

**MARCH 22-23
2024**

CROSSING BORDERS

A MULTI-DISCIPLINARY STUDENT CONFERENCE



UNITED STATES | CANADA | BORDER ISSUES

BORDERS





Traditional Territory Acknowledgement:

Brock University is located on the traditional territory of the Haudenosaunee and Anishinaabe peoples, many of whom continue to live and work here today.

This territory is covered by the Upper Canada Treaties and is within the land protected by the Dish with One Spoon Wampum agreement.

Today this gathering place is home to many First Nations, Metis, and Inuit peoples and acknowledging reminds us that our great standard of living is directly related to the resources and friendship of Indigenous peoples.

Recognition of support:

We are happy to have received the support of:

Humanities Research Institute, Brock University
Vice President, Research, Brock University
Dean, Faculty of Humanities, Brock University
Niagara University, Ontario Campus
Faculty of Graduate Studies, Brock University
Student Recruitment, Brock University

Conference committees:

Organizing committee

Dan Malleck (Chair), Director, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University
Elaine Aldridge-Low, Administrative Assistant, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University
Jeff Reichheld, Instructor, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University

Program committee

Dan Malleck (Chair), Director, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University
Jeff Boggs, Associate Professor, Geography and Tourism Studies, Brock University
Anthony Kinik, Associate Professor, Communication, Popular Culture, and Film, Brock University
Jeff Reichheld, Instructor, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University
Kyle Rich, Associate Professor, Recreation and Leisure Studies, Brock University

Best student paper judges

Dan Malleck (Chair), Director, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University
Jeff Boggs, Professor, Geography and Tourism, Brock University
Jeff Reichheld, Instructor, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University
Shannon Risk, Professor, History, Niagara University

Message from the Director of Brock's Centre for Canadian Studies.

Welcome to Crossing Borders, our annual (even during a pandemic!) collaborative conference that brings together students from both sides of our shared border to meet and share their experience.

At Brock University's Centre for Canadian Studies we encourage interdisciplinary scholarship that encourages students to explore a variety of issues from a range of perspectives. Every time I attend a Crossing Borders conference (or even just look at the programme!) I am fascinated by the ideas and diversity therein. I hope you enjoy the experience and meet colleagues and fellow students whose ideas and perspectives may influence your own. I look forward to hearing your many perspectives, and look forward to having my viewpoint stretched and challenged. That's what scholarship is all about.

As ever, we are happy to get to work with Dr. Shannon Risk from Niagara University in organizing Crossing Borders. Stick around to the end of the conference when she will tell us what we can look forward to next year when we return to Niagara Falls, NY.

Dan Malleck
Director of the Centre for Canadian Studies
and Professor, Health Sciences

Housekeeping and wayfinding:

All conference sessions are held in, RFP 214/215 (the large glass enclosed room) and RFP 216.

Refreshments will be located between room 214/215 (the big glass enclosed room) and RFP 216. Lunch will be available at the refreshment area, and you can take your lunches anywhere.

If you are looking for more food, you can access either the Tim Hortons (look for the very long line past 214/215) or the Guernsey Market. Take the main elevators (not the ones that take you to RFP 302) down one floor, and follow the signs. There is also a large area with tables past the Market.

Washrooms are located in that large red block in the centre of the foyer area with "Brock" painted on it. The elevators to the Market are behind it.

KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Sara Epp



Sara Epp is an Assistant Professor of Rural Planning and Development at the University of Guelph. She received her BA and MA in Geography from Brock University and completed her PhD in Rural Studies at the University of Guelph. Sara has worked extensively with rural communities in southern and northern Ontario, examining issues related to farmland loss, agricultural viability, land use conflicts and social aspects of rural life. Sara has previously worked in municipal land use planning and as a private consultant for a variety of rural and agricultural planning projects. Her current research interests are related to rural land use planning for agri-food systems, migration, and food security.

Sara's talk will explore the meaning of rural and why, in a rapidly urbanizing world, rural research is important. With connections to current research projects, Sara will discuss the economic, social, environmental, and political aspects of rurality and the impacts these places have on the future of Ontario.

CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Day 1 - Friday March 22, 2024

2:00 p.m.	Conference registration and refreshments
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Location: RFP Lobby

3:00-5:00 p.m.	Session 1 - Queer Canada revisited?
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Location: RFP 216

Chair: Stephanie Bangarth, King's University College at Western University

Alida Anne Broadhurst-Ahlers, King's University College at Western University
Re-queering Canadian history: Remembering the movements the '69 decriminalization myth erased

Julia Chapman, University of Toronto
Canadian-Trinidadian activism: Navigating intersectional identity in queer care

Nika Merrikh-Kaluza, King's University College at Western University
The fight for queer rights across North America

5:00-5:15 p.m.	Refreshment break
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Location: RFP Lobby

5:15-6:30 p.m.	Keynote address
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Location: RFP 214/215

Introduction

Dan Malleck, Brock University

Keynote Speaker

Sara Epp, Assistant Professor, Rural Planning and Development, University of Guelph

Reconceptualizing, reframing or restructuring rural: Understanding rurality and why rural research matters

Day 2 – Saturday March 23, 2024

9:30-10:00 a.m. Conference registration and continental breakfast

Location: RFP Lobby

10:00-11:30 a.m. Session 2A – Rights and freedoms

Location: RFP 214/215

Chair: Christina Keppie, Western Washington University

Jacob Gorodensky, Toronto Metropolitan University

Hate propaganda and obscene literature: Canada's differing approaches to freedom of expression

Hannah Rose Mankulich, King's University College at Western University

AIDS activism in Canada: The making of a successful social movement

10:00-11:30 a.m. Session 2B – Immigration and exclusion

Location: RFP 216

Chair: Livianna Tossutti, Brock University

Olivia Schmidt, Brock University

Examining normalized practices of exclusion at the Canada-US Border

Kathryn Sawatzky, University of Saskatchewan

Voices unheard: Unveiling women's testimony in 19th-century Canadian and American extradition courts

Zuhra Abawi, Brock University

Double standards: The colonial entanglements of Canada's refugee policies

11:30 a.m.-1:00 p.m. Lunch break

Location: Boxed lunch pick up in the RFP Lobby

1:00-3:00 p.m. Session 3A - Expressions and assertions of culture

Location: RFP 214/215

Chair: Marian Bredin, Brock University

Katie Trotter, Brock University

Gaelic preservation and revitalization: Formal and home educational settings

Jasmine Buchaly, Brock University

"I am Franco-Ontarian!" The construction of Franco-Ontarian identity through collective memory

Emma Stevens, King's University College at Western University

Indigenous performance art as resurgence: Alanis Obomsawin

Kat Rice, Brock University

Canada's game or Canada's shame? The troublesome relationship between ice hockey and Indigenous peoples in Canada

1:00-3:00 p.m. Session 3B: - Crossing Borders in Cascadia

Location: RFP 216

Chair: Jeff Boggs, Brock University

Mason Hobson, Western Washington University

Cross-border environmentalism and the Salish Sea

Peter Wagner, Western Washington University

Radio needs no passport: Border-blaster radio stations and the limits of Canadian content regulation in the Cascadia borderlands region

3:00-3:30 p.m. Refreshment break

Location: RFP Lobby

3:30-5:00 p.m. Session 4A – Challenging policies

Location: RFP 214/215

Chair: Shannon Risk, Niagara University

James Edward Van Schaik, Western University
The failure of economic and social rights in Canada

Allison Shepard, Niagara University
Decadal depreciation: Analyzing the 40% decline of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar

5:00 p.m. Conference wrap up

Location: RFP 214/215

Announcement of best student paper
Shannon Risk, Department of History, Niagara University

Crossing Borders conference 2025
Shannon Risk, Department of History, Niagara University

ABSTRACTS

Zuhra Abawi, Brock University

Double standards: The colonial entanglements of Canada's refugee policies

Two refugee crises have recently unfolded with markedly different responses by the West. The first involves the swift 2021 evacuation of U.S and allied troops in Afghanistan and resurgence of the Taliban; the second being the 2022 Russian invasion of the Ukraine. While Afghans and Ukrainians alike were forced to flee violent conflict; the collective Western response to Ukrainian refugees has been vastly different than that of Afghan refugees, with Canada being no exception (De Conick 2022; Garnier et al, 2022; Howard et al, 2022; Khan, 2022; Pardy, 2023). Canada's immigration policies stark preferential treatment of Ukrainian refugees speaks to the historic and ongoing settler-colonial and racist undertones that privilege whiteness (Al Jazeera, 2022; Kelley & Treblicock, 2010). While Canada is often portrayed as a bastion of human rights through the eyes of the international community; the country continues to fall short on commitments to humanitarian law both abroad and at home; notably through epidemic levels of violence against Indigenous people (Human Rights Watch, 2023). The history of Canada's immigration policies is fraught with Eurocentrism and the deliberate exclusion of people of the Global South; whilst simultaneously commissioning state-sponsored genocide against Indigenous peoples and lands. This paper seeks to explore the racialized hierarchies and coloniality undergirding the embrace of Ukrainian refugees within the Canadian context juxtaposed against the marginalization and dehumanization of Afghan refugees by employing Fricker's concept of epistemic injustice (Fricker, 2017) as a conceptual lens to frame this study.

Alida Anne Broadhurst-Ahlers, King's University College at Western University

Re-queering Canadian history: Remembering the movements the '69 decriminalization myth erased

Despite a long history of 2SLGBTQIA+ movements dating to before the Stonewall riots in the United States, there is a lack of awareness and discussion around queer history in the Canadian context. Though Canadian contributions to the global 2SLGBTQIA+ rights movements have been major, they are consistently underdiscussed and underrepresented in discussions of the history of the global queer and trans rights movement. This paper seeks to provide a timeline of significant 2SLGBTQIA+ movements, riots, and historical landmarks including the decriminalization of homosexuality in 1969, the Brunswick four, operation soap, the case of Little Sister's Book Store, The Sex Garage and Pussy Palace Raids, and more. These events will not only be contextualized but examined closely to better understand the lasting effects on Canadian queer and trans policies and the way Canadians view 2SLGBTQIA+ folks.

Though there is some existing dialogue around these issues, this paper aims to create a more in depth exploration of this timeline and to create a better understanding of the social realities queer and trans people faced historically and continue to face into modernity, as the struggle for

2SLGBTQIA+ rights is ongoing and is especially pressing given the recent rise of queer- and transphobic legislation which has been passed or proposed by provincial governments in 2023.

Jasmine Buchaly, Brock University

"I am Franco-Ontarian!": The construction of Franco-Ontarian identity through collective memory

Ontario's Francophone population has a long history of facing restrictions concerning access to French education and healthcare services. Between 1912 and 1927, the Ontarian government passed Regulation 17 which limited French education past the second grade in schools deemed bilingual. This regulation was met with strong opposition from the Francophone community and was eventually completely repealed in 1944. In 1997, when a designated French health service hospital in the Ottawa region (Montfort) was threatened with closure due to the Harris government's "common sense policy" Francophone leaders and media used Regulation 17 in their rhetoric to rally the Francophone community to save the hospital. The narratives employed during both events are later examined as being misleading, since they only present an Eastern Ontarian regional perspective, and ignore other Franco-Ontarian communities' experiences during the crises, therefore, reducing cultural and linguistic realities as being identical instead of acknowledging the diversity and regional differences of French communities. The Regulation 17 and SOS Montfort crises demonstrate how traumatic events create collective memories within the Francophone cultural community, which become building blocks for Franco-Ontarian identity. Additionally, they represent the greater struggle of the Francophone minority in Ontario to maintain their access to essential French services and institutions such as education and healthcare.

Julia Chapman, University of Toronto

Canadian-Trinidadian activism: Navigating intersectional identity in queer care

For Trinidadian-Canadian Queer activists, identity must be navigated through queer identity, ethnic community, and cultural background. This paper seeks to explore what Trinidadian Canadian QTBIPOC (Queer, Trans, Black, Indigenous, and People of Colour) and allied activism and care can look like in Canada and how this activism is informed by this complex intersectional identity.

This research was conducted under the supervision of Professor Tara Goldstein and postdoctoral fellow Jenny Salisbury as part of a Research Opportunity Program (ROP) towards a larger project focused on 60 Years of QTBIPOC Activism and Care. This paper focuses on research into three activists via the ArQuives: Richard Fung, Anthony Mohammed, and Deb Singh.

Richard Fung informs complex art-based activism through his complex identities as Trini, Chinese, Canadian, and a gay man. Fung presents an example of complex identity informing complex activism, for Fung, this is film-based art that spans and explores the many topics surrounding his

identity. Anthony Mohammad and Deb Singh present similar experiences of complex identity as Trinidadians within a South Asian diaspora and identity within Queer communities. For Mohammad navigating his sexuality as a gay man through Caribbean and South Asian communities presents contradicting yet synchronous experiences of inclusion and exclusion. Singh similarly identifies the acceptability of a particular identity; navigating fluid sexuality, binary gender, and monogamy presents a similar thread of contradicting inclusion and exclusion. For Trinidadian-Canadian Queer activists, their complex navigation of intersectional identities informs their community work and artistic expression as activists.

Jacob Gorodensky, Toronto Metropolitan University

Hate propaganda and obscene literature: Canada's differing approaches to freedom of expression

This paper is a comparative analysis of the Canadian government's historic regulation of hate propaganda and obscene literature. Since the 1850s, law in Canada has been used to regulate materials deemed to be "obscene." These laws constituted a limit to "free expression" but were powerful, and widely accepted by politicians and the general public until the late 20th century. No such legal mechanisms existed to limit hateful speech until 1970. In the aftermath of World War II, Canada saw a steep rise in the production and dissemination of hate propaganda, leading to pressure from minority groups and rights activists for anti-hate speech laws. There was significant opposition to these laws, however. In working to balance the protection of vulnerable groups from exposure to hatred with opposition's claims that such laws were an unreasonable limit on an individual's freedom of expression, the Canadian federal government enacted laws that were ineffective at deterring or penalizing the dissemination of hate propaganda.

Through a study of legislation, judicial decisions, parliamentary discussions, and archival records, this research seeks to identify what led to the different attitudes and approaches to the regulation of these related offences, and how this fits into the broader history of human rights. Given that obscene literature and hate propaganda were transnational issues – with these materials literally crossing borders – this research also offers an interesting window into the different legislative approaches to regulating speech and expression between the US and Canada.

Mason Hobson, Western Washington University

Cross-border environmentalism and the Salish Sea

The Salish Sea, a waterway shared between the State of Washington, the Province of British Columbia, and numerous First Nations, is vital to the United States and Canada for everything from shipping and natural resources to cultural and indigenous heritage and identities. Subsequently, the protection and conservation of this waterway is paramount especially as we face the immediate and long-term effects of climate change and habitat degradation. To address this reality Canada and the United States must cooperate in breaking down counterproductive regulations that do nothing but divide this cohesive ecological region and halt the spread of

essential environmental information and direct cooperation. To achieve this I will be examining how efforts in the Great Lakes region to promote international environmental cooperation have succeeded and how these efforts can be applied to the Salish Sea. These efforts can be simplified into six main areas 1)Marine Pollution Control 2)Habitat Conservation and Restoration 3)Species Protection 4)Collaborative Management 5)Research and Monitoring 6) Borderlands Cohesion.

Hannah Rose Mankulich, King's University College at Western University
AIDS activism in Canada: The making of a successful social movement

The advent of the Canadian AIDS epidemic in 1982 exposed deep-rooted homophobic sentiments in society and inadequacies in the healthcare system. Queer Canadians – alongside healthcare workers, racialized Canadians, sex workers, and other at-risk communities – rallied together to combat the systemic injustices that were exacerbated by the epidemic, and their activism led to substantial sociopolitical improvements. This paper posits that the broader Canadian AIDS movement was one of the most successful and effective social movements in the country's history, and it seeks to explain how exactly it managed to have such a profound impact on society. This paper identifies four key factors that contributed to the success of AIDS activism: the pre-existing sentiments within the queer community; the division of labour and the diversification of advocacy methods; the ability to respond to new sociopolitical developments; and the expansion of advocacy to include all at-risk communities, regardless of sexuality. Additionally, this analysis uses the framework of measuring success that was proposed by Dr. William Gamson: he argues that a social movement has been successful if it has shifted public acceptance and if it has created new advantages for the affected group.

Scholarship has largely been centred around the American response to the AIDS epidemic, and the Canadian experience has been comparatively neglected; ultimately, this paper hopes to emphasize the accomplishments of Canadian activists by contributing to the pre-existing literature that has sought to challenge Americentrism. To supplement a survey of the pre-existing literature, this paper analyzes interviews, newsletters, zines, op-eds, and magazines.

Nika Merrih-Kaluza, King's University College at Western University
The fight for queer rights across North America

In this research paper, we will explore different queer social movements that have impacted Canadian history, what this history does for us today, and how we can learn from our history to reach a better future. The LGBTQ+ community in North America has a long history of fighting for their rights and freedoms. Here, we will specifically focus on Canadian social movements with some eminent influences from American movements to fully understand the interconnective history. For instance, we will explore the 1971 'We Demand Marches,' and the 'Operation Soap Riot' in 1981, with some notable American inspirations like the 1966 'Compton's Cafeteria Riot,' and the 'Stonewall Riot' of 1969. Commonalities preceding all of these protests are the recognition of North American, queer social movements, the stand against police brutality, and an increase in

LGBTQ+ acts of activism. These riots began with the building resentment against government officials... with the rise of police brutality in LGBTQ+ communities, came the rise of queer resistance and pride.

Kat Rice, Brock University

Canada's game or Canada's shame? The troublesome relationship between ice hockey and Indigenous peoples in Canada

Hockey has the remarkable ability to bring people together, just as much as it can push people away. Hockey can act as a bridge to bring Canadians together by reaching beyond differences to speak to shared passions, and when it does, that is hockey at its best. The problem is that hockey is not always at its best. Hockey has a long, complicated, and problematic history in Canada, particularly with Indigenous peoples. Despite originating as an Indigenous game, the modern game of hockey was largely introduced to Indigenous peoples through the Indian Residential School system (IRS) (1870s-1990s) as a tool for assimilation, and hockey has been used as a yardstick with which to mark Indigenous integration into Canadian society. This conference paper seeks to investigate the complicated relationship between Canada's Indigenous peoples and hockey to counter the notion that hockey is the "bridge" that reaches beyond differences in Canada.

I argue that hockey represents an unequal division of power between Indigenous and Settler Canadians because hockey was used by the state as a conduit to further its own intentions. As a result, hockey has played a significant role in the assimilation agenda which designates hockey to be an insufficient channel to facilitate reconciliation between Indigenous and Settler Canadians. This argument will be supported by investigating the mythification of hockey in Canada, hockey's role in cultivating student discipline and obedience in the IRS post-1951 when amendments to the Indian Act reinforced organized sports in the IRS, and how hockey was used as positive propaganda for the IRS.

Kathryn Sawatzky, University of Saskatchewan

Voices unheard: Unveiling women's testimony in 19th-century Canadian and American extradition courts

This paper examines the role of women's testimony in extradition cases between Canada and the United States from 1868 – 1923. In Canada, only 35 women testified in court in a total of 407 cases. In most instances, the women testifying were married and testifying to their husband's innocence or guilt. In these cases, their husband's extradition, conviction, and liberation were often determined by what they said. Women who testified as victims of crimes, often assaults, saw far more ambiguous success. Ideas about the purity of women influenced whether the courts listened to the testimony of unmarried women and girls or allowed them to testify in the first place. Finally, in rare instances, women appeared in these transnational court cases in a professional capacity (often as doctors or secretaries). While married women were treated with

respect and single women with some suspicion, divorced women were scrutinized heavily. This divergence, especially in the Canadian courts, emphasizes the uneven ways the border influenced married life. Divorce was illegal in Canada at this time and marriage was viewed as the building block of Canada's new society. As such, many divorced women who came from the United States were belittled and overly questioned compared to married women from Canada. As a result, this paper argues that Canadian and American attempts to punish criminals who fled across national borders prioritized looking at a woman's marital status above all other factors when assessing whether a potential witness might have valuable information for the courts.

Olivia Schmidt, Brock University

Examining normalized practices of exclusion at the Canada-US Border

The Canada-US border relies upon a logic of security that dictates belonging and difference along the 49th parallel. The logic of security is known to ground itself within racial profiling, social sorting, surveillance, and law. Analyzing research prior to, and post 9/11, we can understand how practices at the border are rooted in exclusion, discrimination, and securitization. These factors of securitization are instituted not only at the physical border itself but 'extraterritorialize' outside of the border zone, attaching to the bodies of marginalized people based on intersectional identities such as race, gender, class, legal citizenship, and religion (Gilbert, 2018). This implies that borders do not serve as a gate, instead acting as a funnel that filters those who belong and those who do not (Helleiner, 2015). This results in individuals with marginalized identities being subjected to oversurveillance and discrimination. This paper will highlight how these exclusionary practices are normalized and intrinsically linked to the bordering process and institution.

Allison Shepard, Niagara University

Decadal depreciation: Analyzing the 40% decline of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar

This paper examines the 40% depreciation of the Canadian dollar against the US dollar over the past decade while evaluating the applicability of conventional macroeconomic theories. While the economic theories, Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) and Interest Rate Parity (IRP) fail to adequately explain the past CAD/USD exchange rate behavior, the Real Exchange Rate (RER) approach acts as a more effective framework for understanding the Canadian exchange rate. Through a literature review and an analysis of empirical evidence, this paper highlights the limitations of PPP and IRP. With that, it focuses on the strengths of RER; RER explains the CAD/USD exchange rate behavior effectively because it emphasizes the role commodity prices play in affecting exchange rates and the correlation between oil prices and the Canadian exchange rate. The surge in US oil production within the past decade along with decisions by OPEC were drivers behind the increase in world oil supply. Environmental policies, increased fuel efficiency, decreased US reliance on Canadian oil, and the COVID-19 pandemic decreased demand. According to economic theory, an increase in oil supply and a decrease in demand lowers oil prices. Consequently, the declining oil prices and declining US reliance on Canadian oil acted as primary drivers behind the Canadian dollar depreciation relative to the US dollar.

Emma Stevens, King's University College at Western University
Indigenous performance art as resurgence: Alanis Obomsawin

Turtle Island has been unwillingly and continually reshaped into a Western colonial heteropatriarchy. This, as well as cultural genocide, has resulted in the degradation and, in some places, destruction of Indigenous women's voices. However, Indigenous women have not been passive to this settler colonial project. My research will focus on prolific filmmaker Alanis Obomsawin and her landmark performance art as resurgence. Documenting Indigenous ways to walk, spirituality, languages, and knowledge maintains their control of epistemology and writing of history. Furthermore, depicting resistance from unified Indigenous nations of Turtle Island in times of conflict with settlers as documented in Alanis Obomsawin's *Kanehsatake: 270 Years of Resistance* (NFB, 1993) serves as education for non-Indigenous people. Other works such as *Trick or Treaty?* (NFB, 2014), *We Can't Make the Same Mistake Twice* (NFB, 2016), and *Our People Will Be Healed* (NFB, 2017) uplift the voices, experiences, and truths of the original people of the land this research is completed on. Themes of injustice, pacifism, bravery, and healing are explored through the careful craft of Alanis Obomsawin's art. The aim of this analysis is increased allyship between Indigenous peoples, 'Canadian' settlers, and broader non-Indigenous peoples to bridge the gap of society in a neo-colonial age. The Indigenous women's role in their community's resistance and resurgence is indispensable and includes great resilience, perseverance, and leadership.

Katie Trotter, Brock University
Gaelic preservation and revitalization: Formal and home educational settings

At one point in Canada, Gaelic was the third most-spoken language and now the language is nearly extinct. Many people of the Gaelic culture have not heard or can not speak Gaelic which makes preserving the language important as it will allow those people to connect to their ancestors and the roots of their culture. This paper focuses on how the nearly extinct language of Gaelic can be revitalized and preserved, discussing formal and home educational settings and which is the most beneficial. The formal educational setting displays a structured curriculum with a focus on daily usage and proficiency along with the formal aspects of the language. The home educational setting preserves the Gaelic language through intergenerational transmission, using music as a tool within the home.

James Edward Van Schaik, Western University
The failure of economic and social rights in Canada

Human rights are organized into several categories: civil and political, economic, social and cultural, and global. Civil and political rights have been enshrined in most institutions and laws within Canada along with economic and social rights, which are considered equal. However, in practice, those latter rights are relegated to so-called "second-generation" rights. These rights include material and economic rights, such as the right to shelter, food, education, healthcare, and employment, all of which have fallen by the wayside in politics and policy. The homelessness crisis in Canada is evidence of the lack of practical implementation of these basic human rights. This reality creates a human rights' antinomy because one cannot enjoy one set of rights without access to the other. This creates a disconnect between theory and practice when it comes to protecting these human rights.

This paper examines economic, cultural, and social rights in International theory versus Canadian human rights' public policy, comparing it to the ethnographic experiences of a frontline social worker. It explores the lived experience of homelessness in Canada and lack of access to basic rights. The study uncovers that while Canada has a duty to uphold these rights, the lived experiences of the homeless in Canada indicates they face significant discrimination and barriers in regard to access and practice. The implication of this essay suggests a political and policy failure to live up to our International commitments to economic and social human rights, and a failure to protect the most vulnerable in our society.

Peter Wagner, Western Washington University
Radio needs no passport: Border-blaster radio stations and the limits of Canadian content regulation in the Cascadia borderlands region

For decades, Canadian policymakers have endeavored to protect some version of Canadian culture through laws and regulations that dictate content requirements to broadcasters within their jurisdiction. But such efforts meet their match when confronted with the geography of the Canada/US borderlands and the reality of radio signal propagation. A specific example of the limits of Canadian content regulation can be found in so-called "border blaster radio stations," which can be defined as a radio station operating in one nation with the express intent of broadcasting to an audience in another nation. One radio station in Northwest Washington state directs their programming to a primarily Indo-Canadian audience and continues to do so today, despite attempts by the Canadian government to shutter the operation. Here, we will explore a historical analysis of Canadian content regulation with an eye to the intended purpose of those rules, and utilize a case study of one radio station to illustrate unique situations where stations reach Canadian audiences, but are immune from the reach of "CanCon" rules thanks to their place firmly across the border from regulators.

MAIN CAMPUS

- Arthur Schmon Tower ST
- Thistle Complex TH
- Robert S.K. Welch Hall WH
- Mackenzie Chown Complex MC
- Inniskillin Hall IH
- Rankin Family Pavilion RFP
- Goodman School of Business GSB
- Student - Alumni Centre SC
- Decew Residence DEC
- Gordon & Betty Vallee Residence VAL
- Alan Earp Residence ERP
- Village Residence VL
- Alphie's Trough AL
- Harrison Hall HH
- Kenmore Centre KC
- Rosalind Blauer Centre for Child Care RBC
- Theal House SH
- Concordia Lutheran Seminary CLS
- Central Utilities Building CUB
- Scotiabank Hall SBH
- South Block STH

- Walker Sports Complex WC
- Lowerberger Residence LW
- Brock Research & Innovation Centre CJD
- Plaza Building PLZ
- Roy & Lois Cairns Health & Biosciences Complex CRN
- Residence 8 RES8

Map of the Main Campus showing buildings A through O. Buildings are color-coded: red for academic and administrative buildings, grey for residence halls, and yellow for sports and recreation facilities. Key buildings include Schmon Tower, Walker Sports Complex, Mackenzie Chown Complex, and various residence halls like Decew, Vallee, and Village. Outdoor sports facilities like Tennis Courts, Badgers Field, and Alumni Field are also shown.

Map of the East Campus showing buildings 1 through 12. Buildings are color-coded: red for residence halls, grey for academic and administrative buildings, and yellow for sports and recreation facilities. Key buildings include Walker Sports & Abilities Centre, Student Alumni Centre, and various residence halls like Village, Lowerberger, and Rosalind Blauer. Outdoor sports facilities like Playing Fields and Ropes Course are also shown.

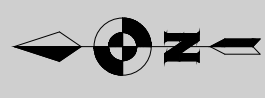
EAST CAMPUS

- 573 Glenridge Avenue GLN-A
- International Centre GLN-B
- East Academic EA
- Heritage Place Plaza HPP
- Tim Hortons HRTN
- McDonald's DNLD
- Quarryview Residence QV
- Gateway Suites Residence GWY

To Downtown



To Welland



Campus Map



Canadian Studies



at Brock