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Ohio Canadian Studies Roundtable

Sixteenth Annual Report

June 10, 2008

Dear Canadianists:

The sixteenth Ohio Canadian Studies Roundtable (OCSR) was held on April 4, 2008 at Ohio Wesleyan University. The day-long event was co-planned and co-hosted by Bowling Green State University and Ohio Wesleyan University. It attracted thirty-eight participants representing fourteen institutions from across Ohio and included individuals from Kentucky and Michigan.

Information collected about the participants indicates that in addition to OCSR membership, four also are members of the Midwest Association of Canadian Studies, two are members of the American Council for Québec Studies, and eleven are members of the Association of Canadian Studies in the United States. There were twenty-seven OCSR participants that do not hold memberships in any other Canadian Studies organization, twelve of whom are students that are participating in the 2008 Canadian Parliamentary Internship Program.

This year's keynote speaker was Marc O'Reilly, Heidelberg College, who discussed "Dudley Do-Right, Reflexive Multilateralism, and the Quest for Niches: Canadian Foreign Policy from Louis St. Laurent to Stephen Harper." This keynote topic set the tone for many of the breakout sessions in which Canadian foreign policy concerns were explored. Summaries of each breakout session are presented in the attached report.

Sincerely,

Christine Drennen
Interim Director
Canadian Studies Center
Bowling Green State University

Patricio Plazolles
Program Officer
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Enclosure

**Proclamation delivered by
Carolyn Riggle, Vice Mayor, City of Delaware**

The text of which reads:

The City of Delaware has the responsibility to recognize occasions of outstanding significance; and

WHEREAS, the City of Delaware is an economic engine that helps power the Central Ohio region; and

WHEREAS, many of our local companies have a stake in Canadian markets and our state continues to enjoy a close and energized trading relationship with Canada; and

WHEREAS, in 2006, the Ohio-Canada partnership generated more than \$33 billion in bilateral trade, including exports to Canada totaling \$18 billion; and

WHEREAS, more than 275,000 Ohio jobs, including some here in the City of Delaware, are supported by Canada-U.S. trade; and

WHEREAS, Delaware and Canadian officials look forward to strengthening their relationship April 4 during the 16th Annual Ohio Canadian Studies Roundtable at Ohio Wesleyan University.

NOW THEREFORE, I, Carolyn Kay Riggle, Vice Mayor of the City of Delaware, Ohio, do hereby proclaim April 4, 2008, as:

OHIO-CANADA TRADE DAY

in the City of Delaware, Ohio, and I join with my fellow citizens in welcoming our Canadian guests and celebrating a lasting and beneficial partnership.



Politics Breakout Session

Opening Presentations

Academic Support

Dennis Moore, Consulate General of Canada in Detroit

- 🇨🇦 The Government of Canada holds this roundtable in high regard, because of the impressive degree of curiosity, commitment, and scholarship that every one of you devotes to the study of Canada.
 - At a time when so many people around the world just do not seem to be listening to each other, you insist on attaching a high priority to Canada and the Canada-U.S. relationship.
 - Whether you focus on foreign policy, border security, the parliamentary system, or transportation, your contributions as educators and experts are immeasurable.
- 🇨🇦 The 2008-09 Canadian Studies Grant Guidelines are on the Embassy website at <http://geo.international.gc.ca/can-am/washington/studies/grantguide-en.asp>
- 🇨🇦 Call me if you have an idea, no matter how far out of the box. And remember that I encourage you to send me your draft narrative and budget, so we can discuss and maybe tweak them before formal submission.
 - Hints this year:
 - Read the guidelines carefully, even if you are a seasoned veteran;
 - Do not leave anything out, incomplete proposals will not be considered;
 - Despite those two warnings, remember that the grant program is quite user-friendly.

Keynote Presentation

Dudley Do-Right, Reflexive Multilateralism, and the Quest for Niches: Canadian Foreign Policy from Louis St. Laurent to Stephen Harper

Marc O'Reilly, Heidelberg College

- 🇨🇦 Canada in the world since World War II
 - Canada was one of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's three initiators.
 - Louis St. Laurent, who preceded Pearson as foreign minister, had been among the first public advocates of a regional defense arrangement, culminating in his speech to the United Nations in the summer of 1947.
 - Canada was more significant in the early 1950s, but let its foreign policy influence wane.
 - Ottawa's reflexive multilateralism, i.e. its tendency to rely on international organizations such as the United Nations to resolve global problems, earned it credibility as a serious, committed problem-solver.
 - Canada's moment of exponential influence occurred in the final months of 1956 to solve the Suez problem.
 - Ottawa showed that a smaller power could play an important role in securing a peaceful dénouement to a crisis that threatened to involve the superpowers directly. By making the most of an opportunity to show the world that it could contribute to international peace as well as anyone, Canada earned a reputation as peacemaker.
 - Surprisingly to its citizens and policymakers, Canada never achieved a similar diplomatic tour de force throughout the remainder of the Cold War.
 - Shifts in the international environment undercut Canada's ability, however, to sustain its preferred international role.
- 🇨🇦 The demise of Canadian foreign policy culminated in Ottawa's inability to exercise meaningful and sustained global influence throughout the 2003 Iraq crisis.
- 🇨🇦 Ottawa's reflexive multilateralism succeeded only when the global context allowed Canadian diplomats to make significant contributions to conflict resolution.
- 🇨🇦 Systemic constraints limit what Middle Powers such as Canada can accomplish internationally and force them to resort to so-called niche diplomacy, whereby countries seek to remedy, for example, humanitarian issues such as anti-personnel land mines (i.e. Canada sponsored the 1997 Ottawa treaty).
- 🇨🇦 The Canadian Government could not decide what kind of role it would play in an increasingly unstable world.
 - A decade removed from his Suez triumph, not even Prime Minister Lester Pearson could infuse Canadian foreign policy with the worldwide influence and relevance it enjoyed while he served as minister of external affairs.
- 🇨🇦 In the 1970s, Liberal Pierre Trudeau, skeptical of American foreign policy and capitalism, instituted a policy which de-emphasized the US and developed direct diplomatic ties elsewhere.

- 🇨🇦 In the following decade, Conservative Brian Mulroney cozied up to Republican White Houses, somewhat compromising Ottawa's reputation as a fair, even impartial, international conciliator, but solidifying the US-Canadian partnership, so crucial to Canada's economic success following the signing of the 1988 Free Trade Agreement.
- 🇨🇦 In the 1990s, Liberal Jean Chrétien mostly eschewed foreign policy although Canadian peacekeepers went to Bosnia.
- 🇨🇦 The Ottawa-Washington rift, exacerbated by the Chrétien Government's somewhat tepid support for the United States following the events of 9/11, only worsened when, unlike the United Kingdom and Australia, both staunch Canadian allies, Canada refused to join the U.S. coalition intent on eliminating Saddam Hussein and Iraq's supposed weapons of mass destruction (WMD).
 - When the Bush administration tried to convince the international community that Saddam Hussein should be ousted as leader of Iraq, the Chrétien Government noted that only the United Nations could authorize such a removal.
 - Unlike in 1999, when Canada participated in the NATO attack that expelled Serb soldiers from Kosovo, the Chrétien Government thought it unwise on this occasion to proceed without Security Council approbation.
- 🇨🇦 Canadian Foreign Minister Lloyd Axworthy made human security his hallmark and brought Canada to a leadership position on the issue.
- 🇨🇦 The Canadian foreign ministry developed a "Human Security Agenda" with the following five themes:
 - protection of civilians;
 - peace support operations;
 - governance and accountability;
 - public safety;
 - and conflict prevention.
- 🇨🇦 Prime Minister Stephen Harper reaffirmed his government's commitment to Canadian troops serving in Afghanistan in 2006 and has called for an end date of 2011 for Canada's mission in Afghanistan.
- 🇨🇦 Canada's Government recognizes that an increased military presence in the Arctic is critical to its national interest.
- 🇨🇦 Russia's recent claims to areas of the resource-rich Arctic highlight the need for Canada to defend its sovereignty in the region.

Morning Sessions

Politics

Moderator: Randall Ripley, The Ohio State University

Notes: Gail Garbrandt, The University of Akron

The discussion addresses topics such as when elections will be called, assessment of the Party leaders and party viability among others.

Elections

- Compromise on budget.
- Compromise on Afghanistan.
- Key is the Liberal party, will it reinvent itself?
- Polling has produced some fluctuation but not much change from 2006.

Liberal Party

- Quebec is a real problem for the Liberals.
- Why are Liberals doing so poorly?
 - Voter dissatisfaction.
 - Ethical dimensions.
 - After-effects of 1995 referendum.
 - People do not like corruption.
- Liberals have no cohesive message.
- Can Liberals form a stable coalition with other parties?
- Is the Liberal's ideology sufficiently to the left?
 - Extreme minorities have a better chance of forming a coalition.

Are there any vulnerabilities with Conservatives?

- Lack of women in cabinet.
- Conservatives are shut out of Montréal, Toronto and Vancouver.

Will the question of Quebec independence be raised again?

- Minister of Labor spoke out. The Conservatives quickly said he was not speaking for the party.

Canada is shifting to a more federal system.

- Alberta is key economic province now.
- Will not want more dollars transferred to Ontario.
- Canada is evolving, it is a system very much in transition.
- How would the Atlantic provinces react to a more federated Canada?
 - Not well. They rely on transfer of funds. They would prefer Liberals back in power because they assume they will get more money that way.
 - The battleground in any election is not the provinces.
 - All provincial parliaments are unicameral.

Senate reform?

- Does proportional representation have support?
 - The NDP is the only party at the federal level that shows interest.
- Why is there not more support?
 - System works—why change?
 - Concern over even more division.

What is the rationale for Bloc Québécois?

- People in Québec see them only as their representatives.
- 🇺🇸 What is the policy on illegal Mexican immigrants to Canada?
 - Not on political agenda.
 - Ottawa has a weekly Spanish newspaper.
- 🇺🇸 Impact on Canada of US elections?
 - In the Democratic Party, Obama has more of an edge; however, if Clinton gets the nomination Americans will support her.
 - Anti-Americanism in Canada is strong among some groups.

Teaching Canada

Moderator: Elizabeth Hedler, Ohio Historical Society

Notes: Bruce Way, Monroe County Community College

The discussion centers on issues such as teaching modules, teaching resources and current affairs:

- 🇺🇸 Development of new class, support of graduate class at University of Toledo.
- 🇺🇸 Teaching modules are being developed at BGSU.
 - A pdf with hotlinks to video, audio and podcast.
 - A peacekeeping lecture from Wilfrid Laurier will be the first module to be posted on the BGSU website.
 - Portal for North America has a variety of resources, web hosting by Igloo.org.
 - Makes it easy to get Canadian content into non-Canadian classrooms.
 - Users develop discussion questions and post back to site.
- 🇺🇸 *The Englishman's Boy*.
 - A novel and a new two-part CBC series by Guy Vanderhaeghe.
 - Role of narrative structure in conveying the story.
 - Comparative perspectives on the same event (Cypress Hills Massacre).
 - Useful in literature/film/history courses.
- 🇺🇸 <http://stuffwhitepeoplelike.wordpress.com/>.
 - Two Canadians in Hollywood produce this site.
 - See # 94 *Free Healthcare* and #75 *Threatening to move to Canada*.
- 🇺🇸 Fort McMurry oil sands environmental issues.
 - Controversy in Canada – American awareness of Alberta as a source of energy.
- 🇺🇸 Canadian references in American Popular Culture can be instructive.
 - *South Park, Simpsons*.
 - But is there still a proliferation of popular culture of Canadian construct while it is still so difficult to sell it to peers in the academy?
 - Canada still seen as “US-like.”
 - History confusion in US, very little Canadian content taught in K-12.
 - Trouble presenting Canada – if one works in primarily Canadian perspective.
- 🇺🇸 Canadian content is not likely to make its way into Ohio K-12 standards in the near future.
- 🇺🇸 Canadian museums help with content for K-12 population by providing a backdoor to Canadian content (Stealth Canada).
 - Teachers can get information for their students from websites such as:
 - McCord Museum

- [Glenbow Museum](#)

- 👤 In light of the contemporary banking crisis look at comparative banking systems as means of understanding US-Canada relationship.

Social Policy

Moderator: Margaret Brooks-Terry, Baldwin-Wallace College

Notes: Becky Mancuso, BGSU

The discussion centers on immigration.

- 👤 Immigration.
 - The meaning is always contested.
 - Seen as problem and promise.
 - More recently, seems it is seen as a problem.
- 👤 What is the perception of Canadian approaches?
 - Mexicans are using the US as a “door” to access Canada.
 - Illegal immigration is now a Canadian issue since Canada has a more liberal policy.
 - It seems in Canada they are looking for skilled labor, unlike the US.
 - Refuges are permitted to file claims and stay in the country, and these claims are immediately processed.
 - The ability to get in and “fade into their communities” has caused some social/cultural strife especially the “monster houses” accused of ruining urban landscapes.
- 👤 Business visas are also important.
 - The major issues center on illegal immigrants and the immigration of skilled workers and quotas.
 - Should we try to retain skilled immigrants? We send them back where they work for the competition.
- 👤 What are the general policy priorities in both the US and Canada?
 - Skilled workers.
 - More visas for them.
 - NAFTA – more people complaining about this and job losses.
 - Canadian immigration is taking a value added approach.
 - Shifting the burden has had terrible ramifications, lack of forethought.
 - Former Ambassador Cellucci said “Security trumps trade.”
 - Businesses are concerned about finding skills, about labor costs.
 - Also humanitarian issues – separation of families, children separated from parents.
- 👤 Does Canada plan any major changes in its immigration policy?
 - It does not seem so at this time.
 - Higher fees do not seem to discourage applications.
- 👤 People ask who/what is responsible for job losses? Why don’t we invest, help people understand that we have to invest? What role does community play? What can communities do?
 - Quebec had an interesting development.

- A GM factory agreed to close systematically, over several years. The US does not do this.
 - Yes, Quebec law I believe, requires factories to close slowly so people can re-skill.
- 🇨🇦 Canada is open to immigration from all over the world. The US seems very xenophobic. How about Canada?
- In Quebec there is a policy of tracking Francophones.
 - They welcome people from French colonies and discourage those of other linguistic groups.
 - With the exception of Québec, Canada seems to assimilate people more easily.
 - Canadian multicultural policy encourages this.
- 🇨🇦 What is it about Canadian culture that makes them more tolerant?
- Possibly the history, the need to remember anti-French feeling, anti-Irish feelings, etc.
 - Possibly the Orangemen, anti-catholic feeling.
 - Also very diverse, 40% of the inhabitants of Toronto are foreign-born, 16% of Canadians are foreign-born.
- 🇨🇦 Immigration issues are a global phenomenon – more movement than we have ever seen.
- Only a handful of nations take a hard line – US, France and Germany – the rest allow for flow in and out.
 - Driven by animosity between Christians and Muslims.
 - More like WWII when the Asians were seen as so different.
 - During the War of 1827 the US compromised, now so much pressure to assimilate.
 - Before the 1890s there were no immigration laws, not seen as something to control until 1924.
 - It is less than 100 years since the border was closed.
- 🇨🇦 Humanitarian issues
- Borders become immoral at some point, inhumane, and we keep trying to make them stronger despite the fact that people moved about freely for thousands of years.
 - Economies are collapsing, people are facing political oppression.
 - This is something we forget, people have to survive.
- 🇨🇦 The NAFTA issue was national news recently. How does NAFTA play out in Canada?
- Canadians do not give much attention to Mexico, but pressure to work with the US was very strong.
 - The US and Canada have similar economies, Mexico is unequal. Problems arise when people move from different unequal economies.
 - In Ohio the primary candidates used NAFTA, creating many misconceptions.

Afternoon Sessions

Literature and Culture

Moderator: Elizabeth Mancke, University of Akron

Notes: Beth Casey, BGSU

Elizabeth Mancke brought a very large box of recent Canadian fiction to pass around for examination and discussion.

- ☞ What is literature?
 - A book like *The English Patient* by Michael Ondaatje is not only a fine novel (made into a film) but also an examination of empire.
 - Canadians, Sikhs, and Austro-Hungarians in this book bring to mind the scene of war and empire and examine connections between people enduring the crises generated by empire.
- ☞ Discussion turned to the outstanding multicultural and immigrant fiction produced in Canada—especially the Indian work by writers such as M. G. Vassanji and Rohinton Mistry.
 - Mancke passed around as well the African Canadian writer, Austin Clarke and passed around *The Polished Hoe* which won the Giller Prize.
 - The group also discussed the work of African Canadian, George Eliot Clarke who visited Bowling Green, and the Haitian Canadian, Dany Laferriere.
- ☞ To generalize about Canadian literature, sometimes Canadian identity is found in communal structures as opposed to the American attempts to discover the self by pressing against social constraints as in fiction by Roth or Bellow.
 - Memory is also important in constructing identity both personally and nationally as opposed to cutting off the past and then discovering that the territory ahead is the territory behind.
 - Power relationships as in the work of Margaret Atwood, are a frequent subject.
- ☞ Books and journals on Canadian Literature that a generalist might benefit from reading:
 - W. H. New's, *A History of Canadian Literature*.
 - Northrop Frye's *The Bush Garden*.
 - Frye's *Literary History of Canada (the last chapter)*.
 - The desirability of following the Giller Prize was noted.
 - *Quill and Quire*, best way of keeping up with new work.
 - *Books on Canada*.
 - *Globe and Mail* Book Review.
 - *University of Toronto Quarterly*.
 - *Journal of Commonwealth Literature*.
 - Canadian Literature and ECW.
 - *Canada Reads* is also worth following.
 - *Northwest Books* and the lists from the Giller Prize.
- ☞ Fiction of the Maritimes region:
 - Douglas Glover's *Elle: A Novel*.
 - Allister MacLeod's *No Great Mischief*.
 - Ann Marie Macdonald's *Fall on Your Knees*.

- Bernice Morgan's *Random Passage*, which became a TV mini series.
- ☞ There are questions of what is "Canadian literature". So often we are dealing with recent immigrants—even with Susannah Moodie.

Foreign Policy

Moderator: Marc O'Reilly, Heidelberg College

Notes: Christi Bartman, BGSU

The discussion focuses on numerous issues such as Arctic resources, development aid, the defense budget, immigration and NATO/UN policy:

- ☞ Do the US and Canada cooperate on perimeter security? Or are they focused on the economy? Are there efforts to lead to a better perimeter security?
 - Canada's Cold War policy, the notion of a shield, always accounted for perimeter security.
 - We need to figure out how to do more cooperative border security due to terrorism.
 - We should look at it as an issue of a point of entry into North America instead of the internal US-Canada border along the 49th parallel.
 - It is our hope that decisions are not made in a vacuum, like when the US closed the border and neglected to realize there were vegetables rotting in the field that were normally picked by Mexicans who could not come across. Just-in-time inventory systems make border closing costly.
- ☞ What about security in the Arctic?
 - There are competing claims especially over the Northwest Passage.
 - Canada says they are not international waters.
 - Dispute over continental shelf and drawing of "sectors" to the imaginary point of the North Pole.
 - Dispute over oil, minerals, passage – creates sovereignty, environmental, domestic, and security issues, especially between Russia and Canada.
 - Russia has planted a flag and Canada is building a military base.
 - May be settled via the UN Convention on the Law of the Sea.
 - Russia and Canada are participants, US is not.
- ☞ Kosovo.
 - This is an issue for Canada because of Quebec.
 - Quebec recognized Kosovo's independence right away.
 - They "dared" Canada to recognize it as well.
 - There are juridical decisions stating when a county can declare independence.
- ☞ Softwood lumber.
 - The issue is the pricing of softwood lumber from British Columbia.
 - The US asserts pricing policies for Canadian lumber are supported by government subsidies and has previously imposed countervailing measures of import quotas and duties.
 - Canada has been supported at WTO and NAFTA arbitration panels and the US is unresponsive.

- The US lumber industry is opposed to imports and accuses the Canadian lumber industry of undercutting prices.
- Canada and the US have now reached an agreement – but for how long?
- The broader issue of environmental impact will have a much longer effect.
 - Could change how forests are managed on both sides of the border.
 - The timber industries on both sides of the border say there is no impact because of replanting but it is not the same.

 Other environmental issues.

- Devil's Lake North Dakota is full of pollutants but it floods continually and they want to drain it – into Canada.
- Is there a policy direction on the environment from Canada?
 - The International Joint Commission (IJC) has decision making power and can create policy that can be mandatory.
 - In reality, IJC generally guides a bi-national policy for water issues.
 - Within the fisheries context it is hard to find a harmonious voice.
 - Stewardship of indigenous regions plays a part as well.
 - Very complex, but generating more interest.

 Windsor-Detroit Gateway Project.

- The new Ambassador Bridge has many jurisdictional issues.
- The Ambassador Bridge is still just designed for that project and not additional Gateway traffic.
- Some would argue that because of traffic lights, primarily in Windsor, it is not really a gateway.

 Latin America.

- Canada operates with Latin America under separate agreements, independent of the US.
- Even though Canada has investments in Cuba, we should not expect a soft policy under Harper.
- Latin America's anti-American policies during the Bush years have created an opening for Canada to get ahead with Latin America through unilateral trade agreements.
- Peru is entering the picture but the driving force will come from private enterprise.
- Canada says it wants to be the leader in Latin America in the next five years. The US faded out in the '70s and the Canadian presence is growing.
- If the US has a Federal government led by Democrats, it may become a bigger player again.
- There is still a lot of tension in Latin America but Canada is sending a message of engagement rather than deprivation.

 Land mines.

- The US has signed but not ratified the 1997 Convention on the Prohibition of the Use, Stockpiling, Production and Transfer of Anti-Personnel Mines and Their Destruction or “the Ottawa Convention.”
- Korea may pose an issue with the DMZ.
- Are landmines used in Iraq or is it an issue of tactics?
 - Probably not used because there are no mass troops.






 Middle East.

- Do you see Canada playing a valuable role in the Middle East?
 - Opportunities to make a difference are few and far between.
 - Lack of military personnel for peacekeeping.
 - Canada plays a role via economic rehabilitation.
 - Bush has allowed Canada in to invest in reconstruction but would not earlier due to the fact that it did not participate in the invasion of Iraq.
- Has Canada's policy changed on humanitarian intervention?
 - Still willing to intervene if NATO or UN ruling for humanitarian reasons.
 - Contradictions within international law.
 - Power typically carries the day.
 - There are two different levels of power – the diplomatic relationship depends on good will.
- Economic power comes from business but still cannot trump the federal government.

 Tibet.

- Not sure of Canada's position on Tibet but there are other major empires in the world, not just America. Empires exempt themselves and bring violence on others.
- Regarding empire, Marc O'Reilly's new book *Unexceptional: America's Empire in the Persian Gulf, 1941-2007* (Lexington Books) theorizes that the US is unexceptional because other empires have had the same experience. Iraq is typical of the empirical conundrum.

Closing Session

-  Suggestions for building the OCSR constituency were discussed.
-  Individual and/or institutions to do the administrative work of organizing future roundtables were considered.
-  More substance in the program.
-  Keep/expand on this year's efforts to have short advance readings available.
-  Suggestions on themes for future roundtables were sought.

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Ohio Canadian Studies Roundtable Featured Speakers

- 2008** Marc O'Reilly, Heidelberg College
Dudley Do-Right, Reflexive Multilateralism, and the Quest for Niches: Canadian Foreign Policy from Louis St. Laurent to Stephen Harper
- 2007** Sarah Hubbard, Detroit Regional Chamber
Western Hemisphere Travel Initiative: Potential Impact and Congressional Initiatives to Change It
- 2006** Clifford G. Cook, Ohio Wesleyan University
The Role of Canada in Latin America Free Trade Agreements
- 2005** Roseanna Dufault, Ohio Northern University
Contemporary Trends in Québec Literature and Film
- 2004** Munroe Eagles, State University of New York–Buffalo
Canada's Changing Electoral Terrain
- 2003** Daniel J. Cherrin, Detroit Chamber of Commerce
Bringing Order to the Border
- 2002** The Political, Economic, and Cultural Impacts of the Recent Elections in Canada, Mexico, and the United States: Perspectives from Three Nations. A videoconference between three countries, The University of Akron, The University of Windsor, and the Universidad de las Americas. Kirtz, Mary K., Mark J. Kasoff, Rick Farmer, and John C. Green eds. 2006. *The Elections of 2000: Politics, Culture, and Economics in North America*. University of Akron Press: Akron, Ohio.
- 2001** Daniel J. Cherrin, Detroit Chamber of Commerce
Bringing Order to the Border
- 2000** Jeff Pence, Oberlin College
After NAFTA: The Future IS Canadian Film
- 1999** Alan Simmons, York University
Paradoxes of Canadian "Nation Building" in an Era of Globalization
- 1998** In lieu of featured speaker:
An Assessment of OCSR Effectiveness
- 1997** Janet Billson, George Washington University
A Country Still in the Making: Canada's Native Peoples in Transition
- 1996** Robert Thacker, St. Lawrence University
"Sharing the Continent," Still: English Canadian Nationalism and Cultural Sovereignty
- 1995** Louis Balthazar, Université de Laval
Quebec and the Ideal of Federalism
- 1994** Organizing Year
Building an Ohio Canadian Studies Network
- 1993** Organizing Year
Identifying Canadianists in Ohio

Evaluation Report

The Sixteenth Annual OCSR was a resounding success with evaluation comments such as “Continue – well done!” and “Well organized and good topic speaker.” Ohio Wesleyan was commended with the comment, “Good site, thanks OWU.” Many complimentary remarks were addressed to Marc O’Reilly and his subject area knowledge and presentation skills as well. The interns also responded positively and were appreciative that they were included in the day.

Of the 38 in attendance, 18 provided evaluation feedback.

- The overall rating was a 4.61 out of a possible 5.
- Networking received a 4.33 out of 5.
- The value of the session was evaluated at 4.44.
- The facility received a rating of 4.72.
- The length and format both received a rating of 4.61.
- The date received a rating of 4.17.

Areas suggested for improvement were inclusion of a history session, more focus on at least one of the breakout sessions with new moderators and new topics, and possible alternative days to meet such as Saturday. Future topics suggested include the party system, Canadian mass media, and Ontario, its history, economy, major urban development.