

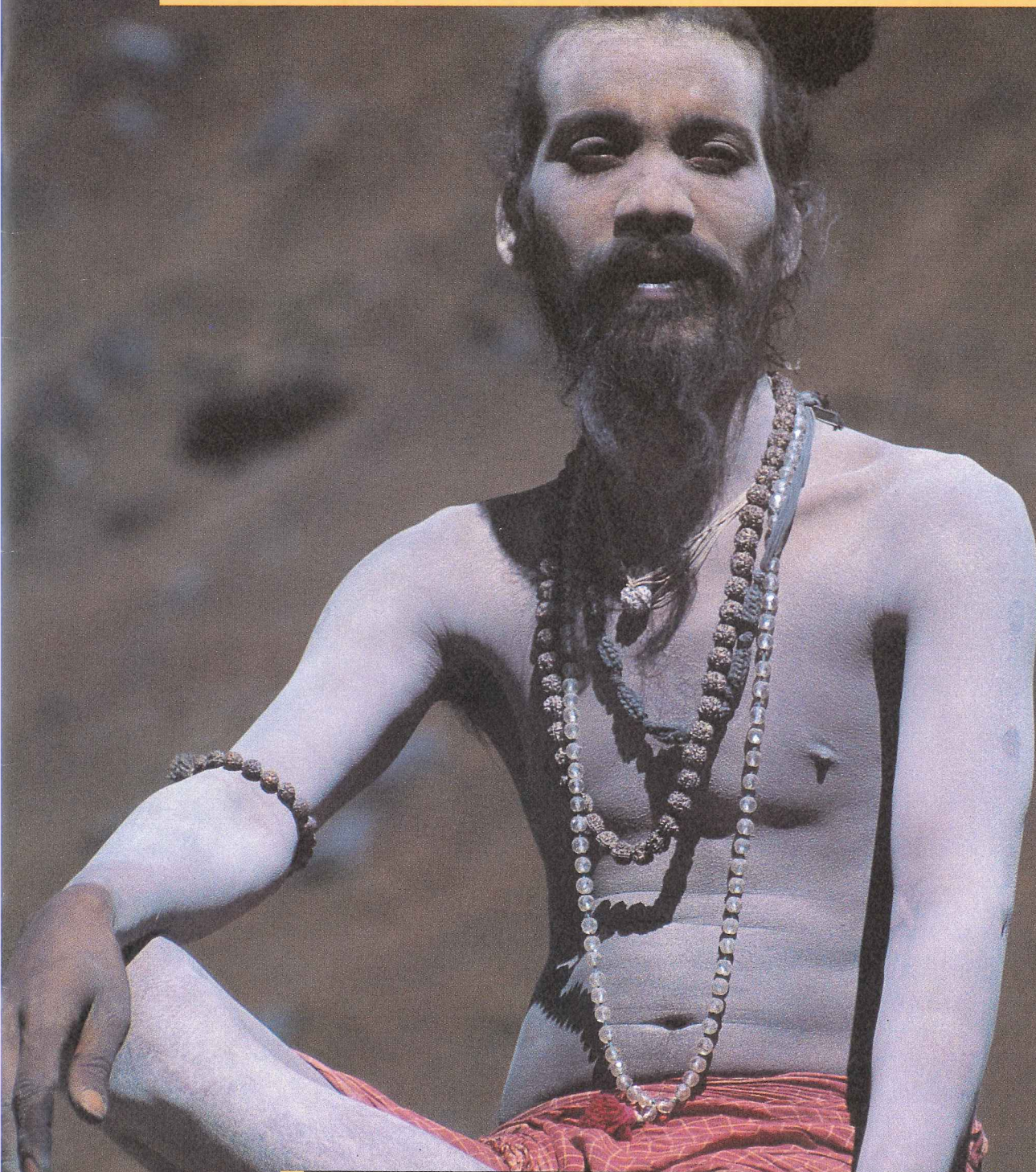
Summer/été 1988

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Le magazine canadien de la diplomatie et du service extérieur

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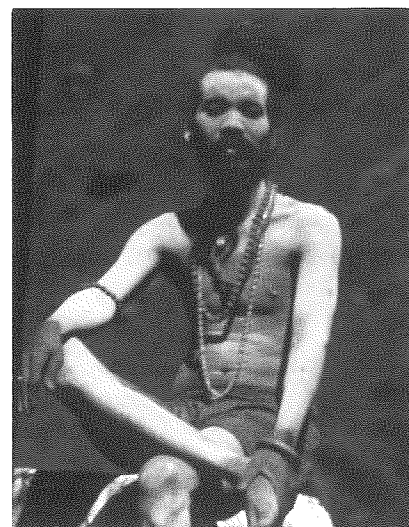
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Himalayan saddhu, or holy man, rests on the way to the mountain pilgrimage site of Kedarnath Temple in the Garwhal district of Northern India. Our cover photo, by David Edwards, was taken at 150 mm F6 at 125th second with Kodachrome 64 film.

In Our Upcoming Issues
The New Internationalism
Controlling the Crisis Climate

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Editorial Note/Note de la rédaction: Unsolicited manuscripts are welcome in double-spaced format, with a short biographical note about the author(s). Given the bilingual background of our membership, PAFSO's policy for **bout de papier** is to publish all articles in their original language. Subscriptions: one year \$12.; two years, \$23. PAFSO itself remains at your service to provide any assistance you require in the language of your preference. Opinions expressed in **bout de papier** are not necessarily those of PAFSO.

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Promotions are cause for champagne and celebration. But not so for the Editorial Board of **bout de papier**. Promotion has robbed **bout** of our editor only months after he slipped so naturally into the position. Dan Livermore has left a distinct legacy of sound management and ever higher quality through his efforts to make **bout** an effective communication tool for PAFSO. His advice and involvement as an EX will continue to be valued. Dan will take up new responsibilities as Director of the Human Rights and Social Affairs Division.

The overriding theme of editorial comments in recent issues has been communication, communication with PAFSO members, with Departmental management and with the all two small constituency beyond the hallowed halls of the "mother house" who might leap to the defense of a highly professional foreign service against the on-slaught of those who believe diplomacy is little more than cocktails and a comfy life in exotic places. **bout** is one medium for our message; and if McLuhan was right, that the medium is the message, we have come a long way in recent years to providing a magazine with a professional image of considerable quality. (As a newcomer to the **bout de papier** Board, I'm allowed to praise the efforts of those who have gone before).

But the achievements to date are no cause for complacency. Improvement is still needed. Is **bout** satisfying the evolving interests and concerns of PAFSO members? Is it getting its message across to senior managers and decision makers not only inside the Department, but outside? Is it reaching and impressing a wider constituency with the realities of the Canadian foreign service?

bout has become an excellent vehicle for exposing the professionalism of the foreign service through the years. We can take pride that the foreign service has fed the senior mandarate of Ottawa with highly competent individuals and has been the training ground of future cabinet ministers and even prime ministers.

We in the foreign service can take pride in our past. But **bout** is not only a vehicle for the past: it is a vehicle for the present and the future as well. It is a vehicle to examine issues affecting foreign service life and work from issues of foreign policy to issues of management policy. And it is a vehicle to expose the humour, the tragedy, the frustration, the satisfaction and the pride that colours life in the foreign service. It is a vehicle to foster solidarity amongst members of the service and it is a vehicle to challenge our own complacency when faced with serious problems which undermine the quality of the service. Perhaps it will also challenge those

who are able to take decisions that could strengthen moral and address those problems. As members of PAFSO, we need to share our concerns in order to generate an understanding of the problems and to show our willingness and ability to help find solutions.

No where was the reticence of Departmental management to speak forthrightly about serious issues more evident than at the Political and Economic Stream luncheon held in early June. Alan Sullivan, ADM, Personnel Branch attempted to rally our loyalty and our pride in the face of grim prospects for promotion (Dan and a few others excepted!) by focusing on other dimensions of the job — travel, rotationality, interesting, challenging and off-times relevant work as well as exposure to foreign cultures. Yes, these perks help many stay committed to long hours and family upheavals for salaries generally lower than other comparable professional groups. But it was distressing to discover senior management in personnel unwilling to discuss in more than superficial terms other issues of very great concern to members of the Stream. Resource cuts and allocation decisions which have eliminated any departmental support for educational leave this year (I commend readers to the article entitled "Who Needs Diplomatic Training" by Christopher Maule), which have knocked back travel budgets to half of what they were only a year ago (despite increased costs) and which have consigned many to quill pen drafting for the next three to five years pending inauguration of the COSICs system, are also of great significance to the officers who want to do a professional job. How does a "down-sized, A-based and trimmed to the bone" Department continue to implement an even longer foreign policy agenda as a "vigorous global actor"? Questions of streaming, decentralization of the aid program, spousal employment and the prospects for women officers in the service also needed to be aired.

Communication can take place in different ways. PAFSO members have a message and we have concerns. And **bout** is but one medium to expose the professional dimensions of the foreign service. The Editorial Board welcomes articles, letters or comments from PAFSO members and from those who share our pride in Canada's foreign service. It is our job to ensure that **bout** reflects our concerns and our professionalism.

by Barbara Martin



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This is my last column for **bout de papier**, written with one foot on the airplane. Thanks to CIDA's decentralization plans, I am being posted to Dar-es-Salaam, from whence it will be very difficult to come back for Executive meetings and other responsibilities of the PAFSO Presidency. The Executive have selected Rodney Briggs, our negotiator in the last contract round, to serve as President over the summer months and the new Executive, to be elected at the time of the Annual General Meeting in September, will choose a full-time replacement.

Although there have been many frustrations, I have enjoyed the time I have spent on the Executive and as President immensely. Thanks mainly to the efforts of others, we have accomplished a fair amount in the period. Last October saw the conclusion of contract negotiations, with an overall salary increase at least in line with other public service increases and other smaller changes, not the least of which was the introduction of weekday overtime. Overtime is not everyone's cup of tea, but providing for it in the contract is a useful step forward and protection in a Department which has on occasion abused its employees' commitment to their jobs. An item on our agenda which the Treasury Board refused to discuss was self-funded leave — sabbaticals in more usual language. The Board have just announced their own experimental plan for such leave, and the Association will need to follow-up with the Department as to how this will be applied for us.

More recently, the 1988 triennial review of the Foreign Service Directives has occupied much time. The review, now concluded, has been long and frustrating, but ultimately productive. It will provide meaningful changes in variety of detailed areas and a major change in the area of home rentals which is likely to be popular with everyone in the foreign service. Regrettably, the Treasury Board withdrew long-discussed proposals to simplify the FSD's by, amongst others, eliminating the need to account after the fact for relocation and vacation leave travel. Although these proposals needed careful and detailed review to ensure a fair and workable system, the concept has much to offer in lifting some of the dead hand of bureaucracy from our overseas lives, and it is to be hoped that rumours of a possible early reintroduction to the table prove accurate.

PAFSO has also weathered the crisis over political appointments to the foreign service, making ground on the issue and adding a dimension to the public's perception of the foreign service. At the time of writing, the lists of appointments for 1988 are not yet out, but the Executive is hopeful that the broad public response to our 1987 press



conference will produce a more responsible approach by the Government.

We have also done well for the members' interests with grievances, the list I enumerated in my last column now being added to with the recent decision in PAFSO's favour on the methodology for the 1987 annual increase to the Foreign Service Directives, a decision which will add slightly over 4 percent to everyone's allowance payments. It remains regrettable that grievances are necessary to achieve what consultation and negotiation cannot produce.

*PAFSO has also
weathered the crisis over
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the foreign service.*

In the midst of all of these larger and weightier issues, less obvious matters such as the recent concern over lateral entries into the Trade Stream have been dealt with and the normal business of the Association has continued. Members with problems with the Department have continued to receive formal and, more often, informal support in resolving them. The insurance programme carries on and **bout de papier** has continued as a quality publication, weathering the departure of two editors, Colin Robertson having been posted in 1987 and Dan Livermore having been promoted this year.

The Association's progress over the past year has been accompanied by a measure of frustration on the President's part. The job is a fascinating one, an invaluable education in the Department's personnel processes and an unrivalled opportunity to experience a wide variety of managerial and representational situations and problems. I would not hesitate to recommend it to anyone. But I would offer several cautions, foremost of which is that it can, in better than Parkinsonian fashion, expand to more than fill the time available. I leave with a sense of having barely scratched the surface of what could be done and a sense that I have not really done justice to either the Association or to my full-time job. I think we could do more with the Association if we had more resources available, but I also feel strongly that this should be from the members — who live and understand the foreign service — and not from more hired staff. We might also consider whether we wish to move towards a full-time paid President. It would be an expensive venture — approximately \$4.50 per member per month, assuming a salary at the top of the FS-2 range — but it would permit a more focussed and continuous representation of our concerns.

The other major frustration of the President's role is indirectly linked to the first one. I have not sensed in my year of heading the Association that the Department is particularly attuned to consultations with its staff and their bargaining agents. Where necessary, as in the contract and the FSD's, PAFSO sits down across the table from the Treasury Board and the Department and negotiates, a process which most members of the Executive who have been involved have found extremely frustrating because of the inflexibility of the employer's positions. Otherwise, consultation has on most occasions been taken to mean informing PAFSO of the results of decisions shortly before they are announced publicly. Efforts to try out ideas on us and to involve us in the early stages of problem-solving, before positions are hardened and decisions taken, is non-existent. The relationship is often empty and, as a result, sometimes more confrontational than it need be.

Some of the responsibility for this situation rests with PAFSO. Personnel managers, especially in External Affairs, are just like the rest of us, busy people with many things to do and little time to do them in. Consultations, particularly with people of a frequently different perspective, is time-consuming, and nobody goes looking for trouble if it can be avoided. The initiative in this situation lies, I feel, very clearly with PAFSO. If we have concerns, it is up to us to make them known to management, in as clear, factual

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and well-researched a fashion as we are capable of. One of my greatest satisfactions of the past year has, in fact, been the sense that PAFSO is moving in such a direction, becoming less a reactive and more a proactive organization. Thanks to a committed group on the Executive, we have been able to both deal with on-going problems and to initiate a process of discussion which, if the Department responds, might get us involved much earlier in the definition and solution of problems.

A consistent approach of this type, across a broad spectrum of concerns, will, I suspect, come as a surprise to management, who have come to expect less from us. Their response, in the short term, is likely to be less than completely satisfactory, as they adjust to a different style of dealing with the Association. In the longer term, I expect that they will adjust and respond more positively. It will almost certainly require more of an involvement from interested members of the Association, because we do not have the person-power or the budget to do the research and put together the positions as we currently exist. There is a strong sense of pride in the foreign service as to the standards of recruitment to the service and as to the calibre of people in the service. The challenge is clearly there, to mobilize these talents and the familiarity they have with our unique foreign service problems and build these into a stronger representation of our interests.

The process is at a tenuous stage, not least because the PAFSO Executive falls apart and must be reconstituted on an almost annual basis as members are posted, assigned or promoted. I am fairly confident, though, that future Executives will continue along similar lines, because I foresee harder rather than easier times for the foreign service in coming years, not only but most notably in the area of fewer and slower promotions, and because the problems so created will continue to encourage a more active Association and leadership. No doubt there will be difficult moments along the way. But I am confident that we will deal with this in an appropriate fashion — PAFSO has always been able to get along well with the Department, for its members have an impressive commitment to the Department's means and ends. The trick in the future will be to move with the times and to get along in a way which resolves our major problems and recognizes and rewards the commitment which PAFSO members make to the foreign service.

John Lobsinger

Editor,

bout de papier is a very well-produced magazine and full of interest. Having had something to do with *International Perspectives* when it was trying to be both a departmental and an objective publication, I can sympathize with those who are producing it. I look forward to receiving future copies.

With every good wish for the future of PAFSO.

Arthur Andrew

* * *

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Who Needs Diplomatic Training



Capital Press Service/National Archives of Canada

New Foreign Service Officers in 1947 attended the East Block University to prepare them for their work. Listening here to Laurent Beaudry, Associate USSEA are (L to R) Ken Williamson, Gordon Brown, Craig Langille (pipe), Douglas Hicks and Peter Tower.

by Christopher J. Maule

Canada, like the U.K., recruits university graduates for its diplomatic service and trains them on the job. In contrast, a number of European, Asian, African and Latin American countries have specialized institutes or programs for training diplomats both on entry into the service and during their careers. A recent meeting in Vienna of Deans and Directors of Diplomatic Academies and Institutes of International Relations, attended by representatives from over twenty countries, provided an opportunity to compare the different national approaches and to address a series of questions. Who engages in international diplomacy? What skills are required? How are these skills acquired, and does the process of acquisition affect the way in which diplomacy is conducted, and the outcome of international negotiations in various areas?

My thesis is that diplomatic training should be regarded as a foreign policy tool. By training not only its diplomats but also those from other countries, a state can condition the way in which international

relations are conducted and possibly the outcome of negotiations. Diplomatic training can thus become an instrument of foreign policy in a broader sense than is implied by the expenditure on training itself.

*Diplomatic training should
be regarded as a foreign
policy tool.*

The characteristics of the various academies and institutions gathered in Vienna were somewhat different. Some, such as South Korea and Saudi Arabia, trained only their own nationals, while the Oxford University Foreign Service Programme in the U.K. admitted only foreign students, primarily from developing countries. Others, such as the Austrian Diplomatic Academy, enrolled students from both Austria and abroad. In the Cameroun and in Trinidad, institutes provided facilities for a regional grouping of countries, while in North America, university undergraduate and post-graduate programs were directed towards

nationals and foreigners with interests in pursuing a career in international affairs in both the public and private sectors.

It is known that Japanese firms finance students to attend the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and other leading U.S. universities in order to learn about the latest technological developments which can then be transferred through human capital investment when the student returns home. Some diplomatic academies perform in a related way. By inviting or enrolling foreign diplomats in, for example, a U.K. or U.S. institution, attitudes and thinking about international relations can be exported by the institution's host country when the foreigner returns home and is employed by his or her government. A country can, in the long run, enhance its influence in international relations by offering to train foreign diplomats. The U.K., through the Oxford University Foreign Service Programme, and the U.S., through various university programs, provide such conditioning as a matter of policy choice. The U.S. probably exercises a wider influence, not only because of the larger number involved but also because their university graduates enter careers in both the public and private sectors. It is increasingly recognized that diplomatic skills are relevant not only to traditional diplomats but also to other government officials, as well as to executives in the private sector and in non-profit organizations.

The subject matter of courses taught in these academies and institutes range from diplomatic history, geography, international law, politics and economics through business and management studies. Language training is also stressed, while some institutions are requiring a knowledge of computer applications. In diplomatic academies, as opposed to universities, more applied topics are emphasized, such as negotiating skills.

The emphasis of course content differs between Western institutions and those in some of the developing countries, and thus may influence the manner in which some negotiations are carried out. European academies and institutes stress the importance of a knowledge of international law and diplomatic history from the Congress of Vienna of 1814-15, with emphasis on the way diplomacy has been conducted in the past.

Teaching in institutions in developing countries is less concerned about diplomatic history (and an international system that is viewed as being biased against their interests)

and more concerned that their diplomats understand the political and economic circumstances that have led to their actual or perceived state of international dependency. These institutes teach about the New International Economic Order (NIEO), and the divisions between North and South, and they are more likely to use the writings of those in Latin America and the Caribbean, who have adopted the "dependencia" model to explain under-development.

In North America greater emphasis is placed on international business and management. Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., has a program in business, diplomacy. The Fletcher School of Law and Diplomacy has a joint program with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, allowing the student to obtain a masters degree in management as well as in law and diplomacy. The Norman Paterson School of International Affairs at Carleton University allows students to concentrate their studies on international management. A different perspective is evident in the South. In Yaounde, the Institut des Relations Internationales du Cameroun describes a course on international economics as dealing with "the impact of the 'New Beast' (the multinational corporations or MNCs) on the global economy".

It is increasingly recognized that diplomatic skills are relevant not only to traditional diplomats but also to other government officials.

More generally, exposure in the South to the Congress of Vienna will likely be as limited as exposure in the North to documents from the Economic Commission For Latin America. The consequence may be misunderstanding and an adversarial situation when those trained in differing settings meet in actual international negotiations.

A narrowing of these differences may be reached by an international exchange of students and by the development of teaching materials, such as case studies and simulation exercises, which aim to force students to take positions opposed to their natural biases. Such materials exist and more are being developed. Their authorship requires recognition of the different backgrounds and biases of the students using the materials. However, it is possible that careful selection of teaching materials and teaching methods will help in the long run to reduce the adversarial nature of international negotiations.

In answer, therefore, to the questions outlined at the start, growing international

economic, political and military interdependence means that diplomacy is conducted by a wide range of government officials, by the military, as well as by those in the private sector and non-government organizations.

A broad range of skills is required by those engaged in diplomacy, including languages, computer literacy as well as the more traditional disciplines of history, geography, law, politics, sociology and economics. Business and management studies are now recognized as important, and a strong case can be made for the study of comparative religions given the background of many international conflict situations.

Outside of on-the-job training, skills can be acquired through a combination of lectures, seminars, personal research and internships, as well as the use of case studies and simulations. A mixture of students from different countries, with different ethnic and religious backgrounds is conducive to learning through listening to the points of view of others. Unlike a carpenter or welder, it is difficult for a student of diplomacy to obtain hands-on experience in the workshop. Simulation studies, along with lectures and seminars, can however, be a way to gain some exposure to the future diplomatic work environment.

Finally, although it would be difficult to test the proposition, a case can be made that the process of diplomatic training in terms of the interaction of students, subjects taught and methods of teaching, will affect the way in which diplomacy is conducted and the outcome of international negotiations.

Canadian governments, federal and provincial, should consider not only the way in which their own diplomats are trained, but whether they should be offering training to those from developing countries. Canadian business should also re-examine the type of skills and training required by their executives as growing international trade and investment give rise to more issues for diplomatic-type international negotiations. At present, Canadian foreign service officers are recruited subsequent to graduation from various university programs. One proposal to consider would be for mid-career training at Canadian universities either in individual disciplines, or in a specialized course similar to executive management programs run by business schools for corporate executives. In addition, a Canadian university might offer a program for diplomats from developing countries. Both actions would serve Canada's national interests well.

Christopher Maule is professor of economics and international affairs at Carleton University, Ottawa.

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Canada's Colleges: New Stars on the World Stage

by Tom Norton

For many years, the importance of our universities as a training resource for developing countries has been clearly understood both by our institutions and by government. It has only been in the last decade, however, that our colleges and technical institutes have emerged as an equally important resource in Canada, and more recently, in the developing world.

While in no way diminishing the traditional role of universities and their graduates, colleges have responded to the needs of the home economy in two key ways. A primary thrust has been providing young men and women with educational opportunities, distinguished by a clear hands-on orientation, in areas as diverse as business management, nursing, electronics and graphics — the very skills that are now in demand in most countries. Colleges and institutes have strengthened Canada's manpower base through the creation of a vast corps of practitioners highly skilled in all aspects of technology.

While engineers may design new products and systems, it is the technicians and technologists, whether in industry, business, or health, who translate the concepts into reality, who make things work and keep

them working. The well-known ratio between the numbers of nurses and doctors in a hospital bears some resemblance to the required ratio between technicians and engineers in industry. Few countries design and build micro computers or numerically controlled machines, but as the technology is imported, countries must acquire the knowledge to install and maintain them, and it is the technicians who fulfill this function.

Academically, our colleges and institutes offer secondary school graduates programs of one, two or three years duration. An engineering student, for instance, can be trained as a tradesman, technician, or technologist within this framework. Instruction is available in over 100 programs, ranging from health, agriculture, business, and applied arts, to fisheries, food processing and basic literacy. The key element in all of these programs is that they lead to definable employment.

While students must master skills to help them find a first job, the rapidly changing nature of so many fields necessitates that graduates be equipped with the fundamental knowledge to enable them to continue learning. Therefore, college programs include major components of theory, math, language skills and general education.

The second major role of our colleges and technical institutes is the retraining and

technical updating of the existing work force and adult population. A large college in Canada, in any given year, may have an enrollment of 10,000 full-time students and up to 80,000 part-time adult students. Many university graduates come to colleges for short courses that enable them to enhance their employment skills or upgrade special talents. A large percentage of the part-timers are sponsored by their own employers to master new skills, learn new technologies, or adapt to new techniques.

This interaction between colleges and institutes and the private sector is not a new, or isolated phenomenon. Many institutions across Canada have advisory committees for every program, comprised of practitioners of the trade, craft, or para-profession. For instance, in each of the four institutes offering programs in international trade, the curriculum reflects the input of those currently involved in this sector. Ambulance/emergency care programs are advised by professionals in the field, as are Entrepreneurial and Accountancy programs. Therefore, when colleges and institutes work with Canadian companies on international development projects, they are often building on a long-standing relationship.

Although our institutions meet many other community needs, it is their services in technical and technological training,

Women in Pakistan receiving nursing training.



retraining and updating that are currently being sought out by over 50 governments around the world. Since colleges are provincially funded and work within provincial educational structures, educators from developing countries often find it difficult to understand or access the considerable resources within the Canadian college system. The Association of Canadian Community Colleges (ACCC), a national organization representing virtually all of Canada's 140 colleges and institutes, provides a vital link between its membership and the international milieu, acting as a single voice to at least simulate an integrated national front in college-level education.

ACCC has no product to sell, or process to market. Our interest lies in lending support to our college colleagues in other countries through sharing the experience of our members in developing vocational education in environments that usually understand and accept universities more readily.

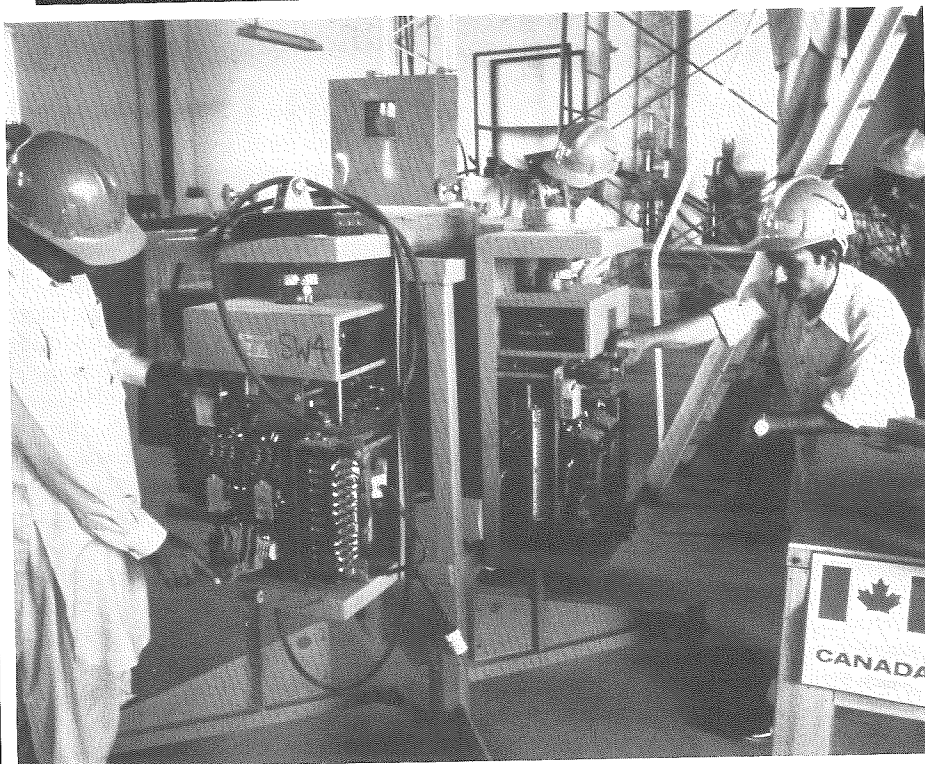
Because our institutions in Canada have been established primarily over the last 20 years, the people who participated in the challenge and enthusiasm of building them, still run them. This special expertise in institutional development can be of substantial assistance to countries just beginning to develop or redesign technical/vocational education systems. Our memories of our own struggles in creating new institutions elicit smiles of recognition from our counterparts in developing countries.

Just as crucial is the overall issue of managing an academic environment. Even if all of the pieces are in place — the equipment, the teachers, the students — a college may still not be effective. To be successful, an institution must be imbued with a spirit of co-operation which can only be developed by thoughtful, experienced administrators. The unique background of our colleges in creating and maintaining such a sense of common purpose is yet another invaluable asset which can be imparted to colleagues overseas.

The most frequently heard remarks from the hundreds of international visitors, both official and unofficial, who pass through our colleges and institutes each year, relate to the spirit, enthusiasm, and energy that they find around them. The most frequent questions are how to recreate this feeling in institutions in their home countries.

Through its various activities and programs, ACCC tries to provide the answers. ACCC is headquartered in Toronto, with a Secretariat staff of over 50 professional and support workers. For the past 10 years, the Association has had three primary functions:

1. To provide a forum for our members to



Canada's Colleges provide technical training in cooperation with CIDA.

2. To represent the priorities of our members to the Federal Government and its agencies; and
3. To develop projects and contacts for our member colleges in other countries.

It is this third function which has led us into a strong relationship with the Canadian International Development Agency (CIDA). ACCC manages a multi-million dollar program development fund on behalf of its members, focusing on small institutional development projects that have helped create long-term associations between Canadian colleges and their counterpart institutions in Africa, Asia and the Americas. Typically, such twinning arrangements include a faculty upgrading or updating component, and often involve a shared learning element in local industries.

ACCC is as conscious of the relationship between education and trade development as it is of the social responsibilities of Canadian institutions.

On a grander scale, ACCC assists its members in becoming implementing agencies for major bilateral projects funded by CIDA or international financial institutions. From staffing a management development institute in Chengdu, China, to

strengthening faculty and curriculum in the Harambee Institutes of Kenya, to advising on the development of an integrated examination council in the Caribbean, Canadian colleges are increasingly recognized as a major resource in supporting co-operation between Canadian educators and their colleagues around the world.

More importantly, these relationships are leading to a major transfer of technology and expertise from Canada to the developing world. Our colleges and institutes facilitate skills growth, whether in plumbing, air conditioning, computer assisted design or micro computer business applications, in over 50 countries. Since college staff are virtually all hired from industry and business, it is the applied, practical, hands-on nature of our system which others seek out and adapt to their home environments.

The ACCC has also helped Ministries of Labour and Education in many countries develop apprenticeship courses in such areas as construction, automotive repair and manufacturing. Apprenticeship works well in some environments and can be a vital factor in training skilled tradesmen. It can be an equally effective tool in the hospitality/tourism trades, for jobs ranging from chefs to travel counsellors/guides. Once again, this is a major growth industry in Canada and one that often has substantial potential in developing countries. Working with Ministries of Tourism, our colleges have provided expertise on all levels, from policy development to hotel school design.

The non governmental organization nature of ACCC has enabled us to establish informal contacts with both government and industrial leaders in much of the world. As an example, Arab-Can-Access, our consortium in the Middle East, puts Canadian private sector companies and our colleges in touch with government and industry throughout the Arab world. ACCC is as conscious of the relationship between education and trade development as it is of the social responsibilities of Canadian institutions.

CIDA also supports an in-Canada program in which individuals and institutions acquire and refine skills in the field of international development. Workshops on activities ranging from cultural sensitivity to project management are sponsored in colleges across the country. Those who have developed successful projects share their experience with other college staff or institutes, and year by year, the colleges gain a more comprehensive and professional delivery capability. Adding these international skills to the training competence of our members is a key role for ACCC.

Colleges have broadened the scope of Canada's international activities in several other significant ways. Recently, ACCC withdrew from its Associate Membership with the South East Asia Ministers of Education Organization (SEAMEO) to make room for the Canadian Government to become a full member of that organization. Our early relationship with the new government in the Philippines supported the development of

stronger ties between Canada and that country. In Nicaragua, our Women in Development program was a focus of interest during recent visits by Canadian officials.

Of equal importance is the legacy of friendship created between individuals and institutions around the world through the ACCC-Canadian involvement. The many teachers from developing countries who are trained in our institutions, and our own teachers who serve in short- and long-term consultative posts abroad, bring back memories, experiences and contacts that can last a lifetime. Our regional officers from the Secretariat are often in the field, working with our embassy and high commission staff to find ways in which the skills of our institutions can further the development objectives of other countries.

ACCC and the colleges and institutes it represents are a major new factor in the repertoire of resources that Canada can offer to the developing world. Many countries are just now discovering, as Canada did only 25 years ago, that economic and social development are built on the skills and capabilities of the average citizen/worker, as well as the leadership elite. ACCC's member institutions can play an important role in development, sharing their unique experience with the world.

Tom Norton is Executive Director of the Association of Canadian Community Colleges.

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"Haven't We Met Before?"

by Laurel Pardy

"Oh, Lord," I prayed, "give me the strength to do it all again."

After the hassle of managing yet another household move, the fatigue of long distance travel and the pain of parting, it did not seem fair that I now had to integrate myself into still another unfamiliar milieu.

"Some things are gonna be, Laurie Ann," my father used to say, "no sense in workin' up a lather."

With that succinct advice in my mind, I had accepted the invitation to a Buffet Bash extended by a fellow Canadian at the mission. "Really casual," he had said. "Give you a chance to meet some of the Canadians before the official round of parties starts."

The tinkle of ice on glass and the buzz of cocktail chatter swirled through the mist of the Vapo-mat Mosquito Zapper as my feet struggled for a foothold on the terrazzo stairs. I muttered the litany to myself, "the expatriate community is a source of friends, the expatriate community is a source of information, the expatriate community needs you, therefore, circulate."

"Into the breach," I thought, unclasping my husband's arm and preparing to play 'Red Rover, Come Over' with the crush of people in the sunken living room.

"...Fred and Alice," "...like you to meet," "know you will..."

"...so pleased," "...love it." I smiled and burbled frenetically while my mind paired names and faces — beard with glasses equals Stan, beard without glasses equals married to Sarah.

Then, as I gripped the limp hand of Miss Low-Cut Red-Dress and eluded the beery buss of Mr. Green Shirt, a familiar voice caught a thermal and landed in my ear.

"...recommend it, it's just like home."

Ah, yes, it was Mr. Maple Leaf. I spotted him in the corner by the stereo system. With rye in hand and securely surrounded by other expats, he was firmly upholding the Canadian way. He would be a sympathetic companion during bouts of homesickness.

"Have you decided whether to join the Women's Round Table yet? We're looking for someone to take over the 'Christmas for Kids' fund raising."

Mrs. Bustling Beaver held my elbow and gave me her don't-let-the-side-down look. Having arrived almost 24 hours previously, I hesitated to admit that I had never heard of the Round Table. I assured her that once I

remembered what country I was in, I would give her an answer.

I eased past the Tête-à-tête Twins and perched on the arm of a sofa. An impeccably manicured hand languidly lifted from the beige cushions and offered itself. "Welcome to Wonderland. I hope you golf. Let me know what days you have free next week so I can plan a little luncheon. By the way, I'm Krystle Sterling."

"Hello, thank you and yes, I do," I answered, "although I rarely break 100. Thursday would be fine." I neglected to mention that my score referred to the front nine only; time enough to clarify that when the situation arose. I wanted to start the posting with some credibility.

"I don't expect anyone introduced you," Krystle went on. "It seems to be a free-for-all these days. You know, they actually pay someone to meet you at the plane now. In the old days we looked for each other for nothing. I wish I had a dollar..."

I confessed that formal introductions had been omitted.

In rapid succession I met Ernest Intellectual, Clever Crafter and Vanna Vague.

"Are you going to work?" demanded Independent Erma. I wondered whether she was just curious or being defensive of a restricted job market. "What do you do?"

I found that I hated that question here as much as I did at home. Like many wives of my age and experience, I worked when I had the opportunity. I preferred to think of it as a matter of choice. Fifty was not an opportune age at which to begin a career and my field of expertise was largely indefinable.

"It's too soon to know," I answered. "Perhaps I'll find that I enjoy my leisure." I wasn't going to get into what I did; not to mention that I was too tired to be creative.

In any event, before that situation could develop, Mother Canada swooped down and herded me off to the buffet table. Being a skilled person with years of experience, in no time at all she had extracted the pertinent facts; this was my fifth but not final posting, I liked bird-watching and wanted to write books, my sons were in Canada and my dog was en route, my gall bladder was out and my ovaries in, I liked fish and was allergic to nuts.

Satisfied with her work, she steered me to a padded chair where I huddled in stunned reverence. I felt as though I had given blood, I started at the warm rice salad and frantically tried to recall what inner most secrets I had gaily revealed.

A glimmer at the edge of my sight roused me from my reverie. Could it be? Yes, it was Beau Butterfly, and there was Belle. Momentarily at rest, clinging to the banister and sipping bubbly, they were gathering strength for their next sortie. I watched them, waiting for them to lead me on a whirlwind tour of the rich, the famous and the powerful.

I sighed in relief. The gang was complete, and they were not strangers after all.

*Laurel Pardy, a regular contributor to **bout de papier**, is a frequent writer on issues of international mobility, basing her observations on both research and personal experience.*

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TV Socko at the U.N.



National Archives of Canada

Lorne Greene broadcasting over the C.B.C. national network, December 1942.

by Sidney A. Freifeld

Every time I hear another tirade about the evil and sinister pervasiveness of American cultural imperialism, I think back to some bizarre things that happened when Canada's Lorne Greene showed up in New York in 1967 and asked me to show him around the United Nations and, especially, to get him into a meeting of the Security Council. This was in June, in the middle of the Six Day War in the Middle East, and Canada was a member of the Security Council, which was meeting around the clock seven days a week. At that time, I was Counsellor at our Permanent Mission to the U.N.

Lorne Greene was an Ottawa boy who had become a famous CBC radio correspondent and announcer during World War II. He had been sent by CBC to New York in the early postwar years to study television, which had not yet come to Canada. We had been friends in Ottawa and neighbours while he was in

New York. By the 1960's, Lorne had become North America's outstanding TV personality because of his weekly show, *Bonanza*, which he had created for an American network and in which he starred as Ben Cartwright, the robust owner of the sprawling Ponderosa Ranch. *Bonanza* was not only No. 1 in the ratings, but was so popular internationally that it was dubbed or sub-titled into dozens of foreign-language versions and was appearing on TV screens around the world. Lorne, walking down a street in any American town, would have been recognized by more people than the Governor of the State, possibly even than the President of the United States.

To digress for a moment, I should point out that working at the U.N. gives one extraordinary proximity to, and sometimes familiarity with, many of the movers and shakers on the international stage, as well as our Canadian masters. A few months' U.N. exposure to sultans, beys, ayatollas, princes and presidents serves (or certainly should

serve) to immunize Canadian Foreign Services Officers — if not their visitors — from celebrity consciousness. A prominent Torontonian whom I had taken to lunch in the Delegates dining room nearly fainted when British Foreign Minister Anthony Eden, lunching at the next table with U.S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, asked if he could borrow the salt from our table. One day Fidel Castro, clad in battle fatigues and chomping on a cigar, plopped down beside me on a couch in the Delegates' Lounge and, discovering that I could speak Spanish, practically put me on his lap to tell me how much he admired Canada's enlightened policy towards his country. The Ottawa visitor I had with me was indeed impressed. You rapidly get used to this kind of thing (or you shouldn't be serving at PERMISNY).

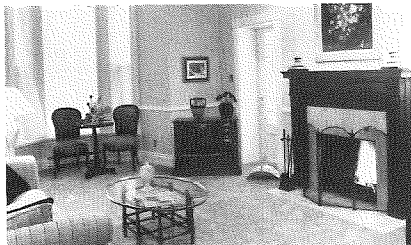
In 1952, when Mr. Pearson was President of the General Assembly, we found ourselves meeting with national and international leaders from the five continents, shuttling them in and out of the Presidential offices on

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the 38th floor and behind the Assembly hall with rapidity and agility or, if they were leaders of opposition or independence movements, meeting with them in less auspicious surroundings. Surely then, Lorne Greene, from a totally strange planet — Hollywood and US national TV — would be *incognito* and incident-proof in the United Nations ambience.

When Lorne arrived at the new United Nations building on First Avenue for his visit, the Security Council had been meeting — in public and private sessions — nearly all the previous night, coping with the Six Day War. To my surprise, I found the UN guards on First Avenue and at the UN entrance doors asking Lorne to autograph their hats or any piece of paper they could find in their pockets. I quickly led him to the crowded visitors gallery of the Security Council chamber to an inconspicuous seat on which I had earlier placed my briefcase so as to hold it for him.

As I led him down the visitors gallery steps to his seat, members of several delegations on the Security Council floor began pointing up at him in joyful recognition. Normally impervious UN Secretariat members began to look up, recognize him and smile with delight. The normally unflappable simultaneous interpreters, each enclosed in a soundproof glass booth for the different UN official languages, gesticulated to each other and pointed to Lorne while carrying on with their rapid-fire translation of the momentous statements being made on the Security Council floor.

Delegation members began leaving their seats, walking across the chamber floor and climbing the steps of the visitors gallery to Lorne's row, holding out their copy of that day's Security Council agenda for him to autograph. When I got down to my Canadian delegation seat on the chamber floor, members of other delegations came over to ask whether I would be bringing Lorne down to sit with us (strictly forbidden), as they too wanted autographs. The inscrutable Burmese U.N. Secretary General, U Thant, broke into a rare smile when an aide whispered in his ear what was causing all the commotion. Otto Borch, the Danish Permanent Representative, who was Security Council chairman that day, finally rapped his gavel to bring the meeting back to order.

When I took Lorne to lunch in the overcrowded Delegates' Dining Room, *maitre d's* vied with each other to lead us to a choice table, doubtless previously reserved for some visiting Head of State. Delegates and their guests, as well as waitresses and busboys, came over to our table with that day's luncheon menu for Lorne to sign; word must

have gotten through to the kitchens because even a couple of UN cooks surfaced at our table and took off their chef's hats to be autographed. We ate splendidly. I had never received such good service in the Delegates Dining Room before — and I never had it since.

After all these goings-on, I thought it wise not to take Lorne to the Delegate's Lounge for an *espresso* and so I led him down the busy corridor leading from the Lounge to the Council chamber to put him back in the visitors' gallery for the resumption of the meeting. The Soviet Ambassador and Deputy Permanent Representative to the U.N., Nicolai Federenko, and his dour boss, USSR Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko, were strolling along the corridor towards us. I was No. 3 at the Canadian Permanent Mission at the time and Federenko had never had the time of day for me before. But that day, with Lorne Greene in tow, he greeted me effusively and, turning to Lorne, clasped him with out-stretched arms.

"My distinguished representative from Ponderosa, my dear Ambassador Cartwright from Bonanza," Federenko exclaimed to my, and to Andrei Gromyko's, astonishment. "I want you to know that for years you have been one of my own family. You are with us after dinner in our family living room in Moscow. You are with us in our family living room here in New York. You are one of our very own. You must autograph something for my children." He searched his pockets and finally pulled out a copy of that afternoon's Security Council agenda, which Lorne signed, with a few extra words, in front of the amazed Gromyko.

Before we headed off to the Visitors' Gallery entrance, Federenko urged Lorne to visit the Soviet Union and to be sure to let him know if he was coming to Moscow, so that he could be taken home to meet the Federenko family. I gather that Lorne subsequently did make a visit to the USSR but, as I did not see him again after that unbelievable day at the United Nations. I don't know whether he ever got in touch with Federenko and met his family.

But I do know that I have never had a more striking example of the all-emcompassing, sinister, malevolent pervasiveness of American cultural imperialism.

*Sidney Freifeld a former ambassador to Columbia and Ecuador, and a member of the Senior Editorial Board of **bout de papier**, holds the world's record for fly-rod-caught spotted sea trout.*

Editor's Note: Sadly, Lorne Greene died on September 11, 1987 in California.

Preparing for the 21st Century

New Realities in the Pacific

by Eric A. Trigg

The present rules for international trade were not established by Pacific nations after World War II. But the countries of that region now play increasingly important roles in the world's trade and investment. In recent years, the world's financial markets have been deregulated; the significance of tariffs has been reduced, and exchange rate policies and capital flows have become the determining influences on the world economy. Fiscal and monetary policies adopted by individual countries have a direct impact on domestic economies, but the results of those policies come to grips with each other internationally in terms of exchange rates and capital flows.

Following the energy crisis years of the 1970's, the Japanese export drive was more successful and led to more advances in industrial strength than even they had foreseen. The recent revaluation of the Yen, and a growing recognition by Japan of its obligations to the international community, have resulted in a strong economic expansion throughout East and Southeast Asia. While later than that of North America, it is once again producing rates of growth higher than those of the West and its pace is still accelerating.

Japan has become the world's largest creditor nation. Its banking network now stretches further internationally than that of the U.S. and the entire financial world watches closely each month to see how much capital moves out of Japan and, in particular, how much flows to support new U.S. government debt. Through direct investment, innovative research and continuing investment to cut costs at home, Japan will continue to remain competitive in global markets.

South Korea, in the years after 1964, worked its own economic miracle, building on high domestic savings and an export led economy. In the years up to 1985, however, its growing debt load had become a source of concern for international lenders. Since 1985, however, having built up its infrastructure, and having raised the average

educational level of its population to one of the highest in the world, South Korea has been able to capitalize on the effects of the currency realignments with a greater surge of exports and an increase in foreign investment approvals which rose to \$1 billion in 1987, with Japan accounting for about half of the total.

Their net foreign debt, around \$37 billion in 1985, has dropped to about \$12 billion, and official estimates see them becoming a net creditor nation by 1991. South Korea should then be able to open up its financial markets more fully and rid itself of some of its remaining anomalies, which include some rather high interest rates. The opportunity for a major increase in domestic expansion will have been created and South Korea should become a more balanced industrialized country.

Taiwan, too, has had a well-developed expansion, based primarily on exports and a high level of savings. However, while the Republic of Korea developed infrastructure and capitalized on its existing talent by encouraging large companies to become larger, Taiwan's approach has been more flexible and diversified. The revalued Yen has opened more opportunities for exports to Japan and to North America, and a huge surplus of foreign reserves has been built up.

Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia are also on the move again. With its established role as an entrepot, its flexible oil refineries and its skilled workforce, Singapore has also benefitted from the Japanese move to foreign sourcing. But some knowledgeable people wonder when capacity constraints will prove to be a problem.

Malaysia and Indonesia both remain heavily dependent upon commodity markets and both live to varying degrees under the uneasy tensions of rising Islamic fundamentalism. Indonesia despite all of its efforts is still overly dependent on oil exports.

In ASEAN, Thailand has benefitted most from the changes emerging throughout the region since 1985. Always better placed than the others, with a strong agricultural base and no colonial past, not only has its indigenous energy supply been improving,

but the industrial abilities and low wage rates have been discovered by the Japanese. Funds are streaming in for direct investment and their export levels are rising.

China has been growing at annual rates over 9% per annum, despite some hiccups along the way. Its continuing progress will help to sustain a high level of growth among its neighbours. Hong Kong has been prospering not only because it is a gateway into China, which in practical terms will soon include an eight lane highway into Canton, but also because it has a large and skilled workforce and the world's largest container port. It is perhaps the most open economy in today's world, and since 1985 has been a significant increase in manufactured exports and re-exports.

As we move towards 1997, Canada will undoubtedly see a continuing flow of immigrants from Hong Kong, for which we should be most grateful. There is still room for optimism about the post-1997 Hong Kong. However, as China creates additional economic zones around more coastal cities and improves its domestic port facilities, it seems reasonable to assume that the present advantages open to Hong Kong will gradually be shared with the mainland and increasingly with Taiwan.

These are the realities as I perceive them today. But what are some of the fundamentals which have brought Pacific Nations to this improving position.

Any talk about *realities* leaves considerable scope for misunderstanding and misinterpretation. Realities, as we perceive them, may be very different to the realities as perceived by others and this most importantly when it involves the perception of realities by people who have emerged from different historical, geographic and cultural backgrounds. This may go far towards explaining why progress in the field of international economic cooperation sometimes seems to be unconscionably slow.

Too often serious international discussions degenerate into rhetorical arguments, which increasingly are conducted through the media rather than in calmer atmospheres where all possible implications can be well understood.

Words such as *protectionism* and *targeting* are convenient but imprecise. Their use seldom improves our understanding of a problem.

In no arena do we have more difficulty than in agriculture.

The problems for exporting countries have become more acute because countries such as India and China have improved their ability to produce domestically. But it is Japan and other more advanced countries which attract criticism because of the high trade surpluses they run with their other products. We must ask however, if it is realistic to assume that the future will bring a significant improvement for the exporters. In nearly every country, including our own, there has been a long and continuing history of the influence of agriculture on the political decision makers. While it began when agriculture was a dominant occupation, it still remains true in countries where the farming population has dropped steadily to levels below 5% of the total and it remains strong in Japan and other Pacific countries.

So long as agricultural voices in the world's major economies outweigh the voices of the consumers, who bear the financial burden of tariffs and quotas, it is unrealistic to assume that major policy changes will occur. It would be unwise, for example, to assume that if domestically stimulated growth in Western Pacific countries results in a reduction of their trade surpluses the arguments for protected agriculture will disappear.

Technology transfer is another important fundamental, particularly when technology is combined with large pools of labour.

There is no shortage of companies and countries willing to supply technology. The successful transfer of technology depends more on the ability of an acquiring company to receive and use the technology than upon the price paid for it or who the supplier may be. Where educational levels rise, which is certainly happening in the Pacific, the ability to receive, develop and use world-class technology grows. When this is combined with the large pools of labour and the strong central leadership in the Pacific, it is easy to see why the industrial base will continue to grow and strengthen there.

The shift of textile production from high wage to low wage countries has had high visibility and more than its share of international discussion and disagreement. The shift in heavier industry has been more profound.

One excellent example of this has been the start up and expansion, on the East coast of South Korea, of Pohang Iron & Steel Co., better known as Posco. Posco, in 1973, began production as an integrated steel complex dependent upon imported raw materials. As

recently as 1985 it had an employment cost per hour of \$3.00 for its 14,000 regular workers. The additional 9,000 "contracting out" workers received about 15% less. Equipment and technology were provided by an international mix of suppliers. Between 1973 and 1985 three expansions raised its capacity from 1 million tons to 9 million tons of crude steel and the total investment cost was then about one quarter of the 1985 average cost of new capacity.

The human dimensions of such a changing world must be considered.

The company made profits in every year and is self-financing about two thirds of the \$1.8 billion required to construct a second plant on the South Coast of Korea which, when in full production will raise Posco's total capacity to 11.8 million tons and make it the 6th largest producer of steel in the Western world. Equipment for a further expansion is already on order.

Posco was inspired by the South Korean government, which contributed 33% of the capital and encouraged the Korea Development Bank and other banks to provide the balance. The government also provided infrastructure. But the company began paying dividends in 1984, is run as a private enterprise and is on the list to issue common shares to the public as the South Korean economy continues its liberalization programme. Posco was growing steadily, when the industrialised world, including Japan, was cutting back and restructuring its steel industry.

When the GATT was conceived, swift changes of this kind were not envisaged. Since the breakdown of the Bretton Woods Agreement, the GATT's relevance has been diminishing. The forceful economic leadership of Command Economies such as South Korea and Consensus Economies, such as Japan, while adhering to GATT principles, has built their economies in ways which were not foreseen forty years ago. A new world of quotas, "voluntary export restrictions" and competitive exchange rates has emerged.

This trend was recognized and seized upon early by world class companies when tackling the Japanese market among others. If Ken Ohmae of McKinsey is correct, in 1984, while exports to Japan by American-based businesses were only \$25.6 billion, the domestic production and sales by companies

in Japan owned by U.S.-controlled companies was \$49 billion and those same units were shipping product back to the United States, thus helping to create what could be called a "self-inflicted trade deficit". Companies from all major industrialized countries are now involved in this activity around the world, but no useful statistics about this pattern of international development have emerged. Consumers everywhere have benefited, but its importance in the major flows of capital throughout the world is so large that the pluses and minuses involved need to be understood better by all of us.

This phenomenon has been present in the world for many decades, but the magnitude of the flows and the speed with which they can occur are new. The fact that it is not recorded or examined in a satisfactory manner, combined with the ability of Consensus and Command Economies to adjust more rapidly than the industrialized West, with its strong trade unions, aging plant and self-satisfaction, has not made international discussion on trade and investment easy and the continuing differences among major countries in their macro-economic perceptions and policies are not reassuring.

The country with the world's largest economy has become the world's largest debtor. No prescription for a reversal is apparent. It seems inevitable that if current trends continue, Asia certainly, and perhaps Japan alone, will soon outstrip the United States in total GNP and not solely in GNP per capita. Sophisticated economists still suggest that the U.S. will either have a recession or grow at 1, 2, or 3% per annum, but growth in the Western Pacific continues at 5-9% per annum and Japan, now growing again in the 4-5% range, reached an annual level of 7% in the final quarter of 1987. Nobody in Asia will lose from a continuation of these trends. But it will be a cause for consternation in the West.

The human dimensions of such a changing world must be considered. High growth rates normally create more jobs and it is not unreasonable for the people of the *less developed* world to have a desire for better living standards. It is also not unreasonable for the people of the *developed* world to be fearful of a trend which could result in higher unemployment. But, with the open nature of the GATT, and the level of international aid which has prevailed, beginning with the generosity of the Marshall Plan after World War II, we have been watching a slow but steady globalization of wage rates with all that that entails. Japanese wages, in dollar terms, now exceed those of the United States. Korean wages rose 112% between 1973 and 1985 and continue to grow. The same trend is found in other Pacific countries. The

current rising levels of job creation in Canada and the U.S. and the ever-increasing levels of national income in North America may suggest that no problem exists, but that is where the smoke and mirrors of exchange rates enter the picture. We tend to look at our domestic position solely in dollar terms.

There has been much discussion of the probable "wealth effect" on the spending patterns of consumers, following the stock market crash last October. However, there has been little if any discussion about the "wealth effect" on North Americans of the spectacular decline in the value of the U.S. and the Canadian dollars — although anyone visiting either Japan or Europe in recent months has had it driven home to them very quickly. As the international value of a currency reduces it goes without saying that the true value of the wages being earned in that currency also reduce and nowhere more than in a nation with a high level of international trade.

With the international value of wages in Pacific countries rising we must ask ourselves

by looking inward. We must export to maintain and raise our living standards — and we should not be surprised that other countries have a similar problem.

With many other countries now able to supply many of the main products we have to offer at equally competitive prices, our trade surplus is no longer assured on a continuing basis and our current account is in real danger. We need more internal stimulus and the removal of obstacles to foreign investment, but if we do not keep our eyes on the whole world, and particularly the Western Pacific, we will be drawn so firmly into the United States relationship that we will lose what little economic independence we still have.

Within Canada there seem to be several trains of thought. Those who seek freer trade with the U.S. are certainly right, but only if they have a broader agenda with purposeful and explicit plans to follow up in the wider world and particularly in the Pacific. To succeed only with the U.S. will be to fail for Canada.

Looked at in isolation, Canada is an economic nonsense, made even more nonsensical by our inter-provincial trade restrictions.

how we in North America can do something to maintain our own place in the sun.

Since 1985, the value of the U.S. dollar, has moved well below purchasing power parity, and while this will ultimately bring greater relief in the trade figures it is unlikely to be enough, to change the underlying trend. The only possible answer must lie in the pursuit, domestically, and support internationally, of economic policies which will contain inflation at home and continue to expand world trade. Emerging economies will continue to enjoy a high proportion of the growth in better living standards. A high level of world growth is needed to permit the developed world to maintain its standards. Unless we can find the correct solutions we must ask ourselves why we have supported so many aid programs over the years, for their success was destined to push us inexorably towards a broader distribution of the world's wealth.

These perceptions focus on the broader issues for Canadians.

Looked at in isolation, Canada is an economic nonsense, made even more nonsensical by our inter-provincial trade restrictions. Spread out as we are, geographically, with a population which needs to double and ultimately go further, there is currently no way to capitalize on our resources and skills

Those who emphasize the multilateral trade arena are certainly right, but only if they recognize the need for Canada to have continental conditions which will permit the achievement of world class competitiveness. Otherwise they would project us into a world of the past in which our competitive advantages would continue to deteriorate.

And those who worry about the human dimensions of structural change are also right, but only if they can produce solutions which will keep us competitive on a world scale, for that is what is essential if we are to protect and improve employment potential and permit a rising standard of living in Canada.

Clearly, our cousins to the South have a similar position, but they have a more balanced industrial structure and the world's largest domestic market.

They are certainly over-consuming, and so are we, but they have been encouraged to do so by the sales and marketing of our trading partners. They are also carrying a disproportionate share of the Western world's defence burden. The huge indebtedness they now have will not be intolerable if they can grow steadily enough to service the debt, expand their exports and accept a higher level of asset ownership by foreigners. But as those who are lending them money

begin to shift from buying Treasury Bonds into acquiring real estate and industrial property, their sensitivities are already beginning to show and there are already legislative proposals to restrict investment from abroad. A re-apportioning of the Western world's defence burden is required.

But the impact on others of a reduction in U.S. consumption must also be considered. It was a Japanese who first compared the western world's economy to a flock of geese in flight, with the U.S. up front followed by Japan, then the Asian NIC's and finally the other emerging countries all learning from those immediately ahead of them. He did not tell us what would happen if the leader was to slow down, but I can well imagine that it would have had some direct impact on the following members of the flock.

The Pacific Nations also have problems. Some are political, but in economic affairs South Korea, Taiwan, and the countries of ASEAN still see a need for caution as they increase the exposure of their domestic economies to external forces. China, which is growing fastest of all, will undoubtedly continue to have intermittent pauses as their open door policies sometimes run to excess. But taken as a whole we should assume that East and South East Asia will continue to move forward.

The greatest danger for all lies in the possibility of a failure of the international community to reinforce GATT and expand its role. The fall out from such a failure could well be a western world split into three economic regions. The European Community and Africa have been drawing closer for many years. The protectionists of North America could isolate the entire western hemisphere, and the Western Pacific, a term used increasingly in Asia and Oceania, could form a third bloc. As Japan adjusts from trade dependence on the U.S.A. and becomes the world's largest economy, as China's awakening continues, and as the NIC's and Near NIC's continue to grow, there may be increasing tendencies towards self-reliance in that region.

The world as a whole, and in particular the Western World, would be the loser, but truth remains stranger than fiction and stranger things have happened.

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Christoph Bertram on Future Foreign Policy Challenges

by Don Page

In March 1988 the Canadian Institute of International Affairs sponsored a conference in Ottawa on "Canadian Foreign Policy: Preparing For The 21st Century". One of the concluding speakers was Christoph Bertram whose thoughtful observations about future international challenges warrant some careful consideration. Dr. Bertram was born in Germany and studied law at the Universities of Berlin, Paris and Bonn. He began his career as a member of the planning staff of the German Ministry of Defence and in 1967 became a research associate and then director of the International Institute for Strategic Studies in London. Since 1982 he has worked with *De Zeit* as a political editor and, more recently, as a diplomatic correspondent.

Gorbachev's priorities will remain firmly within his own empire.

Unlike most futurologists, Bertram believes that "the future has a good chance of not being fundamentally different from the present" because creeping rather than startling and abrupt change is a fact of history.

Bertram noted some interesting developments in the world which are unlikely to change things as much as most people think. In the last 3 or 4 years there has been much speculation on changes in the Soviet Union. "For the first time one actually feels, when one talks to people", Bertram maintains, "that they are sharing some of their views with you and one feels that they, no less than Western academics, have developed a sense of academic vanity. Now, they want to show

what they think rather than what the Party thinks". While it was a very refreshing experience to go to the Soviet Union, one has also to realize at the same time the immense limitations of change in the Soviet Union. If Gorbachev is successful, then according to estimates by economists, he will only have succeeded by the year 2000 in actually stopping the decline.

Gorbachev's striking proposals are all the more striking because they were originally Western proposals. And, as usual, when they came from Moscow we didn't like them quite as much as when they came from ourselves. Bertram expects that Gorbachev's priorities will remain firmly within his own empire because he simply does not have much energy left over to develop grandiose ideas on international politics. Therefore, fears that Gorbachev might devise a strategy of dividing the West are groundless because his overriding goal is to bring the Soviet economy up to date and this overriding task allows for no diversions.

There are, however, other implications flowing from changes in Moscow. One is the fact that the Russians no longer want to be very active in Third World conflicts, and nothing underlines this so much as their evident desire to get out of Afghanistan quickly. It's too costly, money thrown away, Bertram argues, when there are other priorities. The second implication is that the Soviet Union wants to reduce, somehow, military competition. But beyond that, Bertram thinks that the implications will be much less than the expectations.

In Europe, the shadow of Soviet power will continue to hang over the continent. It is just a fact of vicinity. The difference in values between the democratic West and the non-democratic East will be even more pronounced and more obvious when there is a reformer in Moscow; because, as one is seeing today in Eastern Europe, the man in the street is appealing to the man in Moscow

over the heads of his own local warlords who are determined to keep the lid on tight. Whatever Gorbachev does, however, he cannot satisfy the demands on values that are inherent in the Western attitude. Moreover, he will have his hands full of problems inside his own country and in Eastern Europe. At this point, Bertram introduced a Euro-centric lesson for his Canadian audience: "I'm always very struck", he noted, "that people in North America are totally unaware of the latent and worrying instability in Eastern Europe, but it is probably the most serious European security problem. That you have a part of the Soviet empire which is incapable of reforming, which will need to be controlled, in which the Soviet Union hasn't found a way of satisfying local demands together with a dire economic situation is a very unsettling situation" for Europeans. Consequently, the possibilities of change as a result of Gorbachev will be limited.

"Nuclear deterrence is here to stay".

In the field of international security, two other things will also remain virtually unchanged. "Nuclear deterrence is here to stay", asserted Bertram, "perhaps it will be even more acceptable now than it was in the past". His reason for this assertion is because nuclear deterrence becomes unacceptable when we are afraid of war. When we are no longer afraid of war, which, in his view, is the state of the Western world today, nuclear weapons cease to be highly controversial. If you look at European history in the post-war period, Bertram argued, it is very striking that when Europeans wanted nuclear weapons from the Americans it was usually at times when they were less worried about the Soviet Union than the United States.

Bertram expects this pattern of history to repeat itself.

Bertram also predicted that issues of East-West security, which have occupied public opinion, experts and politicians for such a long time, are likely to recede into the background. Quarrels between East and West on the security level will be exposed as signs of a developed North living in a relative degree of luxury. We can afford these quarrels, he argued, only because they do not affect our survival.

Developments in the Third World are less likely to effect our security in the future than they have in the past.

Arms control will advance, not so much because people come up with a fantastic new proposal, but simply because there are overriding economic imperatives. We are now at the unusual juncture of East-West confrontation when these economic imperatives are being felt by both superpowers simultaneously.

Bertram saw no effective curtailment of conflict in the Third World. Since these conflicts are having less and less impact on the rest of us, we have now come to the point where we can live with them. Who, he asked, would have predicted 8 years ago when the Iraqis started to attack Iran that this would be an extraordinarily contained conflict which doesn't even effect, in any unpleasant way, our oil supplies? On the contrary, since they need weapons they must sell their oil, so we are profiting from their conflict. Furthermore, developments in the Third World are less likely to effect our security in the future than they have in the past because the Soviet Union no longer wants to be very active in the Third World and the ability of the superpowers to impose solutions on the Third World is virtually non-existent.

What follows from this is Bertram's prediction that the security threats of the future are going to be much more ambiguous. Geography will once again manifest itself. As security threats become more ambiguous, people will worry less about a Soviet invasion. As geography reasserts itself between Europe and North America, he thinks that we are likely to see an end to the coalition which has existed for many years, of Canadians and West Europeans pushing in a different direction from the United States. In the

years ahead, he thinks we are going to see Europe much more aware of its geographic problems and Americans and Canadians much more interested, indeed preoccupied with matters in the Western hemisphere.

None of these changes will be abrupt and none by themselves will pose a major challenge to the Western world. For Bertram, the main challenge is: "who will think about the need for international order and cooperation in the future?" For the present, we are all muddling through and this has been a very successful strategy. Whenever you talk to a banker about the international debt crisis, his answer is "well let's muddle through". Whenever you talk about problems on our periphery, our answer is "well let's muddle through". Bertram is convinced that this strategy will not work in the long run. Moreover, it's dangerous.

First of all, it is dangerous because "muddling through", however wise it may seem, is a strategy of damage limitation and not damage avoidance. You just try to make sure that the disadvantages that arise out of a situation are not getting out of hand. But you do not really deal with the problem at hand. On the contrary, you encourage the tendency of politicians to put off doing the necessary. If you look at three crises areas today — South Africa, Afghanistan, Middle East — he thinks that all of us could point to times in

environment or the international economy, invariably the proposals that you hear are of a limited national nature. Continued "muddling through" will lose the support of our citizens for foreign policies. This public malaise, Bertram argues, will not solve problems but simply delay their solution to times when, in all probability, they are not going to be easier to solve and will make us complacent about the basic fact of interdependence.

How do we get out of this dilemma? The United States, for many years, was the initiator of our ideas on how to cope with the international conditions of Western life. It was very easy for the rest of us to respond to it, to accept it, or to quarrel about it, because we didn't have to produce these thoughts ourselves. The architecture of international order was left to the United States and as a result our international house has been decaying because no new walls and no new foundations and no roof repairs have been conducted for a very long time. The United States today has become a consumer rather than a producer of international ideas. It will, Bertram believes, over the next 4 years be so "preoccupied with its own domestic issues, with its economy, with this catching theme of competition, that it will feel that others should start thinking about what is required for all of us". Can we do that?

Burden-sharing is to start thinking about a strategy for the West and for the rest of the world and to get away from the temptation of "muddling through".

which it would have still been possible to do something, but it was so much easier and so much more convenient to just "muddle through".

Secondly, it is dangerous because if all we do is "muddle through" then we must not be surprised if the public ceases to be interested in the world beyond their shores. The growing provincialism of the developed world is something that is apparent when you open any newspaper in the world. There you find that people are much more concerned with domestic issues because they somehow feel that they can understand what effects them directly. International issues are far away, too complex, there is not much one can do about them. This is a fundamental denial of the reality of interdependence. "What we have today, in the Northern part of the world, is a population which lives in a state of interdependence but does not want to recognize it", Bertram argues. In any discussion on how we should deal with the

Bertram thinks that is "the most serious challenge that all of us face". In concluding his address, Bertram left his audience with a clear message: "you in Canada, we in Europe need to get out of this rather nice and complacent habit of leaving the context for others to fill while we ride along on the back seat. That really is the task of burden-sharing. Not burden-sharing by paying for some soldiers here or there, that is not the real issue. Burden-sharing is to start thinking about a strategy for the West and for the rest of the world and to get away from the temptations of "muddling through". If the superpowers will not do it, then who does it?" If, indeed, this is the real challenge, as Bertram believes, then we in External Affairs have some homework to do.

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The Canadian Residence in the Hague

by Alfred Pick

Since the end of the Second World War, Canada and the Netherlands have enjoyed harmonious and close relations of a unique character. These are symbolized by an attractive well-located Chancery designed by a Canadian architect in the neo-classic or Beaux Arts style, and above all by a handsome ambassador's residence sited in a magnificent estate. This is worthy of a particular account.

The property called "Groot Haesebroek" in the suburban community of Wassenaar has, as might be expected, a long history in a long-settled country. It originally formed part of a much larger estate whose roots stretch back to the 14th century. Prince Frederick of Orange-Nassau, brother of King William II, bought Groot Haesebroek around 1850; it passed out of the Royal Family in 1907.

However, the history for our purposes begins with the purchase in the late twenties of the property by a wealthy prominent businessman of Rotterdam, Mr. A.G. Kröller. He, and especially his wife were active collectors of modern art. To house their

growing collection they had the old house torn down and replaced by the present house in 1930. It was designed by a famous Belgian architect, Henry van de Velde, a recognized and versatile leader of the Art Nouveau movement. Consequently, the residence is not a romantic chateau with turrets and gabled roofs, but a large two-storey building in brown brick with rounded corners and strong horizontal lines.

The property was a gift to Canada.

The flat effect suggests the style of Frank Lloyd Wright. Professor A.M. Hammacher in his definitive book "Le Monde de Henry van de Velde" (French translation, Librairie Hachette, 1967) says the project of this country house may date in the architect's evolution from about 1921. Hammacher says the design is of a sober character, not wishing to give an impression of richness. "It is a careful construction of reserved charm, thoughtfully measured: the work of a resigned maturity, opposed to any vain search for

exterior effects". Incidentally, there is a Belgian group or club of admirers of van de Velde who still like to visit the house from time to time.

Mrs. Helene Kröller was clearly a strong character with great perception in acquiring paintings before their value and quality had been fully realized by the rest of the world. Van de Velde had been her art adviser from the early Twenties. Mrs. Kröller collected a very large number of paintings and drawings by Vincent van Gogh and was influenced by van de Velde to acquire paintings by Georges Seurat, the leading pointilliste. A senior officer of the Dutch foreign service told me how, when he was a student at Leyden University in about 1936, he visited Groot Haesebroek to borrow some paintings for a special exhibit; there he found paintings by van Gogh, Seurat, Signac and others casually stacked against the walls of the garage.

Groot Haesebroek soon proved too limited for the growing art collection. Kröller decided to construct a special museum building in his vast park near Arnheim, also designed by van de Velde. The collection went formally to the state in 1935 and has been housed in the Kröller-

Müller Museum since 1938. This is a world-famous gallery to which lovers of modern paintings and sculpture make pilgrimages in vast numbers.

Groot Haesebroek was sold in 1937 at a good price to Daniel Wolff, a somewhat controversial nouveau riche. Wolff redecorated the house substantially so it is not possible to know exactly what is attributable to the original builders. The marble staircase with the massive sweeping brass handrails, topped by a handsome domed skylight, clearly shows the lines of van de Velde. The dining room has an old Renaissance painted ceiling and a big fireplace which must both have been taken from a chateau in France or Italy, but by which of the owners? One would like to think that the striking black bathtubs date from Daniel Wolff.

Wolff escaped to England just as the German forces rolled in. He died in 1943, shot, it is said, in a New York nightclub. The German Air Force General Frederick Christian Christianse installed himself in Groot Haesebroek with his senior officers. He was the Gauleiter headquartered in what was renamed The Eagle's Nest.

The Canadian Army, in perhaps its happiest and finest hour, liberated most of the Netherlands in the spring of 1945, after five years of German occupation and a particularly cold winter with virtually no fuel or food. The Dutch expressed their appreciation then and repeatedly since. A people that celebrates annually the relief of Leyden, after a long Spanish siege, on October 3, 1574, will not soon forget the events of May 1945. In fact, an impressive Dutch-Canadian exhibit, called "The Sweetest Spring", covering the war years and the liberation was opened by Queen Beatrix at the Canadian War Museum, Ottawa, on May 9, 1988.

The Canadian Army with active support from Dutch leaders, both military and civil, readily sought a suitable residence for the first Canadian Ambassador, Pierre Dupuy. Several eminent Dutchmen claim they were personally responsible for suggesting Groot Haesebroek — nothing but the best for Canada. It was rented from the estate of Daniel Wolff from January 1946 and purchased in March 1949. We acquired some 22 acres that did not include the Jagershuis — the hunting lodge and stables — which remained with the family and is separated by a small drainage canal. The price was reasonable and was paid from blocked currency obtained from the local sale of Canadian relief supplies. Effectively, it cost nothing. The Dutch generally believe that the property was a gift to Canada.

The property had naturally been neglected by the Germans in occupation. The house

was largely denuded, but not vandalized. Perhaps we lost some van de Velde chairs, which are collector items, but not to everyone's taste.

Some items certainly went to Germany and were never recovered. An important large wrought-iron screen between the dining-room and the central hall was dismantled and moved towards Germany. It seems to have ended up as a chapel grill in the great Gothic Cathedral of 'S Hertogenbosch (still in the Netherlands!). It is graceful and ornate, with gilded highlights.

It is too modern to have any ghosts or spirits.

Pierre Dupuy had a knowledge of furniture and good connections in Paris. He had an eminent Paris designer make a fine replacement screen with a maple-leaf motif, as well as a new base for the banquet table and a set of massive tools for the Renaissance fireplace. He had custom-made a beautiful round cherry-wood table and matching chairs for the smaller dining room, each with a petit point back representing Canadian wild flowers.

The grounds required much work, including the extensive lawns and flower beds, as well as woods calling for a disciplined European treatment. One Dutchman told me accusingly, that we had employed Nazi sympathizers after the war. It turns out that our Dutch friends in authority, ever anxious to help, had assigned a group of

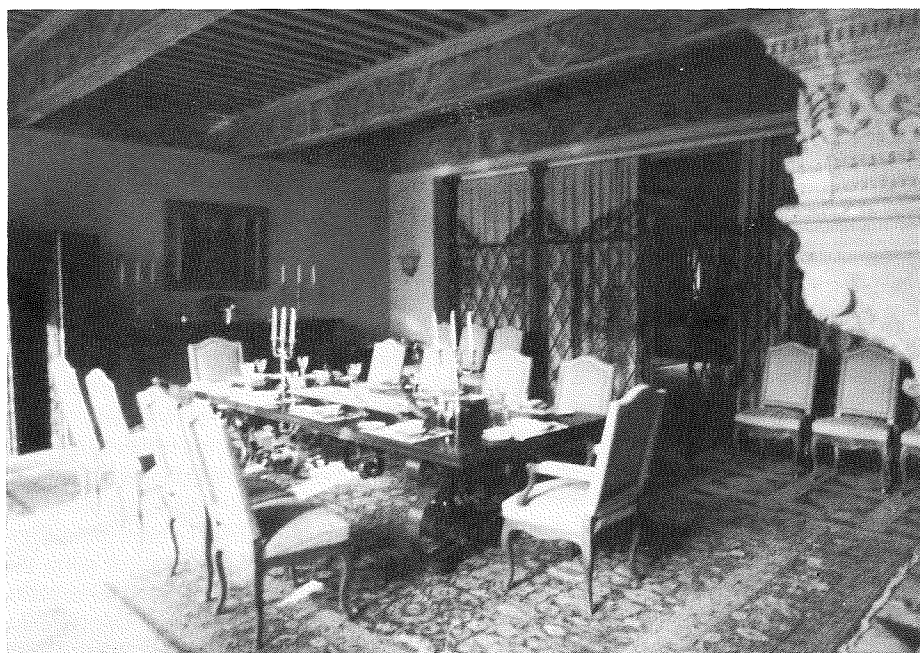
Dutch collaborators to the hard work of clearing up the grounds.

Over the years the gardens have been something of a showplace. The long driveway with its tailored linden trees presents a lovely display of rhododendrons in spring. The tulips are a special link with Ottawa. Extra efforts are made to have the lawns and paths in perfect shape for the July 1st celebrations. Frequently, pheasants wander in from the neighbouring dunelands and mallards are semi-domesticated inhabitants of the surrounding canals and ditches. The two tennis courts are a special feature much appreciated by the Foreign Ministry and other distinguished guests.

The house though large is not without some domestic charm and cosy corners. It is too modern to have any ghosts or spirits. Though I cased the nooks and crannies, there were no traces of abandoned works of van Gogh, but who knows what might be tucked away behind the toile of the morning room or the rosewood panelling of the library? I did have a concealed wall safe opened by a safe-cracker but, alas, it contained nothing.

The upkeep of this house, its grounds and gardens, is not without cost in these days of Dutch prosperity and a strong guildler. However, it is a small price to pay in terms of the maintenance of a monument and symbol of Dutch-Canadian friendship.

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The dining room has an old Renaissance painted ceiling and a big fireplace which must both have been taken from a chateau in France or Italy.



Meeting Mahatma Gandhi

Courtesy of the Embassy of India

Edited by Don Page

In June, 1947, Canada opened its first mission in India. On Dominion Day, the High Commissioner, John D. Kearney, with his Counsellor, Morley Scott, called upon Mahatma Gandhi. From Scott's private papers, in the Archives of the University of British Columbia, comes the following account, as reported by Morley Scott, of the first meeting between Canadian representatives and the great man of India.

The High Commissioner and I today called on Mahatma Gandhi. On the High Commissioner's part it was a courtesy call, following his official visit to Nehru and in the midst of his ceremonial visits to Heads of other Missions. On my part

it was accidental. Mr. Kearney had invited me to go along (as I had on his visit to Nehru) to wait outside during the interview and then to go in to be presented. In this instance, there was no outside in which to wait, so I went along in... Our departure from the Hotel was simultaneous with the first and long-awaited rain storm of the monsoon; we ran at full speed from the car to the cottage which housed Gandhi.

Mathai, without ceremony, raised the cus-cus covering the door, and bade us enter. This we did, picking our way through an assembly of slippers and sandals in the entry. We found ourselves in a small, white-washed, cell-like room, but rather a monastic than a prison cell. Two armchairs had been placed for European guests, but from my point of view it would have been more comfortable and convenient to squat upon the floor as I could have heard much more easily what the Mahatma had to say. Opposite the door, against the wall was a board bed, raised two inches from the floor, and covered with a thin mattress, and this by a sheet, which

carried one pillow at the end and another in the middle against the wall. On the bed lay a large silver pocket watch and chain. The Mahatma sat toward one end of the bed, only slightly supported by the pillow, his legs crossed in an attitude which a European would not find comfortable. In front of him, or half in front of him at the end of the bed was his spinning box, which was, in fact, a small spinning wheel on its side and constructed within a box perhaps six inches high, perhaps a foot wide and more than a foot long. He held a small piece of cotton in his left hand, and this he spun as he talked, turning the larger wheel with his other hand. The wheel did not work very smoothly. There were many interruptions through the breaking of the thread, and the amount actually spun during the half-hour of our interview was not economically important. In front of the bed, between it and Mr. Kearney, stood a small writing desk, raised perhaps nine inches from the floor. It bore three or four typed and manuscript pages weighted down with a "see-speak-hear-no-evil" monkey paper

weight and by a paper-covered volume whose title I could not see. Under the desk lay Webster's Collegiate Dictionary. On shelves cut into the wall were perhaps two dozen books and some papers carelessly arranged. The only discernible title was that of a white brochure, "Eternal Life". The floor was decently carpeted and on one side of the room was a screen concealing a second entrance through which people occasionally entered and left. There was no other furniture and the general affect was that of cleanliness and austerity — the latter perhaps carried very close to self-consciousness.

Mr. Gandhi is 77 years of age. He had already seen the Viceroy and the new Government of India Bill that same morning, and a number of other visitors of sufficient note to be mentioned in the press, and he was to see others and to hold his prayer meeting.

He began by apologizing for not rising, but extended a friendly hand to both of us. It was apparent from his opening remarks that he had mistaken Mr. Kearney for Mr. Grady, the American Ambassador, who was expected later in the afternoon, and he later closed the interview by apologizing for this mistake, which took a few sentences to clear up. This opening, coupled with the extremely low voice in which he talked (rendered the more difficult to understand because of the absence of upper teeth) at first gave the impression of the uncertain understanding which comes with extreme age. His memory for names and dates is imperfect and he had once or twice to appeal to his friends for this information, but the early impression of extreme age soon passed. We were both surprised at the apparent robustness of his frame — large-chested with a firm round neck. The arms are not wasted; only the legs seem enfeebled. We were not introduced to his friends, one of whom (a youngish, bespectacled, handsome woman) sat across the wheel from him perfectly passive in pose but following the conversation with interest. We were told afterwards she was the wife of an eminent socialist leader. Another, and presumably younger girl, whom I could scarcely see, was Gandhi's granddaughter. The men remained anonymous.

The early part of the conversation threatened to be rather hard going, as the Mahatma contented himself with brief replies and himself provided no opening. He warmed up when Mr. Kearney asked him to explain the instrument upon which he was working. Gandhi pointed out that it was at the opposite extreme from the vast machines which he had seen in Western countries, which would do the labour of a hundred or a thousand people. It was one which could be taken into the smallest hovel, and that was

where it ought to be, to provide industrial employment for the poor. The High Commissioner remarked that De Valera had much the same idea and that he had seen many wheels recently introduced into cottages in the West of Ireland. The Counsellor successfully resisted the temptation to offer at this point some historical remarks upon the rise and fall of the Domestic or Putting-out System of Industry. In fact, it may here be said, the Counsellor resisted all temptations to engage in the conversation.

The High Commissioner turned the subject to conditions in India: They were difficult and trying; but all nations, as all children, were born in travail. Gandhi accepted this lure and said that he was disappointed with events, particularly at the lack of unity in India. Mr. Kearney deplored the absence of real and popular understanding in India of the nature of Dominion status

The only difference between the two views was that we lacked Gandhi's greater faith in world organisations. Under the belief (as he explained to me afterward) that Gandhi had exclusiveness of race in mind, he pointed out that in Canada, for example, only one third of the population was of British stock. Gandhi said he was compelled to reject the compliment of having great faith in world unity. His faith had been greatly shaken by the failure of the United Nations to obtain peace, coupled with disappointment that India, the way she was heading, would not be the force in the United Nations that he had hoped. He intended to do all that a lone man could to make India an important factor in a world so organized. Mr. Kearney made here some reference to the large population of India. "I have learned by experience," said Gandhi, very seriously, "that numbers do not count. It is quality," he added rather sadly. "It is quality."

Gandhi said he was compelled to reject the compliment of having great faith in world unity. His faith had been greatly shaken by the failure of the United Nations to obtain peace, coupled with disappointment that India, the way she was heading, would not be the force in the United Nations that he had hoped. He intended to do all that a lone man could to make India an important factor in a world so organized.

within the Commonwealth. Such restrictions as existed, existed by the free choice of the member countries. He cited, as an example of liberty approaching license, Irish neutrality during the war. Gandhi said, yes, this was indeed an extreme example. But he thought India did not fit into the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth was an exclusive organization, and he was against exclusive organizations.

There appeared to me to be for the next few sentences, some failure of minds to meet. Gandhi was referring, I thought, to the great, even leading part which India should play in a world state, by which he meant some ideal, almost mystical, union of peoples. Mr. Kearney applied his remarks specifically to the League of Nations, and pointed out the Commonwealth had, in point of time, preceded the League of Nations, and had survived and proved itself useful while the League rose and fell. We looked upon it as a re-insurance against the dangers of collapse of future world bodies.

The conversation shifted to personal matters. Some remark was made that induced Gandhi to say that he had difficulty in keeping up his work of writing. Mr. Kearney opined that he was, nevertheless, working under better conditions than he had sometimes enjoyed. Gandhi acknowledged the reference with a smile, but denied the implication, saying, with a woeful expression, he was again a prisoner — now of the Viceroy and of Pandit Nehru. He had never worked so well as in prison. He had there done most of his reading of the English classics. He had felt freer than at any other time. "They could not imprison my spirit," he said. His friends here exchanged significant glances.

Mr. Kearney asked him when he was last in England. Passing over the visit of 1940, he said that in 1931 (he said first 1933, but this was corrected) he had gone at the invitation of an important person (he could not at the moment recall who) to attend Commonwealth conversations. He said little about

England, but with a sudden and jovial smile said: "And I met Mussolini". He did not think much of the dictator. There was no pomp in his immediate entourage, but everywhere he went in Italy, there was nothing but pomp. Gandhi had been made uncomfortable by Mussolini's insistence that in audiences, when Gandhi was visiting him, "even great generals" were compelled to remain standing. Gandhi seemed to retain a lively regret that he had not seen the Pope. The Pope was ill. "It was a political illness", he said slyly. There was no question about it. Gandhi had given every facility to see St. Peter's and the Vatican, offered every courtesy, but the Pope was "frightened" (I think he used this word) to see him. He had seen many works of art, especially sculpture, in Rome, but he had carried away most vividly the memory of one piece of sculpture, a representation of Christ, which had moved him extremely. This work he did not identify. I was much struck with the long continuance of this feeling of regret at not seeing "His Holiness"...

He had once, he said, very nearly got to Canada, and regretted that he had not done so.

Mr. Kearney asked about his prayer meetings, and received an open invitation to attend them. He suggested that as a special concession to the Europeans in Delhi, Gandhi should one day address the prayer meeting in English. Gandhi demurred, saying that in the present circumstances it would be unsuitable, and there were millions to listen to him the language of the country. He sometimes spoke English in speaking of political subjects.

There was some bustle at the door, and as the visit had lasted a half-hour, we took our departure, the Mahatma again pleasantly offering a firm handshake, and apologizing for his initial failure to "place" the High Commissioner. ...

About a week after our visit to Gandhi, Mr. Kearney and I attended one of the prayer meetings. These are held at the Bhangi Colony, less than a hundred yards from Gandhi's cottage. The grounds of the Colony are small and scrupulously clean. There is no grass and but few shade trees. A large open space is divided through the middle with a wire fence. In the centre of this space is a small platform about four feet high, bearing a microphone. The area in front of the platform and just on the other side of the wire from Gandhi is open to the general public, except for a small section immediately in front of the platform which is kept clear to prevent crowding. This public area is open to the streets and people keep coming and going. There was perhaps three hundred people in this area, I believe all men.



One may, I know not by what authority, pass through a gate to the other side of the fence and enter the enclosure behind the platform which is the front yard of the cottages of Gandhi and his neighbours. In this section were seated a hundred or so women, many of them with young children, and there were standing about a score or two of men. There were no chairs anywhere.

Gandhi left his cottage accompanied by six or eight people. Several acquaintances were standing by his door and he saluted them and exchanged a few words with some. He walked slowly to the platform with his hands upon the shoulders of two young women. There were gathered on the platform about eight people, Gandhi himself in the centre and four young women choristers and two or three men. By the wire stood a dozen grown boys in an informal sort of uniform. Their function apparently was to prevent any undue demonstration.

Gandhi having been seated, the choir sang a number of songs or hymns drawn from the sacred Hindu writings. This was, of course, Indian music, but the effect struck me as not very dissimilar to the sung ritual in a Roman Catholic Cathedral. I do not doubt that to a musical person, there was all the difference in the world. The last of the hymns had more swing to it and was accompanied by the clapping of the choristers hands in which the congregation joined. It reminded me, for the moment, of the revivalist meetings of my youth, though much less enthusiasm existed.

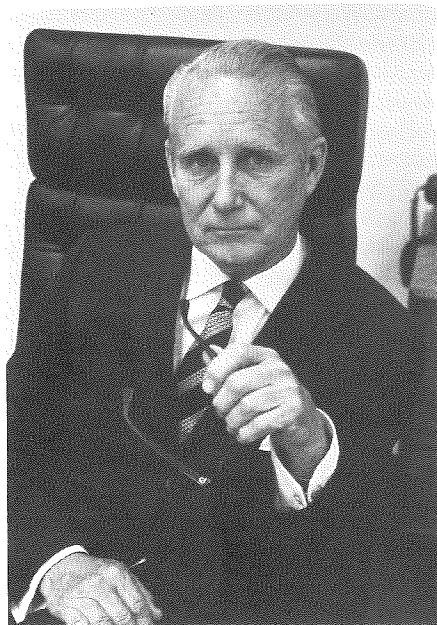
Gandhi spoke for perhaps half an hour. We were told he seldom, if ever, speaks in English. His voice is low, but apparently capable of being heard. As reported in English, his addresses, including this one, contain much humour and good nature, but this one at least was received with complete gravity. The Hindu and the English language paper invariably report his post-prayer meeting addresses. Gandhi has become in effect a columnist with an enormous circulation. They are very informal talks. He is apt to ramble on a bit and an examination of them would doubtless reveal many inconsistencies.

It was not at all the sort of thing I would have expected to find before coming to India. I had pictured much larger congregations, much more enthusiasm and more inspired orations. What happens is that Gandhi walks into his front yard at a certain time every evening and speaks to whoever may be assembled there on whatever is on his mind at the moment. He may or may not have had time to prepare his remarks. He had some notes on this occasion to which he sometimes referred, but did not seem bound by them. He was, of course, squatting on the platform before the microphone. He rarely moved his body. He would slightly raise his hands with upturned palms and once in a while raised his whole arm. It was a moderately warm evening and one of the young women fanned him from the back during his whole address. When he had finished, some of the people in the near court drew up beside the path to see him pass. The young lads in uniform joined hands to form a chain around the party and the party returned toward the cottage. He seemed more fatigued than before and was still leaning upon the shoulders of his supporters. We were told that after the prayer meeting is a customary time for his receiving visitors in the garden.

Don Page is Senior Departmental Historian for the Department of External Affairs. He is currently with the Political and Strategic Analysis Division.

Good and Faithful Servants Temp Feaver

by Benjamin Rogers



Supply and Services Canada

Herbert Frederick Brooks-Hill Feaver, known always to friends and acquaintances alike as Temp, died in Ottawa on January 11, 1988, at the age of 80. He had been ailing for some time, but his final illness was mercifully short.

Temp was born in Glace Bay, Nova Scotia, and spent part of his childhood in Chester, where his father was an Anglican clergyman. He took his B.A. degree at the University of King's College in 1927 at the age of twenty. Two years later he obtained his Bachelor of Laws degree at Dalhousie University, winning a scholarship to Harvard where he obtained the degree of Master of Laws in 1930. Later that year he entered External Affairs as a Third Secretary, one of the first to join what was then a tiny Foreign Service straight from university.

In a career that lasted forty years, Temp had a wide variety of assignments at home and abroad. In the early years, he worked on legal problems with the late John E. Read and was posted to Washington. In December 1941, he was returning from a tour of duty in Tokyo when the Japanese ship on which he was travelling reversed its course and carried him back to internment. Subsequently, he served at the Legation to the Allied Governments in Exile, at the Legation in The Hague, and as Head of Commonwealth Division. He was Minister and then Ambassador to Denmark (1954-58); Ambassador to Switzerland and Tunisia (1961-64), to Mexico (1964-67) and to Greece (1967-70).

He was a member of the delegation to the United Nations General Assembly, Paris, 1948. He was twice Chief of Protocol, 1950-54 and 1958-61, handling tricky problems with tact and courtesy.

To diplomacy and to his human relationships Temp brought a good mind, a cheery disposition, an engaging personality, a talent for friendship and a happy way of dealing with people. He loved a party and was an avid sportsman, enjoying tennis, golf, skiing, swimming and canoeing. He rejoiced in a happy family life.

Temp's passing is mourned by his devoted wife Martine (née del Court van Krimpen), a loving and effective partner in his diplomatic career and in all his activities; a step-daughter, Renée Smith; a daughter, Marian Esdaile; sons Martin and Charles; the spouses of his children; two sisters; and a host of friends. His ashes were scattered on the waters of the Gatineau River in an area that he loved so well.

Ben Rogers joined External Affairs in 1938 and had many assignments including Ambassador to Peru, 1955-58; Ambassador to Turkey, 1958-60; Deputy High Commissioner, London, 1960-64; Ambassador to Spain and Morocco, 1964-69; Ambassador to Italy and High Commissioner to Malta, 1970-72.

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Comments on Comments by the Foreign Service

John Starnes comments on Stephen Lewis's comments on defence policy:

"Stephen Lewis's June 4 speech in Montreal to the congress of International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War, in which he strongly criticized the government's defence policies, showed bad judgement, intemperance and arrogance. These are qualities Canadians do not expect from those appointed to represent them abroad.

Lewis is reported in the Citizen as having said that some of the views "would not be shared by the government," and that he is "entitled to a little bravery at the 11th hour of my tenure." He also is reported as having said. "No diplomatic appointment robs me of my tenacious opposition to cruise testing and my tenacious support of nuclear freezes."

His argument about bravery at the 11th hour is specious. The rule that diplomats do not make public speeches on important policy issues without the approval of ministers is practical and sensible. It is obvious Lewis knew the rule when he accepted the appointment and the considerable emoluments attached to it. For Lewis to act now as if the rule doesn't apply to him is arrogant.

Does he think he is the first Canadian diplomat to have differed with those making Canada's policies? Many of us who have held similar appointments differed from time to time with the government's policies. We expressed our views through the channels provided for such purposes. If our views were ignored we did not consider that an excuse for using our privileged position to express them publicly. If Lewis feels so strongly about his opposition to the government's defence policies that he cannot contain himself until his resignation next August, then he should have resigned long ago.

From Lewis's Speech: Arrogant: Ottawa Citizen, June 15, 1988.

The Armenian Community comments on External Affairs' comments on the Armenian genocide:

...by complying with the Turkish government's attempts to suppress the recognition of April 24 and the teaching of the genocide in our schools, our External Affairs department is in fact supporting the revisionistic goals of that country. The interests of the Canadian Armenians are being sacrificed for the political expediency of the External Affairs department, and this runs contrary to the principles enshrined in the Multiculturalism Act and the Canadian Constitution.

Even worse, it sets a precedent enabling other foreign governments to control and deny ethnic minorities living in Canada their freedom of expression and preservation of their history and culture.

In conclusion, we submit that the External Affairs department must re-examine its priorities in order to protect the interests of the Canadian people it represents and to ensure that the hard work and dreams realized by the establishment of the multiculturalism policy is not undermined and destroyed.

And Andrew Witer, M.P., member of the Multiculturalism Committee takes up the cudgel:

This is completely contrary to the traditions established by this country on the issues of human rights recognition. We have seen similar evidence in other cases of this kind of basic violation of the goodwill that has been built up by this country over the past 30 or 40 years, specifically vis-à-vis the Sikhs and the Indian government. We have seen it vis-à-vis the Baltic communities and the Soviet Union. There is an example where we are getting the same kind of obstruction.

I think it is important to note, Mr. Chairman, that regardless of what party is in office, the people in External Affairs are the same. The same people are there today who were there 5, 10, and 15 years ago. What I find terribly disturbing, Mr Chairman, is that it would appear we have people in External Affairs who are standing up for the positions of foreign governments, and in some countries that would be called treason.

Based on this and other evidence we have heard, there seems to be a little club in Ottawa between diplomats from foreign embassies and our own External Affairs people. They go out to lunch every other day; they go to dinners; they exchange conversations and positions and concerns. It is all one little club, and it would appear that they do not want to offend each other at the expense of Canadians...So would you like to see a House of Commons committee conduct a formal investigation into the Department of External Affairs of Canada to find out how widespread this is and how long it has gone on?

From Minutes of the Standing Committee on Multiculturalism, June 7, 1988.

LA BUDGÉTISATION DE BASE : pierre angulaire de la gestion financière personnelle

par Donald G. Lockey

La CS CO-OP, caisse de crédit la plus importante, fut la première fondée en 1908 pour répondre aux besoins des fonctionnaires fédéraux qui, à l'époque, semblaient frustrés d'avoir affaire aux banques. De nos jours, la CS CO-OP est fière d'être la première institution financière au service des fonctionnaires fédéraux et de leur famille. Pour plus de détails sur cet article ou d'autres questions financières ou pour obtenir une entrevue, vous êtes prié de vous adresser à votre succursale.

Pourquoi budgétiser? Loin d'être un exercice intellectuel, c'est une question très pratique influencée par des facteurs extérieurs. À votre réveil, vous réalisez un jour que vous avez travaillé pendant une grande partie de votre vie et que vous en avez tiré très peu d'éléments concrets. Ou encore vous décidez d'acheter une maison mais vous n'avez pas d'économies; vous êtes frustré parce que votre revenu suffit pour payer le prêt hypothécaire mais vous ne pouvez emprunter pour le versement initial. Ou vous vous rendez compte que le total de vos dettes augmente régulièrement d'une année à l'autre, vous empêchant d'arriver au bout du tunnel. Ou comme il arrive trop souvent, vous êtes acculé au mur en raison du montant exorbitant de vos dettes et vous êtes incapable de faire tous les paiements. En d'autres mots, la plupart d'entre nous décident tout simplement de ne pas budgétiser ou refusent d'écouter les conseils d'autrui; nous apprenons donc par l'expérience.

La budgétisation fait partie intégrante de la gestion financière. Cette dernière touche des sujets variés tels que l'édification d'une fortune, le bien-être futur, les impôts et le programme successoral, etc. La budgétisation est un moyen d'épargner pour les dépenses prévues telles que le téléphone, l'électricité, le loyer ou les versements hypothécaires, etc. ou encore pour les impondérables — ce que beaucoup de gens ne font pas. À cet effet, les conseillers suggèrent souvent d'avoir pour objectif d'accumuler l'équivalent de six mois de paie.

Primo, il faut savoir où vous en êtes. Déterminez votre salaire net mensuel — n'incluez aucun montant sur lequel vous ne pouvez

compter, tel que le revenu issu des heures supplémentaires ou d'un travail exécuté de temps à autre. Le fait d'utiliser le revenu brut ou avant les impôts paraît mieux mais vous ne pouvez le dépenser parce que cela fausse la situation.

Secundo, dressez la liste de toutes les dépenses régulières mensuelles. Si un poste annuel figure sur votre liste, tel que l'assurance-auto ou maison, calculez un douzième parce que vous pouvez épargner un peu à la fois pour ces dépenses.

Tertio, soustrayez la différence entre le revenu et les dépenses. S'il vous reste suffisamment de fonds, ils vous serviront en cas d'urgence. Si vous arrivez juste ou si vous êtes à court, quelque chose doit changer! Il va falloir gagner un second revenu ou réduire certaines dépenses.

Nous vous conseillons de mettre des fonds de côté pour des dépenses futures telles que les taxes foncières, les voyages, des meubles ou d'autres articles. Vous puiserez ainsi dans ce fonds le cas échéant. La CS CO-OP peut vous aider en ce sens en vous permettant de nommer vos comptes d'épargne et en vous offrant un plan d'épargne sur la paie. Grâce à ce plan, vous versez à chaque paie un montant dans votre compte-chèques ou les comptes d'épargne que vous avez nommés à des fins spécifiques. Non seulement les chèques seront-ils renvoyés avec le relevé mensuel de la CS CO-OP, mais toutes les opérations effectuées dans vos comptes y figureront, notamment au compte-chèques et aux autoguchets; un bon moyen de rester au courant de ce dont vous disposez pour les dépenses et des montants mis de côté; et entretemps, vous gagnez de l'intérêt.

Dressez une « liste-souhaits » qui est simplement une liste d'objectifs — d'articles que vous voulez acheter, de destinations où vous voulez vous rendre, etc. La plupart n'épargnent pas pour le simple plaisir d'avoir un solde de compte élevé; mais pour quelque chose de tangible ou pour atteindre un rêve ... chaîne stéréo, voyage, etc. Mais avant tout, communiquez! C'est peut-être le plus important! Si vous vivez en famille, votre budget est voué à l'échec à moins d'une contribution générale à la réussite du projet. Si vous décidez unilatéralement que telle sera votre ligne d'action et que vous avez, par exemple, des cartes de crédit aux deux noms, vous êtes bien loin de toucher le but. Toutes les parties doivent se mettre d'accord quant à la marche à suivre. Mettez votre « liste-souhaits » dans un endroit visible, tel que la porte du réfrigérateur en guise de

rappel. Enfin il faut revoir la situation chaque mois.

Seules les bonnes habitudes garantissent une budgétisation efficace. Ne vous attendez pas à la perfection. Sans doute serez-vous contraint d'améliorer et de modifier vos plans suivant les changements des priorités ou des objectifs. Remaniez la « liste-souhaits » et suivez-la.

La CS CO-OP a des formulaires d'analyse budgétaire pour vous aider à débiter. Grâce à notre compétence, nous agissons dans votre intérêt et celui de votre famille pour mener à bien tel ou tel autre projet financier. L'acquisition de connaissances et la réussite de sociétaires qui ont atteint leurs objectifs financiers sont fondées sur l'expérience de notre personnel ... et tout cela, à titre gratuit.

Si vous connaissez quelqu'un qui est intéressé à établir un plan d'épargne ou si vous-même l'êtes, la CS CO-OP peut vous aider et vous aidera.

Donald G. Lockey est directeur de la CS CO-OP — service du dépôt et du crédit. Il a plus de vingt ans d'expérience en planification financière personnelle.

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A Barrel of Bricks

by Arthur Menzies

Have you ever felt that fate had struck you several hard blows in succession? If so, you may be able to identify with the writer of the following letter written thirty years ago by a Fijian Ministry of Works employee at the Royal New Zealand Air Force Base at Lauthala Bay on the outskirts of Suva (now the site of the University of the South Pacific).

"Respected Sir,

When I got to the Building (Job No. 824) I found that the hurricane had knocked some of the bricks off the top. So I rigged up a beam with a pulley at the top of the building and hoisted a couple of barrels of bricks to the top.

When I got through fixing the building there was a lot of bricks left over. I hoisted the barrel back up again, secured the line at the bottom and then went up and filled the barrel with extra bricks. Then I went down to the bottom and cast off the line. Unfortunately the barrel was heavier than I was, and before I knew what was happening the barrel started down and jerked me off the ground.

I decided to hang on, and half way up I met the barrel coming down and received a severe blow on the shoulder. I then continued on up to the top, banging my head against the beam and getting my fingers jammed in the pulley.

When the barrel hit the ground it busted the bottom, allowing the bricks to spill out. I was now heavier than the barrel and so started down again at high speed. Half way down I again met the barrel and received severe injuries to my shins. When I hit the ground I landed on the bricks, getting numerous painful cuts from the sharp edges.

At this point I must have lost my presence of mind, because I let go the rope. The barrel then came down and struck me a heavy blow on the head, putting me in the hospital for three days.

Respectfully request for five days extension of leave.

(Sgd.) Villiams."

Arthur Menzies is a member of bout de papier's Senior Editorial Board. A retired foreign service officer, he was Canadian Ambassador in China and concluded his career as Ambassador for Disarmament.

Mes adieux à l'Afrique

par Claude Sirois

Chers amis,

Je vais passer aux aveux tout de suite. Oui, je suis ému, très ému. J'étais bien, même très bien avec vous. Si l'inverse n'a pas toujours été vrai, je m'en excuse sincèrement. Je reviendrai là-dessus tantôt.

Entre temps, j'aimerais vous improviser un discours de 14 pages et demie, double interligne, revu et corrigé par une machine à coudre les mots et à reprendre les discours.

J'avais pensé, dans un premier temps, vous entretenir de la dérive des continents qui démontre que, contrairement à nos attentes, l'Afrique s'éloigne implacablement du Canada d'un bon mètre et demi par année. Il aurait fallu vous entraîner dans les profondeurs abyssales de l'Atlantique. J'ai donc changé de sujet.

J'avais pensé aussi convoquer la presse et vous livrer un discours magistral sur le volet africain de la politique étrangère canadienne, mais là je risquais de voler la vedette à bien du monde. J'ai changé d'idée avant que des menaces appréhendées se concrétisent.

Par la suite, j'ai pensé me rabattre sur des sujets faciles et neutres comme les conflits régionaux que vous connaissez. On m'a fait comprendre, en haut lieu, que j'étais peut-être trop lourd pour traiter de ces sujets ésotériques et des légères divergences d'opinions entre les leaders des pays concernés qui expliquent leurs malentendus passagers.

Bref, j'ai compris. Je me vois donc dans l'obligation de vous priver de cet accès privilégié au savoir universel. Je vais donc me contenter d'un style « point form » pour vous prouver que j'ai au moins appris 3 ou 4 choses au cours des 5 dernières années. Je vais vous donner des exemples, mais je vous préviens, je ne les répèterai pas et je n'ai pas l'intention non plus de les expliquer, ni d'élaborer.

Je sais maintenant que le Lesotho n'est pas une marque de voiture. Je sais aussi que le Swaziland n'est pas une invention de Walt Disney, que le Mali n'est pas le préfet de Saint-Malo, qu'un wali n'est pas un député de la Wallonie, qu'il n'y a rien qui fasse « shaker » un sheik autant qu'un autre sheik. J'ai entendu parler de projets de barrages ESNA, BARBERA, etc. Au début je croyais que le Sahara occidental était une nouvelle danse; aujourd'hui je sais que c'est une étendue sablonneuse occupée par les « Inuits » du désert. Je confondais Libye et

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Lybies, l'Iman et l'hymen, le ramadan et la chaîne d'hôtels Ramada. Quand j'ai découvert les prêts 0-10-50, j'en ai demandé un à mon banquier qui a carrément refusé. J'ai essayé une section 31, ça n'a pas mieux marché.

Je lui ai demandé un petit PEMD, il n'a rien compris. Quant au rééchelonnement de ma dette, la stabilisation du prix de mes commodités, essence, gaz naturel, scotch, électricité et téléphone, j'aime autant pas en parler, pas plus d'ailleurs que de mon projet de réforme agraire dans mon potager. Depuis que j'ai passé ma tondeuse dans le jardin de fraises de mon voisin d'en arrière, je sais par expérience que le dialogue Nord/Sud n'est pas facile. J'ai constaté aussi que l'homme a perdu ses droits au profit de ceux de la per-

sonne. Chers amis, je ne saurais vous quitter sans vous confier la poursuite de projets inachevés.

Comme mesure additionnelle de protestation contre l'apartheid, je propose l'abolition des pneus à flanc blanc.

Puisque je dois en revenir à la deuxième partie de mon exposé, celle traitant de mes émotions en ce moment, vous me permettrez d'abord de m'asseoir, de quitter mon texte et de laisser parler mon coeur...

Claude Sirois a été directeur adjoint responsable du Maghreb de 1982 à 1985 et adjoint exécutif du sous-ministre adjoint secteur Afrique et Moyen-Orient de juin 1985 à juin 1987. Il est maintenant directeur adjoint de la direction des programmes d'exportation.

Incident in the New Year

by David M. Edwards

It was the first working day of the New Year. For the Department of External Affairs it was just another ordinary death abroad. A young thin man who had been living in India for six months had died. Telexes were being sent back and forth to Ottawa detailing the logistics — money deposited in bank accounts, authorisation to expend funds, the wishes of the next of kin.... I stood on silent vigil watching the body of a "consular case" be cremated in Old Delhi. Someone who a few days earlier had been in the consular section collecting mail from his friends and relatives and who, over a period of the previous few months, had become rather well known to us.

But he had developed a fondness for the needle, nurtured it in his time in India and ultimately collapsed because of liver failure and died on the street in Paharganj — a dubious neighbourhood on the fringes of Old Delhi. The hotel where he had been staying hurriedly threw his belongings out the window of his room and onto the street. Some things were stolen by passersby and others were gathered up and taken to the High Commission. We had gone earlier and identified the body at the morgue. An autopsy had been performed. The drugs had ravaged his body and our Canadian was extremely thin and wane.

A police officer from Paharganj district had been assigned to work on the case with us. My experience with this and other deaths was that the police assigned to the case were cooperative and did all they could to help.

Once the major concern about who was going to get paid for the various details was resolved, they would perform their responsibilities well.

At the morgue and crematorium, people had to be paid "tips". The job of moving a corpse was not a popular one. At each stage people involved with the operation demanded payment of additional money. A few rupees here and a few rupees there discreetly paid managed to get each job done. The actual cost of the cremation in Delhi was only about three dollars, but the payoffs for the bearers and others pushed the final costs to nearer thirty dollars. The ceremony was as dignified as it could be under the circumstances. We went into Old Delhi to purchase a suitable urn in which to inter the ashes. The crematorium was quiet that day and we finished the job in the fading light of late afternoon. The ashes were poured into the urn and we returned to the High Commission.

Some paperwork still remained back in the office. We now had the job of sorting through our dead heroin addict's soiled clothes and meager possessions. We took care of that and finally walked out of the office after dark. My first working day of the new year was over. Some people were heading over to the Australian High Commission for a party. Somehow I was not in the mood and just went home to bed.

David Edwards is Vice-President of PAFSO and has served in New Delhi. He is currently working on the China Desk, Asia Branch at CIDA.

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PAFSO Is Ready to Serve You

by Christine Manseau

The PAFSO office and its Executive Director exist to assist the membership with problems they encounter in their professional and rotational life. The PAFSO Executive Director is hired by the Executive Committee and reports directly to the President of PAFSO. The responsibilities of the position are broad and range from the management of the PAFSO office and of its insurance plan, to participation in the Foreign Service contract negotiations and consultations on the Foreign Service Directives. The Executive Director is actively involved in taking PAFSO's concerns and interests before the various central agencies such as the Public Service Commission and the Treasury Board Secretariat, and also maintains contact with other federal public service bargaining agents within the forum of the National Joint Council.

PAFSO is able to provide assistance in a wide array of problems whether they be

related to appraisals, assignments, planning of leave (maternity or other), application of the Foreign Service Directives and of the collective agreement, a question on the dental plan, superannuation, citizenship, etc...

*We are here to protect
the interests of employees
and their families. Do not
hesitate to call on us.*

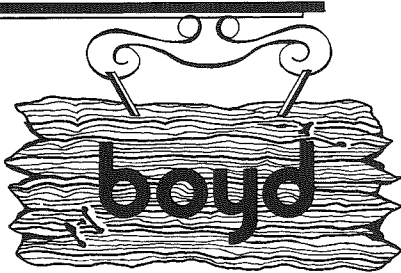
Individual problems have often been settled through discrete intervention by PAFSO without recourse to formal procedures. But issues have also been resolved through PAFSO representations either at the final level of the Departmental grievance procedure, the National Joint Council or before an adjudicator. In 1987, PAFSO supported 8 grievances and all but one were successful. Four of these concerned the application of the collective agreement and four, with the application of the Foreign Service Directives. Financial settlements have also

been obtained on behalf of members in cases where PAFSO was able to show treatment had been unfair and to argue successfully that the employee ought to be compensated.

It is PAFSO's practice to take a case before a third party only if it is based on firm grounds. It is hoped our policy and our successes will elicit greater cooperation from departmental personnel management. While, unfortunately, to date this has not always been the case, nonetheless our relationship with the Department has developed in recent years and we look forward to even further improvement in the future.

It is departmental policy that employees should not suffer undue hardship due to the rotational nature of their career. PAFSO is here to ensure that the terms and conditions of employment at home and abroad are maintained in accordance with that policy and are, in fact, improved from time to time. We are here to protect the interests of employees and their families. Do not hesitate to call on us. We are here to help and assist under any circumstance.

Christine Manseau est le directeur exécutif de l'APASE.



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Helmet of Flesh, by Scott Symons, McClelland and Stewart 1986. 513 pp. \$24.95.

Reviewed by Neil Reeder

Scott Symons' *Helmet of Flesh* is a comical romp through the sexual landscape of Morocco and an eloquent paen to the fascinating culture of a country relatively unknown to Canadians. *Helmet of Flesh* is fun for those curious about the land of "A Thousand and One Nights" and of interest to any who've been to Morocco or who may end up in the Kingdom on a posting. Scott Symons writes with a deep and thorough understanding of his subject. He knows the territory well, having lived between Morocco and Toronto since 1971. Most of his time in Morocco has been spent in Essaouira, a small fishing village on the Atlantic coast made famous during the European hippie invasion of the late 1960's and briefly as home to Jimi Hendrix and to the Rolling Stones.

This is Symons' third novel, after *Place d'Armes* and *Civic Square*. Symons also operates as the *Globe and Mail* correspondent in Morocco but for the most part has been working on *Helmet of Flesh* for the last decade. Written in a stream of consciousness style akin to James Joyce, with a touch of the cosmic comic insanity of Tom Wolfe, Symons' narrative is raucous and rich. He recounts the sexual meanderings of one York Mackenzie, scion of a prominent WASP family from Rosedale who comes out of the closet and leaves his wife and family for a boyfriend named John. John and York move to a tiny Newfoundland fishing village called Osprey Cove and then to London, England. York finally leaves for Marrakesh to test the strength of his commitment to John and as part of an "orgasm odyssey." Marrakesh, York tells us, is "an aphrodisiac.

*Morocco is the perfect setting
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seriously.*

I knew that before I came." In Marrakesh, York finds a young Moroccan lover named Kebir and embarks on a hilarious party on wheels south along the Draa Valley to M'Hamid, at the edge of the Moroccan Sahara, accompanied by two aging, aristocratic English gays. Throw in a touch of high adventure in a forbidding chateau deep in the Atlas Mountains owned by a mysterious

sheikh from Morocco's famous *El Glaoui* family, a comical flashback to Osprey Cove and vignettes portraying life in Marrakesh's eclectic homosexual community, and you have a most entertaining read.

Morocco is the "land of zeb and plenty."

Morocco is the perfect setting for a novel with an overtly homosexual thrust that doesn't take itself, or gays, all that seriously. The Kingdom has always been a sexual Mecca for Europeans, North Americans and visitors from the Arab world, particularly the Gulf, a country where sexual identities are not always clear and where homosexuality and bisexuality are tolerated. As one of York's European companions describes it, Morocco is the "land of zeb and plenty." (*Zeb* is the Moroccan word for the male organ). And Marrakesh, with its temperate climate, palm-tree lined avenues, rust-coloured stucco homes and High Atlas mountain-backdrop, has been home for decades to a thriving gay community.

But *Helmet of Flesh* is more than an ode to Eros. Symons pays great attention to the details of Moroccan life — cuisine, values, language and dress. For instance, Symons describes York Mackenzie's painstaking efforts to master Moroccan dining protocol — first, which hand to eat with, where to find the best morsels on the plate, how to serve and drink mint tea, even how to wash your hands after the meal. Or the extensive ritual of dance, pageantry and feasting that accompanies a Moslem wedding and woe befalls he who should set eyes on the bride before the ceremony, as York finds out, much to his chagrin, in M'Hamid. Or the widespread fear of the "Evil Eye" — that a madman or malcontent will put a hex on you or your household — and how Moroccans rely on the Hand of Fatima to ward off bad luck. (Symons is enough of a believer that the Hand even appears on the inside covers of his book). Or reference to details such as the use of *smen*, or rancid butter, in Moroccan cooking. *Smen* gives a distinctive flavour (rather unpleasant to the Western palate) to traditional Moroccan dishes such as couscous. These sort of references are found throughout the pages of *Helmet of Flesh* and make for a novel rich in detail and images, one that goes beyond the banalities found in much of the tourist brochure-style commentary on Morocco.

Neil Reeder is currently Second Secretary at the Canadian Embassy in Washington.

The North and Canada's International Relations, The Report of a Working Group of the National Capital Branch of the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, Canadian Arctic Resources Committee, Ottawa, March 1988.

Reviewed by Geoffrey Murray

This working group of fourteen, many of whom are widely known in Canada for their past participation in policy-shaping in either foreign or northern aspects, set themselves the task of putting flesh on a Government pronouncement in December 1986, acknowledging the importance "of developing a coherent set of policies for the Arctic, including foreign policy." In about eighty tightly packed pages, which include two appendices to their report, they have succeeded in doing just that. The report is a thoughtful compilation of the principal ingredients that enter into any consideration, claiming to be a comprehensive approach to policy issues in the North. The group end up with four "basic objectives", which they suggest are reasonably clear and provide a "unifying goal" namely: "the achievement and maintenance of a secure and peaceful world in the Arctic, in which the aboriginal inhabitants can preserve the essentials of their cultures while living in association with Canadians of other origins." This "goal" is enhanced by other strictures about preserving the natural environment and encouraging compatible economic development.

There is much in this working group report that will be familiar to Canadians, and perhaps a few outsiders, who have followed closely governmental efforts to come to grips with the fundamental policy issues facing Canada in this awesome space of land, sea and air which lies somewhere north of an imaginary line, depending upon the eye of the beholder. For me there is even an unqualified acceptance, which may signify some degree of conversion in CIIA circles, that the foreign policy dimension is an extension abroad of domestic policies. The working group's report demonstrates clearly and effectively how such an approach can be pursued, in a range of related and significant fields, among them: international scientific investigations concerning arctic phenomena; close and constant cooperation with international efforts to safeguard the natural environment; encouragement and support for circumpolar contacts among indigenous peoples; Canadian cooperation with other northern countries, in particular with the Nordic Council.

The report is much concerned with national security and sovereignty in the North, and this is sensible at a time when the

perennial challenges to Canada's territorial jurisdiction, in northern waters in particular, are getting a renewed airing both in the media and in governmental utterances. The Government's announcements of intended responses, somewhere in a rather distant future, appear to lean heavily on installing updated and expensive defence systems, especially for surveillance but also for interdiction. The working group appears to accept these as necessary givens in a strategic situation which remains unpredictable and potentially risky, despite some marginal improvements in East-West relations. Although I am acutely conscious now of my own obsolescence, in assessing many of these matters, my tendency and instinct is to agree with Maxwell Cohen's appended dissenting opinion, on Canada introducing what may well become obsolete nuclear submarines into the Arctic waters. Notwithstanding the technical definitions and distinctions, that move will almost certainly be seen by broad sections of public opinion, at home and abroad, as a further departure from Canada's long-standing self-denial where nuclear weaponry is concerned. The Polar Class 8 ice-breaker seems a much better bet, in national and international accounting, even if it too carries a big price tag.

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The appendix by Donat Pharand presents an impressive case in international law for Canada's claims to sovereignty, especially in the lands and waters of the Arctic Archipelago. The Northwest Passage may be more problematical. Either way, I doubt whether Canada should hold its breath while waiting for the United States to accept the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice in these matters. The American attitude on the law of the sea is not likely to change much in the very near future. Nor am I persuaded that Canada's best course lies in bilateral working

agreements on Arctic cooperation, like the one signed with the United States on January 11, 1988, "without prejudice" to rights and claims by either party. Canada's strongest safeguards for its sovereignty, especially in relation to the United States, continues to lie in meaningful participation in multilateral arrangements, which also include our continental neighbour. In the North, this may point the way to future treaty and institutional arrangements, for sharing and cooperating in the "management" of those Arctic phenomena and problem areas, that have widespread if not world-wide ramifications, in such key concerns as environmental protection; ice movement, climatic change and weather forecasting; conservation of wildlife and marine resources generally. If we really believe what we have long proclaimed, about the global impacts of environmental occurrences in both Arctic and Antarctic regions, we should actively seek to make them the joint concern of all states and nations effectively exercising jurisdiction in those regions.

In the meantime, we in Canada can get on with legitimizing our own involvement in the North, by making it possible for the peoples who regard that region as their homelands to take charge of their own affairs. That begins with the native peoples of Canada — Inuit, Indian and Metis — who have lived there longest. The working group report once more acknowledges the clear priority which attaches to meeting that Canadian challenge and documents the details in forthright terms. It subscribes, in particular, to getting on with establishing the new jurisdictions in the Northwest Territories, that offer real opportunities for aboriginal self-government, beginning with Nunavut in the central and eastern Arctic. The report calls for an "innovative" system of government for the complex mosaic of the western NWT, which must make provision for the concept of Denendeh, desired by some Indians and Metis living there. These and other ideas for aboriginal self-government were explored in great detail in the late seventies, by our management team in Indian and Northern Affairs. They were not pursued then, because the whole approach to self-government got caught up in the constitutional process of 1978-82, where it appears to have been held in suspense ever since, ostensibly by a web of federal-provincial complications.

In sum, I applaud the fact that the working group's report reiterates and reinforces the first commandment concerning Canada's northland. That it is the homeland for people, for Canadians who have all the rights that all their fellow Canadians enjoy, for governing themselves and living life in ways of their

own choosing, and who therefore ought to have full opportunities for individual and collective fulfilment of aspirations and needs, stemming from their distinct cultural backgrounds. It is that kind of diversity which all Canadians hold high as the bright standard of their national identity, it is an essential element of the freedom we cherish. If we have the political will to act, we still have a chance in the North, where the territorial expanse is so wide spread and the population therein so small and exposed, to rally to that standard and renew our faith in it. Whatever the financial costs, they are likely to be miniscule alongside some of the other projects the Government has been talking up for safeguarding Canada's position in the North. And in the final analysis the dividends of such investment in our human resources there, are bound to be much higher and more enduring. They would indeed add a sharply defined dimension and one of intrinsic value to Canadian foreign policy. 

*Geoffrey Murray served as Assistant Deputy Minister, Corporate Policy, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, 1971-78 and as Chairman of the Policy Analysis Group of the Department of External Affairs 1970-71, before his retirement in 1978. He is currently a member of the Senior Editorial Board of *bout de papier*.*

The Vatican, Islam, and the Middle East, Ellis, Kail C. (edited by) Syracuse (N.Y.), Syracuse University Press, 1987, 365 p.

Critique de Léopold Battel

Le Vatican est une institution religieuse, mais aussi politique, dont l'influence sur la scène internationale est reconnue, et à ce titre, l'Église de Rome a toujours porté un intérêt particulier au Moyen-Orient. Le Vatican maintient des relations diplomatiques avec plusieurs États arabes et islamiques et exerce une autorité morale sur des questions d'importance primordiale tant pour les Chrétiens que pour les Musulmans. Si d'ordinaire sa diplomatie est généralement préoccupée des questions reliées à la paix dans le monde, elle accorde une attention toute spéciale à celles des minorités chrétiennes en pays islamiques.

The Vatican, Islam, and the Middle East se propose d'examiner cette relation complexe entre le catholicisme et l'islam. Les contributions de théologiens, d'universitaires, de diplomates et d'ecclésiastiques permettent par la variété de leurs optiques, ou niveaux de préoccupation si l'on préfère, de mieux cerner les facettes du dialogue

islamo-chrétien, ainsi que les approches de l'Église catholique envers divers problèmes touchant la région. Leurs analyses abordent trois domaines d'intérêt : le dialogue théologique entre l'islam et la chrétienté; la diplomatie du Vatican eu égard au Proche-Orient, et l'évolution des rapports entre chrétiens et musulmans.

La première partie « Islam and Christianity » analyse les relations islamo-chrétiennes à partir d'une perspective théologique et structurelle. À travers des comparaisons des doctrines, on cherche à établir des pont d'héritage commun sur lesquels jeter les fondements d'une compréhension et d'une coopération future. Les diverses attitudes catholiques envers l'islam (maximalistes versus minimalistes) constituent dans l'article de G. Anawati « An Assessment of the Christian-Islamic Dialogue », une preuve de divergences encore irréciliables mais pas au point d'escrimer tout dialogue. D'intéressants rapprochements entre le catholicisme et le shi'isme tentent, au-delà des clichés, de jeter une lumière sur des préoccupations sociales parfois similaires à bien des égards.

Irani affirme aussi que le Saint-Siège a adopté une attitude sympathique à la cause palestinienne.

La diplomatie vaticane reconnaît le danger potentiel des conflits au Moyen-Orient pour la paix mondiale. La deuxième partie « Vatican Diplomacy in the Middle East » s'emploie à cerner le rôle de celle-ci au Moyen-Orient à travers cinq études. J.B. Hehir analyse dans « The Catholic Church in the Middle East: Policy and Diplomacy » l'action du Vatican en tant qu'acteur transnational disposant d'un système de communications efficace et surtout d'une force morale considérable, ce que soutient également Joseph Ryan s.j. dans « The Holy See and Jordan ». Ryan explique ainsi les raisons qui ont amené plusieurs États arabes à nouer des relations diplomatiques avec le Saint-Siège. Cependant, Hehir évite de trop concentrer sur la diplomatie du Vatican en tant que modèle classique de relations État-Église et souligne plutôt le rôle de l'Église dans la société comme défenseur des droits de la personne et de la dignité humaine. Il entreprend l'examen de cas, centre-périphérie, périphérie-centre en Amérique latine et au Liban qui démontrent comment une politique donnée peut-être élaborée soit au centre et/ou à la périphérie en fonction d'une gamme d'intérêts soumis au jeu des forces en présence et ainsi amener

l'un ou l'autre à intervenir dans le débat.

Sans conteste une étude des plus intéressantes du livre, « The Holy See and the Israeli-Palestinian Conflict » de George Irani fournit une brillante analyse, très utile pour comprendre la politique pragmatique du Vatican. Irani soutient que le Saint-Siège étant en relation avec toutes les parties impliquées dans le conflit, celles-ci sont amenées à tenir compte des positions du Vatican. Irani affirme aussi que le Saint-Siège a adopté une attitude sympathique à la cause palestinienne. Attitude qui serait motivée surtout par le souci du Vatican quant au sort des Palestiniens chrétiens et par des considérations humanitaires touchant les réfugiés palestiniens. Irani conclut qu'il y a trois buts majeurs poursuivis par la politique vaticane au Moyen-Orient:

- 1) assurer et préserver la présence catholique en Terre sainte;
- 2) promouvoir le droit à l'auto-détermination des Palestiniens et
- 3) faire reconnaître l'existence de l'État juif et son droit à des frontières définies.

Les autres études examinent les préoccupations vaticanes quant au statut de Jérusalem que le Saint-Siège aurait préféré voir placer sous le contrôle international des Nations-Unies. L'article de Ryan sur les liens entre le Vatican et la Jordanie met en exergue la problématique des enjeux locaux tout en exposant les différentes manifestations d'intérêt, de dialogue et de rapprochement du Vatican envers l'islam depuis Paul VI. Une dernière étude de Tasheen Basheer s'emploie à démontrer le caractère empreint de souplesse des relations entre l'Égypte et le Vatican, sans doute facilitées par la tradition copte égyptienne.

La section « The Vatican and Muslim-Christian Relations in the Middle East » examine le rôle du Vatican et ses intérêts dans les communautés chrétiennes au Moyen-Orient. Les études sur les relations entre musulmans et chrétiens au Liban, en Égypte et au Soudan, présentent un grand intérêt pour ceux qui souhaitent une compréhension de la problématique de conflits persistants mais dont la longue durée obscurcit parfois les causes premières.

Enfin, la dernière partie traite des relations entre chrétiens et musulmans devant la montée de l'intégrisme islamique à travers un survol qui touche le Pakistan, l'Inde, et les Philippines, ce qui a priori ne concerne pas la région visée par l'ouvrage ni les pays les plus touchés par ce phénomène, mais qui permet néanmoins d'illustrer les problèmes vécus par les minorités assujetties à la vision sociale et légale de la religion de la majorité.

Le sujet est certainement d'actualité aujourd'hui, peut-être parce qu'il est davantage mis en relief par l'intransigeance de l'intégrisme

islamique qui se manifeste un peu partout et qui tend à subordonner à sa vision les valeurs et les habitudes des minorités pourtant tolérées durant des siècles. La première et la dernière partie se rejoignent dans les fins qu'elles se proposent soit par la recherche des dénominateurs communs qui devraient normalement conduire à la compréhension mutuelle donc à la tolérance, au dialogue.

Axée sur les aspects dogmatiques et théologiques, utiles à la compréhension des particularités de chacun, la première section n'en néglige pas moins les assises socio-culturelles propres aux sociétés chrétienne et islamique. L'islam est une religion englobante qui applique ses préceptes spirituels dans la vie quotidienne, sociale et économique des sociétés. Son code juridique découle de l'interprétation du Coran (usul-al-Fiqh), et n'est pas séparé du religieux comme dans la plupart des sociétés occidentales où on assiste encore à des efforts de séparation de l'Église et de l'État. Le laïcisme musulman est, ou a été, un phénomène plutôt minoritaire. Si le dialogue peut exister tout comme une recherche de la compréhension à l'égard de l'autre, les écarts de valeurs, inscrits dans un contexte historique trop différent, sont tels de part et d'autre, que le mieux qu'on puisse espérer c'est la coexistence pacifique de deux modes de vie, que risque cependant de compromettre la tendance intégriste actuelle, imbue de la ferme conviction de la justesse de sa cause qu'elle veut imposer.

A.H. Hourani faisait remarquer dans son ouvrage paru en 1947 « *Minorities in the Arab World* » (Oxford University Press) que le problème découle du fait que la majorité et la minorité ne constituaient pas une communauté l'une avec l'autre. De plus, chez les Arabes, le nationalisme était étroitement lié à la religion. Les minorités non-musulmanes avaient toujours dû veiller à la défense de leurs droits et ont subi des impositions légales et fiscales discriminatoires rendant une intégration communautaire réelle impossible. Alors que les musulmans abhorrent l'idée de vivre dans un pays où le pouvoir est détenu par des non-musulmans, l'inverse a de fait été une source de préoccupation constante pour les « dhimmis », citoyens de deuxième zone en pays islamiques (chrétiens, juifs et zoroastriens). De plus, l'ouvrage néglige trop complaisamment de décrire le fonds social de l'intégrisme actuel qui revêt, par son discours révolutionnaire, des allures de promotion sociale pour beaucoup de marginaux. L'ouvrage a cependant le mérite par la compréhension mutuelle qu'il veut susciter d'effacer l'image d'un islam stéréotypé et ainsi contribue à un rapprochement possible.

Pour ce qui est de la diplomatie vaticane, on en conclut que celle-ci se fonde sur sa

force morale (qui devient un atout plus important que les prérogatives traditionnelles d'un Etat) et sur un réseau de communications qui lui fournit des renseignements de plusieurs sources; ceci lui permet certainement de mener une politique bien informée et habile. Le Vatican se profile dans l'arrière-plan, sa diplomatie se concrétisant par quelques déclarations bien pesées, mesurées alors que sa stratégie reste enveloppée dans le secret. L'ouvrage d'ailleurs avertit « ... not to expect new insights into the Vatican's decision-making process ». La déception provient justement de ce qu'on reste sur notre faim côté diplomatie vaticane. Par contre, « *The Vatican, Islam and the Middle East* » expose bien les tendances et les intérêts en présence dans la région et son but avoué de recherche d'un dialogue entre deux religions qui se sont longtemps affrontées au cours de l'histoire survient à une période où il est plus nécessaire que jamais d'encourager l'ouverture d'esprit dont faisaient preuve l'empereur Frédéric II de Hohenstaufen et Louis Massignon envers l'Islam. 

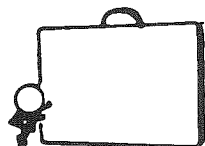
Léopold Battel est responsable régional à la direction de l'Afrique francophone aux Affaires extérieures. Il a été chef de la section d'aide à Abidjan (1982-85) et a servi avec le PNUD à Alger (1974-76).



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Doug Jacobs

The Name of the Rogues

A Professional Puzzle by A Aalto

"Why can't Flecker just send in regular reports in standard cipher like anyone else?" fumed the Chief. "We've had him over at Allied Intelligence in Brussels under cover, trying to find a Russian mole. We had narrowed the list to five suspects: General Boulanger, Colonel Cacciatore, Admiral Schneider, Wing Commander Tinker and Brigadier Molinero. Flecker phoned me yesterday to say he had solved the problem and was reporting by bag. Then he bogged off to Batavia. When his report arrived this morning, it turned out to be another of his damn puzzles!"

"You can hardly expect me to complain," replied the Firm's ace logician, LDC Liebnitz "since it keeps me in a job. I think it's just Flecker's way of kicking over the traces — he likes his work but he hates bureaucracy. He figures you'll put up with him as long as he delivers. Let's look at the puzzle."

Many surnames are derived from the titles or jobs of long-ago ancestors — Weaver, Abbott, Farmer, Tanner — with a variety of spellings. Name the men and women with English surnames of this kind suggested by the following clues. The number in parenthesis after each clue gives the position the names would occupy if placed in alphabetical order.

Three surnames, linked people

- Academy awards for best actor/actress: High Noon (barrel-maker — 7); Cuckoo's Nest (arrow-maker — 8); French Connection (cab-driver — 12)
- US Presidents: linoleum (25); clothing (23); moving (3)
- US detective stories: one author (10) and his stoney lawyer hero (14); one amateur detective with the same regal name as his pseudonymous author (19)
- 20th century English authors: Peter Rabbit (18); Horatio Hornblower, the African Queen (9); 2001 (4)
- Giants of 19th century painting: policeman (5); lathe operator (24); musical soldier (double name — 21+20)
- Pre-20th century English authors; Erewhon (2); Rape of the Lock (16); Vicar of Wakefield (11)

Two people, same surname

- Tropic of Cancer, Sun Valley Serenade (15)
- Wealth of Nations, the Mormons (22)
- March on Washington, Bobby Riggs (13)
- Pacific explorer, the first package tours (6)
- Black dancer in Paris, Reagan's erstwhile money-maker (1)
- Guggenheim architect, either Dayton bicycle-maker (26)
- Ship of Fools, Anything Goes (17)

"This can't be all," remarked Liebnitz after returning from the library. "The puzzle is simple enough to solve with a little research, but none of the names is singled out."

"Perhaps this will help," said the Chief. "It just came in by carrier pigeon from Celebes."

I assume you have solved the puzzle by now. Add up how often each letter occurs in the surnames. Each number below refers to a letter with that frequency. Happy hunting.
J.E. Flecker

15-5-21 2-22-21-9-7-5 7-1-3-10-22-21 —

12-7-7-3-5-10-15-6-12-9-10-9
15-5-22-6-9-9-21-22 15-6-15-9-21 —

7-21-7-12-9-2 5-21-22-7-12-9 6-7
2-12-3-22-15-5 1-12-22-2.

"Hmm, ingenious," nodded Liebnitz. "And of course, just to be maddening, there are several sets of letters with the same frequency — which means that some numbers will always signify the same letter, but others won't. Ah well, they still have to decipher to recognizable words." A few minutes later, he looked up and chuckled. "Another literary reference! Let me verify a few things with Translation and I think I can name your spy."

Can you duplicate Liebnitz's solution by supplying us with the 26 surnames from the first puzzle (a to m), the correct reading of the numerical cipher, and the identify of the mole?

Please send your answers to **bout de papier**. The first correctly drawn answer wins a book prize!

Born in pre-revolutionary Tannu Tuva and raised by Patagonian missionaries on the Zambesi, free-lance prestidigitator A Aalto now commutes between Hell (Norway) and Eternity (Quebec). "Aalto" is Finnish for "bush-whacker".

The Pugilist's Dilemma: Answer

Box #	Colour of Each Face						Weight
	Top	Bottom	North	West	East	South	
1	red	red	white	green	green	white	1
2	white	green	red	green	red	white	3
3	red	red	white	green	green	white	5
4	red	red	white	green	green	white	7
5	green	green	white	red	red	white	9
6	red	red	white	green	green	white	11

Box #1 has the bomb that goes off on opening.

Box #2 has a Type A key and is locked to Box #3.

Box #3 has the bomb that goes off when you move the box.

Box #4 unlocked, has a Type B key and is locked to the north wall.

Box #5 has the time bomb.

Box #6 has one Type A key and two Type C keys.

How to defuse the time bomb:

- (a) Use your starting Type A key to open Box #6. Take out the keys.
- (b) Insert a Type C key from Box #6 in the lock of Box #1; it will jam and the bomb won't go off. Use the jammed key as a grip to move Box #1 enough to get your hands under it and move it to the floor.
- (c) Use the Type A key from inside Box #6 to open Box #2. Take the new Type A key. Use the second Type C key from Box #6 to delock Box #2 from Box #3. Pull out Box #2 (easy when open) and put it on the floor.
- (d) Box #4 is unlocked and will spring open. Take out the Type B key.
- (e) Lift Box #2 from the floor (using its Type A key for leverage) and put it back on top of Box #4. Relock Box #2 to Box #3.
- (f) Lift Box #6 from the floor and put it on top of Box #2.
- (g) Put the Type A key from Box #2 into the lock of Box #5 and use the key as a grip to slide Box #5 out from under Box #3. (Box #3 will not fall because it is locked to Box #2. Box #6 was placed on top of Box #2 because the combined weight of Box #1 and Box #2 is less than that of Box #3, which would have caused the locked pair to tip over.)
- (h) Turn the Type A key to open Box #5. Use the Type B key from Box #4 to defuse the time bomb. Breathe easier.



The Central News Ltd., Public Archives of Canada

I'm going to miss these bloomers, but I guess you men need a new flag.

CAPTION CONTEST WINNER:

Harry van der Veer
Canadian Embassy
Washington, DC

WINNER OF A AALTO PUZZLE:

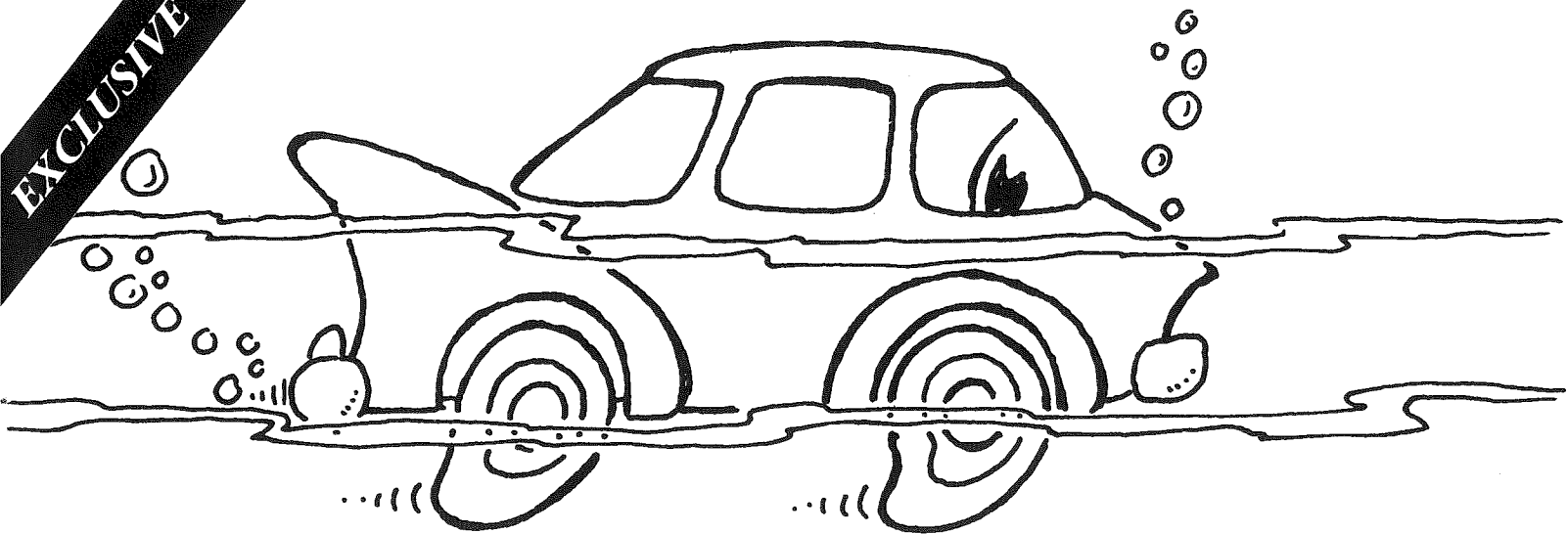
Winner to be announced in Fall Issue.

CAPTION CONTEST



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