The land on which we gather is 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.
CONFERENCE PLANNING COMMITTEE

Dan Malleck, Brock University (Chair)
Elaine Aldridge-Low, Brock University
Jeff Boggs, Brock University
Brian de Ruiter, Brock University
Munroe Eagles, University at Buffalo, State University of New York
Shannon Risk, Niagara University

BEST STUDENT PAPER COMMITTEE

Jeff Boggs, Brock University (Chair)
Munroe Eagles, University at Buffalo, State University of New York
Shannon Risk, Niagara University
CONFERENCE SCHEDULE

Saturday March 7

8:45-9:45 a.m.  **Registration and Continental Breakfast**

Fourth Floor Atrium, Plaza (PLZ401)

_For all registered participants and moderators_

9:45-10:00 a.m.  **Welcome Remarks**

Fourth Floor Atrium, Plaza (PLZ401)

Greg Finn, Interim Provost and Vice President of Academics, Brock University
Carol Merriam, Dean, Faculty of Humanities, Brock University
Dan Malleck, Director, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University

10:00-11:30 a.m.  **Panels**

**Panel 1A  Indigenous Currents**

Room: Plaza 409 (PLZ409)

Moderator: Lyn Trudeau (Faculty of Education, Brock University)

Sarah Caley (English Literature, Wilfrid Laurier University)
_Memorializing Indigenous History: A Comparative Study of Laurie D. Graham and Layli Long Soldier_

Marcus Hoszko (History, Brock University)
_Beating the Consequences of Colonization: Cultural Rehabilitation, Inuit Film, and Inuit Quajimajatuqangit_

Gabriel Keller (North American Studies, Wilfrid Laurier University)
_Frozen River: A Film Study on Indigenous Civilizations, Geographical Diversity, and Human Rights Surrounding the U.S./Canada Border_
Panel 1B  Representations of the Borderlands
Room: Plaza 410 (PLZ410)

Moderator: Shannon Risk (History, Niagara University)

Sydney Forde (Canadian American Studies, Brock University)
*Diverging Media: US and Canadian Representations of Immigrants and Refugees*

Rachel Lobo (Environmental Studies, York University)
*Exploring the ‘fluid frontier’: Photographic archives in the Detroit River Borderlands*

11:30 a.m.-12:30 p.m. **Lunch Buffet**
Fourth Floor Atrium, Plaza (PLZ401)
*For all registered participants and moderators*

12:30-2:00 p.m. **Panels**

Panel 2A  Negotiating Cultures
Room: Plaza 409 (PLZ409)

Moderator: Jason Black (Fulbright Research Chair, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University)

Russ Martin (Popular Culture, Brock University)
*It’s RuPaul’s World, We’re Just Living In It: Cross-cultural aesthetics and cosplay in the era of global drag*

Katrynne Rice (History and Canadian Studies, Brock University)
*Setting the Expectation: How American Success at the World Junior Hockey Championships is a Canadian Product*

Heidi Madden (Canadian American Studies, Brock University)
*Reflected Identity: examining graphic representations in promotional materials*
Panel 2B  Tracking the Borderlands
Room: Plaza 410 (PLZ410)

Moderator: Munroe Eagles (Political Science, University at Buffalo, State University of New York)

Anysse Hawkins (Political Science, Wilfrid Laurier University)
The Politics of Securitization Technologies on the Canada-US Border

Carrie B. Sachse (Urban Planning, University at Buffalo, State University of New York)
But is it local? A Comparative Analysis of Prospective Self-Sufficiency in Vegetable Production on Either Side of the United States-Canada Border

Collin Anderson (Political Science, University at Buffalo, State University of New York)
A Re-evaluation of Arctic Policy: Climate Change’s Influence on the Far North

2:00-2:30 p.m. Refreshment Break
Fourth Floor Atrium, Plaza (PLZ401)
For all presenters and moderators

2:30-3:30 p.m. Keynote Address
Thistle 245 (TH245)

Welcome and Introduction
Dan Malleck, Director, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University

Keynote Speaker
Andrew C. Holman
Professor of History and Director of Canadian Studies, Bridgewater State University, Massachusetts
"Hockey Talk: Sport, Communications, and a History of Getting it Wrong"

3:30-3:45 p.m. Crossing Borders Best Paper Announcement & Concluding Remarks
Thistle 245 (TH245)

Jeff Boggs, Canadian Studies; Geography and Tourism Studies; and Popular Culture, Brock University
Dan Malleck, Director, Centre for Canadian Studies, Brock University

3:45-4:30 p.m. Reception
Hallway outside Thistle 245
KEYNOTE SPEAKER

Andrew C. Holman

Andrew Holman is a Professor of History and Director of Canadian Studies at Bridgewater State University in Massachusetts. He is a native of St. Catharines, Ontario, educated at McGill, McMaster and York universities before accepting a position at Bridgewater in 1996.

Andrew is also Editor of the American Review of Canadian Studies and Treasurer for the Association for Canadian Studies in the United States.

He is the author and editor of five books, including three on the scholarly history of hockey: Canada’s Game: Hockey and Identity (McGill- Queen’s UP 2009); The Same but Different: Hockey in Quebec (with Jason Blake) (McGill-Queen’s UP 2017); and Hockey: A Global History (with Stephen Hardy) (University of Illinois Press 2018). Andrew lives in Plymouth, Massachusetts.
**ABSTRACTS**

**Collin Anderson, University at Buffalo, State University of New York**  
*A Re-evaluation of Arctic Policy: Climate Change’s Influence on the Far North*

The fabled Northwest Passage, long sought after by European explorers, has finally emerged from underneath the ice. In a traditionally neutral zone, the melting of the polar ice caps has turned the Arctic into the next international battleground. The Arctic Council countries – Norway, Iceland, Canada, Denmark, the USA, Russia, Sweden, and Finland – are now tasked with governing a strategic and resource laden frontier.

Within the past few years, Canada, Denmark, Russia, and the United States, have all begun to assert themselves within the Arctic. Russia, Denmark, and Canada have all laid claim to oftentimes overlapping sections of the Arctic. The purpose of this paper is to highlight recent changes in Arctic policy of the Arctic Council countries, as well as put recent developments into context.

**Sarah Caley, Wilfrid Laurier University**  
*MEMORIALIZING INDIGENOUS HISTORY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF LAURIE D. GRAHAM AND LAYLI LONG SOLDIER*

When contemplating the history of Indigenous-settler relations in North America, it is important to consider whose stories are being privileged, and why. This paper will offer a comparative study of recent works by Canadian settler poet Laurie D. Graham and Oglala Lakota poet Layli Long Soldier, each of whom addresses stories of nineteenth century colonial violence against Indigenous people on either side of the Canada-US border. Both poets deal with similar Indigenous-settler dynamics relating to the government takeover of Indigenous lands, but they use different techniques to do so. In her poems “Battleford Gravesite” and “Visiting Pîhtokahanapiwiyin’s / Poundmaker’s Grave,” Graham writes about the Northwest Resistance, the starvation of the Cree people, the wrongful arrest of Chief Poundmaker, and the hanging of eight Cree men, which was the largest mass hanging in Canadian history. Graham analyses Canada’s difficulty in reckoning with its history, by using imagery of “looping,” which brings her writing about the past into the present. Long Soldier writes in her poem “38” about the Sioux Uprising, the starvation of the Dakota people, and the eventual hanging of 38 men, which was the largest mass hanging in American history. Long Soldier calls attention to the limits of the language she is using to emphasize that memorialization should be about more than written words; it is also about concrete actions. By looking at these works together, I will investigate the role and value of memorialization of colonial history and consider the extent to which colonialism still pervades society on both sides of the border.

**Annyse Hawkins, Wilfrid Laurier University**  
*The Politics of Securitization Technologies on the Canada-US Border*

In the 21st century, the issue of border security is viewed as a continuum, a practice that no longer focuses on individuals presenting themselves at a port of entry. Security procedures focus on collective resources through the implementation of artificial intelligence, and biometrics sharing as a deterrent and preventative measure. The United States and Canada, the world’s most significant non-militarized boundary, has generated profound security impacts and vulnerabilities, vulnerabilities which were exacerbated by the terrorist attacks of September 11, 2001. A relationship of mutual security between the United States and Canada, however, has implied heightened anxiety founded on false pretenses associating immigration with terrorism. After the events of September 11, conventional security studies have examined border security and immigration as interrelated concepts utilizing artificial intelligence as a risk assessment mechanism. This paper will examine a shift in Canada and United States border security through an examination of the Report of the
Standing Committee on Citizenship and Immigration and the development of securitization technologies. Does Canada and the United States have the technological capacity to implement artificial intelligence as an unbiased sorting mechanism?

Marcus Hoszko, Brock University

*Beating the Consequences of Colonization: Cultural Rehabilitation, Inuit Film, and Inuit Quajimajatuqangit*

Throughout the latter portion of the twentieth century, the Canadian government attempted to assimilate the Inuit into Canadian society. This objective entailed enforcing attendance at residential schools, and multiple efforts to relocate Inuit peoples to various locations in Canada. These actions have significantly affected Inuit cultures and lifestyles. Inuit children at residential schools were sexually and physically abused; various families were separated; and Inuit cultures and languages were forcibly curbed. Despite the negative effects of these actions, the Inuit have taken effective measures to rehabilitate their cultures and ways of life. In 1999, they obtained the right to govern Nunavut. They have since strived to rehabilitate their cultures and lifestyles by employing the informative potentialities of film and education.

Focusing on *Atanarjuat: The Fast Runner* (2001), which is a film that was produced in Nunavut, and *Inuit Quajimajatuqangit*, a rather recent shift in education in Nunavut, this paper will provide an evaluative judgment about the practicality of these efforts.

*Atanarjuat: The Fast Runner* repeatedly portrays the importance of familial and communal connections in Inuit societies, the value of elder knowledge and authority, and the necessity of constantly upholding a tranquil and open personality. *Inuit Quajimajatuqangit* is committed to instilling these traditional characteristics in Inuit youth. I will assess these approaches to the rehabilitation of Inuit culture.

Gabriel Keller, Wilfrid Laurier University

*Frozen River: A Film Study on Indigenous Civilizations, Geographical Diversity, and Human Rights Surrounding the U.S./Canada Border*

Courtney Hunt’s 2008 independent crime thriller *Frozen River* centers on Ray Eddy, a single working-class mother who resorts to smuggling immigrants from Canada into the U.S. in order to financially support her two children. She works with Lila Littlewolf, a Mohawk lady who is also falling on hard economic times, and together they complete a number of crossings to receive the money they need. Their first few missions are successful. But things take a turn for the worse when the lives of Ray, Lila, and their immigrant clients are put at risk. This paper will closely focus on the U.S./Canada border and in particular the St. Regis Mohawk Reservation. It will argue that even though the U.S./Canada Border is diverse from the U.S./Mexico Border, there is still imminent danger for anyone who attempts to cross illegally. It will also examine how the film represents Indigenous peoples along the reservation as minorities when in close proximity to the U.S./Canada border. The treatment they receive from border officials share a number of similarities and differences to the issues that Mexican immigrants face at the U.S./Mexico border. Being that the U.S./Canada border is one of the longest borders in the world, most of it is set along a mostly deserted rural landscape. Because the border takes up so many miles, the main question is how intense illegal immigration is amongst Indigenous peoples when in contrast to Mexico.
Rachel Lobo, York University  
*Exploring the ‘fluid frontier’: Photographic archives in the Detroit River Borderlands*

Though scholars (Pabst 2006; McKittrick 2013) have written extensively on how Black Canadian studies can benefit from Paul Gilroy’s (1993) Black Atlantic paradigm, Canada as a Black transnational space has largely been a source of critical ambivalence. Specifically, Rinaldo Walcott (1997) argues that discourses of Black diaspora(s) and the Black Atlantic have left Canada out of their consideration of these exchange routes, even in the context of a cross-border Black politics between the United States and Canada. This paper explores the development of a transnational Black community in the Detroit River borderlands through a close reading of historical photographic objects related to Afrodiasporic histories. As Afua Cooper (2011) argues, the Detroit River acted as a creator of new social, political, class, and other identities for the Black North Americans who crossed and re-crossed it. I argue here that the circulation of photographic portraits over this waterway helps to enunciate these histories of diaspora and dwelling—and positions this region as amorphous, sharing common cultural traits and networks of kinship.

The main site of this research is the Alvin D. McCurdy fonds at the Archives of Ontario, a collection of nineteenth and early twentieth century photographs of African Canadian communities in Amherstburg, Ontario—a major terminus of the Underground Railroad. This paper then examines how historical photographs can visualize family bonds against disparate geographies and temporalities and animate an understudied migration that problematizes the national histories of both Canada and the United States.

---

Heidi Madden, Brock University  
*Reflected Identity: examining graphic representations in promotional materials*

The images selected and produced for promotional materials are often just as important and impactful as the written words. Building on the textual analysis previously conducted on the brochures and promotional materials produced for Fort George in Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario and Old Fort Niagara in Youngstown, New York, this presentation will explore the narratives told and reinforced through images and design elements employed in these publications. In particular, visual references to military heritage, national identity, gender roles and indigenous representation will be examined in the context of the bi-national Niagara Region.
Russ Martin, Brock University
*It’s RuPaul’s World, We’re Just Living In It: Cross-cultural aesthetics and cosplay in the era of global drag*

In 2020, the Canadian drag landscape will be dramatically transformed by the launch of the television series *Drag Race Canada*, the first local iteration of the global cultural sensation *RuPaul’s Drag Race* (Barbato, Bailey, and Charles). The launch will have a substantial impact on drag culture in Canada, but *Drag Race* is nothing new for Canadians. For more than a decade, the reality competition series has aired in Canada and has influenced the look, sound, and style of Canadian drag. Drawing from an ethnographic study produced as a Master’s thesis at Brock University, this presentation will consider the sonic and aesthetic relationship between *Drag Race* and the Toronto drag scene. Drawing from scholar Will Straw’s work on scene theory, I argue *Drag Race* now acts as global drag culture’s dominant system of articulation and that it not only dictates trends in drags, but also provides the contemporary drag fan a rubric for understanding drag’s cultural meaning. I will share results from my thesis work, drawn from semi-structured interviews with nine drag artists and a year and a half in the field, that demonstrate the aesthetic influence *Drag Race* has had on drag artists in Toronto. In particular, I will consider several Canadian drag artists who have done cosplay re-creations of looks worn by American drag queens featured on *Drag Race*. Using these examples, I will showcase how *Drag Race* has influenced the visuality of drag culture well beyond its origins in the United States.

Katrynne Rice, Brock University
*Setting the Expectation: How American Success at the World Junior Hockey Championships is a Canadian Product*

The World Junior Hockey Championships (WJC) is a Canadian phenomenon. Canadian junior players have traditionally dominated at the tournament, winning the most gold medals of any participating nation (18). The Canadians medaled every year in the decade of 2000-2009, which included five straight gold medals between the ‘Dream Team’ in 2005 and Jordan Eberle’s iconic goal in 2009. This is contrasted by the United States, who won their first gold medal in 2004 after defeating Canada. Since 2010, however, the Canadians have won the same number of medals as the Americans, including the same number of gold medals. Despite it being a Canadian tradition, the last two decades have seen the rise of American success at the WJC. This conference paper seeks to explore how and why Canada has been responsible for this recent American success.

Canada set the bar of hockey excellency, forcing the Americans to create new development programs to succeed at the international level. The USA Hockey National Team Development Program (NTDP), created in 1996 and one of the more notable programs, was a response to the Canadian development program of the Canadian Hockey League (CHL). Firstly, this paper will investigate how Canada set the bar of hockey excellence and the standard of success at the WJC, and how the WJC became a Canadian tradition. Secondly, it will examine the NTDP in comparison to the CHL. Thirdly, it will explore the NTDP’s triumph at the WJC and why their players have found greater success at this tournament compared to previous American WJC teams.
Carrie B. Sachse, University at Buffalo, State University of New York

*But is it local? A Comparative Analysis of Prospective Self-Sufficiency in Vegetable Production on Either Side of the United States-Canada Border*

Given the significance of the industrialized food system's role in exacerbating climate change, there is increasing recognition of the virtue of more localized food production and delivery systems. The purpose of this paper is to conduct a comparative analysis of regional agricultural production capacity on either side of the United States-Canada border, using the greater Niagara Falls region as a case study. Specifically, this research uses primary data reported by the United States and Canadian governments to analyze each country's volume of vegetable production in the Niagara Falls region, relative to the nutritional needs of the populations in the same geographic areas. The paper is laid out as follows: after reviewing the literature and research methodology, regional vegetable self-sufficiency on either side of the border is determined. Possible drivers of and limitations to each region's relative self-sufficiency are discussed. Finally, cross-cultural recommendations for increasing regional vegetable self-sufficiency on both sides of the border are made.

**FOOD VENDORS ON CAMPUS**

**The Guernsey Market**
Located in the lower level of the Schmon Tower, the Guernsey Market features a variety of fresh, local food and gourmet items designed to satisfy everyone's appetite. The center of the market features a unique 360° Mongolian grill with display cooking.

**HOURS OF OPERATION**
Saturday 10:30 a.m. – 9:30 p.m.

**Hungry Badger**
Located in the Walker Complex. Features a variety of fresh food for everyone on campus. Hungry Badger is a creative market-style food court offering Pizza Pizza, Pita Pit, Smoothies, Tim Hortons, fresh fruit and convenience items.

**HOURS OF OPERATION**
Saturday 10:30 a.m. – 8:00 p.m.

**Starbucks (Common Grounds Café)**
In addition to serving Starbucks' coffee this location serves tea, cold drinks and desserts.

**HOURS OF OPERATION**
Saturday 11:00 a.m. - 5:00 p.m.

**Tim Hortons**
Our Tim Hortons locations feature freshly brewed coffee, iced cappuccinos, flavoured teas, doughnuts, muffins, tea biscuits, cold beverages, yogurt parfaits and more.

**SCHMON TOWER LOCATION HOURS OF OPERATION**
Saturday 7:30 a.m. – 4:00 p.m.
This conference would not be possible without the assistance of many. Our thanks go to:

Faculty of Humanities, Brock University
Faculty of Graduate Studies, Brock University
Bridgewater University
Niagara University
University at Buffalo, State University of New York
Brock Campus Store