honorable Sean Conway, Professor of Political Science and Advisor (External Affairs) to the Principal of Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario

1:45 p.m.–3:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions

Session 7A: Examining World Heritage: Old Town Lunenburg

Chair: Jodi H. Cohen, Bridgewater State University

- **“Voices in the Discussion of Heritage: What World Heritage Means to Visitors and Residents in Lunenburg, Nova Scotia”**
Jennifer M. Raymond, Christi L. Nelson, and Jodi H. Cohen, Bridgewater State University
- **“Whose Heritage?: Controversy in the Community of Old Town Lunenburg”**
Jodi H. Cohen, Emily A. Dalton, Taylor L. Hall, and Jennifer M. Raymond, Bridgewater State University
- **“Sacred-Secular Divide: The Church as the Center of World Heritage in Lunenburg”**
Jodi H. Cohen, Jessica L. Mann, Amanda K. Colligan, and Jennifer M. Raymond, Bridgewater State University

Session 7B: Environmental Policy

Chair/Discussant: Robert Bookmiller, Millersville University

- **“Environmental Policy, Path Dependence, and Complex Technology”**
Suna Bayrakal
- **“A Call for Help: A Look into the Canadian Seal Hunt”**
Briana Bolin, Millersville University
- **“Has Canada Shown Its Arcticness?”**
Erica Dingman

3:00 p.m.–3:30 p.m. Refreshment Break

3:45 p.m.–5:00 p.m. Concurrent Sessions

Session 8A: Comparative Policy & Practice

Chair/Discussant: Brian Payne, Bridgewater State University

- **“Access to Preventative Care: How Do Women in Canada and the United States Compare?”**
Karen J. Buhr, University of Maine
- **“Integrated Health and Social Services in Québec: Some Lessons for Health Care System Reform in Russia”**
Howard Palley, University of Maryland and Marie-Josée Fleury, McGill University
- **“[Canadian and U.S. Small Firms Pursuit of Innovation]”**
Diane Caceres, Georgia Institute of Technology and Godfrey Baldacchino, University of Prince Edward Island

Session 8B: Poets and Writers

Chair: Jeanne McGinn, Curtis Institute of Music

- **“Elizabeth Bishop: Canadian Reticence in an Age of American Confessionalism”**
Jeanne McGinn, Curtis Institute of Music
- **“Introducing Cultural Diversity in Canada Through Its Children's Literature”**
Mary Shorey, Bridgewater State University

5:00 p.m.–7:00 p.m. Reception

Sunday October 3, 2010

8:15 a.m.–9:30 a.m.

Breakfast and MANECCS Business Meeting

PAPER ABSTRACTS

Abstracts listed alphabetically by presenters' surnames

Tatyana Anisimova (Saint Petersburg State University of Technology and Design)
“The Compact Metropolitan Cities of Canada: Features of Urban Development in the Nineteenth and Twentieth Centuries”

Urbanization in nineteenth century Canada had an expressed context, distinct from urbanization in the USA and Europe. Canadian cities were not as numerous as they were in America, and the growth of Canada's urban populations compelled the creation of new markets, the local manufacture of products and essential commodities, and the creation of conditions conducive to starting industrialization. The New Industrialism, which began in Canada at the end of nineteenth century, merged into all aspects of city life. It became a basis for a national network of communications and transportation, which promoted centralization by strengthening metropolitan power in the main cities of central Canada. Meanwhile, new cities also developed in the western part of the country. Although not all of Canada's western metropolises were regarded as “industrial cities,” some did associate themselves with various branches of industry, especially enterprises involved in the manufacture of basic products. Moreover, by the end of nineteenth century, the polarization of urban society had amplified, as the industrial elite mixed with the old commercial elite, and new subdivisions appeared within the working class. As labor increasingly became the goods, a new consciousness started to arise. Meanwhile, owners of small family enterprises primarily located in small cities and larger companies gravitated to four or five large cities, most notably Montreal and Toronto.

Over the last fifty to sixty years, the pace of urban development in Canada has accelerated further. In 1941, the population of the country was less than 12 million; today, it stands at more than 34 million. In 1941, only 30 percent of the population lived in cities of more than 100,000 inhabitants, and almost the same proportion lived on farms. Now, over one-half of the country's inhabitants reside in large cities, with less than 10 percent living on farms. In 1941, Canada boasted 2.5 million inhabited units (e.g., apartments, houses); by 1976, this number grew to more than 9.5 million units, and today, with few exceptions, over 200,000 units are constructed in the country each year.

Since 1950, ever-increasing numbers of Canada's urban populace began resettling to the suburbs. As a result, almost two-thirds of Canada's total population now lives in the suburbs, and thus bear a resemblance to both their city and rural counterparts. Nevertheless, as Canada's suburbs blossomed, older parts of its cities fell into decay and high-rise office buildings (i.e., non-residential properties) proliferated. Accordingly, the Canadian government at all levels needed a strategy to help prevent the process of degradation of city centres.

One recent mechanism intended to help regulate the density of buildings in Canada's city centres links limitations upon property owners' rights with the public interest. For example, during reconstruction of a historic section of central Montreal, density limits were established; thereafter, expedient functional zoning was developed, valuable buildings identified, and important open spaces defined. The process, which represents a strategic approach to urban redevelopment and land utilization, has surpassed expectations.

Stephanie Bangarth (King's University College at The University of Western Ontario)
"Pinochet and the Politicians: Three Canadian MPs in Chile"

In 1973 over 7,000 Chilean and other Latin American refugees were admitted to Canada after the violent overthrow of Salvador Allende's democratically elected Socialist-Communist government. Chilean and non-Chilean supporters of the old regime had fled the oppression directed against them by Chile's new military ruler, General Pinochet, in the wake of the coup. Although Canada took the refugees in, it did so grudgingly—at least initially. Despite pressure from Amnesty International, church, labour, and Latino groups, the government was slow to react, not wanting to antagonize Chile's new administration and the United States, which had deplored Chile's slide into economic chaos under Allende.

This paper proposes to investigate the visit by three Canadian members of Parliament, David MacDonald (PC), Andrew Brewin (NDP) and Louis Duclos (LIB) to Chile, Argentina, and Uruguay in 1976, which was sponsored by the Inter-Church Committee on Chile. In their report titled *One Gigantic Prison*, the MPs and the Churches called the conditions in the countries they visited "grim" and expressed concern about the "grave situation" of human rights violations. They reported that in Argentina at least 17,000 people had been detained, killed, or simply vanished since March of 1976. The most desperate people were the 20,000 refugees from Uruguay or Chile who sought asylum. Their immunity in UN hostels was violated by police and right wing gangs. The Argentinean Government ordered all those without permanent residence to register. If a third country could not be found, many refugees may find themselves being shipped back to "reception" committees in their country of origin. Canada, meanwhile, acted very slowly in accepting applications, treating most cases in the usual manner, taking about six months to process them and judging eligibility more on the point system and manpower needs than on their grave personal situation. This was in sharp contrast to the reception of Ugandan and Vietnamese refugees at the same time. Were ideological rather than racial considerations a determining factor in Canada's admissions policy regarding the Chileans?

Suna Bayrakal
"Environmental Policy, Path Dependence, and Complex Technology"

Existing research on the relationship between environmental policy and technology change has tended to argue that policy influences technology with less attention to the influence of technology on policy in this reciprocal relationship. This work has included consideration of the way in which technology path dependence is influenced by policy. More attention is needed to the way in which policy path dependence might, in turn, be influenced by technology. This paper proposes to explore the factors that affect the path dependence of an environmental policy that is linked to a complex technology. As part of this work, the role of technology in policy path dependence will be considered. This work will be carried out through a case study of the automotive fuel additive methylcyclopentadienyl manganese tricarbonyl (MMT). MMT has been accused of interfering with functioning of automotive air pollution control technology and debate about its toxicity is ongoing. Choice of this particular case study allows exploration of the connections between technology, environmental policy, and Canada-U.S. policy and technology interaction. This study hopes to contribute to the policy literature by better accounting for the reciprocal relationships in which policy is involved and aims to suggest how the complexity of existing work on both policy and technology path dependence might be extended.

Hedda Ben-Bassat (Tel Aviv University)

“Outsiders in Their Chosen Homeland: Minority Writers and Canadian Multiculturalism”

Polls conducted since the mid 1990s show that a growing number of Canadians have been troubled by the growing number of visible minorities in Canada. Cultural conflicts in metropolitan centers have indicated, moreover, that Canada’s official policy of multiculturalism has prevented neither racism nor the exclusion of visible immigrants from mainstream social texture. Such exclusion, as Anthony K Appiah has shown, can occur when due recognition of cultural plurality deteriorates into a politics of compulsion.

My paper examines some of the voices in the public debate on Canadian multicultural policies, such as cultural critics Himani Bannerji and Smaro Kamboureli, and the writers Bharati Mukherjee, Dionne Brand, and Neil Bissoondath. Immigrants to Canada, mostly from non-traditional countries, they record the tension-ridden relations between the multicultural agenda of hegemonic Canada and marginal voices defined by race, ethnicity, and gender.

Indian-born Mukherjee, and Trinidadian-born Brand and Bissoondath, criticize Canadian multiculturalism for imposing a communal ethnic identity and exoticizing visible minorities’ heritage while refusing them full participation in mainstream Canadian discourse.

Mukherjee’s Canadian based fiction introduces characters forced to remain displaced persons in their new chosen homeland.

Dionne Brand’s work centers on a community of black immigrants threatened by the hostile Canadian urban space. Underscoring the value of language as a political tool, Brand aims to subvert Standard Canadian English it by inserting cadences of “Trinidadian language” into the dominant discourse.

While Bissoondath denounces Canadian multicultural policy as disastrous to immigrants from non-traditional countries, he equally deplores the damage caused by political manipulations from within ethnic communities. He argues that the existing Canadian model of diversity in unity should be replaced by a policy that will interweave assimilation and division—“reasonable diversity within rigorous unity.”

Briana Bolin (Millersville University of Pennsylvania)

“A Call for Help: A Look into the Canadian Seal Hunt”

The Canadian Seal hunt is controversial throughout the world, although much of this controversy is in North America. Canada’s Inuit population has participated in the hunt for almost 4000 years; currently the annual commercial hunt of seals is the largest commercial hunt of marine animals in the world. Harp and Ringed seals are the primary target in the hunt in Canada. The Harp seals are used for their pelts, lamp fuel, lubricating and cooking oil. The Ringed seals have been used mainly for food (considered a delicacy) but have also been used for clothing, boots, fuel for lamps, containers, igloo windows and furnished harnesses for huskies. The hunt has been practiced for generations, and many claim that without the hunt, there would be a large loss of fishing jobs, tradition, and culture.

The controversy of the hunt is still a pressing issue within the Canadian Government; the image of Canada is hindered when the hunt is brought into consideration. Recently, the Canadian

Parliament served seal meat in order to prove that they fully support the hunt. Prime Minister Steven Harper publically remarked about the hunt in a YouTube taping, stating there is “no danger” of the seal population decreasing. "There is no scientific evidence that says the seal population is in jeopardy," he said.

There are a few controversies with the hunt. First, the amount of seals killed; the 1970s began an era when the Canadian government began to feel pressured to put a quota for the amount of seals killed each year. Second, how the mammal is killed raises another issue; the use of the clubs with spikes on the end, known as hakapik, is often questioned to whether or not it is humane. Third, Harp seal pups, known as “White Coats” until they are 12-14 days old, are not allowed to be hunted commercially, although some have been hunted illegally for their white pelts. Fourthly, in order to give birth, a female seal needs to do so on ice; with the warming of the Earth and ice caps melting, there have been many premature seal deaths yet the 2010 quota has been raised to 388,200 (up 50,000 from 2009). Lastly, since 2006 the European Union (consisting of 27 member countries) has a ban on seal products, and thus causing foreign relation tensions between the Canadian Parliament and other countries.

Karen J. Buhr (University of Maine)

“Access to Preventive Care: How Do Women in Canada and the United States Compare?”

This study examines the similarities and differences in access to preventive care between women in Canada and the United States. For the purposes of this study, I will limit the analysis of preventive care to access to cancer screening programs for women. Using data from the Joint Canada United States Survey of Health (JCUSH) I will examine if there are any significant differences in access to breast examinations, mammograms, pelvic examinations, and pap tests between women in the two countries. In particular, I will compare women in Canada against those in the United States who have governmental insurance coverage (Medicare and Medicaid), those who have no insurance, and those who have private insurance. This study has important and very timely policy implications since the United States is considering potential changes and reform to their existing health care system. This study aims to determine which country’s healthcare system has preferable outcomes and whether access to preventive care differs between the two countries. Preventive care and access to cancer screenings is very important in the early detection of illness and disease and therefore in keeping health care costs under control. If individuals receive adequate preventive care, this can mitigate future, and often more expensive, health care expenses.

Diane Alleva Caceres (Georgia Institute of Technology), **Godfrey Baldacchino** (University of Prince Edward Island), and **Vicki Birchfield** (Georgia Institute of Technology)

“[Canadian and U.S. Small Firms Pursuit of Innovation]”

The paper develops a novel conceptual framework, which examines small firms in their pursuit of innovation within different institutional settings. The field of research is very fragmented and there is a lack of interaction between international political economy (IPE) and strategic management studies (SMS). For example, scholars pursuing the Varieties of Capitalism (VoC) research program within IPE rarely interface with scholars developing the Resource Based view

of the firm yet both attempt to understand competitiveness issues. In fact, VoC focuses primarily on large, publicly traded companies in this process. Yet, small, privately owned are pivotal and vital. They make up the vast majority of enterprises; act as immense reservoirs of human resources, skills, start-up capital, creativity, and flexibility; and employ close to half of all workers in Canada and the U.S. The paper compares two specific industries undergoing rapid innovation—video game programming and bioscience—within the U.S. state of Georgia and the Atlantic provinces of Canada. The research informs how small firms in the two different regions establish their structure, strategy and financing in pursuit of innovative technologies. It also discusses implications for U.S. and Canadian innovation and trade policies and pinpoints possible paths for future research.

Howard Cody (University of Maine)

“Canada and Minority Government: Are There Lessons from Britain?”

Since the 1920s, Canadians have experienced twelve minority governments in which their governing party occupied fewer than half of the House of Commons seats. Conservative Prime Minister Stephen Harper currently leads Canada’s third minority in succession. Yet the Canadian public, media, and major political parties consider minorities as aberrations, as unstable, unproductive, and mercifully brief intervals between majorities. Most minorities, including recent ones, have lasted less than two years. There is no evidence that Canadians now accept or value minorities as normal or desirable. Nor do they employ inter-party support agreements, much less formal coalitions, to manage them successfully and to keep them operating for the four-to-five year parliamentary term typical of majorities. Now Britain has a “hung” Parliament featuring an unlikely coalition between the Conservatives and the left-of-center Liberal Democrats. Canada has never negotiated such a formal arrangement in a federal government minority. Might Britain’s bold experiment, which includes a five-year fixed-term Parliament, transform Canadians’ perception of minority politics? Might Canadians reconsider their negative assessment of minorities if they deem the British coalition a success? If so, which lessons might they apply to Canada’s politics, and with what consequences? We assess the future of Canada’s minority politics in this context.

S. Pascale Dewey (Kutztown University)

“War, Alienation, and Brotherhood in two Male Québec Novels”

Coming back from a conference of the Pennsylvania Consortium of Canadian Studies where the keynote speaker, Dr. Sean Maloney, shared his military field experience in Afghanistan, I started to reflect on the theme of War through the literary Québec landscape, only to discover that Québec novelists do not favor such a topic as witnessed by the paucity of war novels I found. This result stands even when one includes veterans of the two World Wars. To be sure, war often serves as a background to many classic novels such as *Bonheur d’Occasion* by Gabrielle Roy or *Les Plouffe* by Roger Lemelin to name but a few. Novels of war written in Québec, however, are limited to a handful of titles. Moreover, they are written by a few veterans of the two World Wars who recount their traumatic experiences on European battlefields, novelists such as Maurice Gagnon’s and his *Les Chasseurs d’ombres*; Jean-Jules Richard: *Neuf Jours de haine*, Bertrand Vac, *deux portes... une adresse* and *Les Canadiens errants* by Jean Vaillancourt. As for the stage, with the exception of *La Guerre, Yes Sir!* By Roch Carrier or *Tit-Coq* by Gratien Gélinas or *Un simple soldat* by Marcel Dubé, the theater also reflect the

same disengagement for war on the part of French-Canadians. How can one explain this phenomenon? No doubt, it is a result of societal pressure. Even if French-Canadians (Québécois had not yet been coined) were proud of their sons who fought to defend their values, they stopped short of identifying with them. Quebecers showed disengagement for wars taking place in a remote location as did literary critics paradoxically proud and at the same time filled with pity when confronted to veterans' hardships who, returning from the front, felt it so hard to re-adjust to civilian life. In fact, Québec novelistic culture rejected military culture and values. One has only to refer to the resistance and opposition French-Canadians displayed to the draft and the Canadian participation to the wars of the British Empire. The plot of such novels takes place far from Canada and characters express attitudes and values that reflect values expounded by Québec society at large, itself a mere reflection of political and religious conformist elites in their guidance of their flock. The issue of alienation in the individual quest for identity or that of losing oneself as the price to belong to a band of brothers is not of concern except for the two novels we shall endeavor to explore, namely *Neuf Jours de haine* and *Deux portes...une adresse*. In that respect, one might say that they are closer to our modern sensitivity depicting soldier's angst than we would have thought at first.

Erica Dingman

"Has Canada Shown Its Arcticness?"

"It looked like the Canadians had just arrived there - they didn't seem to know the place any better than we did."

[Noted by a European official at the Iqaluit summit]

(Doug Saunders, "We see our Arctic as a colony," *Globe and Mail*, Feb 12, 2010)

Canada is commonly seen as an Arctic nation, both at home and abroad. Yes, geographically this is the case. But there is a question as to whether or not the nation is committed to its Arcticness or evoked as a myth by politicians to rally nationalist sentiment for the purpose of defense. A further serious impediment is Canada's dependence on the U.S. to meet the nation's economic and security needs, drawing Canada's focus away from its North. As a result, politicians are reluctant to provide the requisite financial support required for Inuit-based development.

One demonstration of Canada's disconnectedness from its North and Inuit was the Chelsea, Québec summit (2010) to which the five Arctic coastal states alone were invited. Inuit, in addition to the other three Arctic nations that comprise the Arctic Council, were not invited. Confronted by the absence of Inuit and the missing Arctic nations, the Canadian government defended its policy position. With Canada's attention focused on its economic and security relations, particularly with the U.S., Canada's drive to be an Arctic nation is greatly diminished. Is Canada willing to balance the demands of the Canada-U.S. economic and security relationship with that of Inuit-based development?

Ross Fox (Royal Ontario Museum)

“Relics from a Colonial Past: Furniture and Silver from New England and New York with Historic Canadian Associations”

Canada and the United States have a shared heritage in colonial American artifacts with a long history in Canada, reflecting an early intermingling of the peoples of both countries. Yet this heritage is highly under-appreciated on both sides of the border. Except in New Brunswick, Canadian museums have refrained from collecting such artifacts proactively, though a few pieces have entered museums through donations. The Canadian neglect of this heritage owes to a pervasive ambivalence that sometimes borders on antipathy. Consequently, over the years, many finer examples have been repatriated to the United States, some of which are now in major American museums. But these very same museums tend to overlook the Canadian history of such artifacts. Factors underlying these attitudes are examined, particularly from a Canadian perspective. Specific examples of the modern traffic south in these artifacts are also cited.

The focus is on silver and furniture. The earliest examples were brought by New England migrants to Annapolis Royal, Halifax and the Planter settlements of the Annapolis Valley, the latter of which included many Rhode Islanders. Many more artifacts followed with the more numerous Loyalists fleeing the American Revolution, who settled in Upper and Lower Canada, as well as to the Atlantic region. From the perspective of material culture studies, these artifacts serve as invaluable documents about their owners and their circumstances. Among artifacts that are analyzed in this regard are: a silver can by Nathaniel Hurd that relates directly to the landmark painting, *Watson and the Shark*, by John Singleton Copley; the earliest signed work by the cabinetmaker, John Goddard, of Newport; a sugar bowl from Québec City that is the earliest known piece of silver by Paul Revere in the Rococo style; and so forth.

Holly Ann Garnett (Queen’s University)

“Designed for Defeat: The Role of Political Parties and Politicians in Canadian Electoral Reform Debates”

In last year’s Canadian federal election, only 59.1% of registered voters cast a ballot.¹ This voter-turnout rate is the lowest in Canadian history and has added momentum to the growing debate over the causes and possible antidotes to widespread voter apathy. Numerous studies have suggested electoral reform as a potential solution, since more proportional voting systems have been shown to have increased voter turnout.² Despite this information, Canada and the United States remain the only two jurisdictions that have not adopted some form of proportional system in one or more levels of their governmental structure.³

Canadian provinces have been at the forefront of this discussion of alternative voting systems in

¹ Historical Voter Turnout in Canadian Federal Elections & Referenda, 1867-2008, <http://www.sfu.ca/~aheard/elections/historical-turnout.html>.

² For example, see Norris, Pippa. 1997. “Choosing Electoral Systems: Proportional, Majoritarian, and Mixed Systems.” *International Political Science Review* 18 (3): 297-312, p. 308; Blais, André. 1991. “The Debate over Electoral Systems.” *International Political Science Review*. 12(3): 239-260, p. 245; Powell, as cited by Jackman, Robert. 1987. “Political Institutions and Voter Turnout in the Industrial Countries.” *American Political Science Review*. 81 (2): 405-424, p. 407.

³ Milner, Henry (ed). 1999. *Making Every Vote Count: Reassessing Canada's Electoral System*. Peterborough ON: Broadview Press, p. 6.

North America. By examining foreign electoral systems, many provinces in Canada have examined electoral reform as a possible method of renewing voter interest. However, all legislation or referendums on alternative voting systems have been turned down. Through a case study of the 2007 Ontario Citizens' Assembly and referendum on the mixed-member proportional system, this paper examines why efforts for electoral reform has failed in Canada. I argue that one of the primary reasons for this failure was a lack of genuine interest in electoral reform from many political parties and politicians, especially the governing Ontario Liberal Party. This conclusion sheds some light on the potential reasons for the widespread failure of electoral reform in North America.

Joan Whitman Hoff (Lock Haven University)

"Perspectives on Spirituality in Irish and Canadian Philosophies"

In the contemporary world, spirituality's role in philosophical literature has been challenged by scientific principles, although much of which each presents overlaps in an interesting way. One of these themes concerns the interconnectedness of all humans. While scientists (especially environmentalists) have stressed the importance of recognizing this interconnectedness in order to appreciate the plight of others on this earth, philosophers have stressed this particularly with respect to ethics and the manner in which people form relationships, treat each other, and see themselves as members of a human community on this earth.

In this paper, I will review some major developments in Canadian philosophy and Irish philosophy, and discuss the need for a greater awareness of our deep-rooted relationship with each other and nature. I shall examine the primary claims made by philosophers' representative of each 'group', in order to make some comparisons about landscape, spirituality, and philosophical beliefs about human nature and nature. In addition, I will exam the role that landscape plays in the development of philosophical and spiritual perspectives and emphasize the importance of the conceptual framework of 'landscape' in both Irish and Canadian philosophies.

Andrew Holman (Bridgewater State University)

"Interrogating 'Other': The Past and Present of Canadian-American Student-to-Student Colloquy"

In each of the past four semesters, I have used the internet and Skype to connect my undergraduate Canadian History students at Bridgewater State University with their counterparts in Dr. Stephanie Bangarth's Canadian History courses at the University of Western Ontario in a series of roundtable "webinars". The classes have had spirited exchanges on a wide variety of subjects including "multiculturalism vs. the Melting Pot," "Who won the War of 1812?" and "French Canada, Franco America and the Great War." The students prepared common scholarly readings and performed very ably; these pilot web conferences were successful beyond expectations. Assessment questionnaires raved about the experience, calling it both jarring and enlightening. *"The webinar is worth doing again... and again... and again,"* one student noted. *"It was exciting and encouraging to be involved in a classroom that was so actively thinking, contributing, and listening."* But as new and fresh as this feeling of discovering "other" was for today's students, aside from the technology, this experiment was hardly novel. American students and Canadian students have discovered and rediscovered

each other for generations. My classroom experiments have pushed me to think more deeply about this.

This paper is a preliminary attempt to trace and assess historical efforts to bring Canadian and American students together academically. The paper seeks to fill a gap in the literature on the history of Canadian-American relations, a field that has been heavily focused on official (Ottawa-Washington) relations and the diplomatic brief. The paper will touch on the interwar efforts by the Rockefeller Foundation and Carnegie Corporation and the Canadian-American Women's Committee's stewardship of student exchanges, 1941–75. But it focuses specially on one student colloquy on which a rather rich and unused archival record remains: the Canadian-American Conference (C-AC). From 1941 until 1971, the Canadian-American Conference was a biennial symposium that brought together students and faculty members from Macalester College in St. Paul, Minnesota and United College in Winnipeg. Founded by United history professor Arthur Lower, the event featured student and faculty presentations on a variety of subjects in international affairs and, occasionally, keynote speeches from prominent statesmen and scholars (including, notably, Kenneth McNaught on "Containment" in 1954). Most interesting, perhaps, was the provision that Canadian students present papers on American foreign policy, and American students on Canada. The conference meetings were reportedly colourful and sometime sharp; they expressed writ small the feelings of both affinity and ambivalence that Canadians and Americans across the continent felt about one another during the onset and chill of the Cold War. This presentation assesses those debates and explores how our current student colloquy are coloured by the political context in which we live.

Patricia M. Kennedy (East Stroudsburg University)

"Dexter Cooper's Folly? The History and Media Coverage of the Passamaquoddy Tidal Hydropower Project of the 1930s"

This presentation reports on the earliest of the failed efforts to create hydropower generation facilities that would harness the tremendous tidal power of the Passamaquoddy Bay. This bay— which lies between Maine (U.S.) and New Brunswick (Canada)—is part of the Bay of Fundy where tidal ranges reach 50 feet in some places. Although most of the bay belongs to Canada, this major development project of the 1930s was to be funded primarily by the U.S. with the support of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt, whose summer home was in the Passamaquoddy Bay on Campobello Island, New Brunswick, Canada.

In addition to data from historic sources and national news in both countries, the presentation includes examples of coverage of the "Quoddy Dam" project from two local newspapers—*The Eastport (Maine) Sentinel* and *The St. Croix (N.B.) Courier*—but also representative (and contrasting) selections of news and advertisements from both papers on topics other than the Quoddy Project during this economically depressed period leading up to WWII.

Sasha Kovacs (University of Toronto)

“Gazing at ‘The Mohawk Princess’: Considering E. Pauline Johnson Tekahionwake as Performer through a Micro-historical Consideration of the Publicity Shot”

In 1892 E. Pauline Johnson Tekahionwake wrote, “The story-writer who can...portray a ‘real live’ Indian girl will do something in Canadian literature that has never been done.” (178). Johnson, a self-proclaimed “mixed-blood” poet of Mohawk and English descent, embodied this call to performance during her nearly thirty-year stage career (1885–1913). In addressing the difficulties of mixed-race identity, Johnson customarily emerged on stage in a dress of buckskin and ermine tails, speaking the first few lines of her poem “Cry of the Indian Wife”. After intermission, Johnson re-appeared transformed. With hair swept up, wearing a taffeta gown and high heels, she now embodied the quintessence of English beauty. These performances mimicked the stereotypes Johnson was encouraged to inhabit, and ensured her billing as the “Mohawk Poetess Princess” and “comedienne” of Canada’s touring circuit (Yeigh in Johnston). Seen by thousands of spectators in large theatres across the country and abroad, Johnson’s performances represent a sustained and far-reaching presence of Aboriginal performance in Canadian popular theatre but they still fail to enter the critical discourses of performance. Instead, her work is often only considered in relation to her poetic output. This paper contributes to an undoing of that neglect. It embarks on a micro-historical consideration of Johnson’s publicity photographs used for her touring productions. This paper will engage with a consideration of the ‘politics of looking’ that these images create. I will analyze these photos using Paul Gilroy’s “neglected forms of signifying” practice; specifically drawing attention to the use of mimesis, gesture, kinesis, and costume in the photograph. I investigate whether Johnson was the driving force behind the composition of these images which “confirm[ed] a form of subordination into affirmation” (Irigaray) through their adoption of “the cultivated asymmetries of aristocratic pose characteristic of the bourgeois portrait” (Maxwell), or whether her publicity was a construct of a public relations agent in order to exploit Johnson’s exotic ancestry. In addition, reception elements such as eyewitness accounts and performance critiques of Johnson’s work are essential to this examination. Although Johnson structured performances that seemed to be quite radical, the dichotomy between the objective of the author/performer and the perception of the audience brings into question whether the subversive qualities of “mimicry” (Diamond) and “counter mimicry” (Schneider) in her work were recognizable and how the photograph similarly deploys these strategies. To conclude, this paper will address the difficulties in reading this “material theatre” (Knowles) in order to rebuild a memory of this cultural performance through these leftover artifacts which might contain a distinct voice often separate from or even contradictory to the thematic of the work itself.

Alexander Kubyshkin (Department of American Studies, Saint-Petersburg State University) and **Ilya Sokov** (Department of International Relations, Area Studies and Politics, Coordinator of Canadian Programs in the Center of American Studies “AMERICANA”, Volgograd State University)

“Canadian Studies in Contemporary Russia: History and Perspective Development”

This study is comprised of two parts. The first part reviews the origins and development of Canadian Studies in the USSR, beginning with the establishment of diplomatic relations between Canada and the USSR in 1942. During the 1960s, Canadian Studies grew

impressively within the Soviet scientific community, especially in the areas of international relations, linguistic and economic studies, geography, and history. In October 1974, the Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies was established; the 1970s and 1980s subsequently becoming a prosperous time for Canadian Studies in the USSR. This success was largely owed to a group of Soviet experts on Canadian Studies under the direction of the famous scientist, academic Georgy Arbatov, who served as the President of the Soviet Association of Canadian Studies (SACS) / Russian Association of Canadian Studies (RACS) during from 1969 until 1995. The expert group also consisted of the famous Canadianists such as V.Tishkov, L.Pozdeeva, and V.Koleneko (history), L.Fursova (ethnography and migrations), I.Khoroshilov (agricultural sciences), G.Tsysina and V.Ajaeva (labour), I.Kuzina and A.Agranat (geography), A.Golysheva (linguistic sciences), T.Lavrovskaya and A.Anikeev (international relations).

The second part of the study reviews the development of Canadian Studies in Russia after the desintegration of the Soviet Union. Instead of SACS, RACS was established under the direction of the talented Canadianist, Dr. Sergei Molotchkov, during 1995–2002. In 2002, RACS was registered as an all-Russia, public organization with the status of “non-commercial partnership”. The Association is directed by Sergei Rogov, correspondent member of Russian Academy of Sciences and Director of Institute for U.S. and Canadian Studies.

The study also examines the structure of RACS as well as the basic purposes and tasks of the organization. Two conclusions stand out about the perspectives of RACS development: (1) its further regional widening (the creation of Canadian centers in other Russian cities) and (2) the working partnership with different Associations of Canadian Studies, including the International Council of Canadian Studies.

Zakq Lockrem (Harvard University)

“La Révolution Moderne: Expo '67 and Spatialization of Québec Identity”

National identity is often presented as a dialectical production of society and history, ignoring the importance of space in the social production of identities. Following the “spatial turn” literature of Edward Soja and the Los Angeles school of urban theory, my research resituates the study of identity in Canada and Québec into what Soja terms the “ontological trialectic” of society, history, *and* space by examining the role of the built environment in forming and sustaining national identity in Québec during the Quiet Revolution. I call this process the spatialization of identity and further posit that it occurs in two ways, which I call macro- and micro-spatialization. Macro-spatialization occurs through state control over spatial disciplines, especially urban planning and architecture, while micro-spatialization is a bottom-up, discursive process of shaping everyday experience of the city. While the first category includes mega-projects like Expo '67 and historic preservation, the second is shaped by individual actors and includes many smaller scale interventions. As such, Expo can be seen as a contested space, exhibiting top-down and bottom-up expressions of both separatist-Québécois and federalist-Canadian identities, serving as a celebration of Canadian unity in addition to proof of Québec's preparedness to join the community of nations.

Luisa Lucero (University of Guelph)

“The Hidden Consequences of a Softwood Lumber War”

In the wake of an economic crisis, Canadians have seen increasing poverty and disparity. Many Canadians that have been historically free of the consequences of poverty are now facing a new and difficult reality. In recent years, the softwood lumber industry has been hard hit by falling exports and increased unemployment. Between 2003 and 2009, over 44,000 softwood lumber employees were laid off. These workers represent a new population of individuals facing economic difficulties, yet are excluded from poverty literature. By expanding upon the current poverty literature awareness will be increased, which would draw attention to the current problem as well as call for new standards to track the conditions that unemployed lumber workers find themselves. The softwood lumber industry also represents 25 percent of a multi-billion dollar industry on which over 300 communities are dependent. If unemployed lumber workers vacate these communities, poverty may increase as inhabitants lose the livelihoods, which are dependent on workers such as restaurants and shops. In part, the softwood lumber problem has occurred as a result of a suffering economy however, another possible reason has been a series of softwood lumber disputes between the United States and Canada. Since 1982, there have been four disputes, and this paper will explore the relationship between them and softwood lumber employee poverty in Canada. Overall, current economic conditions have made the relationship between poverty and the softwood lumber industry increasingly significant. Increased research on this topic would work to find the root problems of poverty in the softwood lumber industry, as well as find possible poverty alleviation mechanisms.

Rachel E. Mansfield

“Adaptation, Queer Nationalism, and the Fringe: Drama under the Department of Canadian Heritage”

In this paper we see how the call for literature addressing the cultural pluralism of Canadian Identity has been accomplished with varying degrees of success through adaptation, history plays, queer performance (all of which combine sense play and sociopolitical issues), and casting the Canadian Association of Fringe Festivals as the nation’s new national theatre. With national mythologies that are being constantly rewritten, the contested past is reformed, reshaped, and remembered through drama. Seemingly disparate elements are combined in the creation of a Canadian theatre representative of the nation’s fragmented intercultural identity. Changing concepts of what it means to be Canadian have influenced the nation’s government-subsidized drama over the past several years. When the Department of Canadian Heritage replaced the Department of Multiculturalism and Citizenship in 1995, the promotion of diversity and multiculturalism fell under the jurisdiction of the government body that presides over the Canada Council for the Arts. A “convenient” way to promote the multicultural mosaic national mythology was through funding of diversity arts projects. Government-funded fringe theatre has been ubiquitous during Canadian summers since the 1970s, combining elements of the workers’ and little theatre movements of the pre-World War II era with an alternate drama aesthetic. In the early twenty-first century, festival theatre dominates discussions of Canadian drama. Why the fixation on fringe, adaptation, second-stage and alternate drama in the post-Department of Canadian Heritage era?

Jeanne Minahan McGinn (Curtis Institute of Music)

“Elizabeth Bishop: Canadian Reticence in an Age of American Confessionalism”

Poet Elizabeth Bishop was born in Massachusetts, in 1911, but, due to her father’s early death, she and her mother returned to her mother’s home in Great Village, Nova Scotia in 1912.⁴ Bishop’s mother suffered psychological breakdowns resulting in institutionalization and Bishop was raised by her maternal grandparents until she was six.

In 1917, Bishop’s paternal grandparents brought Bishop back to New England. Bishop returned in summers and later in life to Nova Scotia and readers have traced the maritime influence in such poems as “At the Fishhouses,” “The Moose,” “Cape Breton,” “Sestina” and “One Art.” That lasting influence is evident, as well, in a letter to Robert Lowell, when Bishop describes her life in Brazil: “What I am really up to is re-creating a sort of deluxe Nova Scotia all over again, in Brazil” (Travisano, *Words in Air* 676).

I propose to read Bishop’s poetics in the context of, and in contrast to, the prevalent confessional mode of her time. I plan to offer close readings of her Nova Scotia poems and argue that Bishop’s was a poetics of place (unlike Lowell’s work, which became a poetics of self). Bishop’s work invites readerly accommodation: whereas the confessional poem highlights itself and reinforces the distance between the reader and the poet, Bishop’s poems invite the reader to listen and re-examine what the poem presents. Bishop’s re-figuration of Nova Scotia, therefore, invites transportation and accommodation. It is a poetics of here and there that riddles both what we recognize and the familiar that comes to us, “unbidden.”

Joseph P. McGinn (Lock Haven University)

“Reflections on Charles Taylor’s Canada”

Canadian philosopher Charles Taylor is undoubtedly one of the most influential thinkers in the world today. His far-ranging interests include traditional areas of inquiry such as metaphysics, ontology, morality, and politics. His recent investigations into modernity, selfhood, and the politics of multiculturalism have solidified his reputation and expanded his readership dramatically.

One of the interesting things about these latter investigations is that Taylor makes liberal use of examples from Canadian social and political life—the status of aboriginal peoples, the status of minority language communities, as well as other minority communities. What many contemporary philosophical readers of Taylor’s work fail to realize is that his interest in Canada itself—specifically as a topic of inquiry—stretches back to his earliest publications. Moreover, questions about Canada—its nature and future—are questions to which he returns regularly in various scholarly and popular literary contexts throughout his career.

Most scholarly treatment of Taylor’s work to date has largely focused on his mainstream work in philosophical theory. What I propose is to take a different approach. I propose to offer a retrospective survey of Taylor’s explicit work on Canada and to try to situate it in relation to his larger philosophical project.

⁴ Sandra Barry, *Elizabeth Bishop: Biographical synopsis* (<http://www.elizabethbishopns.org/elizabethbishop.html>).

This presentation will form part of a larger on-going inquiry into the history and nature of Canadian philosophy—an inquiry that has included several of Taylor’s predecessors such as John Watson, John Clark Murray, and George Grant.

Howard Palley (University of Maryland) and **Marie-Josée Fleury** (McGill University)
“Integrated Health and Social Services in Québec: Some Lessons for Health Care System Reform in Russia”

This paper primarily examines two integrated health and social service programs in Québec that have as their focus providing the frail elderly with an appropriate level of care that allows them to stay in their communities when it is both possible and appropriate. We also make mention of the U.S. PACE program which has similar goals but has both some parallels and differences from the Québec programs. We believe that these efforts at integrated care can provide some lessons for the Russian health care system which is now seeking to become more focused on prevention, primary care, chronic care, and community-orientation and to move away from a dominant focus on hospital-based services.

Brian J. Payne (Bridgewater State University)
“A Labor History of an International Economy: Rethinking the North Atlantic Fisheries from a Local Perspective”

Few issues have captured the interest of Canadian-American historians as much as the North Atlantic fisheries. Ever since Harold Innis’s monumental publication *The Cod Fisheries: The History of an International Economy*, historians have stressed the global connections of the grand cod fisheries. It is true that this economy attracted ships, capital, and labor from all corners of the globe, extracted resources, and shipped processed fish to markets throughout the world. Yet despite the grandeur of this economy there remained important vernacular components to the success of extracting wealth for the natural resources of the North Atlantic. Peter Pope addressed some of these in his book *Fish into Wine* but most historians of the North Atlantic fisheries overemphasize global commerce and underemphasize local labor.

By examining the North Atlantic fisheries from a labor perspective, historians can gain a better appreciation for not only the labor of fishing but also the ability of local labor populations and their supporting communities to retain control over the local resources in the face of political and diplomatic pressure to expand their operations. This paper will present one component of the labor history of the North Atlantic: the working relationship between deep-sea American fishermen and inshore Canadian fishermen. Inshore fishermen caught baitfish, principally herring, and sold that baitfish to deep-sea fishermen who utilized it for the catching of market fish like cod and halibut. The inshore fishermen used various methods to prevent deep-sea fishermen from catching their own baitfish and thus retained control over those resources and prevented the globalization of inshore fisheries throughout the nineteenth century.

Michael Peterman (Trent University and Killam Chair, Bridgewater State University)
"The Curious Case of James McCarroll—Canada's Lost Poet"

My paper will review the interesting life of James McCarroll (1814–1892) as an Irish-Canadian writer who became lost to future generations because of his involvement in Fenian politics at the time of Confederation. I am working on a biography of McCarroll that seeks to reposition him as, arguably, the leading poet and humorist in English Canada in the decade before Confederation. I will review the complications of his life in Canada prior to his move to Buffalo in 1866. His is a life in three parts, his rearing in County Leitrim, Ireland, his literary growth and his triumphs in Upper Canada and Toronto, and his final 25 years as an editor/writer in New York. I will review his special contributions to Irish identity in Canada, his multifaceted artistic and scientific life as a North American, and the effects of his plunge into Fenianism upon his literary reputation.

Mary E. Shorey (Bridgewater State University)
"Introducing Cultural Diversity in Canada through its Children's Literature"

What makes Canada, Canada? One answer is its people. In an introduction to children's literature of Canada, the diverse population of the country is examined through the characters and settings found in the literature written by Canadian authors and published by Canadian publishing houses. These stories depict the many cultures of the country and the qualities that make the members of these cultures Canadians. A number of books portraying First Nation peoples of the country, as well as books depicting relatively recent immigrants (Asians, East Indians, African, South Americans, etc.) have been published in the last ten to fifteen years. Many of these books have received national awards. These are the books upon which the introduction focuses, although Canada's European, British, and French populations are also included in the body of literature as an important part of the culture of Canada. The images within these books are viewed, and story and text discussed to better understand these populations and how they are presented to children. Why should teachers and students of the United States care about these stories? As members of the global society, teachers and students of the United States need to build an awareness and understanding of the similarities and differences of all people and the richness they bring to their communities throughout the world – in this case, starting with our neighbors to the north. Through the enjoyment of stories, this awareness develops.

