



Michigan Canadian Studies Roundtable 2009

Roundtable Topics

- Arts and Culture
- Environment and Community
- History and Politics
- Business and Trade





July 2009

Dear Readers:

The Michigan Canadian Studies Roundtable provides an opportunity for undergraduate and graduate students, faculty, and practitioners to sit across from one another and converse about various interests related to Canada. This year's Roundtable gathered more than 50 participants with representatives from seven different universities other than the hosting campus, Michigan State University.

This report compiles insights and observations shared on topics including **Arts and Culture**, **Environment and Community**, **History and Politics**, and **Business and Trade**. It presents summaries of conversations between those who have expertise focused on Canada, others who have never framed their profession or study area in the context of Canada, and still others with only a general interest in U.S. and Canada relations. The report presents the essence of the conversations about Canada and the U.S. and Canada connection.

The goal of the report is to extend these conversations outside of one meeting room, benchmark the general sense of issues related to Canada, gather additional input, and encourage more discussion among networks of people with different perspectives on Canada. It holds implications for policymakers, educators, and community leaders. The report may be accessed on Michigan State University's Canadian Studies Center website: www.isp.msu.edu/CanadianStudies.

Like many of you will, I had various reactions to these discussions, ranging from a nod of acknowledgement to adamant disagreement, thorough concurrence, or a hearty chuckle. During my reading, I experienced again the same sense of how important these conversations are, just like on the day of the Roundtable. Ongoing discourse is critical to the relationship between the U.S. and Canada. I look forward to hearing your response to the enclosed account of the day.

I am closing with a request that the readers heed the messages within these pages, act on the call for ongoing dialogue, and give thanks for neighbors who are strong and resourceful.

Sincerest thanks and appreciation,

AnnMarie Schneider
Canadian Studies Center
Michigan State University

Please Note...

The Roundtable would not have been possible without the invaluable contribution of several people. Many, many thanks are extended for generous support from the Consulate General of Canada – Detroit, as the Roundtable would certainly not have come about were it not for their confidence and encouragement.

Special thanks must also be extended to individual supporters of this effort who continue to fill an important role in ongoing dialogue of these issues. Please acknowledge the following:

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Douglas B. Roberts, Director of the Institute for Public Policy and Social Research

CSC Advisory Board Members

- Joe Darden – Geography
- Kurt Dewhurst – Museum
- Bill Joyce – Teacher Education
- Sarah Lockton – Student Representative
- John Reifenberg – College of Law
- Anita Skeen – Residential College for Arts & Humanities

The Canadian Studies Center at Michigan State University expresses great gratitude for the topic leaders in the academic and professional arena. Please note their important role in bringing this opportunity to fruition as well as their continued role in the ongoing discussion of Canada issues and linkages between the U.S. and Canada. These people were partners in bringing others together for this “event.” They were generous with their time, thoughtful about the experience provided the audience, and purposeful about their comments and contribution to the discussion.

TOPIC LEADERS

Roundtable Opening Remarks

William Joyce, Teacher Education, Michigan State University

Arts and Culture

1) Great Lakes Artists that Bridge Campus and Community

Kurt Dewhurst, Michigan State University Museum and Great Lakes Culture Program

2) Cultural Shifts with Bi-National Impact

Martin Marger, Sociology and Canadian Studies, Wayne State University

Environment and Community

1) Great Lakes Water Issues & Community Impact

Cheryl Murphy, Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State University

2) Land Use – Urban and Rural Common Ground

John Warbach, Land Policy Institute, Michigan State University

History and Politics

1) Changes in Ottawa and Washington, What Now?

Ed Lorenz, Public Affairs Institute, Alma College

2) History that Reveals the U.S. and Canada Connection

Fred Bohm, Rhetoric, Writing and American Culture, Michigan State University

Business and Trade

1) Models for Regional Collaboration

2) Land and Water Cross Border Exchanges

Sarah Hubbard, Government Relations, Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce

Hats off to **Alane Enyart** at MSU for her diligence in helping the Roundtable come together and run smoothly. An encore would be welcome anytime for Canada's jazz artist Sophie Milman who having performed the night before in MSU's Wharton Center, visited with the Roundtable audience to talk about her life and musical career. Appreciation is extended to Erin Groom, photographer with University Relations at MSU, and Fred Bohm whose photos help to capture the day.

About Michigan State University's Canadian Studies Center

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The Canadian Studies Center at Michigan State University encourages dialogue focused on all aspects of Canada, including its rich culture, diversified commerce, environmental resources, and enriched arts. It is a resource for the business and policymaking community as well as students and faculty in the academic arena. Open doors welcome university alumni and the general public. MSU's Canadian Studies Center supports research and on-campus and off-campus activities that examine and address the nation's critical issues, developing trends, and ongoing exchanges with the United States. The Center is administered through International Studies and Programs at Michigan State University.

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Section One: Introduction

MICHIGAN CANADIAN STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 2009

The Michigan Canadian Studies Roundtable was established in 1999 to make contacts between Michigan teachers with Canadian interests. The first roundtable was hosted by Kalamazoo College in 1999. Subsequent annual meetings have been rotating around the State and have included host sites in Monroe, Albion, Dearborn, East Lansing and Kalamazoo.

The Roundtable offers rich opportunities for:

- Establishing contacts (both Michigan and Canadian)
- Spreading the word about interests
- Sharing teaching materials and other resources
- Discussing Canadian Studies grant opportunities
- Keeping abreast of developments in a variety of fields.

Opening Address



Professor William Joyce described the Canadian Studies program as a creature of its faculty and acknowledged their input and support. He went on to remark:

- Americans do not receive as much news about Canada as Canada receives about the U.S.A.
- Canada has helped the U.S. in many instances, such as during 9/11 with air transport.
- There is much cooperation between the countries, such as agreements to support efforts to stop the withdrawal of Great Lakes water. Two provinces and eight states united on this front.
- It is generally felt that relations between the two countries diminished during the (George W.) Bush administration. Lingering disputes include (1) the “mad cow” disease issue with Canadian imports of beef being banned; (2) importation of softwood lumber from Canada due to tariffs; and (3) Canadian refusal to join the Iraq War, although Canadians are in Afghanistan.
- The former Canadian prime minister did have a good relationship with MSU. Also, a former ambassador to Canada, James J. Blanchard, is an MSU alumnus served two four-year terms as Governor of Michigan.
- Canadians find being “next door” to the U.S. a challenge, as neighbor relations go, but there is a good exchange of arts, sports, employees, and of course, business trade.

Dr. Joyce concluded by encouraging a candid exchange of interests, ideas, and opinion among Roundtable participants.

Section Two: Roundtable Agenda

MICHIGAN CANADIAN STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 2009

8:30AM-9:00AM	Registration			
9:00am-9:45am	<p style="text-align: center;">Opening: Welcome, Introductions, Plan for the Day</p> <p>Welcome AnnMarie Schneider, MSU Canadian Studies Center Dennis Moore, Consulate General of Canada</p> <p>Opening Address Bill Joyce, MSU College of Education Former Director and Advisory Board Member to MSU's Canadian Studies Center</p>			
	General Session with Panelists			
	<p>Topic 1: Arts and Culture: Great Lakes Artists that Bridge Campus and Community Kurt Dewhurst, Michigan State University Museum and Great Lakes Culture Program</p> <p>Topic 2: Environment and Community: Great Lakes Water Issues & Community Impact Cheryl Murphy, Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State University</p> <p>Topic 3: History and Politics: History that Reveals the U.S. and Canada Connection Fred Bohm, Rhetoric, Writing and Culture at Michigan State University</p> <p>Topic 4: Business and Trade: Land and Water Cross Border Exchanges Sarah Hubbard, Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce</p>			
10:45-11:15 am	Breakout Discussions			
	<p>Session 1: Room TBA Arts and Culture</p>	<p>Session 2: Room TBA Environment and Community</p>	<p>Session 3: Room TBA History and Politics</p>	<p>Session 4: Room TBA Business and Trade</p>
11:30am-12:00pm	Report Back to General Session			
12:00pm-12:45pm	Networking Lunch			
1:00pm-1:30pm	Conversation with Sophie Milman, Award Winning Jazz Vocalist			

1:45pm-2:15pm	General Session with Panelists			
	<p>Topic 1: Arts and Culture: Cultural Shifts with Bi-National Impact Martin Marger, Sociology and Canadian Studies, Wayne State University</p> <p>Topic 2: Environment and Community: Land Use – Urban and Rural Common Ground John Warbach, Land Policy Institute, Michigan State University</p> <p>Topic 3: History and Politics: Changes in Ottawa and Washington, What Now? Ed Lorenz, Public Affairs Institute, Alma College</p> <p>Topic 4: Business and Trade: Models for Regional Collaboration Sarah Hubbard, Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce</p>			
2:30pm-3:00pm	Breakout Discussion			
	Session 1: Room TBA	Session 2: Room TBA	Session 3: Room TBA	Session 4: Room TBA
	Arts and Culture	Environment and Community	History and Politics	Business and Trade
3:15pm-3:45pm	Report Back to General Session			
	Wind Up, What Now			
3:45pm-4:15pm	General Session			
Give Aways including Stratford Tickets!	CN Forum Activities	Grant Opportunity	Alumni Partners	Cross Border Reach
4:15pm-4:30 pm	Closing Comments			

Section Three: Arts and Culture

MICHIGAN CANADIAN STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 2009



Arts and Culture: Great Lakes Artists that Bridge Campus and Community

In all areas of artistic expression there are those talented individuals who reach a diverse audience by pairing an instructional seminar for college students with community work. Where are the resources for finding them? Who are the current trend setters? How is this scenario done well? Who and what is on the “must see” list?

Topic Leader

C. Kurt Dewhurst, PhD, Michigan State University Museum and Great Lakes Culture Program

C. Kurt Dewhurst, PhD, serves as the Director of the Michigan State University Museum; is a Senior Fellow for University Outreach and Engagement at Michigan State University; Curator of Folk Life and Cultural Heritage at the Michigan State University Museum; and a Professor of English and American Studies at Michigan State University. A founder of the Folk Arts Division at the museum, he coordinates a variety of folk life research, collection development, and outreach programs. He is one of the founding directors of the Festival of Michigan Folk Life, a coordinator for the National Folk Festival when it was in East Lansing, and is now a creative director for the Great Lakes Folk Festival. He has curated more than 50 exhibitions and festival programs. He is the author or co-author of seven books with at least three more in development. His research interests include folk arts, material culture, ethnicity, occupational folk culture, museum studies, and cultural heritage policy.

General Session Topic Introduction

The changing political and social landscapes in the U.S. and Canada are leading to new resources, definitions and approaches to the community of arts and culture. While each country's traditional cultural heritage is still a significant influence, a much broader definition of arts and culture is developing—lifestyle, food ways, personal creativity, occupations and music among them. Dr. Dewhurst set the stage for the morning breakout discussion by describing several key factors that are responsible for broadening the definition and developing new approaches.

Public policy is helping to shape culture and develop new approaches. For instance, in December 2005, Canada became the first country to ratify a UNESCO international convention (treaty) protecting cultural diversity. The treaty elaborated a range of standard-setting instruments to protect cultural diversity, to be found not only in tangible and intangible heritage, but also in contemporary forms of creativity. It seeks to protect things like cinema, language, the Internet and world cultural industries which are being threatened by globalization and monopolies. The treaty reaffirms the sovereign right of states to create cultural policies which safeguard and promote the diversity of cultural expression while respecting human rights and freedoms. (This treaty will not be effective until the 30 UNESCO countries sign it.)

A key factor in broadening the definition of arts and culture is the changing face of the artist. We used to think primarily in terms of the *artist* when talking about arts and culture, but now, a growing number of *consumers* are actually active participants in the arts. Many students in both countries feel they are or will be pursuing creative activities throughout their lives. Designing the music for their iPod or creating a video for YouTube are just two of the new, consumer-driven approaches to the arts that are quickly becoming commonplace. The arts are also becoming a key tool for building healthier and more culturally tolerant communities. Richard Florida, now a resident of Toronto and author of *The Rise of the Creative Class*, was cited a leading researcher in this area.

Just who *is* the artist, how they live and have been influenced all contributes to both the definition of and approach to arts and culture today. Dr. Dewhurst spoke of the immigrant and transnational artists as those who live in two worlds or cultures and are helping to build new bridges to the arts community. He cited the Arab-American community in Dearborn, Michigan as one prevalent example of where this concept is developing and helping to bring communities and cultures closer together.

The explosion of technology is another key factor influencing and broadening the definition of arts and culture. It is part of the reason that consumers are engaging in personal, artistic endeavors and that the work of transnational artists can be shared more effectively. Technology is also a factor in the development of new models for teaching and experiencing arts and culture.

Breakout Discussion

Three items were identified for discussion:

- Existing linkages
- Ways of looking at arts and culture
- Identify resources and recommendations for the Roundtable

The discussion began with the theme of transnationalism and immigration identified by Dr. Dewhurst during the topic introduction. The growing numbers of immigrants in both countries is helping to force a true nationalism. It was agreed that artists are increasingly comfortable with the notion of living and working in “two worlds.” They move easily between them, helping to influence both their native culture and that of their new one. A sense of community, as well as culture, is developing. James Joyce was identified as an example of an artist who did not need to return to his home (Ireland) in order to influence culture in either of his “worlds.”

The concept that Canada has created a post-ethnic culture, committed to a transnational and integrated world, while the U.S. is less so, was put forth. The argument was that the U.S. continues to have a culture of American exceptionalism. The group concluded that artists can be grounded in more than one culture—they do not have to be either a Canadian or an American.

The broadening definition of arts and culture was addressed. Traditional academic arts such as painting, poetry and the “fine” arts have started to cross into sports and cooking. The group concluded that the subject matter—hockey, for instance—can be a conduit to broaden the audience for arts and culture.

The facilitator asked the group to identify ways to encourage arts and culture between Canada and the U.S. Sports were again identified as an important and effective way to help diverse communities come together. It was noted that sports is also a mirror of race relations. The book, *Neverland*, by James McNeil was cited as an interesting look at how sports can help link different worlds. It is the story of a cricket team in New York City and how a community lived in two different worlds because of the sport.

It was pointed out that there is pluralism in Canada—there is no need to sacrifice one’s own culture or practices. In the U.S., there is pressure to assimilate. The speaker felt the process is changing in the U.S., but only at a snail’s pace compared to Canada. Canada is seen as model of multi-culturalism and committed to expanding that concept much more so than in the U.S.

The group discussed the concept of Canada as a mosaic and the U.S. as a melting pot or quilt as developed by an Indian author who married and moved to Canada. The author cited ethnic or class borders around populations in Canada, Britain and India, but in the U.S., there are economic borders. Ethnic borders in Canada remain unresolved—the author continued to feel more Indian than Canadian and as such, not particularly welcome. One participant wondered if a person in the U.S. could truly integrate.

The influence and use of technology was cited a means to recognizing various ethnic heritages. Technology—particularly television and the Internet—helps to make it acceptable to be part of a diverse family, especially when moving from one country to another.

The different uses of language to enhance the exchange of arts and culture were explored. One participant cited a festival of poetry which was taking place later in the day. She wondered if, when a poem was read in another language without translation, whether the audience would actually listen and what questions might be elicited by the experience. *Listening to another language is one way to develop interest in different cultures.*

Dr. Dewhurst spoke about folklore and storytelling—a largely lost art. Even local restaurants and local foods are declining in numbers. Folklore is like a stew—individual parts creating its own unique flavor. Its loss is lamentable.

The group then turned to a discussion of Richard Florida’s concept of “creative community.” Cities with diverse populations and are those located near an institute of higher education tend to have a better economic health. The group agreed that Canada seems better able to connect with and enhance diverse communities. Professor Dewhurst suggested that cities pose a growing challenge to ensuring community and cultural space remain. Since open spaces can connect a community, it’s important to negotiate to create such spaces and connect them to artistic and cultural endeavors. The decision making process is a priority. If people in a community are not connected to an artistic or cultural topic, it’s difficult to combine the space with the activity.

Report Back to General Session

Reporter: C. Kurt Dewhurst, PhD, Michigan State University Museum and Great Lakes Culture Program

Dr. Dewhurst reported on the highlights and conclusions of the morning session:

- The historical role of artists and how it is changing led off the discussion. Changing immigration patterns contribute greatly to the change.
- There was a discussion of what Americans and Canadians share in the area of arts and culture and how they differ. It was felt that Canada has created a post-ethnicity concept, while pluralism is accepted in the U.S., where there is pressure to assimilate. The concept of a quilt vs. mosaic was cited as a good visualization of the differences between the two countries.
- Sports were cited as a part of the broadening definition of arts and culture. Gender perspectives were also discussed.
- What constitutes a creative community was addressed, again referring to the work of Richard Florida. It was generally agreed that his ideas tend to work better in Canada than the U.S.
- Discussion during the report back session included questions on the definition of Canadian music and issues around language differences in Canada. Dr. Dewhurst cited the great fusion of talent that exists in Canada and cited the University of Alberta’s program in Canadian music—Global Sounds.



Arts and Culture: Cultural Shifts and Bi-National Impact

Both the U.S. and Canada are experiencing demographic transformations as a result of immigration. What is driving the immigration flow? What kinds of cultural changes are we seeing as a result? When does the flow of culture—in both a narrow and broad sense—across the border become an issue of concern?

Topic Leader

Martin N. Marger, PhD, Sociology and Canadian Studies, Wayne State University

Martin N. Marger received his bachelor's degree from the University of Miami, his master's from Florida State University and his doctorate from Michigan State University. In addition to his extensive research and writing in the field of race and ethnic relations, his work includes studies in social inequality and political sociology. After having penned numerous books, papers and journal articles, Dr. Marger retired from his post as professor in the Center for Integrative Studies in Social Science at Michigan State. At the time of his departure, he also served as an associate director of the Canadian Studies Center and had developed a course on “National Diversity and Canada.” He now teaches at Wayne State University across from his home in Windsor, Canada.

General Session Topic Introduction

The afternoon session on Arts and Culture delved further into how immigration is creating different societies in both the U.S. and Canada. Ethnic diversity is increasing on both sides of the border—20 percent of Canadians are foreign-born and 15 percent in the U.S. Only Australia has a greater percentage than Canada. However, there is greater diversity among the Canadian immigrant population. Professor Marger feels the ideological differences between the two countries are truly creating two competing world views.

Professor Marger cited Toronto and Miami as examples to highlight his point. More than 50 percent of both cities' residents are foreign-born. However, Miami's population is largely Hispanic, while Toronto's is far more diverse. To a large extent, the increasing immigrant population in both countries is an urban phenomenon, but is not entirely limited to cities.

Breakout Discussion

Professor Marger opened the session with a discussion of the ideological differences between the U.S. and Canada toward multiculturalism. He described the American perspective as one of exceptionalism—people would choose to live in the U.S. if given the chance. Immigrants are expected to assimilate in spite of their culture. He believes that American discussions of multiculturalism are more rhetorical than practiced. The Canadian perspective is one of a post-ethnic society. In fact, Canada has officially declared itself to be a multi-cultural society. There is little pressure in Canada to assimilate; it is assumed that one can think to behave and claim ethnicity. However, language differences in Canada are an issue. Professor Marger does not feel that either the melting pot or mosaic concept reflects the reality of ethnic relations in a society.

As the discussion began, it was generally agreed that while Canada is a multicultural society, but ethnic politics do intrude and people cannot always assimilate. It is also difficult to have the “melting pot” as the focus of national identity.

Historically, Canada has had a greater variety of immigrants, but it does ebb and flow as to how much immigration is tolerated. A poll in 1989 demonstrated that Canadians then thought there were too many visible immigrants, but that feeling has subsided in recent years. That poll indicated that there was a feeling that the immigrants weren't “Canadian enough.” However, the group did not have an adequate explanation of what that meant at the time.

The group looked briefly at Canada's historical relations with its two closest allies. The British Empire was Canada's first “security,” but it has shifted to the U.S. over the years. It appears that Canada has failed to create its own identity. Canadian youth have traditionally tapped into American culture. The national government in Quebec worries very little about the language issue.

A question was posed regarding immigration: What are the seven most attractive countries for immigrants? Europe had a tremendous flow of immigration in the 1960's—particularly France, Germany and the U.K., expanding its own multi-ethnic societies. Labor—where the jobs are—is an important factor in immigration. The U.S.-Mexican border was cited as an example. Interestingly, the United Arab Emirates (UAE) is a somewhat similar situation—for the most part their citizens are not engaged in menial labor. But, they do rely on immigrants to come into the country to do that work. Japan was cited as an exception to the rule. Japan is actually in need of a younger work force—they don't have enough young people staying there to work.

The facilitator asked what research and collaboration opportunities exist that might help foster greater U.S.-Canada cultural exchanges. One participant cited an undergraduate paper on immigration in which the students found that integration/assimilation is actually occurring in Canada by the third generation. This led to a lively exchange about the findings. It was argued that assimilation by the third generation can lead to an overall weakening of the cultures as the dominant ways (such as speaking one of the languages) take precedence. Another person felt that a third generation's background may have become more of a hobby to that person as opposed to a lifestyle—a parody of ethnicity. Then again, this means that the

third generation may be starting to make choices and ethnicity becomes an option, particularly to European ethnic or racial groups. It was agreed that much heritage and ethnic background really does come from family stories.

It was noted that in the U.S., people are not usually asked where they were born, but that is a question in Canada; identities (birth origin) are actually tracked through the census. Interestingly though, most people in a recent Canadian census selected “Canadian” when asked their ethnic origin—perhaps they don’t know or just don’t care.

The essayist, Lawrence Hill, was described as a person whose race you cannot tell. He actually wrote an essay about this, asking people about their background. He felt Canadians have to know—almost demand an answer. He found that first and second generations do know their ethnic background, but oftentimes, current students do not know. It seems that at the point of three generations back, ethnicity does not have the same social meaning and importance.

Report Back to General Session

Reporter: Martin N. Marger, PhD, Sociology and Canadian Studies, Wayne State University

Professor Marger reported on the highlights and conclusions of the morning session:

- Much of the discussion centered on how the U.S. and Canada have differed in their responses to immigration. Canada has a post-ethnic view and has a unique commitment to multiculturalism, serving as a model of such to other countries. The U.S view is largely one of American exceptionalism—that it is different and so, more attractive to the rest of the world.

Section Four: Environment and Community

MICHIGAN CANADIAN STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 2009



Environment and Community: Great Lakes Water Issues & Community Impact

No one would disagree that the Great Lakes have a far reach affecting much more in our lives than meets the eye. The science and engineering interest in the Great Lakes arguably exceeds the exploration, trade and tourism industry. What are the more frequent headlines related to shared waters between U.S. and Canada these days? What areas of study and interest are gaining the most attention today? What issues are developing?

Topic Leader

Cheryl Murphy, PhD, Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State University

Cheryl Murphy's interest lies in environmental toxicology with an emphasis on fisheries. Both her undergraduate and Master's degrees were received through her studies in Canada, Dalhousie University (Marine Biology) and University of Alberta (Physiology and Cell Biology) respectively. After receiving her PhD in Oceanography and Coastal Sciences, Dr. Murphy was a post-doctoral fellow in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Toronto. She received the Outstanding Dissertation Award from Louisiana State University and was also the recipient of its Theodore Ford Memorial Endowed Scholarship. She now teaches in Michigan State University's Lyman Briggs College.

General Session Topic Introduction

The challenges of the Great Lakes are shared by the U.S. and Canada. Dr. Murphy outlined both the short and long term issues that face us. In the short term, Dr. Murphy believes we need to address:

- Invasive species and how they have changed the use and functions of the Great Lakes. The Great Lakes Fisheries office does much of the work on this issue.
- A virus is entering the lakes, infecting 28 species to date and killing off parts of the ecosystem.
- Contaminants in the Great Lakes such as PCB and DDT have declined, but there are others that are emerging.

In the long term, Dr. Murphy indicated that water usage and the effects of climate change on precipitation and temperature will need our attention.

Breakout Discussion

The discussion began with the leading question: Where are we in terms of cooperation between the U.S. and Canada in regards to agreements of management of the Great Lakes? Major discussion points were:

- “Hearsay” is that Canada shows interest in global climate change if the U.S. does.
- There was frustration expressed at the lack of an agenda or information exchange between the two countries.
- An agreement or regulation of a single province or state is not sufficient. One example is Michigan’s regulation of ballast exchange. Ships will go to Ohio’s waters to change ballast and avoid Michigan regulations. Regulations must be at a national level.
- Once foreign species or contaminants are brought into the waters by ballast, they are being moved about our water systems by our shipping.
- Economical and environmental complications arise in correcting the problem.
- Great Lakes Fisheries is the only entity known to be dealing with the invasive species problems. Its focus is on identifying and studying the impact in order to treat the problem. How do you diagnose eco-system function to identify miss-function?

Some problems regarding water usage and diversion were identified and possible solutions were discussed.

Water Usage

- The example of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona taking from the water source was identified: Can we learn anything from that?
- When a water source declines, people will move to a new water source: How does that influx affect the economy and the eco-system?
- Another example was the introduction of water usage restrictions. Water Usage Committees require usage permits, but cannot depend on the water being cycled back to the water source.

Water Diversion

- Michigan is losing population due to the economy, thereby losing its power and voice in Washington. Southern states eventually may have more say in the Great Lakes water use. In that scenario, Canada would also have to fight harder for their rights to the water.
- A Nova Group proposal was able to make enough noise in Canada to be heard in the U.S. It appears committees in Canada can be heard by their government easier than U.S. committees can be heard in Washington.
- It has been proposed that the Hudson Bay discharge could be used to bring water levels back up. What impact would that have? Who would have to agree to the proposal? What are the costs of technology/infrastructure for such a diversion? Who pays for it?

Discussion then turned to problems and treatments of invasive species and contaminants, including:

- What is happening to the carp in the Illinois River? Electrocutation is used to control a percentage and studies are being conducted to control reproduction.
- Sea lampreys are now being attracted by a hormone to trap them.
- VHS: Setting up a framework to identify how to detect eco-system dysfunction.
- It is not practical to treat one contaminant or invasive species one-by-one. We need to find a way to treat as a whole.
- How do we treat pharmaceutical waste and in what volume? Contaminants and Byproducts are also being passed down through the food chain: Is this a different problem and if so, does it need a different solution?
- Agricultural run offs, manure, septic discharges into creeks/streams: These must be considered federal issues.
- Regulations and enforcement: If one claims no discharge, then no permit is needed. If a spillage does happen, then how should the regulation be enforced?

The facilitator re-capped the discussion and proposed solutions:

- International, federal or state/provincial regulations: How do you get the issues heard in government?
- Canadian and U.S. enforcement policies need common law and common priority levels.
- Is it right to say Canadians and U.S. have the same concerns regarding the management of the Great Lakes? The answer is *Yes*.
- Some of the U.S. equivalents to the Counsel of Canadian Committees are: Sierra Club and Conservation Groups such as Saginaw Bay Conservation, Great Lakes Fisheries, and the Department of Natural Resources.
- The U.S. does have Senators and Representatives who are concerned, but we need a framework within which to work.
- Infrastructure and resources (i.e., money) are needed to treat down to the local level.

Major points identified for further in-depth discussion:

- Identified issues: Invasive species and contaminants
- Treatment methods: One-by-one or whole eco-system
- Water Usage & Distribution: Regulation and enforcement

Report Back to General Session

Reporter: Cheryl Murphy, PhD, Fisheries and Wildlife, Michigan State University

Dr. Murphy reported on the highlights and conclusions of the morning session:

- Invasive species and contaminants are both a regional and local problem. While foreign sources (ships) bring them into the Great Lakes, they are also inadvertently transported locally.
- There appears to be a general lack of communication among the federal governments, states and provinces of the Great Lakes region on these environmental issues. We have a dysfunctional ecosystem and we need the two federal governments to be more engaged in the discussion of how to address the issues.
- Michigan in particular is losing Congressional power because of population losses. This may well have long-term and far-reaching consequences.



Environment and Community: Land Use – Urban and Rural Common Ground

Across the U.S. and Canada, there are familiar dilemmas regarding land use and a balance of urban and rural uses facing community planners. What are those dilemmas? Are there existing decision frameworks that could benefit both sides of the border? Who are the counterparts addressing issues related to land use?

Topic Leader

John D. Warbach, PhD, Professor, Michigan State University and Associate Director, Faculty Research Development, Land Policy Institute

Dr. Warbach is a Professor at Michigan State University and Associate Director for Faculty Research Development of the Land Policy Institute. Dr. Warbach coordinates the Michigan Higher Education in Land Policy (MIHELP) Consortium, LPI research initiative development and teambuilding, curriculum development, grant administration, and Distinguished Speaker Series. His research investigates human preferences for nature, land use and environmental communications, coastal access, community sustainability, and green economic strategies.

He has a PhD in Urban Forestry from Michigan State University, a Master of Landscape Architecture from the University of California-Berkeley and an undergraduate degree in Landscape Architecture from Michigan State University. Dr. Warbach teaches the course, Smart Growth and Strategic Decision Making with Dr. Soji Adelaja. Previously, he taught at the State University of New York and at Michigan State University. He conducted overseas study programs in Europe, the Caribbean and South America.

General Session Topic Introduction

Dr. Warbach focused his remarks on land policy issues. He indicated that it is difficult to gather support around sound land policy as very little thought had been given to the land over the years. However, its importance is accelerating as land becomes increasingly tied to the economy. In fact, it can be said that some of our current economic problems are linked to how land has been used in the past.

There are great similarities between the U.S. and Canada in terms of land policy discussions—most of the issues are dealt with locally, not on a federal level. In Canada, local

land policy must comply with provincial law, but not federal. There are many volunteer planners in both countries and they are trying to work on efficient lay outs that positively affect the economy and community. We have long had management tools for growth, but now we are developing tools to help manage policy as well.

Dr. Warbach identified some significant trends in land policy development:

- Urban and rural areas have been traditionally seen as separate places to live and work. But, the two areas are in fact interdependent and most co-exist. Today, 81 percent of Americans and 75 percent of Canadians live in urban areas. It has been found that areas with a core city that are linked to rural areas are the most successful and desirable places to live.
- For many years, people in rural areas saw the sale of their land as their retirement fund; that is changing.
- The family structure has changed—we are not all a two-parent family with children. However, land policy has long been drawn up with this family structure in mind, but that is changing.
- Manufacturing was separated from residential areas because of environmental concerns, but that is not always necessary now. We are seeing more mixed use of land, especially in Canada.
- Renewable energy is an important facet of land policy. We could actually have a smart energy grid between the two countries.
- Linear problem-solving has been the predominant way of thinking, but we now need a more systems-based approach. Universities can provide insight.
- We have traditionally seen issues as costs or threats instead of opportunities. That is changing as well.

Breakout Discussion

The discussion began with the off-topic (but related) leading question: How can we be strategic about water diversion and withdrawal? Major points were:

- If the supposition is that eight states and two provinces are prepared to bear arms to defend their water, how can we leverage that *value* to restore growth economically? The top inch of the Great Lakes water would bring over \$65 billion commercially. We do not want to sell our water, so again, how can we leverage that value?
- The most obvious ways would be recreation, fishery and transportation. If water levels drop, that would indeed affect these uses.
- We need to develop water purification techniques to re-use water in more arid regions.
- We need to re-think lawns and green space. How much do we waste maintaining green spaces? Cultural ideals, developed over many years, have produced a mindset that achievement is symbolized by having a house and lawn in suburbia. Developers wanted to get people out of the cities to sell them land, thus marketing a new mindset of what success “looks like.”

Discussion was re-directed to renewable energy and its relationship to land use, such as:

- Prospecting tools were used to identify areas for development of wind farms, considering wind, zoning, public acceptance, etc. It was found that the “Thumb Area” of Michigan

- would be ideal. Calculating output, it could more than accommodate the rural needs with just a small portion of these areas.
- Passing the Renewable Portfolio allows people to lease out their property to the energy grid.
 - Solar panel—is there a resistance to this? Why isn't it used more? High production is needed. Dow Chemical Company is developing a shingle that will generate electricity, but cost is a factor. Those who can afford it will utilize the product.
 - Net zero buildings: What impact would self-sufficient buildings have on a community? Demand could exceed capacity on buildings that house work space and residences. It would require energy companies to still exist and create the need for energy storage.
 - Coal is still the cheapest form of fuel. However, a “clean” coal plant has not yet been successfully built. There is no such thing as clean coal.

Energy companies may need to have multiple sources such as wind, solar, bio-fuel and hydro producing facilities generating energy. Germany expects to be 60 percent solar in the near future. Utility companies are resistant to this change because of the costs of conversion and impact on profits. Another question for consideration is how can we store renewable energy? The possible solutions are compression of air, compression of water, all of which are in different stages of development.

The discussion turned to the mindset of the U.S. and Canada on these issues. The formal agreement between Canada and the U.S. requires unanimous approval to remove water from the watershed.

But, there are policy differences between Canada and the U.S. The group felt Canada is more welcoming, which gives it more power from its population diversity.

Land use needs to be strategically planned to benefit more. Examples cited included using corn for fuel when people are starving and flooding the desert to make rice fields. Possible payoffs were discussed. Global food distribution uses a lot of fuel and resources. Could other connections be made more strategic to the needs? For instance, strategically, Michigan could encourage more usage (distribution) from what we produce naturally.

Canada is building a port deep enough for international shipping. We cannot always rely on the fact that Canada will be there to make up our shortages.

Major points identified for further in-depth discussion:

- How do we leverage the value of our water through recreation, fisheries, transportation and water purification technology?
- Develop, use and sell renewable energy such as wind, solar and biofuel.
- Mindset of U.S. and Canada: We need to see opportunity (more like Canada) instead of viewing change in context of costs and threats.

Report Back to General Session

Reporter: John D. Warbach, PhD, Professor, Michigan State University and Associate Director, Faculty Research Development, Land Policy Institute

Dr. Warbach reported on the highlights and conclusions of the afternoon session. The group spent time doing some strategic thinking on several macro issues:

- Great Lakes water retention: If water is so valuable, what do we do about it? Can we get value for it through tourism, fisheries, purification and/or recycling? How do we capture the value?
- Water use: We need to look at water use in different ways. For instance, the issue of watering the lawn—a South Carolina golf course is now reprocessing its water for irrigation purposes.
- Renewable energy: We need to look at net zero homes. Dow is beginning to produce a shingle with solar power as an example. Local vs. global food growth is another major developing issue.

Section Five: History and Politics

MICHIGAN CANADIAN STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 2009



History and Politics: History that Reveals the U.S. and Canada Connection

More as friends than foes, the U.S. and Canada connection goes as far back as our geographic ties take us. What have been some of the more momentous moments in history that we find ourselves celebrating today? How have those historic markers played out in the relationship between the two nations? What will the historians say about the U.S.—Canada connection today?

Topic Leader

Fredric C. Bohm, PhD, Professor of Rhetoric, Writing and Culture at Michigan State University

Fredric C. Bohm, Professor of Writing and Rhetoric and Director Emeritus of Michigan State University (MSU) Press, has spent most of his professional career in research and scholarly publishing. During his tenure at MSU Press (1990-2007), he developed a strong Canadian Studies publishing program as well as a significant Canada-U.S. cross-border book distribution system that included the university presses at Calgary, Alberta, Manitoba, the University of British Columbia, and also with Penumbra Press of Ottawa, Ontario. Professor Bohm also served as Interim Director of the MSU Canadian Studies Center in 2007-2008; holds a PhD in History from Washington State University and is the author of several books and a number of articles.

General Session Topic Introduction

In introducing the History and Politics session, Professor Bohm emphasized that while the two countries share many ideas and interests, it is critical to understand our historical and

political differences. Canada was, to a large extent, founded in opposition to the United States—it didn't want to share in the American Revolution against the British and was proud to have maintained its independence after the American War of 1812. Professor Bohm reminded us that to a large extent, we are still looking at the same issues we did 50 years ago and need to move beyond those to strengthen and enhance U.S.—Canada relations.

Breakout Discussion

The discussion began with a quick overview of the history between the United States and Canada. Said Professor Bohm, “We tend to wax harmonious on our past, but there are many hurdles because we think we understand each other better than we do. The founding of Canada is based on the notion that the inhabitants did not want to be Americans.”

Some early major hurdles were outlined:

- In the 1690s, New England colonists were outraged that French colonists had moved into the St. Lawrence River area of Quebec. They sent a flotilla to lay siege to the city and Frontenac, the Governor, was given an ultimatum to surrender. When he responded he said, “I have no response to make except through the mouths of my cannons and muskets.”
- During the Revolutionary War, there were no fewer than 27 efforts to invade Canada by the American military, the most famous of which was Benedict Arnold's attempted invasion of Montreal.
- The British military was a major key to the fact that one of the outcomes of the War of 1812 is that Canada did not become a part of America. Canadians are proud of how they fared in the War of 1812 but Americans don't realize how well they did.

Discussion ensued as to the basic differences between colonizing nations. The French tradition was to establish relationships, while the English tradition was one of expulsion – utterly removing native inhabitants. This is important to understand when you realize that the French were the first major European group to settle in Canada, while America was settled primarily by the English.

The discussion then turned from a background of the history of the nations to how to overcome those differences – of which there are many, but not as many as between other nations who work together – and make them work for the increased success of both countries. Canada is the United States' #1 trading partner. Seventeen percent of U.S. oil, a larger percentage of our natural gas, hydroelectric power from Ontario and Quebec, uranium – just to name a few.

Professor Bohm went on to say: “One of the tipping points during this global crisis was NAFTA – an effort for North America to see itself as a free-trade zone. What I see happening now is economic nationalism. When our politicians talk about foreign trade, they tend to include Canada – and even Mexico – in that mix, along with China and other places. In 1994, we had a conference on the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement and one person who attended was pushing for a common customs union for all three North American countries, as was done by various states in Germany in the 1800s.”

So much of what Canada and the U.S. know about each other is anecdotal information, legends, and stories that have been passed down. Professor Bohm went on to describe an organization, the Northern Border University Research Consortium, which is seeking funding to identify historical issues and open up discussions to create a broader understanding. A similar organization is supposedly being formed by Canadian universities to pursue these same goals and objectives.

One item of note found by the Consortium is that the border between the U.S. and Canada cannot be considered by just one standard: The agenda changes as you move inland from either coast. The Great Lakes present another set of issues; it was mentioned that a ship carrying cargo from Detroit to Duluth has to pass through Canadian waters 17 times. If we tighten the border any further, what will that portend for this type of commerce?

“The Nine Nations of North America,” a book written in the late 60’s or early 70’s, was mentioned. In that book, one of the ideas the authors discussed was that while both nations were established from East to West, there is an equally important, or perhaps more important, North-South relationship *between* the countries – cross-border themes that are more regional in nature and have to do with commerce within the interior of the U.S. and Canada.

The question was then raised as to where the myth arose that there is a peaceful relationship between the countries, considering the history is fairly violent. One possibility is that the people of each country share a certain amount of goodwill toward each other, irrespective of politics. However, the basic ideologies remain quite different, with the American background being revolutionary while the Canadian background is not. Case in point: A major American theme is “Life, Liberty, and the Pursuit of Happiness;” while a main Canadian code is “Peace, Order, and Good Governance.”

How then do we develop trust and harmony between each other on a national level? Canadian politicians will tell you that it is because since Washington is so much more powerful and Ottawa gets dismissed. Between the *people* of the countries, there is understanding and shared values and perhaps not so much negative feeling; but at the government level, Washington is not in the habit of listening to smaller countries.

It was pointed out that External Affairs is funding this conference. The U.S. doesn’t seem to be as interested in educating other countries about itself. Canada, however, does – every consulate has an Academic Affairs office and is used extensively.

There is a general interest among Canadian government and universities to educate Americans about Canada through internships, study grants, programs, etc. The issues are complex, but perhaps this type of education is where the U.S. needs to do better.

Report Back to General Session

Reporter: Fredric C. Bohm, PhD, Professor of Rhetoric, Writing and Culture at Michigan State University

Professor Bohm reported on the highlights and conclusions of the morning session:

- The historical issues and problems of the U.S. and Canada have contributed to the misconceptions and preconceptions that each has developed about the other.

- The Canadian government works to promote cultural and educational exchanges, but the U.S. has been lacking in this area.
- Historical and even current misunderstandings are often “glossed over” by Americans; the Frontenac uprising and Benedict Arnold’s attack on Quebec were cited as two examples.
- The question was posed: Do we really still have an “undefended” border between the two countries?



History and Politics: Changes in Ottawa and Washington, What Now?

Changes in both Ottawa and Washington have created a whole new set of players addressing our cross border relations and bi-national ties? Or has it? What is the conversation between our nation’s leaders and policymakers? Given what we know, what promise do recent talks hold for the relationship with our border neighbors? What are the various perspectives on the right direction to move in light of the world’s political climate?

Topic Leader

Edward Lorenz, PhD, Public Affairs Institute, Alma College

Professor Lorenz teaches in the history and political science departments, directs the Public Affairs Institute and teaches courses in support of the Environmental Studies and Public Health programs at Alma College. He has served as the President of the Michigan Conference of Political Scientists and was appointed by Christine Todd Whitman during her tenure as Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to the National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology. He also serves as Legal Committee Chair of the Pine River Superfund Task-Force (an EPA community advisory group). Dr. Lorenz's recent research has focused on international labor standards and the intersection of international labor, health, and environmental policy challenges arising from the operation of multinational enterprises.

General Session Topic Introduction

Professor Lorenz believes that the world is undergoing a fundamental change, but that politicians in both countries have not been particularly creative in addressing these changes. The seeds of our current economic challenges were planted during the past 25 years and we need to understand that history in order to understand the present. He posed the questions:

- How will we deal with changes in ethnicity and journalism?
- How will we learn about politics with the new and evolving form of journalism (Internet)?
- How do we deal with the “global” vs. the rise of the “tribe or local?”

Professor Lorenz suggested that both countries are lacking ideological creativity in addressing the challenges of the changing world. He believes that conservative vs. liberal has become the debate and that we need to think beyond those labels.

Breakout Discussion

The discussion opened with the comment that there is a conservative administration in Ottawa and liberal administration in Ontario and with that has come a number of controversial issues particularly in regard to health care and environmental concerns.

There is a major effort in Ontario to deal with funding health care, including having recently introduced a new fee or tax to raise revenue for the health care system. Canadian health care costs are approximately about 2/3 of those of the U.S., but are increasing due to the aging population and the increased costs of health care delivery.

Environment concerns have also become important issues in Ontario. For example, a Green Belt was recently instituted around Toronto, to help change the development patterns. The Niagara Escarpment is a Green Belt that was established by the national government some 40 years ago, prior to the environment becoming a real political issue. However, it now has become something that is held in high regard and is taken into consideration whenever a building project is proposed.

Professor Lorenz stated: “As with anything, these are controversial issues. They had to come up with the revenue and no one likes the new taxes, but they have been pretty successful.”

Regarding health care, the question was raised about what should be provided – does everything need to be provided for everyone, or just for certain niches? Are expensive situations being created that are based on need, or want? Is it necessary to provide everything for everyone, or some of it for some population at some times?

It was pointed out that the Canadian government decided long ago to ensure some level of health care for everyone. It is left up to each province and territory to decide what is best for itself and how to institute their particular health care plan.

The ongoing fringe debate deals with what services specifically need to be provided. There are many more restrictions regarding where facilities will be located and what will be

provided at each location. Canada seems to have been pretty successful in deciding who gets what and balancing needs with wants.

There has also been a debate with how far you go with allowing exceptions to universal policies. For example, is it possible for someone to obtain private insurance and jump the queue? In addition, what is being done with preventative medicine?

There have also been issues with “brain drain.” Discussion ensued regarding health care workers who perhaps train in Canada and then move to the U.S. where they might earn more, thus leaving fewer physicians in Canada to deal with an increasing population. However, what would happen to Canadian doctors and other health care workers if the U.S. also instituted nationalized health care? Would doctors stay in Canada if the payments were the same? Would that save on waiting time for surgeries and other appointments?

It was mentioned that at a regional health care training session held some time ago in London, Ontario, a speaker discussed this issue and said, that for the London area specifically, they were finding that doctors were moving up from the U.S. to Canada since they wanted to be physicians instead of bill collectors.

One anecdote was shared about a relative in a fairly rural part of Ontario north of Toronto who recently went to the emergency room with a bad cut on her hand. There were just two other people in the waiting room at the time. It seems that in the U.S., ERs are filled with uninsured. In Canada, almost everyone has a family doctor, thus reserving ERs for true emergencies. In addition, each local hospital has a helipad, allowing patients to be quickly sent to specialists in Toronto.

Discussion then turned to how hospitals in the U.S. are managed. Under the Kaiser system, doctors are paid a straight wage, thus allowing them to concentrate on being physicians first.

In addition, U.S. hospitals seem to now be spending as much on advertising as they do on research, and this seems to cut to the ideological center of the discussion – not liberal or conservative, not right or wrong, but where is a solution? What can we agree on?

One solution proposed was that the United States should pick and choose what it wants to emulate from the Canadian system, while keeping what it wants from its own.

Discussion then turned to the way in which each government regulates and how globalization affects how each country pursues its own national and regional agendas. For example, what is the interconnectedness of land use, health care, and other issues? Is it possible to create a less cyclical, more reliable form of economy? How do we instigate public dialog on what type of economy do we want – is there more to it than selling the most units at the highest price?

Animal agriculture was mentioned in particular: Are the U.S. and Canada being taken advantage of by other countries with major feeding and processing plants? An economist from southwest Ontario wrote about growing up surrounded by family farms, but commuters who simply wanted to live in the country were now populating the region. Many farms that *are* currently being lived on are actually under lease to big agricultural companies, particularly from Belgium, that will be moving in when the leases are up.

Report Back to General Session

Reporter: Edward Lorenz, PhD, Public Affairs Institute, Alma College

Professor Lorenz reported on the highlights and conclusions of the afternoon session:

- The breakout discussion encompassed health and environmental policies in the context of a changing world.
- The participants agreed that there are creative lessons to be learned from the Canadian health system and U.S. environmental policies. Youth in both countries need to be inspired to think about these “lessons learned” for their own future.
- Pointless debate needs to be abandoned.
- Some trade policies can lead to inhumane outcomes, particularly due to economic struggles.
- Global agricultural policy is leading to local challenges and health problems.

Section Six: Business and Trade

MICHIGAN CANADIAN STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 2009



Business and Trade: Land and Water Cross Border Exchanges

Land and water crossings between the two nations are vital to both economic landscapes. Both are closely guarded by policy and politics related to safety and security. How can we work together to keep in check and continue to serve as an asset to one another? What are the different perspectives and resources for learning more about border relations and challenges facing these neighbors?

Topic Leader

Sarah Hubbard, Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce

Sarah Hubbard is the Vice President of Government Relations at the Detroit Regional Chamber. There, she manages all aspects of state and federal lobbying and relationship management including strategic advice and access on behalf of over 20,000 members of the Chamber. She oversees the Chamber's Federal, and state relations programs as well as the Chamber's Federal and State Political Action Committees. Since 1994, Ms. Hubbard has reached across the corporate and public interest sectors to build broad-based coalitions to pursue Chamber goals.

Prior to the Chamber, Sarah spent three years as a Legislative Assistant in the Michigan House of Representatives and worked on Republican campaigns for political office. Ms. Hubbard received her Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan, Master of Public Administration from Western Michigan University and her Master of Business Administration from the University of Michigan's Ross School of Business. She currently sits on the board of directors of the Public Affairs Council and the American Chamber of Commerce Executives.

General Session Topic Introduction

Trade movement across the U.S.-Canada border was dramatically impacted as a result of 9/11. Prior to that day, it was a relatively simple process. Today, there are myriad regulations and costs associated with trade and for people who live in one country and work in the other. There are additional regulations being proposed as well. One example: 100 percent inspection, which is likely to result in greater delays and back at the bridges and tunnel. This is a particular problem for those who ship on demand—called “just in time” manufacturing. These are important issues if we are to be a distribution hub for the eastern seaboard.

Breakout Discussion

This breakout turned immediately to the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative and all of its short and long range impacts. Several questions were posed for discussion in this breakout, with the panelist providing some additional background. Following is a summary of the discussions.

What is the status of the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative with regard to an individual crossing the U.S-Canada border in the Northern Hemisphere?

Background: The Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative was included in the 1995 Intelligence Act. It requires everyone to carry a passport if travelling across the border and is scheduled to take effect in June 2009. The business community was caught off balance by the legislation's language, particularly as it relates to “spontaneous” travel such as lunch, shopping and casual, non-business travel. The federal government had no understanding of such border crossings and the fact that those who live close to the U.S.-Canada border had

been crossing for spontaneous travel reasons without a passport for years. The concept of an enhanced driver's license was put forward and the federal government created a wallet-sized pass card.

Discussion: The State of Washington has become a model for all borders. The state has issued more than 100,000 enhanced driver's license, which requires proof of citizenship and identity. It has a designation on it for all border crossings and can be used for spontaneous travel in lieu of a passport. New York State is also implementing this method, but may not be able to meet the June 2009 deadline. Michigan has passed all the laws to put it in place and should actually have the system ready ahead of the June 2009 deadline.

However, not everyone believes this is the best option. Many decide to go over the border, but do not have the correct documentation. Vancouver is having particular problems, especially related to their hosting of the Olympics.

The questions related to business and trade becomes: What is the number of people who change their travel plans because they do not have a passport or correct documentation to cross the border and what is the economic impact of this? Unfortunately, there was no real answer available as to the number who might change their travel plans, so the economic impact cannot be calculated.

Is there paranoia about how to deal with the issue of border crossings?

Discussion: The federal government is more concerned with security and ensuring the border is secure from terror attacks. However, they have tried to apply a "one size fits all" approach to both northern and southern border crossings. Mexicans have a laser card which serves as proof of identity and citizenship, which complies with the Travel Initiative.

We are always fighting the paranoia. We need a greater balance between security and trade—there is no such thing as secure trade. Time is needed to devise the appropriate programs.

For those in regional planning groups, are you talking about these issues in your regions?

Discussion: Most regions are having preliminary discussions about how the Travel Initiative impacts trade. At the Sault Ste. Marie border, the agents have started "harassing" every crosser because they read far more into the regulations than was intended. Congressman Stupak who represents the area has requested that the agents roll back this type of questioning.

Part of this debate encompasses how much autonomy there should be by border regions to develop their own ability to implement regulations under national guidelines. The group generally agreed there should be more autonomy. For instance, the Detroit-Windsor crossing is far different than places such as Washington State and Sault Ste. Marie. The mix of goods, crossers and the geography affects the ability to expand and as such, requires more autonomy. But, there is always the "rogue" agent who insists on enforcing the laws to the "letter of the law," but don't understand the grey areas to exercise discretion.

The discussion turned to whether border agents are actually conducting risk-based or random assessments. Risk-based assessment leads to profiling, based on behavior. In reality, the

agents are not conducting risk-based assessments. Instead, they are doing random assessments and some “bad guys” are able to cross the border. A particular issue that has escalated during the past five years is that of drug control. While this is not a responsibility of the border agents, in reality, the borders have become the first line of defense against drugs and the group felt it should not be. Rather, law enforcement agents should be addressing drug trafficking.

What are some of the other issues the district directors are facing?

Agents trained at the Southern border have different issues than those in the North. Also, there are more freight crossings in the North. For whatever reason, those directors who do well in the North tend to be transferred to Washington, DC, which sets in motion a certain mindset.

Some directors believe we have the right and obligation to check everyone who crosses a border. However, the federal government is now instituting a new FRI chip which allows agents to review via computer who is in the car and can allow them to pass without ever speaking to them.

What are some of the economic impacts due to immigration policies?

The economic development paradigm is shifting and the economy now has a different set of interactions. With this, we will see greater exchanges of intellectual properties. This will create synergies and opportunities that will help define our behavior in the economy. It will require us to do things differently, innovate and in a word, change. But, there is also a paradigm *clash* between the two economies, causing a challenge to innovation and change—and the clash needs to be addressed.

The U.S. has long been the magnet for knowledge and innovation. However, Canada is becoming a more welcoming society for knowledge and innovation—an evolving Mecca for “new brains.” The U.S. is more rigid and restrictive with regard to immigration policies and this hinders immigration to the U.S. by people with specialized skills. Witness the new Microsoft building in Vancouver as opposed to Seattle, which will employ those scientists who are unable to enter the U.S. Another example is physicians who move to Canada to work there. This shift is going to increase the importance for the Great Lakes region to work with the other economies, but it is also spelling continued decline in certain areas.

What is the status of new bridge construction in Detroit?

Several years ago, the U.S. and Canada decided to embark on a project to build a new bridge or truck tunnel between Detroit and Windsor. The public was invited to bring their ideas to the table. The Ambassador Bridge owners (a privately owned infrastructure) wanted to build another bridge. But, Canada opposed another privately owned infrastructure in their country.

The list of options was narrowed after a long process. It was decided that a second span of the Ambassador Bridge was not desirable as it would not meet our security criteria, would be redundant infrastructure and there would be no highway connection on the Canadian side. However, the Ambassador Bridge Company is continuing its plans to build a replacement span for the current, 80-year old bridge.

Studies in the U.S. and Canada recommended that a new bridge would be built about 1.5 miles south of the Ambassador Bridge, in the Del Ray area of the U.S. side. Canada has formally announced its preference for this location and the debate there now centers on highway connections and tunnels under the city vs. around the city. While Detroit has not made a formal announcement, we have climbed all the necessary environmental hurdles have largely been addressed. Detroit's next step is to announce its preferred location.

The next major question is how to build it. The Michigan Department of Transportation wants the bridge completed by 2013, with shovels in the ground by 2011. However, two pieces of legislation are required: (1) to allow for a public partnership to pay for the bridge; and (2) allow for tolling to repay the bonds.

This legislation and efforts to building a new bridge at all is being blocked by the Ambassador Bridge owners. Their application to build a replacement bridge has moved forward with approvals in the U.S., even though Canada is opposed. They did obtain approval for private activity bonds and are seeking approval from Washington, DC.

Meanwhile, Canada has passed two federal laws to prohibit completion of the Ambassador Bridge owners' efforts. One relates to private ownership of infrastructure and the other concerns bridge inspection.

Further complicating the scenario is MDOT's Gateway Project—their largest ever undertaken. It would connect the Ambassador Bridge to all the Detroit-area highways. The Ambassador Bridge owners want it to connect to their second span; MDOT says this is not part of their plan since another bridge is being planned for downriver. MDOT will likely be forced to enter into legal action to resolve this issue—further delaying completion of the Gateway Project.

Report Back to General Session

Reporter: Sarah Hubbard, Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce

Ms. Hubbard reported on the highlights and conclusions of the morning session:

- The morning discussion focused on the need for further discussion on border crossings and why the region needs to work together to reduce the barriers, particularly those related to the Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative and the “spontaneous” traveler.
- Infrastructure is another major issue facing the region. The discussion focused on the issues surrounding the building of another bridge in the Detroit-Windsor area.



Business and Trade: Models for Regional Collaboration

No one argues the economic value of having friendly ties in the areas of business and trade between U.S. and Canada. Are there current models for regional collaboration that could pertain to the Great Lakes Region? How can Great Lakes States and Canada work together to heighten the value of regional geographic ties? What are the barriers to maximizing regional collaboration for business and trade relations? Can Michigan be a leader in forging regional collaboration?

Topic Leader

Sarah Hubbard, Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce

Sarah Hubbard is the Vice President of Government Relations at the Detroit Regional Chamber. There, she manages all aspects of state and federal lobbying and relationship management including strategic advice and access on behalf of over 20,000 members of the Chamber. She oversees the Chamber's Federal, and state relations programs as well as the Chamber's Federal and State Political Action Committees. Since 1994, Ms. Hubbard has reached across the corporate and public interest sectors to build broad-based coalitions to pursue Chamber goals.

Prior to the Chamber, Sarah spent three years as a Legislative Assistant in the Michigan House of Representatives and worked on Republican campaigns for political office. Ms. Hubbard received her Bachelor of Arts from the University of Michigan, Master of Public Administration from Western Michigan University and her Master of Business Administration from the University of Michigan's Ross School of Business. She currently sits on the board of directors of the Public Affairs Council and the American Chamber of Commerce Executives.

General Session Topic Introduction

Ms. Hubbard briefly discussed the Pacific Northwest collaborative effort, primarily between Washington State and British Columbia as an example that is working successfully. They have created a border doctrine which is driven by the local units of government there. She feels that Detroit, Port Huron and Buffalo could build stronger relationships with Ontario, but that the regional governments in Michigan have not embraced collaboration as readily as the Pacific Northwest.

Breakout Discussion

Questions were again posed to guide the discussion.

What are the opportunities and barriers to establish a successful collaboration?

Background: The Pacific Northwest has U.S. local and state units of government, Canadian provisional governments, other border stakeholders and local communities which are driven by their version of SEMCOG (Southeast Michigan Council of Governments). It is called the Pacific Northwest Economic Region and includes Washington State, Alaska, British Columbia (Pacific Rim) and provides for collaboration at all levels of government and business. It was established after 9/11 “thickened” the borders. It has been propelled into the immediate problem-solving over the upcoming Vancouver Olympics.

However, the Detroit-Windsor area has not taken a similar step nor has it been pushed to do so. Such an entity has a great deal of promise and could address our challenges, including the movement of goods and people.

Discussion: The group wasn’t sure that Michigan and Ontario should do the same as the Pacific Northwest, but it should spur creative thinking. It was felt there is a strong role for a university to research the option and provide recommendations.

What are the opportunities and barriers for regional government collaboration?

The culture of the Pacific Northwest facilitates regional collaboration. Seattle and Vancouver are linked in business and there is a great deal of travel between the two cities by business and casual travelers. The entire region addresses Pacific Rim issues and also has many common Asian immigrant communities.

In our region, there is not enough inclusion from among the key stakeholders. The participants felt it would be worthwhile to reach out to all stakeholders and stem the tide of “this is what I want...” It was thought that the universities in our region could take a lead role in this effort, including the students. At this point, no Michigan universities are involved in the study of cross border transportation, business or trade issues. Universities are very often (much like Washington, DC) insular entities that lose perspective on practical, real world needs and issues. There is a Great Lakes Metro Chamber, which could provide a starting point, as well as a Great Lakes Transportation Organization.

Some of the barriers identified included by participants:

- Those involved are mostly men; women might be able to collaborate easier.
- The government and legal structure, particularly in Michigan, emphasizes local

control and lacks a coherent regional mission.

- We need to demonstrate concreted and immediate benefits of regional cooperation.
- It is very difficult to find academicians interested in these issues, which is unfortunate since it is they who have more incentives to research issues (publication and funding).

Who came together in the Pacific Northwest model?

The Pacific Northwest has a much higher percentage of individuals crossing the border as opposed to goods. The Americans there view their relationship to Canada differently because of Vancouver being so close and being such a vibrant area to visit. The Pacific Rim's identity comes from international trade. Economic activity and a large Asian population pull them together.

We have no legislation that mandates a mission or resource – most of our relationships are politically and economically contentious. The group felt that we have to see our own self interests, not government interaction, in order to come together. We have to collaborate and partner with our neighbors and not wait for the political system to get us together. As times become more desperate, we will move together towards progress and cooperation.

We must come together and determine what strengths are on the table, what our needs are, and what challenges we are likely to confront as a region before we can effectively map out a partnered agenda. The group believes this would be a good approach for working on the border crossings between Michigan and Canada.

The Detroit Regional Chamber has tried to create organizations: the Great lakes Metro Chamber Coalition and the Great Lakes Manufacturing Council (business owners/stakeholders) to convey keen business voices in the area.

How is the Great Lakes Region defined?

The region encompasses 10 states: Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, New York, Kentucky and Iowa. Ontario chambers of commerce have been invited to participate in Great Lakes Region efforts, but they work differently than the U.S. and are not as robust as those in the U.S. They are interested, but do not petition their governments for funding and do not have lobbyists.

Academic Activities

It was agreed that there is a need for relevant research. Detroit-Windsor is the busiest port in the region, but universities (in Michigan) have generally ignored it in terms of relevant research. Western Washington University partnered with the University of Buffalo to do some research about border issues. The group felt it would be advantageous to have the three large Michigan universities develop a consortium to research the issues discussed during the Roundtable. However, there is very little communication between universities on this topic. Michigan State University did a study on how to communicate among colleges. The study found that, due to the uniqueness of each university (different departments, cultures, philosophies and organizational structures), it has been very difficult to communicate across them.

However, there are some small efforts in the works. The Eastern Upper Peninsula Planning Commission is interested in connecting with the Sault in Ontario. Michigan State University is looking at the Northwest model and plans to give the Commission advice and organize activities to bring them together. But, it is not all about disciplinary research. University roles are changing. There is more opportunity in this knowledge economy and knowledge and innovation is what is driving this right now. Universities can research and teach innovation but they can seldom DO it, and they cannot do it alone.

An interesting discussion ensued about the federal government in Washington DC and academe. The group felt that Washington and universities both have the same problem—everything is on a theory level and not matched up with the reality of the individual on the ground and in the world. There is a one size fits all kind of theory. One participant stated that every academic wants to preach to the Members of Congress...but if the academics are going to advise Congress they have to know what is happening in the real world. You cannot just care about a peer review. Money drives the process.

How do you fund a cooperative effort?

9/11 forced a lot of collaborative efforts around border issues. Being able to get Customs and Immigration into the same room was a plus as communication prior to 9/11 was poor and uncoordinated.

The group felt a series of businesses that have an active stake in border issues should fund such an effort. An advisory board of businesses to fund and demand accountability to answer these questions would be needed. Businesses also need to partner with universities. Some felt that the money needs to be channeled through a university setting.

Canada has indicated that funding may be available to have a conference for all the stakeholders from both the U.S. (Great Lakes Region) and Canada to discuss the challenges. It was suggested that the Pacific Northwest group could be instructive in such a setting.

Should mass transit be included in the discussions about borders?

Detroit and Windsor have the only cross-border bus system between the two countries—the Tunnel Bus. The group was interested in seeing options for crossing, including a ferry or gondola system, but realized it is difficult to find someone to make the investment due to the lack of certainty and the economic situation today. The issues are not just those of transit, but also include border control/security.

Report Back to General Session

Reporter: Sarah Hubbard, Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce

Ms. Hubbard reported that the afternoon session focused on the Pacific Northwest collaborative and their opportunities and challenges in making it work. She stated that the group agreed that there is a need for greater collaboration in our area.



Section Seven: Panelists Biographical and Contact Information

Roundtable Panelists -- Biographical and Contact Information

Fredric C. Bohm, Ph.D.
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Fredric C. Bohm, Professor of Writing & Rhetoric and Director Emeritus of Michigan State University Press, has spent most of his professional career in research and scholarly publishing. During his tenure at MSU Press (1990-2007), he developed a strong Canadian Studies publishing program as well as a significant Canada-U.S. cross-border book distribution system that included the university presses at Calgary, Alberta, Manitoba, the University of British Columbia, and also with Penumbra Press of Ottawa, Ontario. Professor Bohm also served as Interim Director of the MSU Canadian Studies Center in 2007-2008; holds a Ph.D. in History from Washington State University and is the author of several books and a number of articles.

C. Kurt Dewhurst, Ph.D
Professor and Director, MSU Museum
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C. Kurt Dewhurst, Ph.D., serves as the Director of the Michigan State University Museum and also is a Senior Fellow for University Outreach and Engagement at Michigan State University. He is also Curator of Folklife and Cultural Heritage at the Michigan State University Museum and Professor of English and American Studies at Michigan State University. A founder of the Folk Arts Division at the museum, he coordinates a variety of Folklife research, collection development, and outreach programs. He is one of the founding directors of the Festival of Michigan Folklife, a coordinator for the National Folk Festival when it was in East Lansing, and is now a creative director for the Great Lakes Folk Festival. He has curated over fifty exhibitions and festival programs. He is the author or co-author of seven books with at least three more in development.

Dr. Dewhurst's research interests include folk arts, material culture, ethnicity, occupational folk culture, museum studies, and cultural heritage policy.

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Sarah Hubbard is the Vice President of Government Relations at the Detroit Regional Chamber. There, she manages all aspects of state and federal lobbying and relationship management including strategic advice and access on behalf of over 20,000 members of the Chamber. She oversees the Chamber's Federal, and state relations programs as well as the Chamber's Federal and State Political Action Committees.

Since 1994, Sarah has reached across the corporate and public interest sectors to build broad-based coalitions to pursue Chamber goals. Prior to the Chamber, Sarah spent 3 years as a Legislative Assistant in the Michigan House of Representatives and worked on Republican campaigns for political office.

Sarah received her Bachelor's of Arts from the University of Michigan, Master of Public Administration from Western Michigan University and her Master of Business Administration from the University of Michigan's Ross School of Business.

She currently sits on the board of directors of the Public Affairs Council and the American Chamber of Commerce Executives.

William W. Joyce, Ph.D.
Professor of Teacher Education
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William W. Joyce, Professor of Teacher Education at Michigan State University, currently also serves as Outreach Coordinator for the Canadian Studies Center at MSU.

Professor Joyce received his M.A. and Ph.D. from Northwestern University majoring in social studies education. He is the former director of the Canadian Studies Center at Michigan State University. A co-founder of the National Consortium for Teaching Canada and author or editor of eight professional books, including three on Canada, he devoted the past 25 years of his professional career to promoting the teaching of Canada in American schools.

“One Border, Many Challenges,” a 22-page tabloid on Canada-U.S. Relations, edited by Bill and published by the Detroit Free Press, won the prestigious Ed. Press award for the best publication of its type in 2005 over entries by the New York Times and other prestigious newspapers. Professor Joyce retires from MSU in August, 2009.

Edward Lorenz, Ph.D.
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Edward Lorenz teaches in the history and political science departments, Alma College, directs the Public Affairs Institute, and teaches courses in support of the Environmental Studies and Public Health programs.

Dr. Lorenz has served as the President of the Michigan Conference of Political Scientists and was appointed by Christine Todd Whitman during her tenure as Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency to the National Advisory Council for Environmental Policy and Technology. He also serves as Legal Committee Chair of the Pine River Superfund Task-Force (an EPA community advisory group).

Dr. Lorenz's recent research has focused on international labor standards and the intersection of international labor, health, and environmental policy challenges arising from the operation of multinational enterprises.

Martin Marger, Ph.D.
Professor
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Martin N. Marger received his bachelor's degree from the University of Miami, his master's from Florida State University, and his doctorate from Michigan State University. In addition to his extensive research and writing in the field of race and ethnic relations, his work includes studies in social inequality and political sociology. After having penned numerous books, papers, and journal articles, he retired from his post as professor in the Center for Integrative Studies in Social Science at Michigan State. At the time of his departure, he also served as an associate director of the Canadian Studies Center and had developed a course on "National Diversity and Canada." He now teaches at Wayne State University across from his home in Windsor, Canada.

Cheryl A. Murphy
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Cheryl Murphy's interest lies in environmental toxicology with emphasis on fisheries. Both her undergraduate and Master's Degrees were received through her studies in Canada, Dalhousie University (Marine Biology) and University of Alberta (Physiology and Cell Biology) respectively. After receiving her Ph.D. in Oceanography and Coastal Sciences Dr. Murphy was a post-doctoral fellow in the Department of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology at the University of Toronto. She received the Outstanding Dissertation Award from Louisiana State University and was also the recipient of LSU's Theodore Ford Memorial Endowed Scholarship. She now teaches in Michigan State University's Lyman Briggs College.

John D. Warbach, Ph.D
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Dr. Warbach is a Professor at Michigan State University and Associate Director for Faculty Research Development of the Land Policy Institute. Dr. Warbach coordinates the Michigan Higher Education in Land Policy (MIHELP) Consortium, LPI research initiative development and teambuilding, curriculum development, grant administration, and Distinguished Speaker Series. His research investigates human preferences for nature, land use and environmental communications, coastal access, community sustainability, and green economic strategies.

He has a Ph.D. in Urban Forestry from Michigan State University, a Master of Landscape Architecture from the University of California-Berkeley and an undergraduate degree in Landscape Architecture from Michigan State University.

Dr. Warbach teaches the course, Smart Growth and Strategic Decision Making with Dr. Soji Adelaja. Previously, he taught at the State University of New York and at Michigan State University. He conducted overseas study programs in Europe, the Caribbean and South America.

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MICHIGAN CANADIAN STUDIES ROUNDTABLE

2009



Michigan State University's Canadian Studies Center is housed within the International Studies and Programs (ISP), a hub for international teaching, research and outreach at MSU. The Canadian Studies Center focuses on building a network of those who are interested in the U.S. and Canada connection through their research, profession, or personal interests. The Canadian Studies Center leads the development of academic programs, multinational partnerships, study abroad opportunities, and events, activities and resources related to the study of Canada.



Canadian Studies Center Contact:

AnnMarie Schneider
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AnnMarie serves as interim director for the MSU Canadian Studies Center. In addition, she serves as director of policy education and of the Legislative Leadership Program for Michigan State University's Institute for Public Policy and Social Research. With more than 20 years experience in university and government relations, public policy and communications, Schneider was instrumental in developing Michigan State University's Legislative Leadership Program, an education forum that links research scholars and newly elected lawmakers in an ongoing information exchange. She also manages a multi-million dollar grant program focused on providing research opportunities for faculty and practitioners, as well as research-based information on contemporary topics to the legislature.

Canada

The Roundtable at Michigan State University is generously funded in part by the Consulate General of Canada, Detroit. These grant monies were kindly contributed for the purpose of continuing dialogue and understanding of Canada on the part of American scholars and opinion leaders.



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DENNIS MOORE is Public Affairs Officer with the Consulate General of Canada in Detroit, Michigan, a position he has held since 1995. Primary responsibilities include Academic Relations and Cultural Affairs in the states of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. Prior to joining the Consulate General, Moore spent sixteen years as a fundraising professional, including a combined six years as Vice President for Institutional Advancement for two colleges of visual arts (College for Creative Studies and Kendall College of Art & Design).

A U.S. citizen, Moore holds a BA in Speech and English from Albion College and an MA in Speech/Communications from The University of Michigan. He worked for two years in the publicity office of the Crucible Theatre in Sheffield, England, and two years as reporter and announcer for WUPY-WMQT Radio in Marquette, Michigan.

Moore served with U.S. Army Intelligence in the Republic of Vietnam, 1971-72.

Moore serves on the Visiting Committee of the Gerald R. Ford Institute for Public Policy and Service at Albion College; Executive Committee, Michigan Members of Stratford Festival; Board, Friends of Detroit Film Theatre. He holds life memberships in Veterans of Foreign Wars and Vietnam Veterans of America.



Section Eight: Registration List

MICHIGAN CANADIAN STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 2009

From Michigan State University

Ali Artaman, Department of Epidemiology

Jon Bartholic, Water Research Institute

Frederic Bohm, Canadian Studies

Alisha Brown, School of Psychology

Steven Bursian, Department of Animal Science

Amna Chaudry, Civil Engineering, Canadian Studies Center

Joe Darden, Department of Geography

C. Kurt Dewhurst, Michigan State University Museum

Joe Donohoe, French, Classics and Italian, Emeritus
Ross Emmett, Political Economist, James Madison College
Alane Enyart, Canadian Studies Center
Maya Fischhoff, Environmental Science and Policy Program
Stephen Gasteyer, Sociology, School of Social Work
Bill Joyce, Department of Teacher Education
Megan McCullen, Department of Anthropology
John Melcher, Outreach and Engagement
Cheryl Murphy, Fisheries and Wildlife
Pouyan Nejadhashem, Biosystems & Agricultural Engineering
Scott Pohl, WKAR Radio
Marsha MacDowell, School of Nursing
Adam Raczkowski, Public Affairs and Public Policy
Laura Reese, Global Urban Studies
John Reifenberg, MSU College of Law
AnnMarie Schneider, Canadian Studies Center
Anita Skeen, Residential College for the Arts and Humanities
J.D. Snyder, Outreach and Engagement
Nicole Springer, Academic Service Learning
John Walkon, Department of Physics
John Warbach, Land Policy Institute

Participants from other universities

Peggy Cunniffe, Canadian Studies, Bowling Green University of Ohio
Bob Holley, School of Library and Information Science, Wayne State University
Sheryl Edwards, Assistant Director, Ottawa Internship, University of Michigan, Dearborn
Arnold Johnston, Poet and Author, Western Michigan University
Ed Lorenz, Public Affairs Institute, Alma College
Margaret Pigott, International Education, Oakland University
Marty Marger, Department of History, Wayne State University
Gary Sands, Urban Development, Emeritus, Wayne State University
Lawrence Such, Political Science, Central Michigan University
Ken Sylvester, Consortium for Political and Social Research, University of Michigan
Edward Wolff, International Education, Wayne State University
Patrick McLean, Bowling Green of Ohio Board of Regents

Practitioners

Laurie Demers, Diversified Management Services
Steve Demers, Canadian Citizen
Linda Docter, Canadian Citizen
Diane Drago, Diversified Management Services
Sherry Fent, Diversified Management Services
Jennifer Fleming, Canadian Citizen
Mary Anne Ford, Mary Anne Ford Consulting
Joan Gist, Candidate for Detroit City Council, Fellow-Center for Progress for Detroit
Sarah Hubbard, Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce
Ellen Ives, Canadian Citizen
Dennis Moore, Consulate General of Canada
Linda Putz, Canadian Citizen
Sharon Szegedy, Sharon Szegedy Graphic Design



Section Nine: References

MICHIGAN CANADIAN STUDIES ROUNDTABLE 2009

The Assoc. for Canadian Studies in the United States
 The Government of Canada (jobs, travel, etc.)
 The Canadian Embassy - Washington DC
 American Council for Québec Studies
 National Consortium for Teaching Canada
 Regional Canadian Studies Associations
 Canadian Studies Centers and Programs in the U.S.

Canadian Field Epidemiology Program

Environment Canada

Canadian Psychological Association

Canadian Animal Health Institution

MSU Museum

Ottawa Express (Job Hunting)

James Madison College

Environmental Science and Technology Center

Detroit Regional Chamber of Commerce

SAEE (society for the advancement of excellence in education)

Canadian Association for Physical Anthropology

Canadian Anthropology Society

Canadian Anthropology Organizations

MSU Outreach and Engagement Program

Canadian Consulate General-Detroit

U.S. and Canada

State/Provincial Fish & Wildlife Agency Homepages

Canadian Society for Bioengineering

Canadian Bureau for International Education

WKAR (Public Broadcasting From East Lansing)

Canadian History

MSU School of Nursing

Canadian Nurses Association

Global Public Affairs

The Sustainability Report of Canada

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MSU College of Law

Department of Justice, Canada

MSU Residential College in the Arts and Humanities

MSU Service-Learning

Canadian Information by Subject-Politic Science

Canadian Association of Physicists

<http://www.law.msu.edu>

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