# downtown border people

a photographic-sociological experiment by natalie gaudet, amelia herceg, and finn macleod



#### **Preface**

The Windsor-Detroit border has a long, storied history. Human migration has formed distinct patterns that continue to impact the development of the region. Downtown Border People is the product of insatiable curiosity about true nature of human connection. We strive to expose the current state of emotional and physical relations between the populations of the two urban centres. By initiating a border-centric conversation in both downtown centres, w

### Origins

The central ideology behind this project is our own diverse interactions with the United States as Canadians each raised in a different region of the country.

Natalie is from Moncton, New Brunswick. Amelia is from Amherstburg, Ontario. Finn is from Winnipeg, Manitoba.

We are fascinated by the spectrum of influence of American culture on Canadian, and vice versa. Each of us has been influenced to a different degree by living near a border. Our intent is to investigate the broader effects of living in the Windsor-Detroit border culture.

# Curatorial Statement Natalie

This project grew out of an interest in exploring the contemporary human experience of the border. Coming from another part of Canada and never having lived in close proximity to an international border I have found the disinterest that I have observed from Windsorites to explore the intricacies of Detroit and vice versa to be peculiar. I am particularly interested in the exploration of popular misconceptions within this project as I believe they are something we are all fed from different sources as part of our inherent connection with Detroit. I am already aware of some of these more obvious misconceptions and I am interested to see if the same types of response will come from engaging with a wider pool of people (i.e the downtown city dweller). This project has helped to contextualize the everyday border experience by making us aware as observers of people's apprehensions about 'the other side' regardless of whichever side that may include.

## Curatorial Statement Amelia

Detroit and Windsor have always had a connection. Since the two cities were founded, people have crossed as if it was one nation. For many years, people have had families on both sides, sharing commonalities. Today, Windsor is considered to be "Americanized." In reference to Canadian stereotypes, we speak, act, and even look like Americans. We are heavily influenced through broadcast media. Windsorites seem to identify more closely with American radio and television. Perhaps most Windsorites favour the Detroit Red Wings over the Toronto Maple Leafs, or the Detroit Pistons over the Raptors, but does that really make us "Americanized?"

## Curatorial Statement Finn

Canadians have long-suffered from a debilitating inferiority complex due to geographic proximity to the United States. Our identity has been shaped solely by how we relate to our neighbouring nation: we are stereotyped as polite by virtue of living beside a dominant, outlandish country. In traveling the world and discussing this two-state relationship, I have determined that most nations are associated with and compare themselves to their nearest relative. Australia and New Zealand, for instance, behave much as Canada and the United States do. New Zealanders frequently find themselves diminished by Australia. Rarely does Canada or New Zealand's national identity stand alone without its impressive neighbour. By the same token, I have learned throughout this project that Canada identifies itself not by what it is, but by what the United States is not. Comparing Canada to the United States is much like comparing apples to oranges, but we do it anyway.

#### Interviews

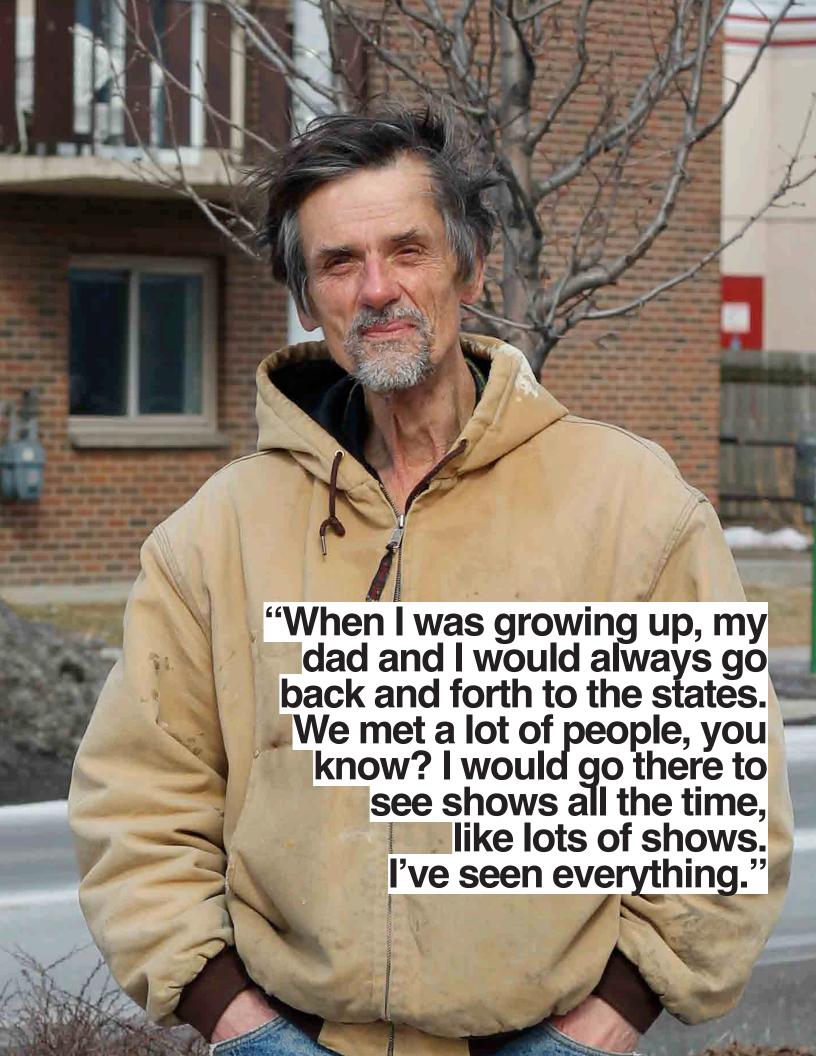
We asked Windsorites and Detroiters in each downtown a series of border-centric questions. Our questions were not specific to either downtown or nationality. Our questions were designed to provoke answers that would offer insight into the human connections formed by living in an international setting. Our research is strictly observational and is not assumed to be a statistical benchmark, but rather an anthropological examination.

Each page features one American and one Canadian downtown border person, displayed without regional demarcations in order preserve ambiguity.



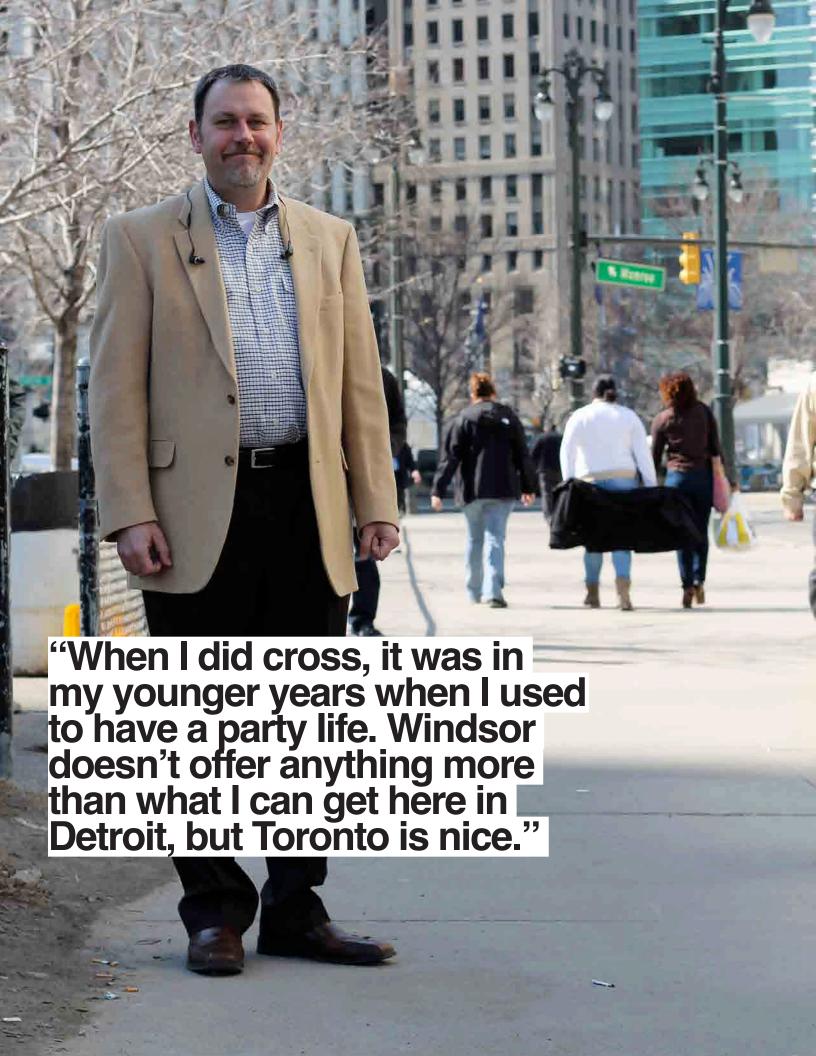








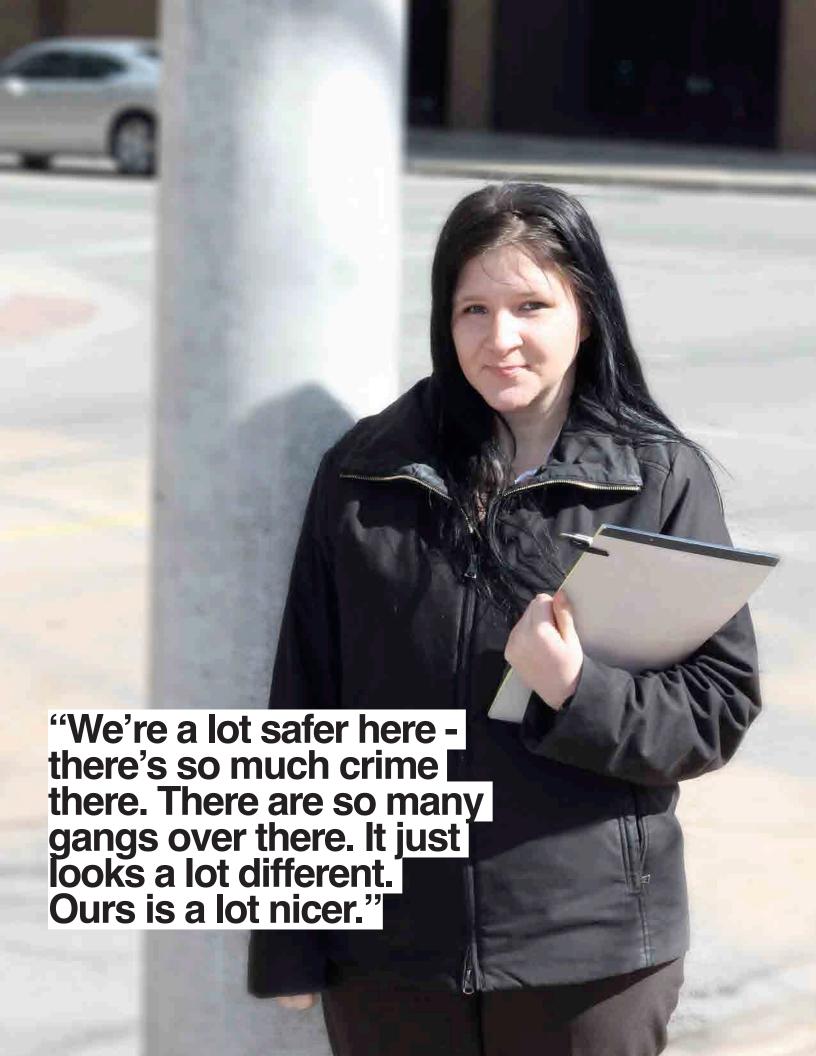


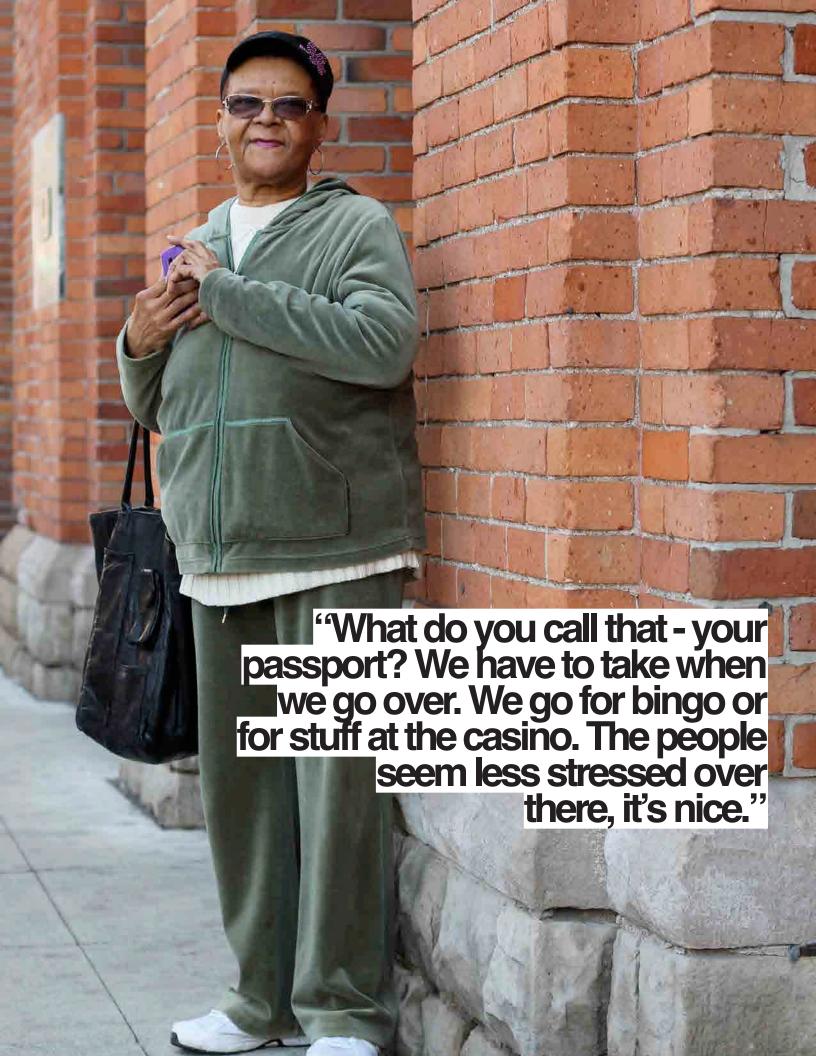






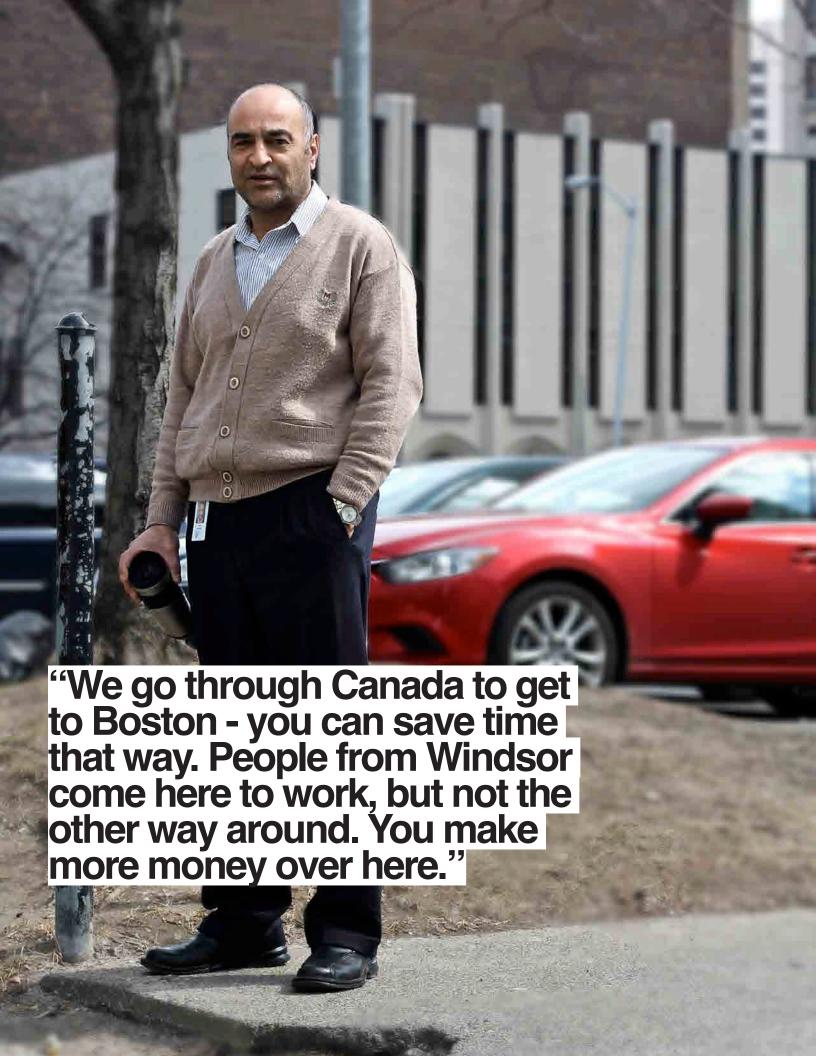










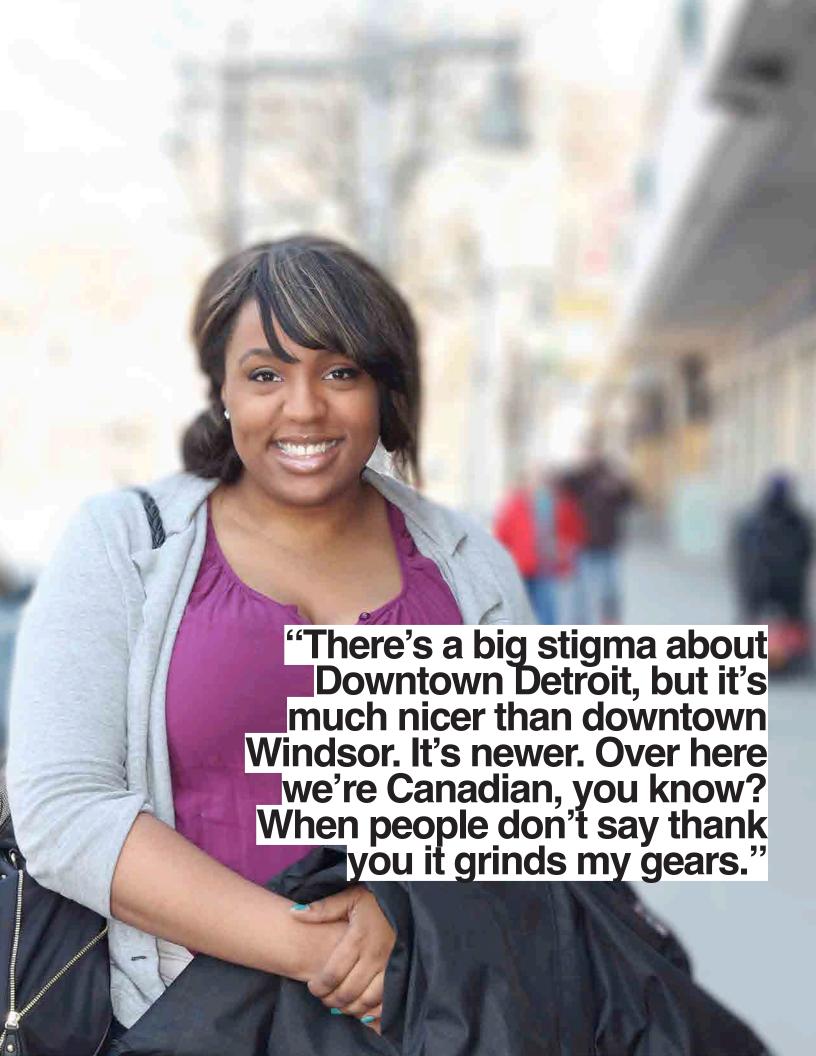


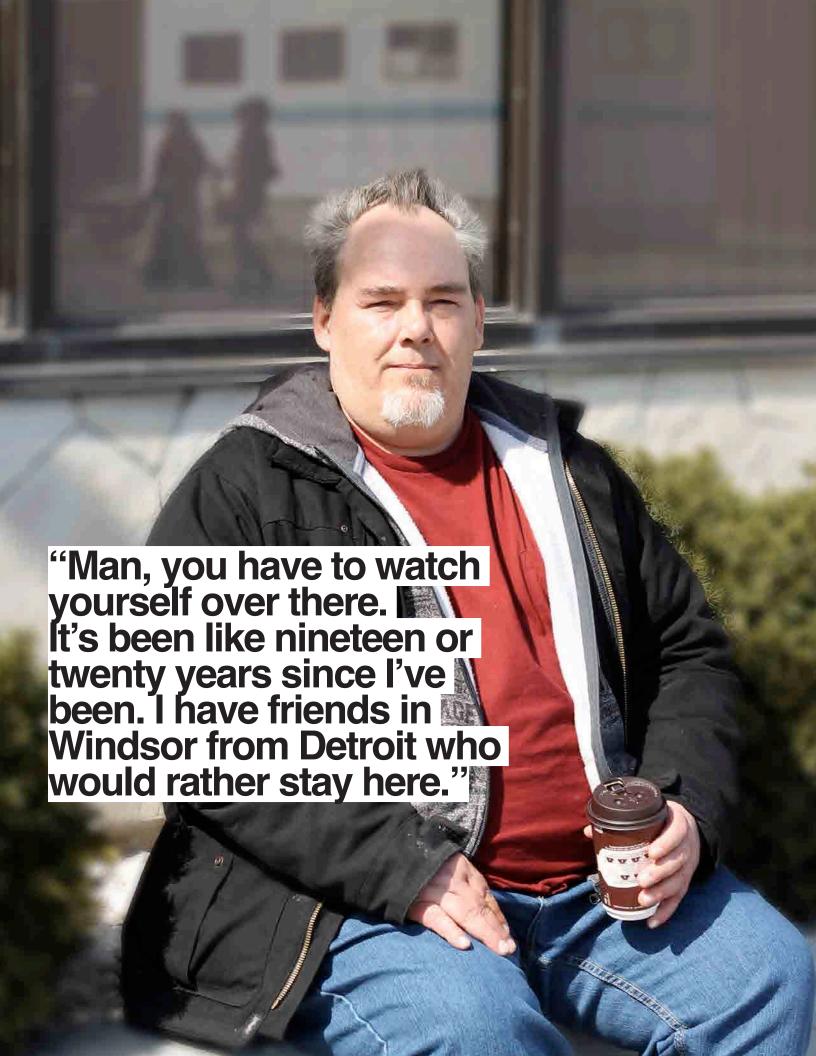






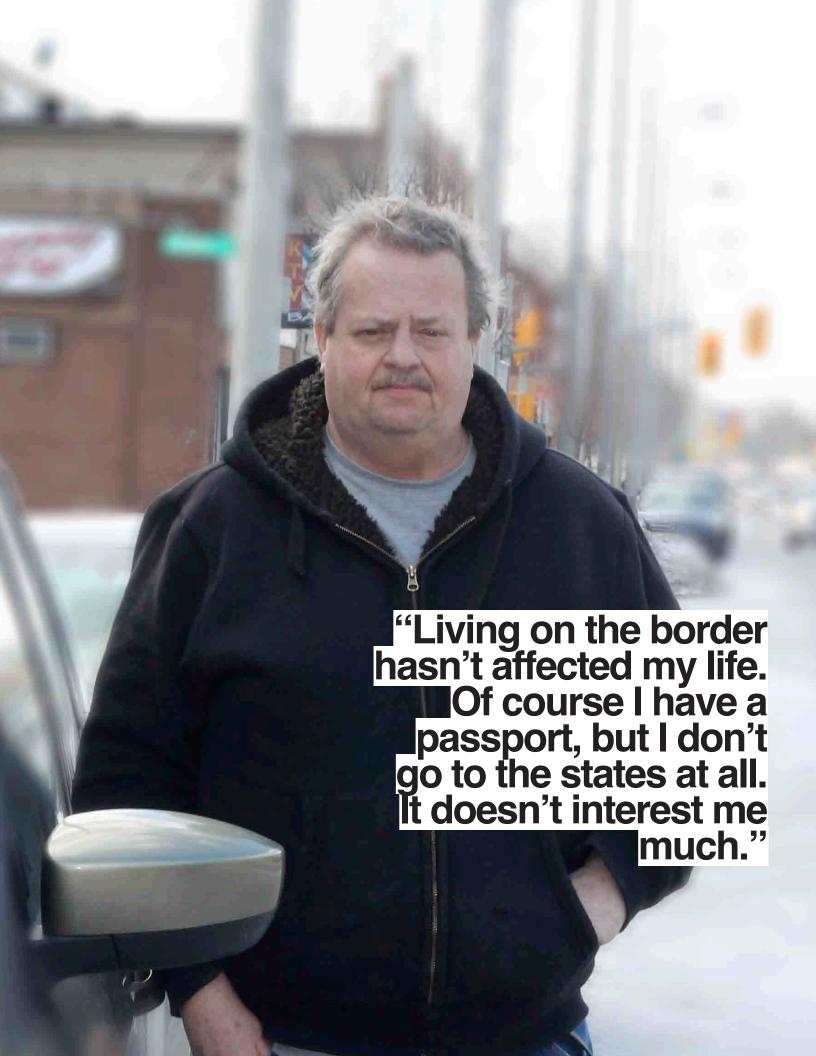




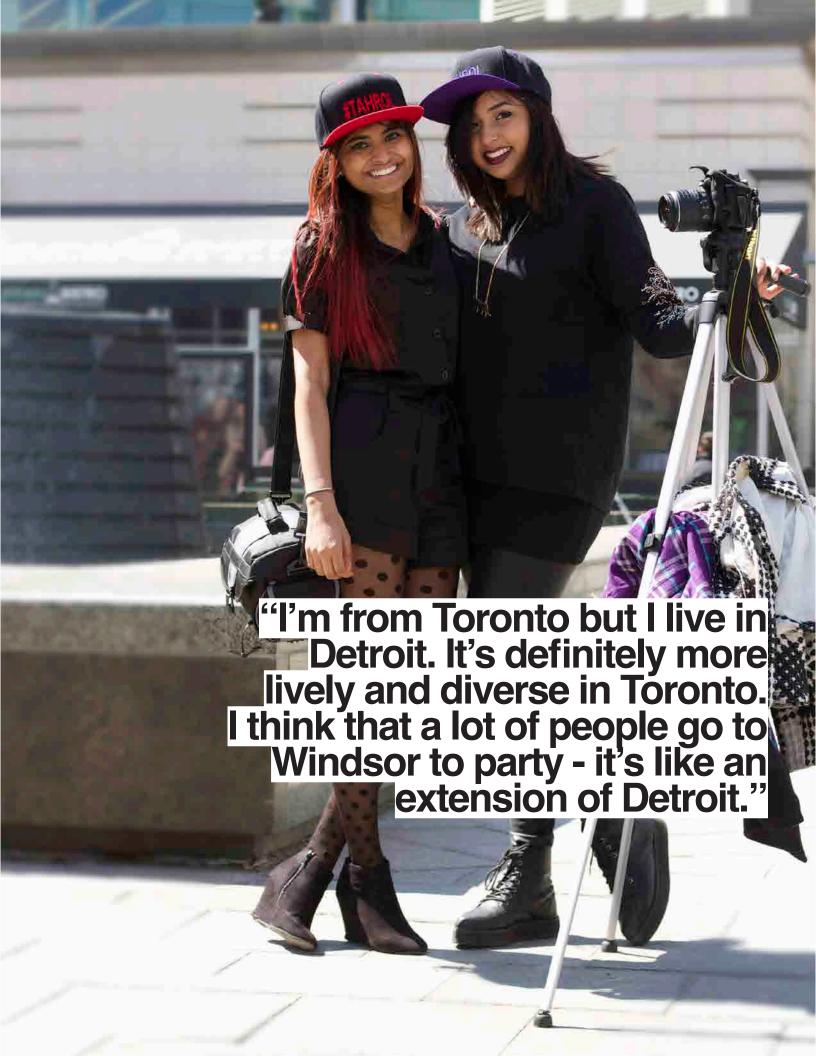














#### "You can't take my picture, I'm a federal officer."

"I used to work on the Mexican border and now I'm in Detroit. The view is a lot friendlier when you look from the office. The relationship here is better than any other border crossing."

#### Findings

Based on our research we have found that a wide array of popular misconceptions on each side of the border have helped the border to maintain its function as a dividing line. These misconceptions have consequently left the people of the downtown borders feeling disconnected from each other. By virtue of proximity, Windsor and Detroit are intrinsically connected. The post 9/11 experience of border crossings has left people on each side of the border feeling anxious about the border experience. Neither population from our pool of participants makes much of an overall effort to dispel these myths. Consequently the populations feel isolated from one and other in our post 9/11 border societies. As a result the cities have inherited 'personalities', our participants identified Windsor as a place of pleasure and relaxation and Detroit as a place of work. We have observed through our research that most people who used to make frequent border crossings 15-20 years ago now avoid crossing at all due to the recent post 9/11 developments at the border and increase in security.

Several participants agreed that Canadians are perceived to be 'friendlier.' Despite this, we found that our Detroit participants were more willing to engage in meaningful discussions about their city. Each population has developed a distinct set of popular misconceptions about the 'sister' city as described by one of our participants. These popular misconceptions touched on topics of cleanliness, safety, and an overall assumption of the atti-tude of those from 'the other side'. Often we found these misconceptions to be conflicting. As an example, we found participants from Detroit who felt Windsor was the cleaner city, on the contrary those from Windsor had similar feelings about Detroit. We noted that these misconceptions are often so heavily engrained in our populations that neither population from our pool of participants makes much of an overall effort to dispel these myths. Consequently, the populations feel isolated from one and other in our post 9/11 border societies. As a result the cities have inherited 'personalities:' our participants identified Windsor as a place of pleasure and relaxation while Detroit was identified as a place of work.