

Spring 2008

DISTINGUISHED GUEST SPEAKERS

**U.S.-CANADA RELATIONS:
A VIEW FROM OLD CANADA**

With distinguished guest lecturer:

Louis Balthazar

"There are no two countries in the world that are as integrated to each other as the United States and Canada. Yet Canadians like to keep their distance from their neighbours to the point that their relationship may be characterized as a love-hate affair. Quebecers, who have seen themselves as Canadian as early as the 17th century, have their own way of looking at the U.S. and at the rest of Canada."

Tuesday, February 26, 2008

12:00 Noon (lunch will be provided)

**JOHN HOPE FRANKLIN
CENTER**

2204 Erwin Road

Room 130/131

Free and open to the public.

A limited number of complimentary parking vouchers will be available upon request for the nearby Medical Center lot. Go to the following link for directions.

<http://www.jhfc.duke.edu/about/map.php>



Louis Balthazar is Professor Emeritus at Laval University in Québec City, Canada. He is also president of the Center for U.S. Studies, Raoul-Dandurand Chair, University of Québec at Montreal

He holds a Ph.D. in political science from Harvard University (1971) and a Masters in French Literature from the University of Montreal (1955).

He has published extensively on United States foreign policy, Canadian-American relations, Québec nationalism and other topics. Among his recent books are *La politique étrangère des États-Unis: fondements, acteurs, formulations* (with Charles-Philippe David and Justin Vaïsse), Paris, Les Presses de Science Po, 2003, *Le Québec dans l'espace Américain* (with Alfred O. Hero Jr.), Montreal, Québec-Amerique, 1999, *Contemporary Québec and the United States* (also with Alfred Hero), Cambridge, MA and Lanham, MD, Harvard Center for International Affairs and University Press of America, 1988 and *French-Canadian Civilization*, ACSUS Paper, Lansing, MI, Michigan State University Press, 1995.

Sponsored by Duke's Center for Canadian Studies



**“CITIZENS & SUBJECTS:
CANADA, IRELAND and
THE UNITED STATES, 1790 – 1812”
with
Alan Taylor**

Monday, April 14, 2008

12:00 Noon

229 Carr Building

Duke University

Lunch will be provided.

Alan Taylor is professor of history at the University of California, Davis. A graduate of Colby College in his native state of Maine, Taylor received his PhD from Brandeis University. His work focuses on Colonial America, the American Revolution, and the Early American Republic.

He is known both for his synthesis and for his contributions to micro history. The latter is best exemplified by his Pulitzer-Prize winning history of William Cooper and the settlement of Cooperstown, New York. Using court records, land records, letters, and diaries, Taylor has shed light on the economic, political and social history of New York, New England, and (most recently) the *Divided Ground* of the Iroquois Indians. Taylor is also part of a generation of historians committed to the revival of narrative history, rejecting the method-driven, quantitative work of the previous generation of "new social historians" and the theory-laden work of more recent "new cultural historians." In addition to writing books for a wide public readership, Taylor is a regular contributor of book reviews and essays to *The New Republic*.

This event is sponsored by the Center for Canadian Studies and the Department of History.

www.jhfc.duke.edu/canadianstudies

Thursday, May 1, 2008

12:00 Noon Room 130 John Hope Franklin Center

Lunch will be provided.

“Ideas Versus Interests: A Study of the U.S.-Canada
Softwood Lumber Dispute”

With...

GILBERT GAGNÉ

Visiting Fulbright Chair in Canadian Studies at Duke
University

Associate Professor of Political Science, Bishop’s
University

Sherbrooke, Québec

For more than 25 years, the Canadian exports of softwood lumber products to the United States have been at the centre of the most serious trade dispute in U.S.-Canada relations. The prevailing explanations of the dispute consider the material or economic-political interests of the protagonists as the essential factor at the basis of the conflict, while arguments such as fair trade are downplayed as being used for self-serving ends. Yet, the Canadian and American views on the notions of fair trade and subsidy reveal ideational and cognitive dimensions at play in the dispute. Distinguishing between a ‘self-interested’ and a ‘principled’ use of the fair trade argument, of course, adds another layer of complexity and confusion to the softwood lumber dispute. The presentation seeks to go beyond the

prevailing interest-based explanations of the softwood lumber conflict, by looking at the role played by ideational and normative factors in the evolution of one of the most important trade disputes in history.

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