ALPHABETIZED ABSTRACT LIST

Community, Crisis and Restructuring in Canada:
An Intersectional Approach

Abele, F., Courchene, T. J., Seidle, F. L., & St-Hilaire, F. (Eds.). (2012). *Northern Exposure: Peoples, Powers and Prospects in Canada's North*. Montreal, Canada: The Institute for Research on Public Policy.

> Canada's North has long held a special place in the country's narrative, and increasingly now it is an important focal point of public policy. While climate change is already having wide-reaching effects on the northern environment, it is also expected to expand shipping and passage in Canadian Arctic waters. This prospect has generated renewed international interest in the region's vast reserves of oil, gas, and minerals and has reignited concerns about Canadian sovereignty in the region. These external forces will have profound consequences – for Canada's northern communities and residents, who will be faced with critical challenges and unprecedented opportunities, and for Canada as a whole.

> The result of a two-year, multidisciplinary research program, this IRPP volume – the fourth in The Art of the State series – explores some of these critical issues, with a particular emphasis on the views and perspectives of northerners. The wide-ranging collection examines the implications of the dramatic changes and innovations in territorial and Aboriginal governance that have occurred over the past three decades, as wells as new social and economic policy avenues to strengthen the peoples, powers and prospects of Canada's North.

Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada. (1996). *Royal Commission Report on Aboriginal Peoples*.

> The Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples was appointed in 1991 to help, in the Commission's words, "... restore justice to the relationship between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal people in Canada and to propose

practical solutions to stubborn problems." The Commission's final report was made public in November 1996. Previous reports of the Commission dealt with such topics as Aboriginal people and the Canadian justice system, the High Arctic Relocation, the Crown's land claims policies and processes and the legal and constitutional issues relating to Aboriginal self-government. The Commission's final report consists of 5 volumes and includes approximately 4,000 pages of text. A summary of the recommendations alone covers some 110 pages. Some commentators have suggested that the sheer size of the report and its price have combined to make it virtually inaccessible to most concerned Canadians.

Anderson, J., Beaton, J., & Laxer, K. (2006). Union Dimension: Mitigating Precarious Employment. In L. F. Vosko (Ed.), *Precarious Employment: Understanding Labour Market Insecurity in Canada* (pp. 301–317). Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

An important indicator of control over the labour process, union membership is central to limiting precarious employment. Workers with standard employment relationships are often union members or covered by a union contract (Fudge 1997; Rodgers 1989; Schellenberg and Clark 1996; Vosko 1997; Vosko, Zukewich, and Cranford 2003). Many non-union permanent, full-time jobs are also influenced by the kind of standards that unions establish in sectors such as steel or automobile assembly (Storey 1987). Unionization in Canada is also situated within a broad matrix of economic factors and regulation, ranging from the magnitude and influence of the public sector to narrow industrial concentration. Regions of provinces relying on low-wage private sector jobs generally have lower rates of unionization, owing, perhaps to their particular industrial profiles. The state of provincial employment standards, the ease with which unionization can occur, and the design of equity legislation also shape the union/non-union distinction. What Card and Freeman (1993) found when comparing Canada to the United States also holds true within Canada and among industries: "broader social safety nets, and labour regulations and institutions" can be more favourable to unionization that narrower policies.

Anderson, K. (2011). *Life Stages and Native Women: Memory, Teachings and Story Medicine*. Winnipeg, Canada: University of Manitoba Press.

A rare and inspiring guide to the health and well-being of Aboriginal women and their communities. The process of "digging up medicines" - of rediscovering the stories of the past - serves as a powerful healing force in the decolonization and recovery of Aboriginal communities. In Life Stages and Native Women, Kim Anderson shares the teachings of fourteen elders

from the Canadian prairies and Ontario to illustrate how different life stages were experienced by Metis, Cree, and Anishinaabe girls and women during the mid-twentieth century. These elders relate stories about their own lives, the experiences of girls and women of their childhood communities, and customs related to pregnancy, birth, post-natal care, infant and child care, puberty rites, gender and age-specific work roles, the distinct roles of post-menopausal women, and women's roles in managing death. Through these teachings, we learn how evolving responsibilities from infancy to adulthood shaped women's identities and place within Indigenous society, and were integral to the health and well-being of their communities. By understanding how healthy communities were created in the past, Anderson explains how this traditional knowledge can be applied toward rebuilding healthy Indigenous communities today.

Anderson, R. B. (1997). Corporate/Indigenous Partnerships in Economic Development in Canada: The First Nations in Canada. *World Development*, *25*(9), 1483–1503. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0305-750X(97)00050-8

The approach to economic development that is emerging among the First Nations in Canada emphasizes the creation of profitable businesses competing in the global economy. These businesses are usually collectively owned, and often partnerships with non-First Nation corporations. At the same time, my research shows that a growing number of non-Aboriginal corporations are adopting business alliances with aboriginal people as a part of their strategy for long-term corporate survival. Four factors motivate this corporate behavior: (a) society's changing expectations about what constitutes socially responsible corporate behavior, (b) legal and regulatory requirements and restrictions, (c) the growing aboriginal population, and its increasing affluence and level of education, and (d) the rapidly growing pool of natural and financial resources under the control of aboriginal people. This augurs well for First Nations' economic development in the future. It also has implications for economic development among Indigenous Peoples elsewhere.

Anderson, R. B., Dana, L. P., & Dana, T. E. (2006). Indigenous land rights, entrepreneurship, and economic development in Canada: "Opting-in" to the global economy. *Journal of World Business*, *41*(1), 45–55. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jwb.2005.10.005

Indigenous people are struggling to reassert their nationhood within the post-colonial states in which they find themselves. Claims to their traditional lands and the right to use the resources of these lands are central to their drive to nationhood. Traditional lands are the 'place' of the nation and are inseparable from the people, their culture, and their identity

as a nation. Traditional lands and resources are the foundation upon which indigenous people intend to rebuild the economies of their nations and so improve the socioeconomic circumstance of their people—individuals, families, communities, and nations. This paper explores business development activities that flow from the later aspect of indigenous land rights in a Canadian context, suggesting that the process is a particular and important instance of social entrepreneurship.

Andrew, C., & Goldsmith, M. (1998). From Local Government to Local Governance—and Beyond? *International Political Science Review*, *19*(2), 101–117. doi:10.1177/019251298019002002

This article presents an overview of local government studies and particularly of recent developments. It looks first of all at the changing social and economic factors which influence the operation of local government. Globalization, political and institutional changes, demographic trends—all these structure the environment of local government. The article then looks at the changes in local government, best understood as a movement towards local governance. Finally, the article raises questions about the kinds of local government that would be the most desirable and most appropriate given the changes that are taking place.

Asanin Dean, J., & Wilson, K. (2009). "Education? It is irrelevant to my job now. It makes me very depressed …": Exploring the health impacts of under/unemployment among highly skilled recent immigrants in Canada. *Ethnicity & Health*, *14*(2), 185–204. doi:10.1080/13557850802227049

Immigrants account for 20% of the population and 60% of total population growth in Canada (Statistics Canada 2001). The majority of immigrants are accepted for entry to Canada under the Skilled Worker Program in order to fill employment shortages in the labour market (CIC 2007). Recent research has revealed that an increasing number of immigrants who gain entry under this programme face significant barriers to employment. As a result, many remain unemployed or accept employment outside of and below their field of education and training. However, the impacts such employment circumstances have on the health of immigrants have not yet been examined. This paper presents the results of a collaborative research project that explores the health impacts of under/unemployment among skilled immigrants in Mississauga, Ontario, Canada. In-depth interviews are used to examine the experiences of employment and perceptions of subsequent health impacts among 22 recent immigrants. The participants most frequently identified mental health impacts due to a lack of income, loss of employment-related skills,

loss of social status and family pressures. These health concerns are also extended to family members. In addition to mental health, physical health is perceived to be affected by employment circumstances through high levels of stress and strenuous working conditions. These findings shed light on the nature of the links between employment and health relationship as well as determinants of immigrant health. Additional research is required to examine the long-term effects of under/unemployment.

Bakker, I. (2007). Social Reproduction and the Constitution of a Gendered Political Economy. *New Political Economy*, *12*(4), 541–556. doi:10.1080/13563460701661561

This review essay outlines and compares several recent contributions in feminist political economy with particular emphasis on the renaissance of the concept of social reproduction. Most definitions of social reproduction relate to three aspects: (a) biological reproduction of the species, and the conditions and social constructions of motherhood; (b) the reproduction of the labour force which involves subsistence, education and training; and (c) the reproduction and provisioning of caring needs that may be wholly privatised within families and kinship networks or socialised to some degree through state supports .Whereas discussions of social reproduction in the 1970s and 1980s focused on women's domestic labour as subsidising capitalist reproduction under Fordism, more recent interest in the concept reflects the increasingly privatised forms of social provisioning and risk that characterise the neoliberal moment in the global political economy. In other words, the everyday activities of maintaining life and reproducing the next generation are increasingly being realised through the unpaid and paid resources of (largely) women as states withdraw from public provisioning, with the result that capitalist market relations increasingly infiltrate social reproduction. Hence, the renewed focus on social reproduction seeks to place its costs at the centre of an analysis of the capitalist system of accumulation as well as relating it to questions of how the surplus in such an economy is distributed.

Battiste, M. (2013). *Decolonizing Education: Nourishing the Learning Spirit*. Saskatoon, SK: Purich Publishing Limited.

Drawing on treaties, international law, the work of other Indigenous scholars, and especially personal experiences, Marie Battiste documents the nature of Eurocentric models of education, and their devastating impacts on Indigenous knowledge. Chronicling the negative consequences of forced assimilation and the failure of current educational policies to bolster the social and economic conditions of Aboriginal populations, Battiste proposes a new model of education. She argues that

the preservation of Aboriginal knowledge is an Aboriginal right and a right preserved by the many treaties with First Nations. Current educational policies must undergo substantive reform. Central to this process is the rejection of the racism inherent to colonial systems of education, and the repositioning of Indigenous humanities, sciences, and languages as vital fields of knowledge. Battiste suggests the urgency for this reform lies in the social, technological, and economic knowledge system which incorporates both Indigenous and Eurocentric thinking. The new model she advocates is based on her experiences growing up in a Mi'kmaw community, and the decades she has spent as a teacher, activist, and university scholar.

Ball, J. (2009). Fathering in the Shadows: Indigenous Fathers and Canada's Colonial Legacies. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *624*(1), 29–48. doi:10.1177/0002716209334181

A study of Canadian Indigenous fathers' involvement conceptualized a temporal horizon within which to situate challenges and opportunities for caring for children following decades of colonial interventions that have diminished men's roles. Through five community-university partnerships, conversational interviews were held with eighty First Nations and Métis fathers in British Columbia, Canada. Using a grounded theory approach, a conceptual model was constructed identifying six key ecological and psychological factors that combine to account for Indigenous men's experiences of fatherhood: personal wellness, learning fathering, socioeconomic inclusion, social support, legislative and policy support, and cultural continuity. Indigenous fathers' accounts bring into focus systemic barriers to positive fathers' involvement, including socioeconomic exclusion due to failures of the educational system, ongoing colonization through Canada's Indian Act, and mother-centrism in parenting programs and child welfare practices. Policy and program reforms are suggested to increase Indigenous fathers' positive and sustained engagement with their children.

Bieler, A., Lindberg, I., & Sauerborn, W. (n.d.). After 30 Years of Deadlock: Labour's Possible Strategies in the New Global Order. *Globalizations*, *7*(1-2), 247–260. doi:10.1080/14747731003593653

This article is based on the understanding that in order to analyse labour's current inability to defend social standards and to shape the discussion of how to overcome the financial crisis, it is necessary to examine labour's wider role in the global economy during the last 30 years. It will be argued that because globalisation has severely weakened labour, new strategies and power resources have to be recovered in its struggle against neo-

liberal restructuring. Importantly, this requires a generally new perspective which needs to be operationalised depending on the particular industrial sector and geographical location. The experience and challenges of Northern trade unions in transnational manufacturing must not be generalised.

Biruk, C. L., & Prince, D. (2008). "Subjects, Participants, Collaborators." *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, *10*(2), 236–246. doi:10.1080/14616740801957596

> This article explores the way that academicians and researchers simultaneously draw on and normalize certain tropes and representations of 'community' in discussions of public health interventions and research. We take interest in what representations of 'the community' in academic journals might tell us about the politics of knowledge production within health research and intervention. That is, what stakes do authors or researchers have in the construction of community as 'weak', 'powerless' or 'suffering' and how may these modes of representation structure future representations? Drawing on a content analysis and systematic coding (Boeije 2002) of twenty articles collected from four prominent medical, nursing and public health journals, we aim to 'read past' the intervention or case study being discussed to interpret the word choice, context and underlying assumptions about community and collaboration.3 We also take interest in what a simple content analysis of twenty articles might reveal about the politics of knowledge as related to how, where, with whom and with what assumptions community-based health research takes place. Furthermore, we suggest that taken for granted representational and linguistic conventions around 'the community' may betray an entrenched expert/community dichotomy, and a legacy of oppressive power dynamics between health researchers and their 'subjects'.

Booth, A. L., & Skelton, N. W. (2011). "You spoil everything!" Indigenous peoples and the consequences of industrial development in British Columbia. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, *13*(4), 685–702. doi:10.1007/s10668-011-9284-x

> This article discusses the perspectives of two First Nations of Canada, northeastern British Columbia's West Moberly First Nations, Halfway River First Nation, and Treaty 8 Tribal Council, regarding the impacts of industrial resource extraction in lands critical to their traditional cultures and subsistence activities. This collaborative project interviewed First Nation government officials and staff as well as community members and Elders, which created a complex picture of physical impacts of industrial development as well as psychological and cultural concerns. In addition, we briefly explore the impacts of First Nations being required to constantly participate in consultative processes, such as environmental assessment,

designed to predict potential impacts. We conclude that recognizing and meaningfully addressing all types of impacts that First Nations experience is critical, both for ensuring environmental justice for indigenous peoples and for recognizing that some land and resources must remain for indigenous peoples to continue to practice their traditional culture. We note, as well, that if there is no room amidst industrial resource extraction activities for indigenous peoples, there is also no room for other environmentally critical values such as healthy ecosystems.

Boudreau, J.-A., Keil, R., & Young, D. (2009). The In-between City. In *Changing Toronto: Governing Urban Neoliberalism* (pp. 119–140). Toronto: Garamond and University of Toronto Press.

There is a developing problem in the Greater Toronto Area involving the marginalization of the city's less glamorous districts and moreover the people found within these areas. Both the neighbourhoods and the people are branded as dangerous and become the hubs of poverty and the perpetrators and victims of violence. These areas are often over-looked and ignored and policy-makers are beginning to see this as a potential threat to the entire region. Boudreau et al. focussed their research on the specific location of the Jane and Finch district. City officials try to fund programs for these 'in-between cities' but they are not enough. A new political framework focusing on urban politics could, however, be the solution. The argument of the authors is that these neighbourhoods need to be addressed with new policies and regulations if there is any hope of removing the negative stigma associated with these areas and the people living in them.

Boyer, Y. (2009). First Nations Women's Contributions to Culture and Community through Canadian Law. In *Restoring the Balance: First Nations Women, Community and Culture* (pp. 69–96). Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press.

First Nations women in Canada have been marginalized for centuries. What's worse is that this is systematically carried out using government policy, regulation and law. Boyer examines the specific case of Sandra Lovelace and her fight against the inherent sexism found within the Indian Act. First Nations women have been struggling to establish a positive relationship with the Canadian government for as long as they have been marginalized by the first colonizers. Throughout history, Canadian government has battled against First Nations women using laws and policy as the weapons of choice and Boyer provides some much needed illumination to this conflict. This article is not however an attack on the Canadian legal system and government.

Brann-Barrett, M. T. (2010). Renegotiating family gender identities in a disadvantaged Atlantic Canadian working-class community: young adults' perspectives. *Community, Work & Family*, *13*(2), 167–187. doi:10.1080/13668800903230620

Within a climate of reduced social welfare support, disadvantaged working-class communities in Canada are in transition as they consider their futures without the industries that were once the staples of their economies. In this paper, I examine how a group of young women and men living in Industrial Cape Breton – a disadvantaged Atlantic Canadian working-class community – negotiate the traditional gendered identities ascribed to them through local history with twenty-first-century conceptions of family and gender. Young adults in this study suggest that class-based and gender-based capital plays a significant role in how these changes are experienced by individuals, families, and communities. Furthermore, the social, economic, and psychological expenses for individuals attempting to secure economic comfort and gendered respectability in their disadvantaged communities leave little time and energy to critically reflect on the systemic social and economic conditions that enable class-based gender inequalities to thrive. As a result, traditional concepts of the masculine family 'breadwinner' and the feminine family 'caregiver' survive even as the societal basis for these roles is eroded by global capitalism.

Brenner, N. (2009). A Thousand Leaves: Notes on the Geographies of uneven Spatial Development. In *Leviathan Undone? Towards a Political Economy of Scale* (pp. 27–49). Toronto and Vancouver: University of British Columbia Press.

The experience of geographical difference – that is, the recognition that spaces across the world differ from one another – lies at the heart of capitalist modernity. While geographical difference is hardly unique to the modern age, it can be argued that the ability of populations to travel long distances thus to encounter otherness, has intensified qualitatively during the capitalist epoch. It continues to be enhanced in the early twenty-first century, as worldwide flows of capital, trade, and migration acquire ever greater densities and speeds.

Some commentators have claimed that, in our current moment of "globalization," geographical differences are being annihilated as new information technologies, transnational corporate strategies, free-market politics, and cultural imperialism homogenize the landscapes of everyday life around the world. Most critical geographers reject such claims, arguing that late modern capitalism has been premised upon an intensification of differences among places and territories, even as the mobility of capital, commodities, and populations is enhanced (Cox 1997; Lee and Wills 1997; Smith 1997). Struggles for a sense of place, for territorial rootedness, and for a unique geographical niche remain as intense as

ever in a world of sometimes disturbing volatility (Massey 1994). Precisely as interconnections among dispersed spaces around the globe are thickened, geographical differences are becoming more rather than less profound, at once in everyday life and in the operation of social, political, and economic power. In short, spatial unevenness remains endemic to the contemporary global capitalist (dis)order (Smith 1997).

Brodie, J., & Bakker, I. (2007). *Canada's Social Policy Regime and Women: An Assessment of the Last Decade* (pp. 1–97). Status of Women Canada.

The last decade has been marked by significant changes in the goals, funding and governance of social policy. While social policy reform is often attributed to the ongoing pressures of economic globalization, the ascendance of neo-liberal thinking in political and policy circles, and broader shifts in the economy, labour markets and social structures, these policy changes have been accompanied by the progressive disappearance of the gendered subject both in discourse and practice. In fact, government accountability to gender equality goals (e.g., The Federal Plan of Action, Beijing+10, and the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women) is marked by a significant disconnect. This disconnect or policy incoherence is signalled by both the pursuit of "gender-neutral" policies, such as tax expenditures (which we demonstrate to have very gendered outcomes) and, the declining capacity to undertake gender based analysis (GBA) in key areas of fiscal and social policy. The erasure of gender we argue has significant implications for other key policy commitments, such as the eradication of child poverty. Another consequence is the repudiation of the amassed feminist research of the social sciences, which has repeatedly documented the implicit gendered norms that underpin supposedly gender-neutral models and assumptions, particularly in fiscal policy.

Bunjun, B., Lee, J.-A., Lenon, S., Martin, L., Torres, S., & Waller, M.-K. (2006). *Intersectional Feminist Framework: An emerging vision* (pp. 1–20). Ottawa, ON: Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women.

The Canadian Research Institute for the Advancement of Women (CRIAW) is a research institute that provides tools and research to organizations taking action to advance social justice and equality for all women. CRIAW recognizes women's diverse experiences and perspectives, creates spaces for developing women's knowledge, bridges regional isolation, and provides communication links among researchers and organizations actively working to promote social justice and women's equality.

Through a new strategic focus, Women's Economic and Social Justice: Overcoming Poverty and Exclusion (2004-2008), CRIAW has been in the process of exploring the application of alternative feminist theories and practices to its social and economic justice work towards equality for all women. Intersectional Feminist Frameworks is our new emerging vision. In our upcoming work, we will be focusing on alternative approaches to women's social and economic justice.

Camfeild, D. (2011). The Roots of Today's Problems. In *Canadian Labour in Crisis: Reinventing the Workers' Movement* (pp. 69–89). Halifax and Winnipeg: Fernwood Press.

There is a growing sense that current approaches to health inequities in Canada and elsewhere are insufficient for increasing the understanding on multifactoral and multi-level complexities of health disparities and for identifying the most effective strategies to reduce them (Hankivsky and Cormier 2009; Hankivsky and Christoffersen 2008; Varcoe, Hankivsky, and Morrow 2007). Traditional frameworks often fragment vulnerabilities into distinct categories such as sex, gender, race/ethnicity, socio-economic, sexuality, geography, or disease status, prioritize one category over other or look at two or three common variables at a time, and fail to fully consider and analyze the context and influence of social power inequities. Fully understanding health inequities requires alternative research frameworks, such as those emerging from an intersectional perspective, which can investigate the interaction of numerous characteristics of vulnerable populations, not only at the individual level but also at the structural levels so as to capture the multiple contexts that shape individual lives and health statuses.

Canadian Labour Congress. (2006). *Manufacturing Crisis: Impact on Workers and an Agenda for Government Action* (pp. 1–20).

In the midst of an apparently healthy economy, Canada's manufacturing sector is in a state of deepening crisis. Tens of thousands of jobs have already been lost, and many more layoffs and plant closures are on the way as company after company announces plans for "downsizing" and restructuring to meet "new competitive realities." This crisis has major long-term implications for Canadian workers and our communities, since the manufacturing sector is a major source of productive, reasonably well-paid jobs.

Canadian Labour Congress (2009) *Communities in Crisis.* Retrieved from http://www.canadianlabour.ca/issues/communities-crisis

Between October 2008 and August 2009, Canada lost 486,000 full-time jobs. Dramatic as they are, even these figures do not speak to the experiences of workers whose lives are being devastated by job loss. Our communities are in crisis. The Canadian Labour Congress (CLC) set out this past summer to listen to the powerful voices of workers in their communities. In each community, researchers met with labour and other community leaders; laid-off and unemployed workers; workers in both the public and private sectors; women, men, workers of colour, young workers, and Aboriginal workers. Many workers have only been able to find minimum-wage jobs to replace industrial wages. Those lucky enough to be still working face deteriorating wages and working conditions. Others worry about the prospect of bankruptcy and welfare.

Carter, S., & McCormack, P. (Eds.). (2011). *Recollecting: Lives of Aboriginal Women of the Canadian Northwest and Borderlands.* Edmonton, AB: Athabasca University Press.

Recollecting is a rich collection of essays that illuminate the lives of late-eighteenth-century to mid-twentieth-century Aboriginal women, who have been overlooked in sweeping narratives of the history of the West.

Some essays focus on individual women – a trader, a performer, a non-human woman. Other essays examine cohorts of women – wives, midwives, seamstresses, nuns. Authors look beyond the documentary record and standard representations of women, drawing also on records generated by the women themselves, including their beadwork, other material culture, and oral histories. Exploring the constraints and boundaries these women encountered, the authors engage with the difficult and important questions of gender, race, and identity. Collectively these essays demonstrate the complexity of "control zone" interactions, and they enrich and challenge dominant narratives about histories of the Canadian Northwest.

Castells, M. (2010). Globalisation, Networking, Urbanisation: Reflections on the Spatial Dynamics of the Information Age. *Urban Studies, 47*(13), 2737–2745. doi:10.1177/0042098010377365

The network society is a global society because networks have no boundaries. Spatial transformation is a fundamental dimension of this new social structure. The global process of urbanisation that we are experiencing in the early 21st century is characterised by the formation of a new spatial architecture in our planet, made up of global networks connecting major metropolitan regions and their areas of influence. Since the networking form of territorial arrangements also extends to the intrametropolitan structure, our understanding of contemporary urbanisation should start with the study of these networking dynamics in

both the territories that are included in the networks and in the localities excluded from the dominant logic of global spatial integration.

Chouinard, V. (2006). On the Dialectics of Differencing: Disabled women, the state and housing issues. *Gender, Place & Culture: A Journal of Feminist Geography*, *13*(4), 401–417. doi:10.1080/09663690600808528

In this article, I discuss how neoliberal state policies and practices and processes of negative differencing have contributed to growing economic and housing insecurity for citizens in need, in particular disabled women in need of provincial income assistance in Ontario, Canada. I argue that their increasingly insecure relationships to housing and home can be explained as outcomes of dialectical processes of differencing through neoliberal regimes of state rule. A key advantage of this approach is that it emphasises how growing economic and housing security for more affluent citizens is linked causally to increasing insecurity and misery for others. I begin by discussing how diverse relations to housing and home can be conceptualised as outcomes of dialectical processes of differencing in advanced capitalist societies. Next, I illustrate this approach by discussing how changes in state regulation of housing and income assistance programmes in the province of Ontario have worked to advantage more affluent citizens at the expense of disabled and other citizens in need. This is followed by a detailed analysis of regulatory processes shaping how women receiving provincial income assistance are negatively differenced and situated in relation to housing and home. Here I draw on interviews with women receiving provincial income support through the ODSP (Ontario Disability Support Programme).

Clarkson, S., & Mildenberger, M. (2011). Supporting US Energy Security. In *Dependant America? How Canada and Mexico Construct US Power* (pp. 57–85; 292–298). Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

In this chapter written by Stephen Clarkson and Matto Mildenberger, the issue of U.S. importation of oil from Canada, Mexico and Brazil is thoroughly examined. The truth of the matter is that the U.S. does not have enough oil resources to support its own consumption, thus requiring them to import oil from their neighbours to the north and south (and across the world). The argument here is that the U.S. has grown over dependent upon the help of other countries, namely Mexico and Canada in acquiring their oil supply and that this dependency will have negative consequences in the coming future as oil supplies deplete. Clarkson and Mildenberger look to international statistics and academic resources to support their argument. This great dependency that the U.S. has developed leads to their increased vulnerability on a global scale.

Cranford, C. J., Das Gupta, T., Ladd, D., & Vosko, L. F. (2006). Thinking Through Community Unionism. In *Precarious Employment: Understanding Labour Markey Insecurity in Canada* (pp. 353–377). Montreal & Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

> This chapter examines the concept of community unionism in four concrete and well-thought out sections. The first looks at the precarious employment situation in Canada. The second section examines the ways that the new and old labour market unionisms and models of collective bargaining are influencing community unionism. The third section is split into two sub-sections, location and process, to offer even more discussion on the topic of community unionism. Finally, the fourth section consists of a case study to provide a concrete example. The authors, Cranford, Das Gupta, Ladd and Vosko, have created a chapter that aims to reconceptualise the idea of community unionism in a way that will empower the mistreated and marginalized working class to fight for improved working conditions.

Dhamoon, R. K., & Hankivsky, O. (2011). Why the Theory and Practice of Intersectionality Matter to Health Research and Policy. In O. Hankivsky (Ed.), *Health Inequities in Canada: Intersectional Frameworks and Practices* (pp. 16–50). Vancouver and Toronto: University of British Columbia Press.

> There is a growing sense that current approaches to health inequities in Canada and elsewhere are insufficient for increasing the understanding on multifactoral and multi-level complexities of health disparities and for identifying the most effective strategies to reduce them (Hankivsky and Cormier 2009; Hankivsky and Christoffersen 2008; Varcoe, Hankivsky, and Morrow 2007). Traditional frameworks often fragment vulnerabilities into distinct categories such as sex, gender, race/ethnicity, socio-economic, sexuality, geography, or disease status, prioritize one category over another or look at two or three common variables at a time, and fail to fully consider and analyze the context and influence of social power inequities. Fully understanding health inequity requires alternative research frameworks, such as those emerging from an intersectional perspective, which can investigate the interaction of numerous characteristics of vulnerable populations, not only at the individual level but also at the structural levels so as to capture the multiple contexts that shape individual lives and health statuses.

Dobrowolsky, A. (2011). The Intended and Unintended Effects of a New Immigration Strategy: Insights from Nova Scotia's provincial nominee program. *Studies in Political Economy*, *87*, 109–141.

While much has been written about the marketization of immigration policy in Canada in light of global trends and national (federal government) priorities, this article aims to add new insights by illustrating how both can affect regional and local mandates, and by detailing and analyzing the repercussions that may ensue. More specifically, this study contributes to a small but burgeoning literature on growing variations, from province to province and even municipally, in Canadian immigration policy, particularly with the advent of provincial nominee programs (PNPs). particularly with the advent of provincial nominee programs (PNPs). In relation to the latter, most of the work to date has focused on Manitoba's experience and much of it has accentuated this PNP's relative "success." Moreover, research on nominee outcomes overall remains scant. In contrast, this article examines the rise (and fall) of one particular component, the economic category, of the Nova Scotia Nominee Program (NSNP), and explores how and why this new decentralized approach to immigration can perpetuate complex, intersecting inequalities with detrimental consequences in terms of the policy in question, and, even more distressingly, with respect to the people involved.

Etowa, J. B., Thomas Bernard, W., Oyinsan, B., & Clow, B. (2007). Participatory Action Research (PAR): An Approach for Improving Black Women's Health in Rural and Remote Communities. *Journal of Transcultural Nursing*, *18*(4), 349–357. doi:10.1177/1043659607305195

Women are among the most disadvantaged members of any community, and they tend to be at greatest risk of illness. Black women are particularly vulnerable and more prone than White women to illnesses associated with social and economic deprivation, including heart disease and diabetes. They utilize preventive health services less often, and when they fall ill, the health of their families and communities typically suffers as well. This article discusses the process of doing innovative participatory action research (PAR) in southwest Nova Scotia Black communities. The effort resulted in the generation of a database, community action, and interdisciplinary analysis of the intersecting inequities that compromise the health and health care of African Canadian women, their families, and their communities. This particular research effort serves as a case study for explicating the key tenets of PAR and the barriers to and contradictions in implementing Participatory Action Research in a community-academic collaborative research project.

Gabriel, C. (2011). Migration and Globalized Care Work: The Case of Internationally Educated Nurses in Canada. In *Feminist Ethics and Social Policy: Towards a New Global Political Economy of Care* (pp. 39–59). Vancouver and Toronto: University of British Columbia Press.

The feminization of migration has prompted feminists to consider the dimensions and consequences of transnational care work. To date, much feminist scholarship has been directed at the care labour done by migrant women workers, specifically those activities constructed as "low-skilled," such as working as a nanny or a cleaner. Yet, care labour also encompasses migrant women's work in the "skilled" sectors, such as nursing and teaching. Throughout the global economic North, countries are experiencing nursing shortages, and Canada is no exception. It is estimated that the country will experience a shortfall of some 113,000 registered nurses by 2016 (RNAO 2008, 8). Within this context, the movement of Internationally Educated Nurses (IENs) across borders is an increasingly important aspect of the transnationalization of care work. This chapter focuses on the role of the Canadian state in the transfer of nursing labour and demonstrates that this trend is not straightforward. The terms that govern the entry of IENs to Canada are framed by an array of permanent and temporary immigration categories that result in differential access to the rights and benefits associated with citizenship. These terms are further complicated by the rules that regulate entry to the registered nurse occupation. Taken together, these two aspects of governance play a critical role in determining whether IENs are actually able to work as nurses in Canada despite the ongoing shortage.

Garner, S. (2007). *Whiteness: An Introduction*. Abingdon and New York: Routledge.

One of the key areas of debate about race and ethnicity in recent years has been the question of the construction of whiteness. Much of this literature has focused on the situation in the USA but there has been a rapid growth of interest in other countries. This book highlights some of the key features of these debates. The author, Steve Garner, argues that whiteness is a multifaceted and fluid identity which must be incorporated into any contemporary understandings of racism as a system of power relationships. This innovative book: provides a critical review of key themes for the multidisciplinary literature on whiteness; utilises a balanced combination of theory, existing empirical data and new fieldwork to demonstrate how political identities are being expressed with the idea of whiteness holding them together; presents ways in which whiteness has been conceptualized in the past and present; presents examples of marginal Whites, nation-building and white minorities. Steve Garner is Senior Lecturer in Sociology at the University of West England, Bristol. He has published on racism, immigration, whiteness and colonialism.

Gee, K.-F., & Sharpe, A. (2012, June). Aboriginal Labour Market Performance in Canada: 2007-2011. CSLS Research Report 2012-04.

The objective of this report is to examine Aboriginal labour market performance in Canada from 2007 to 2011 using data from the Labour Force Survey, which excludes people living on-reserve or in the territories. This is performed by first providing an overview of how the recession affected the Canadian labour market, followed by a Canada-wide portrait of the Aboriginal labour market in 2011. The Aboriginal labour market performance from 2007 to 2011 is then compared to the rest of the labour force on a national level, before being broken down by province and main heritage group. Using this information, the report then discusses the implications of future labour market developments for Aboriginal Canadians and for the labour market policies and programs that support their labour market performance.

Ghosh, J. (2010). Global crisis and the developing world. *Soundings: A Journal of Politics and Culture*, (44), 199–208.

We do not need a crisis to show us that our current development strategy is flawed. Even during the previous boom, patterns of growth were unsustainable, unequal and destructive. The poor subsidised the rich nationally and internationally and nature was plundered unsustainably. While recent growth was not inclusive, the slump is only too inclusive, forcing those who did not gain earlier to pay for the sins of irresponsible finance through loss of livelihood and reduced living standards. Even so, the crisis provides an excellent opportunity to abandon this bankrupt paradigm and replace it with more democratic and sustainable alternatives.

Gibson-Graham, J. . (2009). The Community Economy. In *A Postcapitalist Politics* (pp. 79–99). Minneapolis and London: University of Minnesota Press.

This is a chapter about community and the importance of community relations in economy. The author, J.K Gibson-Graham, works to clarify the two complex concepts of community and economy and moreover how the two influence each other. Gibson-Graham's argument is that in this industrialized world, community becomes lost to corporation and the sociality and inherent being of economy are broken down and minimized. He is arguing in favour of a system that uses this community economy instead of the popular but detached capitalist economy. Obviously this is an area of conflict that is liable to affect everyone as this loss of community in economy means the increased power of capitalism. He uses examples ranging from ancient Greek thinkers to Marx to make his argument as clear as possible. Gibson-Graham approaches his argument by asking and answering several complex questions involving deconstructing current political and economic standards.

Goldring, L., Berinstein, C., & Bernhard, J. K. (2009). Institutionalizing precarious migratory status in Canada. *Citizenship Studies*, *13*(3), 239–265. doi:10.1080/13621020902850643

This paper analyzes the institutionalized production of precarious migration status in Canada. Building on recent work on the legal production of illegality and non-dichotomous approaches to migratory status, we review Canadian immigration and refugee policy, and analyze pathways to loss of migratory status and the implications of less than full status for access to social services. In Canada, policies provide various avenues of authorized entry, but some entrants lose work and/or residence authorization and end up with variable forms of less-than-full immigration status. We argue that binary conceptions of migration status (legal/illegal) do not reflect this context, and advocate the use of 'precarious status' to capture variable forms of irregular status and illegality, including documented illegality. We find that elements of Canadian policy routinely generate pathways to multiple forms of precarious status, which is accompanied by precarious access to public services. Our analysis of the production of precarious status in Canada is consistent with approaches that frame citizenship and illegality as historically produced and changeable. Considering variable pathways to and forms of precarious status supports theorizing citizenship and illegality as having blurred rather than bright boundaries. Identifying differences between Canada and the US challenges binary and tripartite models of illegality, and supports conducting contextually specific and comparative work.

Goldring, L., & Landolt, P. (2011). Caught in the Work–Citizenship Matrix: the Lasting Effects of Precarious Legal Status on Work for Toronto Immigrants. *Globalizations*, *8*(2), 325–341. doi:10.1080/14747731.2011.576850

This article explores the relationship between precarious employment and precarious migrant legal status. Original research on immigrant workers' employment experiences in Toronto examines the effects of several measures including human capital, network, labor market variables, and a change in legal status variable on job precarity as measured by an eight-indicator Index of Precarious Work (IPW). Precarious legal status has a long-lasting, negative effect on job precarity; both respondents who entered and remained in a precarious migratory status and those who shifted to secure status were more likely to remain in precarious work compared to respondents who entered with and remained in a secure status. This leaves no doubt that migrant-worker insecurity and vulnerability stem not only from having 'irregular' status. We introduce the notion of a work–citizenship matrix to capture the ways in which the

precariousness of legal status and work intersect in the new economy. People and entire groups transition through intersecting work–citizenship insecurities, where prior locations have the potential to exert long-term effects, transitions continue to occur indefinitely over the life-course, and gains on one front are not always matched on others.

Gosine, K., & Pon, G. (2011). On the Front Lines: The Voices and Experiences of Racialized Child Welfare Workers in Toronto, Canada. *Journal of Progressive Human Services*, *22*(2), 135–159. doi:10.1080/10428232.2011.599280

Drawing on focus group data highlighting the perceptions and experiences of racialized child protection workers in the Greater Toronto Area, this article explores the ways in which race operates in the Ontario child welfare system. Most study participants experienced the agencies in which they worked as White-normed environments characterized by systemic racial discrimination in promotion and advancement as well as ongoing instances of racial microaggression—common, everyday practices that denigrate people of color. Several participants spoke of having to contend with White-normed and middle-class-oriented policies, tools, and practices that often prevented them from meeting the unique needs of racialized service users. The article concludes with participants' recommendations for creating a more equitable child welfare system.

Gray, I., Williams, R., & Phillips, E. (2005). Rural Community and Leadership in the Management of Natural Resources: Tensions Between Theory and Policy. *Journal of Environmental Policy & Planning*, *7*(2), 125–139. doi:10.1080/15239080500338523

Rural communities are increasingly called upon to maximize application of their own resources to solve environmental problems. Many communities have been seen to organize themselves and establish lasting institutions for natural resource management. Leadership, alongside social capital, has been identified by governments as well as the research literature to be an important element in community organization. Policies and programmes have been developed to foster leadership. However, there is a tension between leadership and social capital. This tension and potential contradiction become apparent when the concept of power is introduced. Focusing particularly but not exclusively on Australia, the paper looks at the theory and practice of leadership programmes in relation to the findings of empirical studies of community power relations. It specifies the kinds of leadership appropriate to natural resource management in terms of leader–follower relations, arguing that the leader–follower relationship, rather than the individual characteristics of leaders, should command research and policy attention. Some consideration of factors to be taken into account in designing leadership programmes is offered in conclusion.

Green, J. (2001). Canaries in the Mines of Citizenship: Indian Women in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *34*(4), 715–738.

> This article explores the concept of citizenship in relation to certain Aboriginal women, whose membership in First Nations is subject to Canadian federal legislation and First Nations constitutions and membership codes. In the struggle for decolonization, Aboriginal peoples use the language of rights—rights to self-determination, and claims of fundamental human rights. The state has injected its limited policy of "self-government" into this conversation, characterized by the federal government's preference for delegating administrative power s to Indian Act bands. Since the 1985 Indian Act revisions, bands have been able to control their membership. Where prior to 1985 the federal government implemented sexist, racist legislation determining band membership, now some bands have racist, sexist membership codes. In both cases, the full citizenship capacity of affected Aboriginal women, in either the colonial state or in First Nations, is impaired. The bands in question resist criticism by invoking rights claims and traditional practices; the federal government washes its hands in deference to self-government. The rights claims of affected women are scarcely acknowledged, much less addressed. Meanwhile, their citizenship in both dominant and Aboriginal communities is negotiated with the realities of colonialism, racism and sexism. Their experience demonstrates the limitations of citizenship theory and of Canadian citizenship guarantees.

Green, J. (2006). From Stonechild to Social Cohesion: Anti-Racist Challenges for Saskatchewan. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *39*(3), 507–527. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0008423906060215

> In this article, I study the conclusions of Mr. Justice David Wright's report on the inquiry into the death of Neil Stonechild, and discuss the incident in the context of Aboriginal-settler relations in Saskatchewan. I view these exemplars of the racism in Saskatchewan's, and Canada's, political culture. I argue that the processes of colonialism are the impulse for the racist ideology that is now encoded in social, political, economic, academic and cultural institutions and practices, and which functions to maintain the status quo of white dominance. Confronting systemic and institutional racism, and de- and re-constructing political culture, are essential for social health and for the possibility of a post-colonial future. Given Saskatchewan's demographic trajectory, which indicates a majority Aboriginal population in the near future, failure to deal with white racism will guarantee social stresses between Aboriginal and non-Aboriginal populations, damaging the province's economic and social viability into the future. Therefore, a proactive, self-reflective, anti-racist policy and a

strategy for building public support should be a priority for any Saskatchewan government. Social cohesion, a necessary condition for a healthy citizenship regime and a notion of considerable interest to provincial and federal politicians and to academics, cannot be constructed without tackling racism. I conclude by suggesting that decolonization is the necessary political project to eradicate the kinds of systemic practices that arguably killed Neil Stonechild and others.

Hall, S., & Massey, D. (2010). Interpreting the crisis. *Soundings: A Journal of Politics and Culture*, (44), 57–71.

Conjunctural analysis is a way of looking at the social, political, economic and cultural contradictions in any particular period of political settlement, and trying to understand how they are articulated to produce that settlement – and how an alternative political project might seek to produce a different settlement, through different forms of articulation. Any serious analysis of the crisis must take into account its other 'conditions of existence'. For the political settlement that replaced the postwar consensus, which includes the Blair era – for convenience described as neoliberalism – these conditions of existence have included the 'common sense' that the market is the way to organise society. This is not something that operates only in the world of high finance; it is something that is internalised by everyone, and has become the common sense of the age.

Hankivsky, O., & Morrow, M. (2004). *Trade Agreements, Home Care and Women's Health*. Ottawa: Status of Women Canada.

This report seeks to further the understanding of the consequences of trade liberalization for Canadian women in the specific health sector of home care. The report identifies health relevant trade agreements and the sections that have implications for the Canadian health care system. Aspects of the agreements that have particular significance for women's health, women's labour in the health care sector and women's equality are examined. The preliminary analysis reveals the unequal ways in which the provision of, and access to, health promoting public services may be affected by international trade agreements. Specifically, by examining the home care sector as a case study, the report identifies the very concrete and harmful ways in which women may experience changes in the health care system that result directly or indirectly from trade agreements. The report ends with a series of recommendations for how trade policy can be approached and how a comprehensive gender-based analysis can be conducted for existing and future trade policy agreements.

Harden, A., & Levalliant, H. (2008). *Boiling Point: Six community profiles of the water crisis facing First Nations within Canada*. Polaris Institute; Assembly of First Nations; Canadian Labour Congress Retrieved from http://www.polarisinstitute.org/files/Boiling%20Point.pdf

Boiling Point profiles six communities exposing the human face of the First Nations' water crisis. The communities chosen illustrate geographic and situational diversity. In one profile, the community's water is tainted with uranium; another had unacceptable levels of disease-causing bacteria. Residents complain of brown water coming out of taps with a foul smell and water that stains metal. The downstream location from the tar sands of a First Nations' community causes serious concerns over the safety of source water, including disturbingly high rates of cancer and evidence of fish deformities. In another case, 90 percent of a community continues to be unconnected to a water treatment facility built by the Indian and Northern Affairs Canada (INAC) in 1995.

Harney, R. F. (1979). Men Without Women: Italian Migrants in Canada. *Canadian Ethnic Studies*, *11*(1), 29–47.

"Men without Women: Italian Migrants in Canada, 1885-1930" concerns the impact of separation and uncertainty on the sojourner, the Italian migrant who came to North America in order to fulfill his economic commitment to his hometown. It suggest the ways in which historians have failed to see migration as anything other than a disrupting force, in failing to study sources other than those generated by the host society. Thus, by looking at the anti-emigration literature produced by the migrant's country of origin and the testimony of those who lived within the migrant community, an attempt is made to indicate the reasons why migration turned into immigration and the ways in which both acts were directed by the sojourner's intention and attitude. The picture drawn is not of disintegration and uprooting, but of a work force still making its decisions in response to old country concerns.

Harney, R. F. (1979). Montreal's King of Italian Labour: A Case Study of Padronism. *Labour/Le Travail*, *4*, 57–84.

"Montreal's King of Italian Labour" concerns the activities of Montreal padrone, Antonio Cordasco, who served as an intermediary between Canadian big business and Italian migrant labour during the early part of the century, in relation to the nature of padronism itself. The padrone's activities extended both along the communications network between European labour and North American industry and into many aspects of Italian life in Canada. Although the dishonesty and corruption of the padrone are clear, it is also clear that it was not the migrant labourers who

objected to his work, or indeed, when it suited them, the Canadian government itself. Big business in Canada, backed by the government, needed transient labour and it was the actual immigrant policy of the Canadian government, the wish to make use of Italian labour but to prevent it from turning into permanent immigration, which made Cordasco's role possible. The migrant labourers, looking for means to make money and then return to their hometown, were happy with the padrone as long as he supplied the jobs promised them. It is shown then that the padrone came under attack only when the needs of Canadian big business did not satisfy the requirements of migrant labourers. Cordasco was destroyed, in the end, not by the Canadian government's concern for migrant labour, but by a more practical dilemma, that is, the existence of hundreds of labourers caught in Canada without work and without means of returning to their homeland.

Healy, T. (2012). North American Community From Above and From Below: Working Class Perspectives on Economic Integration and Crisis. In *North America in Question: Regional Integration in an Era of Economic Turbulence* (pp. 145–170). Toronto, Buffalo and London: University of Toronto Press.

> Teresa Healy writes a fascinating article about community, crisis and the economy. The main argument here is that the working class community in North America has and continues to crumble as a result of a lack of community integration within the economy. Furthermore, Healy argues that the concept of 'North American community' is an "employer-led, state-supported attack on economic, political and social democracy that, from the perspective of working people, has left 'communities in crisis' across the country and the continent." Healy draws from interviews with community leaders and unemployed workers from around North America, specifically Southern Ontario, as well as academic examples in order to support her argument. This chapter effectively showcases all sides of the very complex issue of integrating community and economy.

Heinrichs, S. (Ed.). (2013). *Buffalo Shout, Salmon Cry: Conversations on Creation, Land Justice, and Life Together*. Waterloo, ON and Harrisonburg, VA: Herald Press.

> How can North Americans come to terms with the lamentable clash between indigenous and settler cultures, faiths, and attitudes toward creation? Showcasing a variety of voices-both traditional and Christian, native and non-native-Buffalo Shout, Salmon Cry offers up alternative histories, radical theologies, and poetic, life-giving memories that can unsettle our souls and work toward reconciliation. This book is intended for all who are interested in healing historical wounds of racism, stolen land, and cultural exploitation. Essays on land use, creation, history, and faith

appear among poems and reflections by people across ethnic and religious divides. The writers do not always agree - in fact, some are bound to raise readers' defenses. But they represent the hard truths that we must hear before reconciliation can come.

Howlett, C. (2010). Indigenous Agency and Mineral Development: A cautionary note. *Studies in Political Economy*, *85*, 99–123.

This paper presents this argument, drawn from doctoral research carried out between 2001–2004, within a broader discussion on the relationship between structure and agency—a discussion that has troubled political and social scientists for some time and has been claimed "to be the most important theoretical issue within the social sciences." Ruminating on this theoretical issue iscritical for the purposes of this paper, as any claims for advocating caution in relation to overstating the transformative capacity of Indigenous agency must be situated within current developments in the theoretical literature. This paper does not attempt to adjudicate on the debate, nor make a case for the primacy of either structure or agency. Rather, it seeks to distill the major insights from that debate and use these as a framework for the ensuing analysis of the Century Mineral negotiations from the Gulf of Carpentaria, Northern Australia, negotiations that occurred during a transformative period in relationships between Indigenous Australians and the Australian state.

Hunter, S., Swan, E., & Grimes, D. (2010). Introduction: Reproducing and Resisting Whiteness in Organizations, Policies, and Places. *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State and Society*, *17*(4), 407–422. doi:10.1093/sp/jxq020

This article provides an examination of several papers written on the topic of whiteness and its role in peoples lived experiences. Hunter, Swan and Grimes have collected the ideas and opinions of many researchers in the field of Critical Whiteness Studies. This makes for a very comprehensive article that provides an excellent introduction into the field. The emphasis is on feminist social politics acting as a lens for this analysis.

Ikeda, S. (2007). Masculinity and masculinism under globalization: Reflections on the Canadian case. In M. Griffin Cohen & J. Brodie (Eds.), *Remapping Gender in the New Global Order* (pp. 111–130). London and New York: Routledge.

Two historical processes in the past several decades - the feminist movement and globalization - have affected broader cultural understandings of masculinity and masculinism. The former is a social movement that achieved success in the 1970s and 1980s while the latter is a socioeconomic restructuring process, which, beginning in the 1980s,

has been pushed by the powerful capitalist states for the benefit of the rich, the investors and the major corporations. The feminist movement in North American societies challenged the patriarchal power structure associated with the postwar male-breadwinner model of gender relations. This movement succeeded in advancing gender equality, especially in the workplace, establishing women's reproductive rights, and politicizing violence against women. But was there any significant change in masculinity? Was there a change in masculinism, an ideology that justifies male domination and women's subordination? The historical process of globalization, even though it was a response to the crisis of accumulation (profit squeeze), also affected the trajectory of masculinity and masculinism. Did globalization cause a crisis of male-breadwinner model masculinity? What were the responses of diverse groups of men situated differently in the global political economy? To answer these questions, this chapter first examines the changes in masculinity under globalization and then examines the Canadian case. The chapter also offers a new interpretation of the changes in masculinism that have occurred in the postwar era. The chapter concludes with a suggestion for future action to overcome masculinist oppression.

Jenson, J. (2009). Lost in Translation: The Social Investment Perspective and Gender Equality. *Social Politics*, *16*(4), 446–483. doi:10.1093/sp/jxp019

The social investment perspective is replacing standard neoliberalism in Latin America as well as Europe. With it come ideas about social citizenship that reconfigure the citizenship regimes of the three regions. The responsibility mix is equilibrated to give a greater role for the state, although as investor rather than spender; access to citizenship rights shifts to incorporate the excluded and marginalized; and governance practices alter to emphasize decentralization to the local and the community. The main idea of the social investment perspective is that the future must be assured by investing in children and ending the intergenerational transmission of disadvantage. With this set of child-centered policy ideas, the equality claims of adult women and attention to their needs are sidelined in favor of those of children, including girls.

Kelsey, J. (2008). The Illusion of Public Services. In *Serving Whose Interests? The political economy of trade in services agreements* (pp. 119–151). Abingdon and New York: Routledge-Cavendish.

When capitalism is under stress it needs to find unexploited markets and prise them open. The public services that dominated welfare states and state socialism for much of the twentieth century were an enticing expanse of virgin territory. Since the early 1980s, these services have been

progressively transformed into market commodities that abstract them from their social nature and function, often taking novel and complex legal forms.

Klodawsky, F., & Andrew, C. (1999). Acting Locally: What is the Progressive Potential? *Studies in Political Economy*, *59*, 149–171.

"Safety audits are an integral part of making social change. They provide opportunities to increase people's awareness of violence against vulnerable groups. They also promote changes in attitudes and behaviours, which encourage violence. Safety audits can be a key ingredient in changing institutional structures, policies and procedures". This statement suggests the possibility of a significant role for local groups such as the Women's Action Centre Against Violence (WACAV) in making positive changes for women's safety. Our intent in this paper is to critically examine this claim by juxtaposing our knowledge of two community organizations in Ottawa with broader discussions about the extent to which local political action is likely to be progressive, given the combined trends of globalization and the changing nature of the state. What are the conditions under which local groups can act in a progressive manner? Our primary focus will be WACAV, and particularly its safety audit work, although we also look briefly, by way of contrast, at Centretown Citizens' Ottawa Corporation (CCOC).

Kuokkanen, R. (2008). Globalization as Racialized, Sexualized Violence: The Case of Indigenous Women. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, *10*(2), 216–233. doi:10.1080/14616740801957554

In my article, I suggest that indigenous women are among the hardest hit by economic globalization – the expansion of markets, trade liberalization and cheapening of labour – and that globalization represents a multifaceted violence against indigenous women. I consider this with the help of two examples. First, I discuss the largely ignored case of missing and murdered Aboriginal women in Canada and how the interlocking systems of oppression (colonization, patriarchy and capitalism) are further intensified by globalization. Second, I examine the death of a Hopi woman, Private Piestewa, in the context of militarization, history of colonization and globalization. I analyse these examples in an intersectional framework that reveals the links between colonization, patriarchy and capitalism all of which inform the current processes of globalization.

Kuokkanen, R. (2011). From Indigenous Economies to Market-Based Self-Governance: A Feminist Political Economy Analysis. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *44*(02), 257–297. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0008423911000126

> This paper examines the apparent contradiction between the current tendency of many Indigenous groups and their political institutions to embrace the capitalist economic model as the one and only solution in establishing contemporary Indigenous self-governance, on the one hand, and on the other, the detrimental force of the market economy on Indigenous societies, past and present. The starting point is the following question. If the global market economy historically played a significant role in the loss of political and economic autonomy of Indigenous societies and women, how meaningful or sustainable is it to seek to (re)build contemporary Indigenous governance on the very economic model that was largely responsible for undermining it in the first place? Shouldn't this history be taken into consideration when discussing and shaping models and policies for contemporary Indigenous governance and hence be more critical of the standard economic development frameworks hailed as the path toward self-governance?

Ladner, K. L. (2001). Negotiated Inferiority: The Royal Commission on Aboriginal People's Vision of a Renewed Relationship. *American Review of Canadian Studies*, *31*(1-2), 241–264. doi:10.1080/02722010109481593

> This paper examines RCAP's vision of a renewed relationship between the colonizer and the colonized, focusing primarily on RCAP's vision for strengthening Aboriginal governance. As it would be impossible to focus on every element of RCAP's plan, I limit my discussion to the section of the RCAP final report that deals specifically with issues of governance. Doing so, I offer a cursory overview of the relevant section of the report (Chapter 3, Volume 2) before proceeding to a more detailed analysis of specific elements or recommendations that I view as problematic. Specifically, I demonstrate that RCAP's vision of Aboriginal governance necessarily entails a renewed relationship based upon negotiated inferiority or an unequal partnership and not the equal partnership (that is, "partners in Confederation") the Commissioners advocated. Arguing that RCAP's vision of governance is one of negotiated inferiority, this paper provides a brief discussion of this vision as it is rearticulated in federal policy and concludes by suggesting that we need to look beyond this vision of governance and force a new relationship based on a true partnership between Aboriginal peoples and the settler society.

Ladner, K. L. (2003). Governing within an Ecological Context: Creating an AlterNative Understanding of Blackfoot Governance. *Studies in Political Economy*, *70*, 125–152.

Within the parameters of Indigenist thought, governance is "the way in which a people lives best together" or the way a people has structured their society in relationship to the natural world. In other words, it is an expression of how they see themselves fitting in that world as a part of the circle of life, not as superior beings who claim dominion over other species and other humans.

Ladner, K. L. (2005). Up the Creek: Fishing for a New Constitutional Order. *Canadian Journal of Political Science*, *38*(4), 923–953. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1017/S0008423905040539

Everyone familiar with the study of Canadian politics knows the joke about how a French national, an Englishman and a Canadian were asked to write an essay about an elephant: the French national wrote about the culinary uses of the elephant, the Englishman wrote about the elephant and imperialism, and the Canadian wrote a paper entitled, "Elephant: Federal or Provincial Responsibility?" Though simple, the joke conveys the essence of Canadian politics: always defined by jurisdictional disputes. The joke misses the boat, however, by ignoring the fact that indigenous people are now (as they always have been) engaging in jurisdictional debates in an attempt to challenge the Canadian constitutional order and to reaffirm their own constitutional order and autonomy. This paper examines one such dispute—the Mi'kmaw claim of rights and responsibilities for the salmon fishery—and presents it as a case of contested sovereignties and a resulting jurisdictional dispute. In so doing, I pose the question: Is salmon a federal, provincial or Mi'kmaq responsibility? In seeking an answer, this paper proceeds in an exploratory manner to map both constitutional orders, and the interrelation between these orders that results in the debate over responsibility for the salmon.

Ladner, K. L., & Dick, C. (2008). Out of the Fires of Hell: Globalization as a Solution to Globalization—An Indigenist Perspective. *Canadian Journal of Law and Society*, *23*(1-2), 63–91. doi:10.1353/jls.0.0050

Since the 1960s, Canada's Indigenous peoples have sought to rebuild their nations as well as their economic, political, social, and cultural systems, advancing their claims domestically through political and legal avenues and pressing their agendas internationally. Yet despite the constitutional entrenchment of Aboriginal rights and the Canadian state's choice to engage in a discourse of the inherent rights of Aboriginal peoples, domestic avenues have been marked by a state of "paradigm paralysis," with Canadian authorities holding steadfast to the colonial paradigm. As a result, courts and politicians alike have failed to question

the authority of Canadian governments over First Nations or to affirm the nation-to-nation relationship that once governed the Crown's dealings with Indigenous peoples. Instead, while political avenues have resulted in the recognition of inferior forms of self-government by "superior" Canadian governments, the constitutionally protected rights of Aboriginal peoples have been interpreted by the Supreme Court of Canada in a most limiting way, undermining claims to Aboriginal sovereignty, constraining the cultural autonomy of Aboriginal peoples, and precluding the creation of modern Aboriginal economies. This being the case, the question that arises is, Do global avenues offer greater promise for Indigenous peoples and their aspirations? By examining Indigenous peoples' engagement with trade liberalization mechanisms and intellectual property rights, the authors conclude that while the international arena and multilateral trade organizations certainly are not predicated on protecting Indigenous peoples or their interests, they can be used to advance the political, social, cultural, and economic aspirations of Indigenous peoples.

Lauderdale, P. (2009). Collective Indigenous Rights and Global Social Movements in the Face of Global Development From Resistance to Social Change. *Journal of Developing Societies*, *25*(3), 371–391. doi:10.1177/0169796X0902500304

Most traditional indigenous peoples continue to value collective rights and mutual obligations in contrast to the growing efforts of various global and national organizations to promote individual human rights and ostensible economic development projects. Under the guise of 'progress' and 'development', global corporations impose economic profit over sacred places, precious time and human dignity. Evidence from traditional indigenous people suggests that acceptance of human rights and global diversity is indeed limited when it is built within the constraints of current law and narrow meanings of diversity, which often view development as deviance if it does not conform to modern ideas and definitions via neoliberalism. Neoliberalism is examined as extending far beyond the West, as a major force in the world system, which contains an ongoing, extensive, relatively complex social division of labor with an integrated set of production processes that are intimately related to the resources and lives of indigenous peoples throughout the world.

Laxer, J. (2009). Staples, Oil Sands and Other Resourceful Fantasies. In *Beyond the Bubble: Imagining a New Canadian Economy* (pp. 141–172; 240–241). Toronto: Between The Lines.
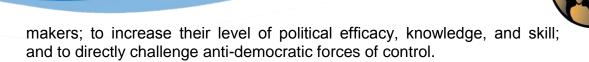
In this chapter, James Laxer writes about the role of commodity production and transportation manufacturing in Canada and how it affects the economy. He discusses the staples theory and other theories to

explain the world's dependence on Canada for many commodities. Laxer's argument is that the best way to theorize Canada's role in the world economy is by using a combination of the staples theory and another theory that compares the bourgeoisie of Canada to those of other countries. He uses examples from Canada's history as well as current examples in order to support his argument. Laxer believes that if Canada has any hope of breaking the economic cycle that is entrenched in, the country's leaders will have to step up and create change to the system; change that may not be welcome.

LeBaron, G. (2010). The political economy of the household: Neoliberal restructuring, enclosures, and daily life. *Review of International Political Economy*, *17*(5), 889–912. doi:10.1080/09692290903573914

By centralizing the material foundations of daily life, the burgeoning 'Everyday IPE' literature has the capacity to make significant advances in achieving a more integrated political economy approach. The literature's theoretical framework, however, needs to be expanded to be able to adequately address the ways that households and reproductive relations are impacted by the global economy. Addressing this gap, this article attempts to carve out a heuristic space that can more clearly establish variations in the social and economic purpose of households over time and understand how these shifts have been shaped by, and shape, the social relations of capitalism. It then brings this framework to bear on the case study of Canadian neoliberal restructuring, demonstrating that through labour market and welfare restructuring, and the promotion of private and individual social reproduction strategies, the neoliberal state's aggressive reordering of people's daily lives extends too, into the household and spheres of reproduction.

Levkoe, C., Z. (2006). Learning democracy through food justice movements. *Agriculture and Human Values*, *23*(1), 89–98. doi:10.1007/s10460-005-5871-5

Over time, the corporate food economy has led to the increased separation of people from the sources of their food and nutrition. This paper explores the opportunity for grassroots, food-based organizations, as part of larger food justice movements, to act as valuable sites for countering the tendency to identify and value a person only as a consumer and to serve as places for actively learning democratic citizenship. Using The Stop Community Food Centre's urban agriculture program as a case in point, the paper describes how participation can be a powerful site for transformative adult learning. Through participation in this Toronto-based, community organization, people were able to develop strong civic virtues and critical perspectives. These, in turn, allowed them to influence policy

makers; to increase their level of political efficacy, knowledge, and skill; and to directly challenge anti-democratic forces of control.

Lutz, H., & Palenga-Möllenbeck,, E. (2012). Care Workers, Care Drain, and Care Chains: Reflections on Care, Migration, and Citizenship. *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State and Society*, *19*(1), 15–37. doi:10.1093/sp/jxr026

> In this article, we discuss a case study that deals with the care chain phenomenon and focuses on the question of how Poland and the Ukraine as sending countries and Poland as a receiving country are affected and deal with female migrant domestic workers. We look at the ways in which these women organize care replacement for their families left behind and at those families' care strategies. As public discourse in both countries is reacting to the feminization of migration in a form that specifically questions the social citizenship obligations of these women, we also look at the media portrayal of the situation of nonmigrating children. Finally, we explore how different aspects of citizenship matter in transnational care work migration movements.

Mahon, R. (2009). Of Scalar Hierarchies and Welfare Redesign: Child Care in Four Canadian Cities. In R. Keil & R. Mahon (Eds.), *Leviathan Undone? Towards a Political Economy of Scale* (pp. 209–228). Vancouver and Toronto: University of British Columbia Press.

> Scalar theory has recently come under attack for its emphasis on hierarchy. Yet the notion of scalar hierarchies cannot be abandoned if we want to understand actually-existing social relations and the governance structures in which they are enmeshed. The conception of hierarchy employed by political economists is also more complex than that suggested by the 'Russian dolls' metaphor. A multiplicity of diversely structured, overlapping interscalar hierarchies operate in and across diverse policy fields. While these arrangements clearly influence what happens at the local scale, sufficient room often exists for local actors to modify the effects. The complexity of scalar hierarchies is illustrated through an analysis of the governance of child care provision in Canada. Child care arrangements are becoming integral to social reproduction in post-industrial economies, where women form an increasingly important part of the labour force. This paper focuses on child care in three of Canada's largest cities, each of which is subject to a distinct provincial regime through which federal contributions are filtered. Yet, as we shall see, these cities are more than 'puppets on a string.'

Mahon, R., & Macdonald, L. (2010). Anti-poverty politics in Toronto and Mexico City. *Geoforum*, *41*(2), 209–217. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.geoforum.2009.11.004

In recent years, governments at different scales in both North and South have been experimenting with alternative methods of alleviating poverty, and redesigning social welfare regimes. While these changes are not entirely congruent across regimes in North and South, there are interesting points of overlap and intersection. The article lays out three broad alternatives to "roll-back" neoliberalism: intrusive liberalism; inclusive liberalism, and a renewed version of social citizenship. It then lays out how these alternatives have played out in anti-poverty politics in Toronto and Mexico City, two sites where creative strategies contesting neoliberalism have been pursued. While both cities occupy a critical place within their respective political economies, they are not usually compared because of their very different positions in the North American division of labour. Yet, as we argue, they face similar challenges in the form of poverty reduction strategies at the national scale that are based on neoliberal principles that do little to meet the needs of their inhabitants. In response, both cities have provided a site for mobilising resources behind alternative anti-poverty policies, inspired by the principles of social citizenship.

Manley-Casimir, K. (2011). Reconciliation, Indigenous Rights and Offshore Oil and Gas Development in the Canadian Arctic. *Review of European, Comparative & International Environmental Law*, *20*(1), 29–38. doi:10.1111/j.1467-9388.2011.00702.x

In this article, the author addresses the potential impacts of Arctic offshore oil and gas development on Indigenous communities who reside in northern Canada. She argues that the potential environmental, social and cultural harms of such development may disproportionately affect such Indigenous communities. Relying on Canadian jurisprudence, she suggests that the principle of reconciliation may help mitigate the negative impacts of the development of Arctic offshore oil and gas resources. A fulsome conception of reconciliation supports meaningful consultation, efforts to substantially address Indigenous concerns, and ongoing collaborative negotiations in the context of offshore oil and gas development in the Arctic.

Markey, S., Halseth, G., and Manson, D. (2008). Challenging the inevitability of Rural Decline: Advancing the Policy of Place in Northern British Columbia. Journal of Rural Studies, 24(4), 409-421.

In current policy discourse, rural decline is often described as an inevitable process associated with such broader structural trends as globalization and urbanization. The purpose of this paper is to challenge the supposed inevitability of rural decline in northern British Columbia (BC), Canada. We argue that rural decline in northern BC has been

facilitated through an intentional policy program that views hinterland areas as a 'resource bank' from which to fund provincial infrastructure and services, without adequate attention to rural reinvestment. We highlight the potential discrepancies of this approach through a comparative study of two development eras in the province. In the first era, we examine the policies and development approach adopted by the W.A.C. Bennett provincial government, which governed from 1952 to 1972. We argue that the Bennett regime confronted the complexity of the post-war era with a comprehensive vision and coordinated policy program for 'province building' through intensive investments in industrial expansion and community infrastructure throughout the BC hinterland. By comparison, the post-1980s era in BC has witnessed a continuation of the resource bank approach, minus a concomitant commitment to hinterland investment. Reversing the inevitability of rural decline requires a renovation of the investment orientation witnessed during the Bennett era through an appreciation of the role of place in economic development. Our recommendations for renewed rural development in northern BC are drawn from a synthesis of the Bennett lessons with those emerging within place-based development literature.

Marsden, S. (2012). The New Precariousness: Temporary Migrants and the Law in Canada. *Canadian Journal of Law and Society*, *27*(2), 209–229. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.3138/cjls.27.2.209

In this article, I argue that precarious migration status can be used as an organizing concept for an analysis of (im)migration law in Canada. After situating the regulation of precarious migrants in the historical context of the liberal/neo-liberal shift of the 1970s, I argue that the increase in migrant precariousness over the past few years is likely to increase as a result of recent legislative changes in both refugee and migrant-worker law. Finally, I offer a critique of the traditional liberal argument for migrant rights, inviting an alternative approach to establish migrant rights on the basis of economic participation.

McBride, S. (2011). The New Constitutionalism: International and Private Rule in the New Global Order. In *Relations of Global Power: Neoliberal order and disorder* (pp. 19–40). Toronto: Garamond and University of Toronto Press.

In the era of neoliberal globalization, political economists have noted efforts to entrench the new world order by means of binding and enforceable provisions of international economic agreements that, in certain respects, have the qualities of domestic constitutions (Gill 1992; Clarkson 1993; McBride 2005: ch 8, 2006). Constitutions have traditionally been viewed as attributes of sovereign nation states, and mainstream

constitutional scholarship has focused on their development over time within national contexts, their formal and informal (or written/codified, unwritten/uncodified) characteristics, and specific content in terms of institutional design, rights of citizens, and mechanisms of enforcement and amendment.

Michalos, A. C. (2008). Globalization, Democracy and Federalism. In *Trade Barriers to the Public Good: Free Trade and Environmental Protection* (pp. 30–62). Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.

This chapter outlines some logical relationships among concepts of globalization, democracy, and federalism, and describes some of the empirical consequences of two agents and products of globalization, the NAFTA and the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement (CUSTA), on Canada, the United States and Mexico. The nature of Canada's particular brand of federalism is also sketched, with emphasis on the way in which legal authority and responsibility for trade and environmental policy and regulation have evolved since confederation.

Mills, S.E. & Clarke, L. (2009). ''We will go side-by-side with you.'' Labour union engagement with Aboriginal peoples in Canada. *Geoforum*, (40), 991-1001. doi:10.1016/j.geoforum.2009.09.005

The inclusion of new groups of workers has been an important component of union renewal efforts. Several unions in Canada have begun to dedicate significant resources to better organize and represent Aboriginal workers. Drawing on interviews with union activists, organizers and representatives from two national public sector unions in Canada, we present an overview of union strategies to engage with Aboriginal peoples. Results suggest that understanding the distinct territorial context of Aboriginal peoples' relationships to work and unions has been necessary to the success of these union strategies. This approach begins by drawing connections between Aboriginal peoples' present-day relationships to work and their prior occupancy of, and dispossession from, lands and resources. Because of the geographical specificity of how the colonial experience affected Aboriginal peoples' relationships to work and unions, unions have had to adopt non-normative approaches to their engagements with Aboriginal peoples. In workplaces where settlers were dominant, addressing racism in the workplace and gaining support for initiatives to hire and train Aboriginal workers were important. Alternatively, in Aboriginal workplaces, organizing was a priority. Here questions of union legitimacy have taken precedence and the focus of unions has been on partnership building. Most importantly, however, engagement with Aboriginal peoples has brought attention to the colonial

practices within unions and helped to foster growing Aboriginal voice within the labour movement.

Monture, P. A., & McGuire, P. D. (Eds.). (2009). *First Voices: An Aboriginal Women's Reader*. Toronto, Canada: Inanna Publications and Education Inc.

Understanding the ways, experiences, and voices of Indigenous women requires the reader to start with the self. Who are you and where do you fit into an Indigenous world? In many Indigenous traditions, governance starts with the self. We then fit into clans, families, communities and nations. Understanding yourself is always balanced by understanding your relationships. Primary among Indigenous relationships is our relations to the natural world. Territory is equally an important concept. This Aboriginal women's studies reader is organized under the above themes. It is intended to assist readers in learning about the great diversity across Aboriginal nations in Canada, but also the diversity of women within those nations. The articles chosen represent many of the struggles that Aboriginal women have faced in Canada. These include struggles with the Canadian criminal justice system, with inclusion in self-government and constitutional reform, issues of membership in bands and matrimonial real property. Many of the articles are framed around the quest for equality.

Morgan, P. D., & Warsh, M. A. (Eds.). (2014). *Early North America in Global Perspective*. New York and London: Routledge.

Early North America in Global Perspective collects the most interesting and innovative scholarly approaches to current questions in early North American history. Anchored by a robust introduction that guides the reader through the various conceptual arguments, the fourteen essays gathered here introduce students to some of the finest historians of early America working in expansive and stimulating ways. These essays capture the complexity of North America's past and are in tune with the global influences that shape its present.

Morrissey, M. (2006). Community, Social Capital and Indigenous Health in the Northern Territory. *Ethnicity and Health*, *11*(3), 229–246. doi:10.1080/13557850600565574

Objective. The objective of this paper is to explore the discourse of 'community' and its offshoots, 'social capital' and 'community capacity building', in the contexts of health service delivery to, and the health status of, Indigenous people in the Northern Territory of Australia, and to link this discourse to the wider context of social control and the management of diversity in a multicultural society.

Design. The discourse is subjected to critical theoretical and historical analysis and comparisons are drawn between this and similar discourses in the immigration and settlement area.

Results/conclusions. The constitution of Indigenous society as a series of 'communities' and the orientation of primary health care policy towards 'capacity building' has the effect, if not the intention, of depoliticising Indigenous health, whilst reproducing, legitimising and mystifying relations of white dominance and permitting the maintenance of a health service delivery system for Indigenous people which, in relation to need, is grotesquely underfunded and incapable of making serious inroads into the appalling health problems of the Indigenous population.

Muir, B. R., & Booth, A. L. (2012). An environmental justice analysis of caribou recovery planning, protection of an Indigenous culture, and coal mining development in northeast British Columbia, Canada. *Environment, Development and Sustainability*, *14*(4), 455–476. doi:10.1007/s10668-011-9333-5

Environmental justice theory postulates that communities that predominately consist of minorities and those of a lower socioeconomic status are compelled to bear a disproportionate distribution of burdens resulting from land use decisions. In this article, we present a case study of West Moberly First Nations (an Indigenous group) in British Columbia, Canada, and their fight to protect a threatened herd of caribou from coal mining activities. We examine the role of caribou in maintaining the First Nations' cultural integrity and the adverse effects of several decisions made by the Provincial Government of British Columbia that would allow a mining company to destroy the critical habitat of the species. Analysis shows that the decisions negate federal law, disregard the best available scientific and traditional knowledge, and fail to uphold the constitutional and treaty rights of the First Nation to meaningfully exercise its cultural practices and customs. A disproportionate share of environmental burdens was therefore placed onto the shoulders of the First Nation while the interests of the government and the mining industry were protected. We conclude that the decisions are a clear case of intentional environmental injustice on the part of the British Columbia government.

Muir, K. (2010). "Your Rights at Work" campaign: Australia's "Most sophisticated political campaign." *Labor History*, *51*(1), 55–70. doi:10.1080/00236561003654735

The Australian labor movement faced an unprecedented challenge to trade union and workers' rights when the conservative coalition government introduced the Work Choices legislation in 2005. The unions' Your Rights at Work campaign became the most significant political campaign mounted by a non-party political group in Australian history for

its blend of television advertising, mobilizing and grassroots organizing, web-based campaigning and televised national days of protest. The unions' strong campaign influenced public opinion powerfully against the laws, and in response the government mounted a fierce attack on the legitimacy of unions as 'bullies' and unrepresentative of ordinary working people. The contest had high stakes for the future of unions in Australia and for the 2007 federal election. This article examines the unions' campaign strategies, with a particular focus on their use of information communication technologies. It argues that the significance of the campaign was its hybrid nature, combining innovative media-based campaigning with traditional organizing through communities. The campaign was a major influence over people's votes and the Australian Labor Party's victory in the November election.

Munck, R., Schierup, C. U., & Delgado Wise, R. (2011). Migration, Work, and Citizenship in the New World Order. *Globalizations*, *8*(3), 249–260. doi:10.1080/14747731.2011.576553

Any consideration of global migration in relation to work and citizenship must necessarily be situated in the context of the Great Recession. A whole historical chapter—that of neoliberalism—has now closed and the future can only be deemed uncertain. Migrant workers were key players during this phase of the global system, supplying cheap and flexible labour inputs when required in the rich countries. Now, with the further sustainability of the neoliberal political and economic world order in question, what will be the role of migration in terms of work patterns and what modalities of political citizenship will develop? While informalization of the relations of production and the precarization of work were once assumed to be the exception, that is no longer the case. As for citizenship we posit a parallel development of precarious citizenship for migrants, made increasingly vulnerable by the global economic crisis. But we are also in an era of profound social transformation, in the context of which social counter-movements emerge, which may halt the disembedding of the market from social control and its corrosive impact.

Nissen, B. (2009). "Social Justice Infrastructure" Organizations as New Actors From the Community: The Case of South Florida. *Journal of Community Practice*, *17*(1-2), 157–169. doi:10.1080/10705420902856167

This article reviews the decline of U.S. unions and examines proposals for their revitalization. It also notes the emergence of new actors in working class communities to fill the void left by declining union power. Using

south Florida as an example, it chronicles the growth of a "social justice infrastructure" of community organizations such as worker centers, working-class grassroots community organizing groups, faith-based worker rights groups, and labor-community coalition groups. It notes difficulties in building deep coalitions between traditional unions and such groups and explores the possibility of "networks" as a new promising organizational form. It finds limitations to the network form also, and proposes that a synergistic conjunction of various types of political and economic struggles and forms holds more promise than any one particular organizational form.

Notzke, C. (2004). Indigenous Tourism Development in Southern Alberta, Canada: Tentative Engagement. *Journal of Sustainable Tourism*, *12*(1), 29–54. doi:10.1080/09669580408667223

This paper reviews indigenous/aboriginal tourism, a rapidly evolving sector of the tourism industry and an important growth sector in aboriginal economies, and examines the optimism expressed about its growth potential. Case studies are given of the host, guest and intermediary relationships involved in aboriginal tourism in southern Alberta, Canada, still at an early and tentative stage of development, despite the volume of travel taking place in this area, the location of Canada's largest Indian reserves in this region, and world renowned attractions such as Head-Smashed-In Buffalo Jump. It notes the lack of industry knowledge on the part of local aboriginal operators, a lack of consumer awareness on the part of travellers and an underutilisation of potentially advantageous partnerships between local product suppliers and tour operators. Suggestions are made for the professional development of an aboriginal tourism product; market reconnaissance and market development; and the evolution of a partnership between aboriginal tourism product suppliers and the travel trade.

O'Shaughnessy, S., & Krogman, N. T. (2011). Gender as contradiction: From dichotomies to diversity in natural resource extraction. *Journal of Rural Studies*, *27*(2), 134–143. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.jrurstud.2011.01.001

Given the varied nature of resource dependent communities, the gendered experiences of women and men may vary in unexpected and contradictory ways. Building on a review and critique of existing theoretical approaches and studies of US and Canadian extractive resource communities in both the feminist and rural social science literature, we provide an analytical approach to engage with gender in the context of these dramatic changes. Our framework, which integrates key insights

from recent feminist theorizing, summarizes emergent constructions of masculinity and femininity in a given context by emphasizing the possible contradictions along three broad lines: material, material-discursive, and discursive.

O'Connell, A. (2010). An Exploration of Redneck Whiteness in Multicultural Canada. *Social Politics: International Studies in Gender, State and Society*, *17*(4), 536–563. doi:10.1093/sp/jxq019

As Canada celebrates forty years of official multiculturalism (1971), a shifting urban/rural dyad (Neal) is central to its configuration. Its urban centers are positioned as diverse racialized spaces unlike their less diverse and more white rural counterparts. In this paper, I explore the relationships between rurality, whiteness, and multiculturalism through the rise of the redneck in North America and the Canadian Redneck Games in rural Ontario. While seemingly politically incorrect, I argue that these expressions of rural whiteness provide both critique and coherence to liberal whiteness and multicultural policies. Celebrations of rural whiteness uphold the frontier narratives (Furniss), the past which helps structure multiculturalism as a contemporary form of white liberal tolerance of and benevolence toward Indigenous peoples and racialized others. These mutually sustaining narratives constitute a contemporary politics which is unable to address past colonial crimes and contemporary racial violence.

Olsen Harper, A. (2009). Sisters in Spirit. In *Restoring the Balance: First Nations Women, Community and Culture* (pp. 175–200). Winnipeg: University of Manitoba Press.

This chapter is an introduction to the issue of violence against Aboriginal women in Canada with a focus on creating hope and making change through the organization called Sisters in Spirit. Anita Olsen Harper begins the chapter with a detailed outline of the history of the treatment of Aboriginal women in Canada starting with the European colonization, moving to the institution of the Indian Act, to the present day. The chapter discusses such issues as the missing and murdered women of Vancouver's Downtown Eastside to the 'Highway of Tears' also in Vancouver and several other relevant issues relating to violence against Aboriginal women in Canada. The focal point of this chapter, however, is the message of hope that is delivered with the explanation of such organizations as KAIROS, NWAC, Amnesty International and Sister in Spirit.

Oxman-Martinez, J., & Hanley, J. (2011). An Intersectional Lens on Various Facets of Violence: Access to Health and Social Services for Women with Precarious Immigration Status. In *Health Inequities in Canada: Intersectional Frameworks and Practices* (pp. 221–238). Vancouver: UBC Press.

> Intersectionality offers itself as a research paradigm capturing the complexities of illness and care, and this volume brings together Canadian activists, community-based researchers, and scholars from a range of disciplines to apply interpretations of intersectionality to cases in Indigenous health, mental health, migration health, community health, and organizational governance. By addressing specific health issues including cardiovascular disease, dementia, post-traumatic stress disorder, diabetes, and violence, this book advances methodological applications of intersectionality in health research, policy, and practice. The authors ultimately reveal how multiple variables are influencing health and healing in Canada -- not simply race, class, and gender but also age, religion, geography and place, and the state of the economy."--pub. desc. "Unequal access to health care is a problem in Canada much studied by journalists, academics, and policy makers. There is a growing recognition that existing theories on, and approaches to, health inequities are limited in their ability to capture how these inequities are produced through changing, co-constituted, and intersecting effects of multiple forms of oppression.

Paczynska, A. (2007). Confronting change: Labor, state, and privatization. *Review of International Political Economy*, *14*(2), 333–356. doi:10.1080/09692290701203714

> This article examines how organized labor has responded to and sought to influence privatization of the public sector. In order to explain the variation in labor organizations' influence on the process of privatization design and implementation it examines the interaction between reforming governments and organized labor in Poland, Egypt, Mexico and the Czech Republic. The article argues that we can more fully account for organized labor's influence on economic restructuring policies by considering the historical legacies of state–labor interaction. Those interactions affect the resources available to labor, such as legal prerogatives, financial autonomy and experience. These resources in turn affect the relative power between organized labor and the reforming government and thus influence the ability of organized labor to shape privatization policies.

Pahle, S. (2010). The rise and demise of the "social clause" proposal in the 1990s: implications of a discourse theoretical reading. *Labor History*, *51*(3), 389–410. doi:10.1080/0023656X.2010.508374

The international labour movement's campaign to fortify the International Labour Organization's (ILO's) core labour standards by way of a World Trade Organization (WTO) social clause failed in the 1990s. Many purported beneficiaries of such a clause conceived of the proposal as a proverbial 'terrorist' rather than a 'freedom fighter'. Reappraising debates in India and the USA, this paper understands the failure in terms of discursive struggles played out both within national contexts, and in the transnational domain. It is argued that previous attempts at unpacking the debate have employed too simplistic discursive schema and paid insufficient attention to its transnational dynamics. The international union movement can only advance the ILO–WTO linkage idea by acknowledging, coming to terms with and addressing the concerns of a pervasive counter-hegemonic discourse.

Palmer, B. D., & Heroux, G. (2012). "Cracking the Stone": The Long History of Capitalist Crisis and Toronto's Dispossessed, 1830–1930. *Labour/Le Travail*, (69), 9–62. doi:10.1353/llt.2012.0009

What constitutes proletarianization? The conventional answer to this seemingly simple question often stresses waged labour. Yet many workers, past and present, are routinely unable to secure paid employment, in part because of the persistence of capitalist crises of various kinds. This study of indigent workers in Toronto from the 1830s to the 1930s is premised on an understanding of proletarianization as dispossession, on the one hand, and, on the other, of the ways in which capitalism necessarily produces recurrent crises, leaving many workers wageless. It addresses how wagelessness and poverty were criminalized through the development of institutions of ostensible charitable relief, such as the Toronto House of Industry, in which those seeking shelter and/or sustenance were required to chop wood or, more onerously, break stone in order to be admitted to the ranks of those 'deserving' of such support. By the end of the nineteenth century-resistance to such "labour tests" was increasingly evident. Protests took place in Toronto, where the black flag was carried in demonstrations demanding "work or bread." Refusing to "crack the stone" and demands that relief be administered differently were common features of mobilizations of the wageless in the opening decades of the twentieth century, in which socialists often took the lead. By the time of capitalism's devastating collapse in the Great Depression of the 1930s, Toronto's wageless were well situated to mount an outcasts' offensive.

Panitch, L., & Gindin, S. (2012). American Crisis/Global Crisis. In *The Making of Global Capitalism: The Political Economy of American Empire* (pp. 301–330; 434–443). London: Verso.

This chapter is about globalization and how America stepped out as the leader of global capitalism using the mechanism of the US Treasury and Federal Reserve. Leo Panitch and Sam Gindin outline the foundations of the capitalist globalization in relation to the 2001 Bush administration and the effects of the 9/11 attacks. Specifically, the focus is on how the crisis that began in America quickly spread to the rest of the world. In order to support this argument, Panitch and Gindin look to specific examples of American crises from the recent past and the academic analyses of these examples on a global scale. This chapter also examines the effect that Obama has had on the state of American and thus global economy and security. This is a topic that affects an astonishingly larger number of people around the world. The issue of globalized capitalization affects every person in some way making this a very fascinating issue to examine.

Park, B.-G. (2005). Globalization and Local Political Economy: The Multi-scalar Approach. *Global Economic Review: Perspectives on East Asian Economies and Industries, 34*(4), 397–414. doi:10.1080/12265080500441453

Based on a multi-scalar view on globalization, this paper suggests that the nation-state's policy liberalization is not simply imposed from above by global forces, but constituted from below by national and sub-national forces. In particular, this paper explores how inter-scalar interactions between national and local forces can give impacts on the ways in which the nation state liberalizes its regulations on the transnational flows of capital and investment. With case studies of "big deal" and the Jeju international free city project in Korea, it elaborates on how the state's liberalization and globalization projects can be spatially and politically constructed under the influences of: (1) inter-scalar tensions between the national and the local, and (2) politics of "jumping-scale", which either local or national actors organize in order to mobilize the sources of power at different geographical scales.

Parkins, J. R., & Angell, A. C. (2011). Linking social structure, fragmentation, and substance abuse in a resource-based community. *Community, Work & Family, 14*(1), 39–55.

Drawing on case-study research from a rural, resource-based community in Alberta, Canada, this paper explores the social and economic context of substance abuse. Specifically, the linkages between social structure, community fragmentation, and family dysfunction offer a way of understanding differential resistance and susceptibility to substance abuse. Five thematic areas were linked to susceptibility in this study: (1)

an economy based on multiple divergent sectors, which gives rise to income disparity and social inequality; (2) a highly transient population, which results in social distancing and lack of social support; (3) shift work, which prevents opportunities for consistent and productive family and community relationships; (4) high incomes, which lead to material competition and financial stress; and (5) a culture of entitlement, which produces certain expectations and perceived privileges among some workers and their families. Our findings are consistent with previous research on the link between substance abuse and shift work, work environments, and the social conditions in boomtowns. But this paper also identifies novel themes, such as high incomes and a culture of entitlement, and introduces the notion of slow disasters and cumulative risk histories to help explain susceptibility to substance abuse within this rural community.

Peters, H., Fiske, J.-A., Hemingway, D., Vaillancourt, A., McLennan, C., Keith, B., & Burrill, A. (2010). Interweaving Caring and Economics in the Context of Place: Experiences of Northern and Rural Women Caregivers. *Ethics and Social Welfare*, *4*(2), 172–182. doi:10.1080/17496535.2010.484261

While caregiving in northern, rural and remote communities takes place in the context of conditions unique to smaller communities, caregivers live with social policies that are shaped by urban norms rather than rural realities. In times of economic decline and government cuts rural issues of limited services and infrastructure as well as dependency on a single industry can lead to unemployment, community and family instability, and a decline in health and well-being. During these times caregivers face increased pressure to voluntarily fill the gaps left by service cuts. Research with women caregivers in four communities in northern British Columbia (BC), Canada explores the experiences of caring and the social, geographic, economic and political contexts within which the caregiving occurs. The discourse of economic efficiencies that speaks solely to the monetary value of care is contrasted with the human condition of connectedness and relationships. These two contradictory perspectives are uncovered during interviews with women caregivers and analyzed in the framework of Olena Hankivsky's discussion of an ethic of care.

Parnaby, A. (2008). 'The best men that ever worked the lumber': Aboriginal longshoremen on Burrard Inlet, BC, 1863-1939. In *Labouring Canada: Class, Gender, and Race in Canadian Working-Class History* (pp. 191–204). Don Mills: Oxford University Press.

This text is a collection of classic and contemporary articles exploring the nature of work in Canadian history from the late eighteenth century to the current day. Class relations and labour form the core of the volume, but

attention will also be paid to the state and its relations with workers both formal and informal. The volume is designed as a core text for classes in Canadian labour/working-class history, taught out of history and labour studies departments.

Philibert, M. (2012). *Eighth Fire: Whose Land Is It Anyway?* CBC Television. Retrieved from http://www.cbc.ca/8thfire/2011/11/whose-land-is-it-anyway.html

There's no getting around it. Land is the biggest sticking point in the relationship between Aboriginal peoples in Canada and the "settler" population. Who owns it, benefits from it, gets to say when, if and how it gets developed? These questions are all the more crucial because the lands in dispute sit on a treasure-trove of resources, which the world is eager to buy from Canada. But don't despair. This episode of 8th FIRE, full of breathtaking HD landscapes and compelling characters, explores the creative ways of working this out.

Phyne, J., & Harling-Stalker. (2011, December). "Good to be Alberta Bound?": Out-Migration, In-Migration and the Strait Region of Nova Scotia, 2001-2006. Atlantic Metropolis Centre.

By drawing from Statistics Canada and qualitative research data, this paper shows that population decline in the Strait Region of Nova Scotia has implications for out-migrants and the remaining aging population. For out-migrants, their departure from the Strait Region often results in upward mobility and increased income opportunities; however, for a significant minority of them, the process is associated with declining income opportunities. While rural and small town youth perceive out-migration to be necessary, those who remain in the Strait Region reflect on the negative consequences of out-migration on the vitality of aging communities. The paper concludes with a discussion of the challenges of trying to promote return migration and immigration as strategies for reversing population decline.

Prentice, S. (2007). Northern Childcare: Childcare as Economic and Social Development in Thompson: Child Care Coalition of Manitoba.

http://www.researchconnections.org/childcare/resources/12192

Most people are aware that childcare supports parents, particularly mothers, and is a key element in women's equality and work-family balance. But there is much more. Childcare services are part of modern family life. Over half of all children, according to Statistics Canada, are cared for by someone other than their parents [1]. However, few children have access to regulated care—the care that is considered developmental

early childhood care and learning. In 2006, the Child Care Coalition of Manitoba initiated a trio of economic and social impact analyses in Manitoba to document the contributions made by the childcare sector. Such an approach is new in Canada, where economic impact studies of childcare are rare; in contrast to the USA. where dozens have been completed

Prentice, S. (2009). High Stakes: The "Investable" Child and the Economic Reframing of Childcare. *Signs*, *34*(3), 687–710.

> The meaning of childcare services has long been contested. It has been breathtakingly malleable—from a nineteenth-century stigmatized welfare service to twentieth-century workfare, from children's gardens to centers for "eight-hour orphans" (Kundanis 1996), alternately custodial or educational.1 In recent decades, rationales for childcare have "swung back and forth from life-long learning, school readiness and child development to employability, to women's equality, balancing work and family, reducing poverty, alleviating at-risk status and social integration" (Friendly, Doherty, and Beach 2006, 4). From the late 1960s onward, childcare was strongly identified with employed mothers and women's liberation, largely as a result of feminist mobilization for services. Today, in marked contrast, the most potent rationale for childcare in North America is the business case and its association of childcare with prosperity.

Reed, M. G. (2003). Marginality and gender at work in forestry communities of British Columbia, Canada. *Journal of Rural Studies*, *19*(3), 373–389. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0743-0167(03)00021-4

> This paper examines the practices and discourses of forestry work in a Canadian context. I argue that forestry-town women contribute to a paradox. From the outside, women's experiences of forestry employment are rendered marginal by academics, government agencies and policy makers. Women's representations in forestry work are limited, in part, because those who count forestry have historically overlooked types of employment where women are most likely to be found. Paradoxically, I argue that women contribute to their own marginality by their adherence to discourses and practices that reinforce stereotypes about the industry. I explain this paradox developing the concept of social embeddedness to explore women's direct involvement in the paid work of forestry and to examine the meanings women give to forestry occupations. My empirical analysis traces government and academic definitions of forestry work and contrast these to interpretations of forestry work given in interviews by women living in forestry communities on Vancouver Island, Canada. I observe women both protested their marginal positions within forestry

while they reinforced dominant stereotypes that exclude them from participating more fully in forestry occupations. I consider the implications of these findings from a theoretical and a policy perspective.

Robinson, F. (2007). Beyond Labour Rights: The ethics of care and women's work in the global economy. *International Feminist Journal of Politics*, *8*(3), 321–342. doi:10.1080/14616740600792871

The protection of workers worldwide is most often sought through reference to the International Labour Organization's 'core' labour standards. These rights are, in themselves, of great importance; that said, however, the blanket approach with respect to workers that results from the over-reliance on rights is gender-blind, and incapable of integrating the crucial normative dynamics of relational power, collective responsibility and mutual dependence into its analysis. By contrast, a normative framework based on a feminist political ethic of care allows for a clear picture of the actual, situated, interdependent lives of all people, and is particularly useful in highlighting existing gender imbalances with respect to responsibilities for care work. Globally, women bear by far the greatest responsibility for care work, and that burden has been multiplied exponentially under conditions of globalization. This article will argue that only a care-centred perspective can provide the necessary moral orientation and policy framework through which to begin to solve these problems of gender (as well as race and class) inequality related to both wage labour and paid and unpaid care work, as well as problems relating to the under-provision of care on a global scale.

Russell, W. (2008). Globalism, Primitive Accumulation, and Nishnawbe Aski-Territory: The Strategic Denial of Place-Based Community. In *Renegotiating Community: Interdisciplinary Perspectives, Global Contexts* (pp. 31–46; 264–265). Vancouver and Toronto: University of British Columbia Press.

In this intriguing chapter, Wendy Russell discusses globalization and the ways in which it is causing the forceful disintegration of community from place. Russell begins by stating that the globalization phenomenon has succeeded in connecting people to each other in ways that were previously unimaginable. The consequence of this seemingly deep connection to one another is that community is now found in intangible technology as opposed to physical place. Russell argues that because of this globalization, the concept of physical place as the seat of community is being rendered irrelevant. Her method of examination here is to compare and contrast the discursive constructions of the Nishnawbe Aski Nation. She also draws on an interview with a man from Fort Albany First Nation in which the question "what is community?" is discussed at length.

Rutherford, T. D. (2012). Scaling up by law? Canadian labour law, the nation-state and the case of the British Columbia Health Employees Union. *Transactions of the Institute of British Geographers*, *38*, 25–35. doi:10.1111/j.1475-5661.2012.00506.x

> This paper examines the Canadian Supreme Court's 2007 ruling in favour of the Health Employees Union (HEU) versus the British Columbia government. Based on international labour law, this ruling recognised collective bargaining as part of the Canadian Charter of Rights and Freedoms. While recent research in human and labour geography on labour law and the state have emphasised its contingent, topological and site-based nature I argue: (i) that this case reflects how Canadian unions became deeply embedded in post-war hegemonic splicings of law and space and the state's role in the reproduction of the wage-labour relation and (ii) while the HEU's struggles and the use of international law contest such splicings, these are still sharply inflected by existing nation-state legal systems that remain both relatively resilient and ambivalent about labour rights. The HEU case thus reveals that scaling up by law may not protect worker interests if labour is otherwise weak.

Sangster, J. (2010). Discipline and Grieve: Gendering the Fordist Accord. In *Transforming Labour: Women and Work in Post-war Canada* (pp. 145–198; 319–330). Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

> This chapter discusses the issues surrounding women in the workplace and their ability to exercise their right to work or if not, their right to grieve any injustices they are involved in during the post-war era. She discusses this issue in relation to the Fordist accord. Joan Sangster uses several concrete examples in order to show the history of this problem in North America. She focusses on the situations of women in the workplace and how they are not treated fairly in comparison to their male counterparts. Sangster writes clearly and with purpose and this makes for an informative read.

Sassen, S. (2004). Local Actors in Global Politics. *Current Sociology*, *52*(4), 649–670. doi:10.1177/0011392104043495

> Globalization and the new information and communication technologies (ICTs) have enabled a variety of local political actors to enter international arenas once exclusive to national states. Multiple types of claim-making and oppositional politics articulate these developments. Going global has been partly facilitated and conditioned by the infrastructure of the global economy, even as the latter is often the object of those oppositional politics. The article examines these issues through a focus on various political practices and the technologies used, the latter an important part of

the analysis partly because they remain understudied and misunderstood in the social sciences. Of particular interest is the possibility that local, often resource-poor organizations and individuals can become part of global networks and struggles. Further, the possibility of global imaginaries has enabled even those who are geographically immobile to become part of global politics. A key question organizing this article concerns the ways in which such localized actors and struggles can be constitutive of new types of global politics and subjectivities. The argument is that local, including geographically immobile and resource-poor, actors can contribute to the formation of global domains or virtual public spheres and thereby to a type of local political subjectivity that needs to be distinguished from what we would usually consider local.

Sassen, S. (2009). Cities Today: A New Frontier for Major Developments. *The ANNALS of the American Academy of Political and Social Science*, *626*(1), 53–71. doi:10.1177/0002716209343561

The article examines several major structural trends contributing to the shift from the Keynesian routinized city to the strategic city that begins to emerge in the 1980s. Among the trends examined is the growth of the firm-to-firm economy, which includes corporate and industrial services as well as "urban manufacturing." These kinds of services tend to be produced in cities, even when the firms being served are nonurban, such as mines, steel plants, or large factories. A second key, and counterintuitive, trend is the ongoing importance of spatial centrality for our most advanced economic sectors. The more globalized and digitized a sector becomes, the more its firms suffer from incomplete knowledge about their markets. Urban centrality enables the making of what the author calls urban knowledge capital: a collective production that is more than the sum of the knowledge of the professionals and the firms present in a city.

Schilling, V. (2011). *Native Defenders of The Environment*. Summertown, Tennessee: 7th Generation.

Follow the lives and work of eleven Native people dedicated to saving the environment from ecological destruction. The individuals profiled work to defend the environment and the rights of Native people in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska; the tar sands in Alberta, Canada; Black Mesa in Arizona; nuclear-free zones; and other sites of environmental action across North America. The eleven individuals are Melina Laboucan-Massimo, who fights against oil extraction in Alberta, Winona LaDuke, who works to reclaim native lands and protect native culture, Clayton Thomas-Muller, who advocates for indigenous self-

determination, Ben Powless, who deals with climate change issues, Tom Goldtooth, who fights for environmental and economic justice, Grace Thorpe, who fights to keep Native reservations from becoming nuclear waste dumps, Sarah James, who works to defend the porcupine caribou herd and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge in Northern Alaska, Enei Begaye and Evon Peter, a couple who work environmental issues and sustainable strategies for Native people, Klee Benally, who uses media to empower Native communities in their fight for environmental justice, and lastly, Teague Allston, who works to ensure that a Native voice is heard in Washington, DC.

Scoffield, H. (2012, December). Ontario Ring Of Fire: Harper's Need For Speed In Resource Development Meets First Nations Reality. *The Canadian Press*. Retrieved from http://www.huffingtonpost.ca/2012/12/23/ontario-ring-of-fire_n_2355993.html

This article written by Heather Scoffield explores the effects of poverty, addiction and high rates of suicide on the mining industry in Canada's Ring of Fire. She argues that the poor living situations in places like Fort Hope, ON make it very difficult for the mining industry to insert itself into the region's economy of resource development. Evidence of this is seen in the fact that Cliff's Natural Resources was forced to extend deadlines on an environmental assessment of northern Ontario's Ring of Fire due to a suicide crisis in Fort Hope, ON. This short, but powerful article uses primary source interviews and information from Canada's government regarding Stephen Harper's response to the suicide crisis to strengthen the argument.

Scott, K. (1996). The Dilemma of Liberal Citizenship: Women and Social Assistance Reform in the 1990s. *Studies in Political Economy*, *50*, 7–36.

The women's movement has occupied a central role in the struggle around citizenship rights. Over the course of two and a half centuries, women have challenged the universality of democratic language, highlighting not only the ways in which women have been excluded from citizenship, but the ways in which different groups of women - at different points in time - have been included. Instead of celebrating universal equality of freedom, "women's movements have exposed a structure of "distinctions ... which limits the extent to which citizenship rights have brought full inclusion."! These patterns of exclusion and inclusion have engendered and structured ongoing struggles to redefine the scope of citizenship.

Shaw, T. (2013). *First Nations School Infrastructure Funding Requirements: British Columbia*. Ottawa, ON: Office of the Parliamentary Budget Officer.

This report responds to a request of the Member for Nanaimo-Cowichan to follow-up on a 2009 PBO report, using new data sources to estimate the costs of First Nations kindergarten to grade 12 (K-12) educational infrastructure in British Columbia. To develop an estimate, the PBO utilized data from Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development Canada (AANDC) and conducted a survey of First Nations school administrators in British Columbia.

First Nations generally own and operate school infrastructure on reserve. However, pursuant to the Indian Act, the responsibility for funding First Nations schools is that of the Crown, specifically the Minister of Aboriginal Affairs and Northern Development (the Minister).These costs may cover educational infrastructure, facilities' operations and maintenance (O&M), school administration and the provision of education services for K-12 students. This report examines K-12 educational infrastructure requirements in British Columbia and provides an estimate of the federal government's current and future funding requirements.

Simpson, J. S., James, C. E., & Mask, J. (2001). Multiculturalism, Colonialism, and Racialization: Conceptual Starting Points. *Review of Education, Pedagogy, and Cultural Studies*, *33*(4), 285–305. doi:10.1080/10714413.2011.597637

A central aim of the Anti-Colonial Project (ACP) is to change the landscape of public discourse about race and colonialism in Canada in ways that increase possibilities for anti-colonialism and racial justice. Individuals and institutions across Canada variously constitute, contest, and remake the meanings of racism and colonialism (Mackey 2002; Thobani 2007; Alfred 2009). There are multiple ways to interpret, respond to, and resist these meanings and their significance (Chrisjohn and Young 1997; Jiwani and Young 2006; Walcott 2003; Couldhardt 2010). The approximately 20 members of the project, a cross-racial group of individuals from across Canada, believe that historical and ongoing colonialism are profoundly relevant to life in Canada, and that colonialism and racism exist at individual and institutional levels. The project assumes that race matters in Canada; and that Canada is a white settler colony built on the expropriation of Indigenous land, erasure of Indigenous histories, and ongoing colonization.

Sinclair, P. R., MacDonald, M., & Neis, B. (2006). The Changing World of Andy Gibson: Restructuring Forestry on Newfoundland's Great Northern Peninsula. *Studies in Political Economy*, *78*, 177–199.

Peter R. Sinclair, Martha MacDonald, and Barbara Neis examine the interaction of external pressures on the local scale in the forestry industry.

Documenting the experience of one unionized logger, Andy Gibson, they consider how systemic pressures affect the lives of individuals and how these individuals respond and reshape their changing circumstances. While the introduction of new technology and changes in the labour process have affected worker's lives and prospects, government regulations are also important in determining working conditions.

Soederberg, S. (2010). Cannibalistic Capitalism and the Current Crisis. *Studies in Political Economy*, (86), 7–21.

The social dimension is often omitted from neoliberal narratives of financial crises. Most troubling, however, is the pernicious silence surrounding the significant and increasingly perilous links between corporations (financial and nonfinancial), workers (skilled and unskilled), and the widening and deepening of a core trend in financial markets known as securitization. In this paper, I endeavour to draw and problematize the connections between corporations, workers, and securitization in the context of the United States, where these three elements come together in their most brazen form. My contribution is to expose the paradoxes as well as the relations of domination and resistance underpinning the current economic crisis. More fundamentally, I seek to explore what this means in terms of the changing features of neoliberalization and its social reproduction.

Sonnen, C. A., Jenness, B., & McCracken, M. (2007). *Economic Effects of Structural Changes in Manufacturing: Retrospective View* (pp. 1–50). USW, CLC, OFL and FTQ.

The opening years of this century have not been good for Canadian manufacturing. Very slow growth in the US in 2001 that included a collapse in demand for electronic products, and the strong appreciation of the Canadian currency in 2003-2006 have combined to reduce employment in the sector in 2006 to 8.5 per cent below the level of 2000, and real Gross Domestic Product of the sector by more than 2.5 per cent. The job loss in the last two years, which averaged more than 87,000 annually, has been especially acute, spread across almost all provinces, and generalized among industries within manufacturing. The labour organizations that have sponsored this report are concerned that governments are paying insufficient attention to this downsizing. This report focuses on providing measures of the importance of manufacturing to the economy. It assesses the driving forces behind events to help in developing recommendations to restore growth of the sector's output and employment.

Stanford, J. (2008). Staples, Deindustrialization, and Foreign Investment: Canada's Economic Journey Back to the Future. *Studies in Political Economy*, *84*, 7–34.

Jim Stanford notes that various trends from the 1960s to the 1990s suggested that the staples approach required substantial qualification, as the size of Canada's manufacturing sector grew and the weight of foreign investment diminished. However, the period since 2000 has witnessed major structural regression and Stanford argues that higher-stage export industries, such as manufacturing and tourism, have declined, while the Canadian economy has been increasingly dominated by the production and export of unprocessed natural resources, in particular petroleum. Stanford concludes his detailed empirical survey by pointing to a range of policy alternatives and outlining the political coalitions needed to carry them forward.

Steans, J., & Tepe, D. (n.d.). Introduction – Social reproduction in international political economy:
Theoretical insights and international, transnational and local sitings. *Review of International Political Economy*, *17*(5), 807–815. doi:10.1080/09692290.2010.481928

This introduction provides an introduction to current innovative theoretical and empirical research on social reproduction. While the work showcased herein is by scholars from Europe and North America (reflecting a western bias), the diversity in the empirical cases goes some way to overcoming the focus on North American countries. The contributions vary from transnational accounts of social reproduction to the study of changes in social reproduction in the countries of the global south. The collection also offers contrasts in research on the macroeconomic level with research on the microeconomic level in order to allow for an understanding of people's experiences of changes in patterns of social reproduction.

Stienstra, D. (2002). DisAbling Globalisation: Rethinking Global Political Economy with a Disability Lens. *Global Society*, *16*(2), 109–121. doi:10.1080/09537320220132884

Over the past year, I've entered a different world of research - one dominated by thinking about access, inclusion, and disability with tensions between bio-medical and rehabilitation research and consumer-directed disability research. I try to make sense of much of my work as research chair in Disability Studies from my sites as both a politics professor and an International Relations scholar. It is not always an easy fit. The emerging area of Disability Studies and International Relations have little in common, but much to benefit from each other. While it may be appropriate to address the two fields in their entireties, in this piece I have a more limited scope. I suggest several ways that our thinking about globalisation will change if we consider it with the lens of Disability Studies. The article argues that there are three areas of globalisation where our understanding is enriched by considering disability - our examination of the embedded or

hegemonic ideas, the manifestations of globalisation in people's lives, and the institutional practices which shape both these ideas and manifestations of globalisation.

Stienstra, D., & Ashcroft, T. (2010). Voyaging on the seas of spirit: an ongoing journey towards understanding disability and humanity. *Disability & Society*, *25*(2), 191–203. doi:10.1080/09687590903534411

In an important article in Disability & Society Hughes argued that ontology is becoming a 'live issue' in disability studies. Different sources, including non- western and aboriginal conceptions of disability and cosmology and the literature on philosophy, religion, palliative and healthcare, suggest that we are missing a critical aspect of humanity in our discussions – the spirit. Drawing upon collectively defined or interpreted experiences of disability identified in non- Western and aboriginal communities we identify gaps in our ontological discussions which result from taken for granted assumptions that there is only individual experience. When we incorporate spirit in our thinking we become open to emerging ways of understanding disability and humanity. Spirit is a critical, although often intangible, aspect of being alive. Drawing on these sources, ontological discussions around disability leads us to explore how experiences of disability teach us about the multiple dimensions of being human.

Stilwell, F., & Primrose, D. (2010). Economic Stimulus and Restructuring: Infrastructure, Green Jobs and Spatial Impacts. *Urban Policy and Research*, *28*(1), 5–25. doi:10.1080/08111141003610046

The social goals of reducing unemployment and enabling ecologically sustainable development are more likely to be achieved if the spatial dimensions of economic policy are made explicit. Looking from this perspective, this article considers recent policy initiatives undertaken by the federal Labor government in response to the global financial crisis. Investment in infrastructure is assessed by comparing where government expenditure is being targeted with the regional distribution of unemployment. The expansion of 'green' jobs is considered in relation to the prospects of marrying concerns of growth, equity and sustainability with proactive urban and regional policies.

Toly, N., Bouteligier, S., Smith, G., & Gibson, B. (2012). New Maps, New Questions: Global Cities Beyond the Advanced Producer and Financial Services Sector. *Globalizations*, *9*(2), 289–306. doi:10.1080/14747731.2012.658252

This article broadens the discussion of cities as strategic sites in which global activities are organized. It deploys methodology commonly used to study the distribution and disproportionate concentration of advanced producer and financial services firms in order to study the office distribution of global nongovernmental organizations (NGOs) and global energy corporations. It then compares the distribution of those offices to that of advanced producer and financial services firms, using data from the global and World Cities Research Network, further discovering what cities are strategic sites in all three networks, in any combination of two networks, and in only one network. Attending to the convergence and divergence of such networks opens a door to the study of network logic—the underlying dynamics of network functioning—instead of limiting the study to network structure or composition while also permitting a multi-sectoral measurement of globality.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2012). *They came for the children : Canada, Aboriginal peoples, and residential schools.* (2012). Winnipeg, Man.

The Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada is publishing this history as a part of its mandate to educate the Canadian public about residential schools and their place in Canadian history. The Commission was established by the Indian Residential Schools Settlement Agreement. The agreement was reached in response to numerous class-action lawsuits that former students of residential schools had brought against the federal government and the churches that operated those schools in Canada for well over 100 years. The Truth and Reconciliation Commission has been mandated to inform all Canadians about what happened in the schools and to guide a process of national reconciliation.For the child taken, and for the parent left behind, we encourage Canadians to read this history, to understand the legacy of the schools, and to participate in the work of reconciliation.

Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada. (2012). *Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada: Interim Report* (Interim Report) (pp. 1–40). Winnipeg, Man.

This interim report covers the activities of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission of Canada since the appointment of the current three Commissioners on July 1, 2009. The report summarizes the activities of the Commissioners; the messages presented to the Commission at hearings and National Events; the activities of the Commission with relation to its mandate; the Commission's interim findings; and the Commission's recommendations.

Van Harten, G. (2006). Private authority and transnational governance: the contours of the international system of investor protection. *Review of International Political Economy*, *12*(4), 600–623. doi:10.1080/09692290500240305

> Conventionally, investors could not sue states directly under international law and arbitration tribunals did not have general jurisdiction over international investment disputes. This has changed, especially since the early 1990s, with the emergence of an international system of investor protection that combines investor-state arbitration and broad standards of investor protection. The system elevates the legal status of investors (but not other individuals) in international law by allowing them to make international claims for damages against host states. Although the system depends on state authority for its establishment and ongoing effectiveness, the system adopts private authority as a method of transnational governance by permitting private investors to make claims and by giving private arbitrators the power to resolve those claims. This provides significant advantages to multinational enterprises at the expense of governmental flexibility in both capital-importing and capital-exporting states, as revealed by the recent explosion of investor claims. This article examines the legal architecture of the system in order to demonstrate how it expands private authority in the context of transnational governance.

White, J. (2002). *Post Traumatic Stress Disorder: The Lived Experience of Immigrant, Refugee and Visible Minority Women* (No. 24) (pp. 1–71). Regina: Immigrant, Refugee and Visible Minority Women of Saskatchewan Inc.

> This report compiles the analyses and results of a series of interviews and studies carried out with the women of Saskatchewan's immigrant population and different types of medical and psychological professionals as subjects. The goal of this research project was to increase the amount of knowledge surrounding the lived experiences of immigrant women coping with Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and to incorporate this knowledge into the policy and legislation of Saskatchewan and later the rest of the country. The results of the study also show the links between immigrant women and Aboriginal women. The report offers an extensive list of suggestions for policy-makers to take under consideration as well as the results of the research organized into a cohesive, accessible format.

Williams, P., & Pocock, B. (2010). Building "community" for different stages of life: physical and social infrastructure in master planned communities. *Community, Work & Family*, *13*(1), 71–87. doi:10.1080/13668800902903300

> As cities around the world struggle to cope with increasing populations, major new master planned housing developments are being undertaken to

meet the demand for housing. Such urban developments are influencing workforce, household, and community relations, which in turn drive health and well-being outcomes, and affect social capital and labour market participation. This paper reports findings from the first phase of data collection for the Work, Home and Community Project. Fourteen focus groups were conducted with 68 men and women who live and/or work at newly developed master planned communities in South Australia and Victoria. Findings indicate that familiarity, availability, and the enabling of social bridges contribute to the development of community and social capital in these residential areas. For individuals at different stages of life these factors were facilitated or inhibited by specific physical and social infrastructures in the residential area and the workplace. At a time when concerns are being raised about the ability of people to combine work, home, and community these findings shed some light on the physical and social infrastructures that can enable or constrain the building of healthy communities.

Yates, C., & Leach, B. (2007). Industrial Work in a Post-Industrial Age. In *Work in Tumultuous Times: Critical Perspectives* (pp. 163–191). Montreal and Toronto: McGill-Queen's University Press.

Beginning with an introduction to the history of manufacturing, this chapter, written by Yates and Leach, presents the argument that manufacturing continues to be an important source of employment, but changes in investment and employment have great implications for unions, local communities and economies, and workers. Many topics are discussed in this chapter ranging from the physical locational changes in manufacturing to the feminization of the industry. Frequent examples are incorporated to illustrate the main arguments. Manufacturing in Ontario is the focal point throughout the chapter.

Yosso, T. J. (2005). Whose culture has capital? A critical race theory discussion of community cultural wealth. *Race Ethnicity and Education*, *8*(1), 69–91. doi:10.1080/1361332052000341006

This article conceptualizes community cultural wealth as a critical race theory (CRT) challenge to traditional interpretations of cultural capital. CRT shifts the research lens away from a deficit view of Communities of Color as places full of cultural poverty disadvantages, and instead focuses on and learns from the array of cultural knowledge, skills, abilities and contacts possessed by socially marginalized groups that often go unrecognized and unacknowledged. Various forms of capital nurtured through cultural wealth include aspirational, navigational, social, linguistic, familial and resistant capital. These forms of capital draw on the

knowledges Students of Color bring with them from their homes and communities into the classroom. This CRT approach to education involves a commitment to develop schools that acknowledge the multiple strengths of Communities of Color in order to serve a larger purpose of struggle toward social and racial justice.

Zunzuneguia, M.-V., Forstera, M., Gauvina, L., Raynaulta, M.-F., & Willms, J. D. (2006). Community unemployment and immigrants' health in Montreal. *Social Science & Medicine*, *63*(2), 485–500. doi:http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/j.socscimed.2006.01.004

This research examines the relationship between community unemployment and the physical and mental health of immigrants in comparison to non-immigrants in Montreal under the hypothesis that high unemployment in the community may generate more negative effects on the health of immigrants than on non-immigrants. Possible gender differences in these associations are also examined. Montreal residents were studied via multilevel analysis, using both individual survey data and neighbourhood data from 49 police districts. Individual-level data were excerpted from a 1998 health survey of Montreal residents, while neighbourhood data originated from survey data collected in the 49 Montreal police districts and the 1996 Canadian Census. The associations between community unemployment and self-rated health, psychological distress and obesity are examined, and hypotheses regarding the modifying mechanisms via which male and female immigrants may run a greater risk of poor health than non-immigrants when living in areas of high unemployment were tested.

Between neighbourhoods, variations in the three health outcomes were slight, and differences in health were not associated with differences in community unemployment. The associations between community unemployment and health varied according to immigration status. At the individual level, immigrants do not differ from non-immigrants with respect to the three health indicators, except that second-generation males are slightly heavier. However, when living in areas of high unemployment, immigrants tend to report poor physical and mental health in comparison to non-immigrants. Among first-generation immigrants, community unemployment was associated with psychological distress. Among second-generation immigrants, the probability of obesity and poor self-rated health increased significantly for those living in areas with high unemployment, but these associations reached statistical significance only for men. Findings among first-generation immigrants are interpreted with respect to the effects of possible discrimination in areas with low job availability. Among second-generation men, poor physical health and obesity may be the result of poor health habits stemming from perceived lack of life opportunities.