



**BORDERS IN  
GLOBALIZATION**

***Borders in Globalization***

**International Roundtable #2 – Draft Agenda**

7 April 2014, 12:00-4:00pm

350 Albert Street (Fulbright Canada)

2<sup>nd</sup> floor, Constitution Boardroom

<b>12:00-12:30</b>	<b>Deli-Style Lunch &amp; Introductions</b>
<b>12:30-12:40</b>	<b>Project Update</b>
<b>Synopsis</b>	Recent developments in border scholarship have expanded the narrow definition of borders beyond territoriality. <i>Borders in Globalization</i> will advance these developments in 6 thematic areas and connect new understandings to policy and decision-makers. Thematic studies (governance, flows, history, culture, sustainability and security) will focus on how to better manage borders in a globalized world, in which the territorial perspective is no longer apt. Regional studies will produce papers on (agreed upon) subthemes within each theme that are comparable across Canada, yet regionally relevant. The purpose of the International Roundtable is to provide advice on the project direction, flag problematic issues – either operationally or substantively, identify key areas of concern for non-academic partners, and to push the research beyond just scholastic to policy-relevant.
<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly</b> BIG Project Director, University of Victoria
<b>12:40-2:45</b>	<b>Session I: Themes</b>
<b>Chair</b>	<b>Michael Hawes</b> CEO, Fulbright Canada
<b>Synopsis</b>	Speakers should comment on the conceptualization of the theme, the key issues identified by the two-page supporting document, and the key issues within their organizations (outside of academia) requiring attention. Advice on how to engage with policy-makers on specific sub-themes is welcomed.
<b>12:40-1:10</b>	<b>Theme - Flows</b>
<b>Synopsis</b>	The concept of flows as it relates to borders and globalization reflects the interaction of domestic, cross-border, and broader international transactions, linkages, networks, and related processes of governance that affect four broad types of flows: goods, services, people, and capital. “People” refers to inward and outward flows for business travel, tourism, and employment. The concept of migration involves movements of individuals and families for purposes of durable or permanent residence between countries and, in Canada, between sub-national jurisdictions.
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Kevin O’Shea</b> Assistant Secretary, Border Implementation Team, PCO <b>Robert Ireland</b> Head of Policy, World Customs Organization <b>Geoffrey Hale</b> University of Lethbridge, BIG
<b>1:10-1:45</b>	<b>Theme – Governance</b>
<b>Synopsis</b>	Governance acknowledges what we know about the territoriality of borders but primarily focuses on the contemporary non-territoriality of borders—as

	<p>‘vacillating,’ ‘unpredictable,’ and ‘volatile’—the ‘spaces of flows’ that challenge the bordering processes of ‘spaces of places.’</p> <p>The social, economic, and political processes of production and re-production of borders, and the bordering and de-bordering praxis that emerges in the early attempts of governing flows are driving the governance research agenda. We examine regulatory regimes at different levels of government and involving a variety of stakeholders in decision-making on/around borders.</p>
<b>Speakers</b>	<p><b>André Juneau</b> President Elect, IPAC</p> <p><b>Bob Young</b> Professor, Western University</p> <p><b>Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly</b> Professor, University of Victoria, BIG lead</p>
<b>1:45-2:05</b>	<b>Theme – History</b>
<b>Synopsis</b>	<p>The research is intended to counter the tendency of contemporary border studies to minimize the primacy of state borders throughout time by failing to acknowledge the historical “positioning” or context (why and where) that is so important in understanding the distinctiveness of contemporary state borders and how they differ from other borders in their complexity and globality. Three broad themes will focus on: (1) The evolution of Canadian-American borderlands, (2) the roles of sovereignty and its relationship to debates over immigration, empire, federalism, and globalization in the Canadian-American Pacific borderlands during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, and (3) disrupt a linear historiography that proceeds temporally and spatially from scattered first contacts between Indigenous peoples and Europeans, to the borderlands of competing European empires, to the bordered-lands of emerging nation-states</p>
<b>Speakers</b>	<p><b>Randy Widdis</b> Professor, University of Regina, BIG</p>
<b>2:05-2:25</b>	<b>Theme – Culture</b>
<b>Synopsis</b>	<p>Culture is “an evolving framework for encoding the meaning of border.” The interplay of culture and borders in globalization: 1) creates and sustains cultural islands that are either spatially distinct or arrayed in transition, 2) is constantly in motion (produced, adjusted and re-produced), 3) is often strident and resonant with cultural representations and expressions of resistance, 4) is increasingly inhabiting the borderlands and borderlines to display extended zones of transition, 5) conveys the dialectic of cultural continuity and discontinuity in zones of interaction that are neither here nor there to confront the meaning of border, 6) forms and re-forms identity among those who claim indigeneity and others who cannot, 7) creates pressures toward homogeneity in cultural identity to vie with more extensive forces of heterogeneity to diffuse identities, and 8) conveys plural expressions of identity and singular imperatives of belonging.</p>
<b>Speakers</b>	<p><b>Victor Konrad</b> Professor, Carleton University, BIG</p>
<b>2:25-2:45</b>	<b>Theme – Sustainability</b>
<b>Synopsis</b>	Sustainability was defined as development that “met the needs of the present

	without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.” BIG focuses on both the environmental and resource dimensions of sustainability; and acknowledges that borders have been important for managing issues with defined geographical features. What environmental phenomena are still governed by territorial strategies with definable borders, and, which ones are not, and who decides?
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Irasema Coronado</b> Executive Director, Council for Environmental Cooperation <b>Cindy Warwick</b> Sr. Policy Advisor, IJC
<b>2:45-2:55</b>	<b>Coffee Break</b>
<b>2:55-4:00</b>	<b>Session II: Regions</b>
<b>Chair</b>	<b>Irasema Coronado</b> Executive Director, Council for Environmental Cooperation
<b>Synopsis</b>	Each regional lead presents a brief summary of the research themes, as they are being discussed in each region and coordinated at the federal level. We welcome feedback from all board members once each region has been presented.
<b>2:55-3:05</b>	<b>Ontario &amp; Atlantic</b>
<b>Speakers</b>	<b>Victor Konrad</b> Carleton University
<b>3:05-3:20</b>	<b>Region – Arctic</b>
<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Heather Nicol</b> Professor, Trent University, BIG <b>Bernie Funston</b> Head, Northern Research Consulting <b>Jean-Marie Beaulieu (TBC)</b> Senior Science Advisor, Polar Commission
<b>3:20-3:25</b>	<b>British Columbia</b>
<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Nicole Bates-Eamer</b> Project Manager, University of Victoria, BIG
<b>3:25-3:30</b>	<b>Alberta</b>
<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Geoffrey Hale</b> University of Lethbridge
<b>3:30-3:35</b>	<b>Prairies</b>
<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Randy Widdis</b> University of Regina
<b>3:35-3:55</b>	<b>Open Discussion</b>
	All Members
<b>3:55-4:00</b>	<b>Future Plans</b>
<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Emmanuel Brunet-Jailly</b>
<b>Synopsis</b>	Future dates for Int’l Roundtables; September Conference